

THE EQUITY.

No. 26, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 4,978,289
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THE EQUITY takes this opportunity of wishing its patrons and readers a joyous Christmas tide and a happy and prosperous new year.

Attend Howard's big Auction on Wednesday afternoon next—Dec. 29.

We pay highest price for hides, sheep pelts, cat skins, etc. JAS. D. HORN, Shawville Meat Shop.

The annual Christmas Tea and entertainment will be held in the Methodist Church on Xmas night—Dec. 25, under the auspices of the young people of the church.

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.

German residents of Pembroke and other sections of Renfrew County are reported to have withdrawn their savings from the P.O. savings banks, to the extent of nearly half a million of dollars. Looks as if they were afraid these funds would be seized by the Government, as would be the case in Germany, with the money of Canadians similarly situated. Happily for the Pembroke Germans, this country is not governed like Germany.

Church Services

A service of intercession for the war will be held at St. Paul's Church at 7.30, Friday evening, Saturday being Christmas Day, celebrations of the Holy Communion will be held at 8 a. m., and 10.30 a. m.

On New Year's eve—Dec. 31st—a Watch night service will be held, commencing at 11.30. The following day is to be observed as a day of special intercession for the war.

Lectures of Interest to Farmers

The faculty of Macdonald College have arranged for a series of meetings throughout the province during the month of January at which lectures will be given on Live Stock, Field Crops, Horticulture, Poultry and Farm Engineering. Such meetings will be held in this County as follows:—

Chapleau, January 3rd
Shawville, " 4th
Quyon, " 5th.

The lecturers announced to attend these meetings: Prof. H. Barton—live stock, farm management, etc.; Mr. A. P. Boying—agriculture; Mr. A. G. Taylor—Poultry, egg production, etc.

Union Memorial Service

A memorial service to the late Irvin Wilkie, (who fell while attempting to perform a deed of heroism at the war-front in Flanders, some time in November) in which the pastors and congregations of the several denominations in the village participated, was held in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening. The attendance was perhaps the largest which has ever assembled within the walls of that edifice, in fact quite a number could not gain admission, and some took up positions on the stairways leading to the basement.

The clergymen present, who addressed the gathering with reference to the object of the meeting were: Rev. Mr. Tripp, the pastor who acted as chairman; Rev. Mr. Pitt, of the Wesleyans; Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Holiness Movement; Rev. Mr. Phillips, rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Mr. McCallum, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation.

Several special selections were rendered by the Methodist choir. The evening service at St. Paul's was considerably shortened to enable Mr. Phillips and his congregation to attend the union meeting.

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.

Personal

Mr. Noble Horner, of Haileybury, who has been visiting his father, Mr. Jas. Horner, returned Monday.

Mr. Kenneth McDowell, son of Mr. H. T. McDowell, who is attending the Royal Dental College at Toronto, is home on his vacation.

Mr. Richard Brownlee who has been a resident of the west for several years, arrived in town last week.

Mr. Willie Thomson, son of Mr. William Thomson, of Bryson, who has been in British Columbia for several years, arrived home last week.

The following Macdonald College students from this section, arrived home Saturday to spend their Xmas holidays:—Norris Hodgins, Clarence Eades, Jimmie Hamilton, Willie Barnett, Cecil Walsh.

Have you done your Xmas shopping? If not, get busy right away. You may not get what you want if you leave it to the last day.

The Austin Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Henry Horner on January 4th, at 7.30 p. m. Program:—How to keep young; Roll call; Receipt for happiness.

Have you seen the posters announcing the big Auction Sale at G. A. Howard's warehouses on Wednesday next? The list of commodities is a long one and may include something you want.

Quite a large contingent of the local temperance advocates attended the meeting of the County association held at Fort Coulonge on Wednesday afternoon last, for the purpose of organizing for the approaching vote on the prohibitory by-law.

Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Red Cross Society, is to give an illustrated lecture on the work of that society at the Christmas Tree entertainment to be held at Charities on Monday evening next—27th. Don't miss this lecture.

Mr. Alex N. Wilson, formerly of Shawville, and for some years past a resident of B. C. writes to have THE EQUITY mailed to him at Barons, Alta., where he is employed as foreman on the farm of George Wilson, who this year had over 23,000 bushels of grain.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton, of Milly, Sask., in remitting his subscription to THE EQUITY writes under date of Dec. 13, to say, that the weather out there is beautiful—no snow and not very cold. A great fall, he says, for threshing operations, no rain after the first three weeks.

The members of the Methodist Choir drove out to the home of Miss Pearl McDowell on Monday evening, for the purpose of having a special practice. Another interesting feature of the evening was a presentation to the organist, Mrs. W. A. Hodgins, who has given her untiring services in that capacity for a considerable period.

Another list of subscriptions to the Soldiers Tobacco Fund appears on another column of this issue, for which we tender our sincere thanks on behalf of the Central Committee in Montreal. An acknowledgment has been received from the Organizing Secretary, for the sum of \$40.00, forwarded him on the 11th inst. Parties who would care to undertake to solicit subscriptions at points outside of Shawville, may be supplied with list for the purpose by applying to this office.

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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.

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 to-day. H. Imison's Studio, King St.

Dressed Poultry

I would strongly advise parties to dress and pluck dry all poultry which they bring to me. If not already fattened they should be put in for 10 days and finished, as there is too much poor stuff already on the market.

E. T. HODGINS, Shawville.

Bargains in Organs

\$75.00 will buy a fine Clinton piano-organ. This cost \$1.50 and is as new.

\$45.00 will buy a nice Thomas Organ. Cost \$85.

\$35.00 will purchase a second hand Karn 6-octave Organ, in fairly good condition.

Easy terms.

J. R. HORNER, Shawville.

Married.

At Elmside Presbyterian Church, on Dec. 8th, Mr. W. D. McCredie and Miss Gladys Graham, by Rev. Geo. Ballantyne, of Beech Grove.

At Shawville, on Wednesday Dec. 8th, by the Rev. Mr. McCallum, Mr. Percy D. McCredie, to Miss Anna M. Duff, both of Bristol. They will reside at Chapleau, Ont.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening the 1st in Winnipeg at the residence of the Rev. A. G. Sinclair when Miss Gertrude Bougher of Brunkild, Man., became the bride of Wilfred Robert George Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis of Binscarth, Man. Miss Ivy Mustard, of Winnipeg, attended the bride and Amos Bougher, brother of the bride, assisted as best man.—COM.

The Honourable T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General of Canada, has been successful, as a result of negotiations entered into with the Imperial Postal Authorities, in effecting an arrangement with the British Government whereby parcels from Canada for Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will be carried at the same rate of postage as applies to parcels from the United Kingdom for the Expeditionary Forces on the Continent; that is,

For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents.

For parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents.

For parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents.

This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic.

The public are reminded, however, in accordance with the circular issued by the Department recently, that until further notice, no parcel can be sent weighing over seven pounds.

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.

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The School of Efficiency for those who demand the best.

Catalogue on request.

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WANTED—To purchase, a stack of straw or a stack of good Cow Hay, within a radius of ten miles from Wymann, Que. Address H. N. ANTIS, Ottawa.

FOR SALE—A good Moving Picture Machine, in first-class condition, with 8 reels and a fire-proof cabinet. Apply to G. A. HOWARD, Shawville.

HAY FOR SALE—Pressed Hay. Apply to H. T. McDOWELL, Shawville.

PHONOGRAPH FOR SALE—An Edison Amberola, almost new, has diamond point reproducer. Does not require needles—16 records included. A bargain at \$35. Enquire at Post Office.

FOR SALE—Purebred Holstein Calf. Apply to H. G. YOUNG, Bristol Corners.

FOR SALE—5 year old cow, milking. Apply to C. H. WAINMAN, Shawville.

FOR SALE—5 H. P. Stickney engine, in first-class repair—good as new. Good bargain to cash purchases. Apply to THOS. SHORE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One black mare, Percheron, weighs 1300—sound, 7 years old. Apply to MRS. WM. FINDLAY, McKee.

LOST—On December 1st on Lang street somewhere between exhibition grounds and W. A. Hodgins' rear entrance, a 5-dollar bill. Finder will oblige by leaving it at this office.

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

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.

Carleton County Council has voted \$50,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the amount to be divided by a committee given charge of its disbursing.

Deaths.

The death occurred at Aymer recently of Mr. W. J. Conroy, who at one time was a prominent lumber merchant of the Ottawa valley.

After a lingering illness, the Right Rev. Narcisse Zepherin Lorrain, R. C. Bishop of Pembroke, died at the hospital in that town on Saturday morning, aged 73 years.

THE HARDWARE STORE

FALL IN

Follow the crowd of satisfied shoppers to our Grocery Department where you will find a complete stock of Fresh High-Class Groceries—everything necessary for the holiday trade.

HARDWARE :: ::

Don't forget that in the Hardware Store you will find any number of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts—something good and satisfying.

Come in, we can help you over your Holiday Buying.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

XMAS. 1915

We invite you to our store. You will find our lines of General Goods quite full. Our Grocery Department is well stocked with choice lines of Xmas. Goods, and customers can depend on right quality and prices.

Our Men's Department is stocked with serviceable lines
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HDKFS, etc.

Children's Goods.

Large table of special lines for the little ones.

Mouth Organs
Knives
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Baskets, etc.

A Good Line of Books--Picture Books, etc.

Anglican Prayers and Hymns
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For the Ladies.

Hand Bags
Mirrors
Collars
Handkerchiefs
Perfumes
Gloves
Barrettes
Fancy Ribbons
etc., etc.

We extend our BEST WISHES for a Glad Xmas. and a Happy New Year to all our Customers.

W. A. HODGINS

Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied.

'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.

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WHY MANY DRINK INK.

Tea Drinkers Warned of Habits That Undermine Health.

Coffee and tea are generally consumed merely for the pleasure which the warm drink gives, says Professor H. E. Ogden in his book on Rural Hygiene. Yet both these beverages have a certain stimulating effect on the nervous system.

When a tired woman refuses food and drinks instead cup after cup of strong tea she is cheered and exhilarated for the time being; but this is only at the expense of nerves and muscles, which must sooner or later break down if "tea-tipping" is persisted in to the exclusion of food.

Similarly, when a man under stress of business or depression drinks strong black coffee to keep up, he must pay the penalty for the stimulant some way or another, somehow or another.

The natural forces of the human body are able to do normally a certain amount of work; and their ability to perform this work is directly in proportion to the energy derived from the food supply taken into the body.

A machine is kept going by the fuel in the furnace; the machine may be made to go faster by means of bellows. Coal is the fuel, the bellows stimulate the flame.

In the human machine food (meat and vegetables) are the fuel; tea, coffee, alcohol are as the bellows—they are not the fuel.

No amount of tea, coffee or alcohol will add to the living tissue (the nerves and muscles and organs) of the body; these stimulants merely gild the nerves and muscles to further action, however tired and unwilling they may be.

When the stimulant is stopped, or after a time in spite of the stimulant, the exhausted nerves and muscles refuse to continue their work, the weakened body rebels, stops work and may even die.

A certain amount of stimulants at rare intervals, when there is unusual stress, or for particular occasions may do no harm.

But the pity of it is that if the habit is once started the ultimate bad effects are forgotten in the apparent relief of the moment.

Besides the baneful stimulative effect of tea, a substance known as tannin is developed in the brewing, and this tannin is really harmful on account of its strong astringent property, which tends to injure the delicate membrane of the stomach.

Sometimes tired housewives, without knowing it, are really drinking ink. Ink is a liquid composed of iron and tannin dissolved in water.

When tea is brewed in an iron kettle and left standing "to take a drop" of from time to time it is sure to be strong in tannin. The iron from the kettle combines with the tannin and produces nothing more or less than ink.

The bitter taste of the tannin is disguised when milk is used with the tea. Tea without milk or cream may be safer than tea with milk, because without the milk the bitter taste would prevent the tea being boiled so long.

Why the Price Was Low.

A shabby man entered a small general store in a Scotch village and asked the owner, a genuine Scot who was known far and wide for his "pawky" humor, if he might have an empty soap box.

"All right," said the shopkeeper, "ye can have one; but the price is twopence."

"Tuppence!" ejaculated the applicant. "That's too much money altogether. I can get them for less than that."

"Less than twopence you're dreaming, man," replied the other, who disliked nothing so much as haggling. "Where can ye get them for less?"

"Down at your neighbor's, Tamson's," was the rejoinder.

"Oh," replied the man behind the counter, apparently much relieved; "no doubt ye would get them for less there, but I was never fool enough to leave my boxes outside on the pavement all night."

AN ARMY CORPS.

Just How Much Space Does an Army Corps Require?

According to a German writer, a German army corps consists of 41,000 men, 14,000 horses, and 2,400 vehicles, including the cannon. Such a body of men and their belongings, on a single road, make a procession about 30 miles long. Even when in fairly close touch with the enemy, the length of a corps is about 15 miles; and when the front detachments become engaged in a battle, it is five or six hours before the men in the rear get into action to assist them. Before this war began, it was generally supposed that a single army corps would occupy about 2½ or 3 miles of the fighting line; but in actual experience it has been found that the average front of a corps is considerably broader, namely, from 3½ to 5 miles. An army of ten corps is not very large, as armies go in this war; but it would fight on a front about 37 miles long, and a man who undertook to walk from one wing to the other would require 12 or 14 hours to do it. An army corps consumes nearly 300,000 pounds of food a day, about 100,000 pounds for the men and 200,000 pounds for the horses. Even under the most favorable conditions, it requires a train of 150 wagons to bring up a day's food.

BRITAIN'S OLDEST REGIMENT.

The Great Honor Rests With the Royal Scots.

Many correspondents have been discussing the question as to which is the oldest regiment in the British Army. That honor, says the Manchester Chronicle, rests with the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Originally the "Scottish Guard" of the Kings of France, the regiment was formed in the Ninth century, and was constantly recruited from Scotland. In 1525 it was sent to England to attend the Coronation of Charles I, and revisited the country later to fight against the Parliamentary Army. In 1633 the Royal Scots were properly constituted as a regiment of the British Army, and named the First Royal Regiment. The regiment has a fine list of battle honors, and it is worthy of note, as showing their fighting qualities, that not a single reservist failed to join the colors when called upon to do so on the outbreak of the last South African War, and that throughout the campaign not a solitary officer or man surrendered to the enemy.



Chapped Hands Quickly Healed

Chapped hands and lips always come with cold weather, but

Vaseline CAMPHOR ICE

Made in Canada

brings sure and speedy relief. Children especially need Vaseline Camphor Ice for their rough and smarting hands.

Our new illustrated booklet describes all the "Vaseline" preparations. A postcard brings it. Avoid substitutes. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name, CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

CHESEBROUGH MFG CO.
(Consolidated)
1850 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL

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

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd).

"Jack, what is it?"

He neither started, nor cried out. Presently he lifted himself up, and she saw that his eyes were quite tearless and dry.

"Oh, it's nothing."

She sat down on the bed and put her arms round him.

"Won't you tell me? I know you often lie awake half the night; I can hear every sound from my room, you know."

Jack bit his lip.

"It's nothing particular, thanks! I've been a bit upset; and Theo's such a blasted little donkey, he can't let a fellow alone."

"Is there nothing I can do? It's horrible to have a secret trouble at your age. If you can't trust me, is there no one you can trust?"

"There's nothing to tell. It's only something that happened—before I went to school."

"Last year? And don't your people know of it?"

Jack began to laugh. "All Porthcarrick knows; that's why they let me go to school."

She drew him closer into her arms. "Won't you tell me?"

He looked away from her, breathing quickly. "Ask old Jenkins," he said at last, huskily; "he'll tell you all about it."

"Who is Jenkins?"

"The new doctor, down to Porthcarrick. He and Dr. Williams both came when I smashed my arm, and he tried to come the soft dodge over me, just like you. I told him he'd better get me away from there instead of talking all that tommy-rot about being sorry for me; he wasn't sorry enough to help me."

Helen thought for a moment, silently.

"Would you let me write to Dr. Jenkins, and ask him to tell me about it? You see, I can't help caring, when you've been so good to my Theo."

"All right," he said. "You can write to him: Dr. Jenkins, Cliff Cottage, Porthcarrick. Tell him I said he can tell you what he knows about me. Praps you won't be in such a hurry to have me good to Theo then. I don't care."

Neither he nor Helen referred to the subject any more. She wrote to Dr. Jenkins, explaining how matters stood, and begging him to tell what he could. On the last day of the holidays a fat letter came from Porthcarrick in reply. She slipped it into her pocket, and after breakfast carried it to her room. Dr. Jenkins wrote, in detail, all that he knew of Jack's history; as much, that is, as his own eyes had shown him, together with what he had heard from the Vicar, the schoolmaster, and Mrs. Raymond.

The letter ended with a grave warning as to the dangers to which an intimacy with Jack was presumably exposing Theo. "In my capacity as the boy's medical attendant," the doctor added, "I made every effort to win his confidence; but entirely without success. His disposition appeared to me peculiarly sullen, stubborn, vindictive, and secret; indeed, before this unhappy business came to light, he had already, though barely fourteen, gained an exceedingly bad name in the whole country round. Far from regarding this fact, however, as in any way excusing Mr. Raymond's conduct, I believe the mischief to have been from the beginning largely caused by his systematic brutality; and am inclined to lay the guilt of the boy's moral ruin at his door. I may be doing him wrong, but I have always doubted whether he was really innocent about the broken arm."

Late in the afternoon, when tea was finished and Theo was practising violin exercises in the breakfast room, she went to look for Jack, but he was not in the house. She returned to the tiny parlor, and stepped out on to the verandah. A sound of hammering came from the garden; and, looking down, she saw Jack mending the roof of the summer house. She watched him for a little while, noticing his absorption in the work and the mastery of his tools. Certainly he had a natural turn for carpentering.

"Jack!" she called at last.

He looked round.

"What?"

"Will you come in here a minute?"

"S'pose I must," he muttered crossly, jumping to the ground with a splendid spring.

He ran up the verandah steps and into the room, an uncouth barbarian cub.

"What's up?"

"Sit down a minute; I want to speak to you."

"Oh!" said Jack. "I thought you wanted something done."

Helen looked into the fire for a moment before she spoke; and Jack, hunched up sulkily, with an ugly scowl on his face.

"You remember," she began, telling him she might write to Dr. Jenkins?"

Jack stiffened all over and sat up straight.

"Well, I wrote; and I had an answer this morning. He has told me all he knows."

A little pause followed, punctuated by the sound of quick breathing.

"Where's the letter?"

"It's here; but I would rather you didn't read it."

He rose and came to her.

"Give me the letter."

She looked round. His eyes were black and gleaming, as his uncle had seen them in the woodshed.

"Give me the letter."

"My child, I will give it to you if you insist; but I would very much rather not."

ther not. And besides, there is no need; you know everything in it already."

"Give me the letter."

She handed it to him silently. He took it away to the window, sat down and read it through. He brought the letter back at last and laid it on the table.

"Well," he said, "what's the next move?"

She made no answer. He came a step nearer, quivering.

"Have you got all you wanted. I don't go poking about asking people your private affairs. Jenkins is a dirty little sneak to tell you."

His eyes were like hot coals.

"I told you you wouldn't want me hanging round your precious little molly-coddle, spoiling his innocence. You know all about it now; you know I was caught gambling, and lying, and trading in all sorts of beastliness, and teaching the little chaps everything that's filthy, and was pretty near killed for it; and a good job if I'd died altogether! Anything else you want to know?"

She rose and put her hand on his shoulder.

"Only one thing more, my child: Has any one ever treated you as a human creature, and believed your word—ever in all your life?"

He wrenched himself away from the hand, and faced her, white and panting.

"Do you mean—you'd believe it?"

"I have not even asked you for your word."

Jack had still not understood. He put up a hand, and the fingers shook against his throat.

"S'pose I told you—it was all a lie—from beginning to end? S'pose I told you I—didn't confess—because there—was nothing to confess—because—"

She caught him suddenly in her arms.

"My dear, there is no need to tell me that; of course I knew!"

Jack was sobbing now, in the slow, tearful, frightful way that was like the weeping of a grown man.

When they sat down together, she in a low chair by the fire, he on the hearth-rug at her feet, staring into the red coals, she learned the story of the mavis, or as much of it as Jack could put into words, which, indeed, was not much. He told it quietly, without tears, but with pauses and intervals of silence here and there, much as she had heard other stories told long ago in Siberia.

The story was finished, and both sat silent for a little while. It was growing dark in the room. Helen was softly stroking the head on her knee.

"Tell me one thing more, my son. What was it you were going to do when you got out of the window? To run away and go to sea?"

"Not to sea; only to the cliff. I'd had enough. Old Jenkins is wrong, though," he added. "Uncle didn't know my arm was smashed; I took precious good care he shouldn't."

Her fingers tightened on his. "Because—?"

"You see, I couldn't manage to kill him; I did try once, and it was no use. So I thought I'd see whether I could make him kill me; then he'd have been hanged."

Helen stooped and kissed him. The twilight faded slowly into darkness; a faint glow shone in the blackening coals.

"That's why it's such beastly rot," Jack began suddenly, and stopped.

"What is, dear?"

"Why, you coddling me up and making all this fuss, just as if I was Theo. Oh, of course I'll look after the little beggar, and try to lick him into shape and not let the other chap's bully him,—he's such a shrimp; but his wanting to chum up with me, and all that, is just bubble and squeak."

"Theo is a little boy, and—has not gone down into hell, yet. His turn will come, when he is a man. But I think I understand."

Jack burst out laughing.

"You?" he said. "Rats!"

He jerked away from her hand.

"You think, because you've seen prisons and things—What do you know? you're clean. Your people may have been shot and hanged, and all that, but they've not been tied up and—"

She put a hand over his mouth to stop him.

"Hush! It was to set God's creature free, and Theo's father died to set God's people free. Whose child should you be but mine?"

Early next morning, when he came into Helen's room, awkward and sullen, to say good-bye, she greeted him in a cheerful, matter-of-fact way, as if their new relationship were years old.

"Then you'll spend all your holidays here, if your people don't object. I'll run down to Cornwall and see them, and try to arrange matters; perhaps they'll let me adopt you altogether. And about pocket-money, of course you'll share whatever Theo has, and I'll make the amount a little larger. It's rather a tiny income for three, so we shall all have to be careful till my two sons are grown, and can support themselves."

Jack muttered something sulkily about its being "beastly slow" not to be twenty-one. He was near to breaking down again, and his speech was proportionately curt and slangy. There were tears in Helen's eyes as she kissed him.

"And you'll take care of Theo. Since I was left alone I have been anxious about him, having no one near that I could trust. He will be a musician when he grows up, and musicians are not always the happiest people. But I shall feel quite safe now that I have you, who are so good to sing—"

Just What You'd Like

to Receive is What You Ought to Give

Ask to see the Safety, Self-Filling and Regular Types

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Every pen desire can be gratified and every hand fitted. Prices \$2.50 to \$150.00. Be explicit—ask for the genuine Waterman's Ideal.

Sold at the Best Stores

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited,
107 Notre Dame St., W., Montreal

The Gift that is Constantly Used

FREE TO HOUSEWIVES

A big 68 page Household Account Book, Calendar and Recipe Book combined, size 9x12 inches, containing hundreds of the best and latest recipes.

HOW TO GET YOUR COPY.

Below are the names and addresses of twelve firms. Select eleven of your best friends and either have them write, or write a postcard yourself, to each of these firms asking them to send "Shepard's Housekeeper's Perfect Account Book" to the address supplied.

For instance, supply your name and address to the first firm on the list, a friend's name and address to the second firm on the list and so on. Next week's issue of this paper will show another list of firms to whom you can send a further list of names and addresses.

Write your postcards to-day before you forget.

Guelph Soap Co., Guelph. E. D. Smith & Son, Winona.
John Taylor & Co., Toronto. Nineteen Hundred Washer, Toronto.
Chisholm Milling Co., Toronto. Channel Chemical Co., Toronto.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto.
Home Bank of Canada, 8 King St. West, Toronto.
Standard Refinance Mortgage Corporation, Toronto.
Home Furniture Co., Queen St. East, Toronto.
Benjamin Moore & Co., Lloyd St., Toronto.
Rose Coal Co., 59 Yonge St., Toronto.

ing-birds. God keep you, my other son.

It was the last time that the story of the mavis was referred to.

CHAPTER IX.

The year in which Jack came of age was to him one of trial. He grew up, and entered into life; a difficult matter commonly, and in his case a grievous one.

He was studying medicine in London, and the more observant among the professors had begun to watch his development with interest.

His heart's desire, never mentioned to any one except Helen, and to her but half-expressed, was to become a great specialist in the diseases of children.

In other respects his childhood had marked him less than Helen had feared. The trace of it showed chiefly in a certain sobriety of judgment, the serious moderation of a too early maturity.

Of Molly he seldom spoke, even to Helen; and she had often grieved over his reticence, dreading lest it might be the cloak for secret brooding. He had trained himself not to waste his strength on barren yearning before the coming of the time for action. To rescue his sister was with him a purpose, not a craving. He had not seen her for seven years. She had been put to school in Truro, he knew; and, being now sixteen and tall for her age, was counted a young woman.

The Christmas letters, one from Aunt Sarah and one from Molly herself, had been, for all these seven years, the only link between Jack and his old life; except, indeed, the formal quarterly reports of his progress which he had sent, as stipulated, to the Vicar, and the long replies to them, each containing a meagre cheque and much sound advice and pious exhortation. Once only, the Easter when he was sixteen, the look on his face, as he laid the cheque beside Helen, had made her break silence, putting up a thin hand to touch his cheek.

"My dear, you need never see him again, at least until you are a man."

"I have to eat his bread," he had answered in his slow, tense way. "The stray cats in the street are luckier; they're not told who throws the scraps."

After his return to school, Helen, with her failing health, had made again the weary journey to Porthcarrick, and repeated her ineffectual en-

treaty that she might be permitted to adopt the lad altogether.

"I could afford to keep him till he can keep himself," she urged; "and it would settle many difficulties. Once you have consented to let him live with me, why should you pay his schooling? It is only right and just that I, who have the privilege of his affection, should cover his expenses. And the boy himself would be happier, too."

Beyond a little more compression of the lips there was no sign in the Vicar's face that she had pained him.

"It is not a question of happiness," he said, "but of right and wrong. My dear brother's son has a claim upon me for food and clothing, and for an adequate and Christian education, and I will not shirk my responsibilities. That the boy has proved unworthy, and that he repays me with vindictiveness and hatred, are considerations off the point. It is my duty to provide for him."

Helen submitted; to press him further would have been to risk awakening his combative instincts; and if he should choose at any time to call the lad back home, she could not resist.

"I have tried again, my dear," she said to Jack on her next visit to the school; "and failed again. You will have to bear it as best you can."

(To be continued.)

The True Philosopher.

"The truest philosopher," says Jerome K. Jerome, "I ever heard of was a woman." She was brought into a London hospital suffering from a poisoned leg. The house surgeon made a hurried exclamation. He was a man of blunt speech. "It will have to come off," he told her. "What, not all of it?" "The whole of it, I am sorry to say," growled the house surgeon. "Nothing else for it?" "No other chance whatever," explained the house surgeon. "Ah, well, thank Gawd it's not my 'ead," observed the lady.

Quite Likely.

Hokus—Who is it that first discovered two's company, three's a crowd?
Pokus—I think it must have been the first father of triplets.

Why those Pains?

Here is a testimonial unsolicited

"If I had my will it would be advertised on every street corner. The men or women that has rheumatism and fails to keep and use Sloan's Liniment is like a drowning man refusing a rope."—A. J. Van Dyke, Lakewood, N. J.

Sloan's Liniment



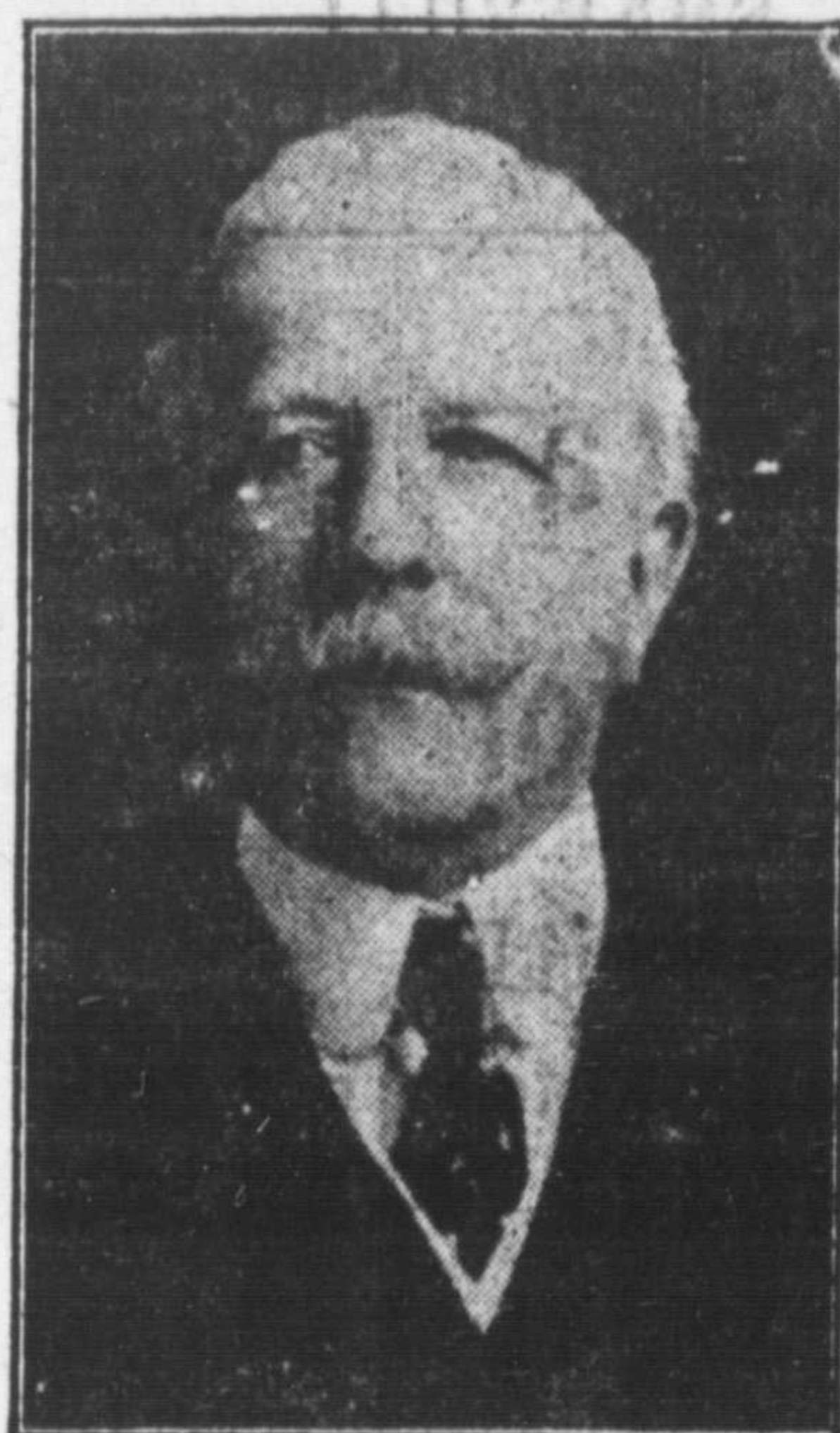
for
**RHEUMATISM
SPRAINS
SORE MUSCLES**

BANK OF MONTREAL

NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS BANK IN VERY STRONG POSITION.

Exceptional interest attaches this year to the Annual Report of Canada's leading Bank, and the addressee delivered at the Annual Meeting by the President and General Manager. They afford an insight into the financial consequences of a year of war on the country generally, and into the outlook for the future, as interpreted by men who have every opportunity to judge it.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the President, pointed out that the effect of the war on Canadian trade had been less injurious than had been expected, and



Mr. H. V. Meredith

that this year's bountiful harvest may not only be expected to stimulate current trade, but to attract renewed immigration to Canada.

The Annual Report shows the Bank of Montreal in a position of unprecedented strength. With assets of \$302,980,554—an increase for the year of \$38,800,138—it takes rank with the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Of this enormous sum, no less than \$170,007,568 is in cash and liquid assets. This is over 64 per cent. of the Bank's total public liabilities—a ratio whose significance will be better understood when it is compared with 55.4 per cent. last year, and a little less than 50 per cent. (considered a high proportion in normal times) in 1913.

While holding so large a proportion of the Bank's assets in liquid form does not tend to large profits, it is a source of great strength not only to the Bank, but to the whole of Canada, in these trying and difficult times.

The profits for the year, however, were most gratifying. Amounting to \$2,108,631, they provided for the usual quarterly dividend and two 1% bonuses on the Capital of \$16,000,000; the War Tax on Bank Note Circulation, \$127,347; and left over \$80,000 to be added to the Profit and Loss Account, bringing the balance of the latter up to \$1,293,952. This, of course, is in addition to the Rest Account of \$16,000,000—equal to the Capital.

Owing to the reduced volume of commercial business in the country, the current loans dropped from \$108,845,332 in 1914 to \$99,078,506. Loans to municipalities, on the other hand, show an increase of over two millions, reaching the figure of \$11,203,472.

One of the most striking and important features of the Report is the remarkable increase in Deposits. Those bearing no interest have increased during the year from \$42,689,031 to \$75,745,729, while interest-bearing deposits have grown to \$180,277,083—a total increase of \$39,800,138. Though this is partly accounted for by special transactions, it must be regarded as highly satisfactory and an especial mark of public confidence.

In reviewing the year, the President laid special stress on the record harvest in the West, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. The estimated value of the grain crops of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan has placed at four hundred million dollars—a sum which could be depended upon to liquidate much indebtedness and stimulate current trade.

Referring to the remarkable change in Canada's position from a debtor to a creditor nation, Mr. Meredith said: "In the seven months ending October 31st, 1915, the value of exports of Canadian products was \$245,560,000; and in the same period of 1914 was \$229,757,000; while this year in these seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of \$326,430,000, or \$100,000,000 more than last year, and the great crop surplus has still to go forward.

Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the seven-months period ending with October, imports have declined from \$390,544,000 in 1913 to \$253,107,000 in 1915, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from \$245,560,000 to \$326,430,000; and adverse balance of \$145,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of \$73,323,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of

no less than \$218,000,000 within the short space of two years."

Taking a prudently optimistic view of the future, Mr. Meredith said: "The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her Allies.

"After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired."

SPECIAL WAR STAMPS.

Some Issues Have Already Become Valuable.

Stamps that a few months ago were of very little value will be much in demand in the future owing to the alterations in the map of Europe, and indeed of the world, brought about by the present war.

Among some curiosities already being collected and treasured, says London Answers, may be mentioned a number of Red Cross postage stamps issued from the French post offices in Morocco, from which certain letters and figures have been omitted. England has not issued any official war stamps whatever, but it is interesting to observe the issue of "occupation stamps" in the invaded German colony of Togo.

No postage stamps of any description were found in Lome after it had been evacuated by the Germans, for they had destroyed or hidden all there were. But a great number of stamps were discovered in a box sunk in a dry well in another village, and they were over-printed, some with French and some with English words, for provisional use. But only a limited number were treated this way, and the demand for them from stamp dealers all over the world has been so enormous that the price has already risen considerably.

Denmark, although not yet involved in war, has prepared a special war postcard and supplied it to the naval and military forces which have been mobilized. It is the ordinary five ore postcard that has been overprinted with the initials, in black lettering, "S. B.," which signifies Soldater-Brevkort, "soldiers' postcard"; one card a week is handed out free to each soldier and sailor.

It is said that one of the most valuable stamps in the future will be that of Samoa, which was overprinted by the New Zealand postal authorities with a local surcharge. One single sheet, containing 100 stamps has a peculiar error, and as only forty of those stamps are available already the price paid for them has reached £20 each.

THE VERY TIME

When Powerful Food is Most Needed.

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a set back on account of weak stomach. Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power, for it is a most scientific and easily digested food.

"About a year ago," writes a western woman, "my little six-year-old niece moved to a new home. She naturally had a change of diet and of course a change of water, and somehow she contracted typhoid fever.

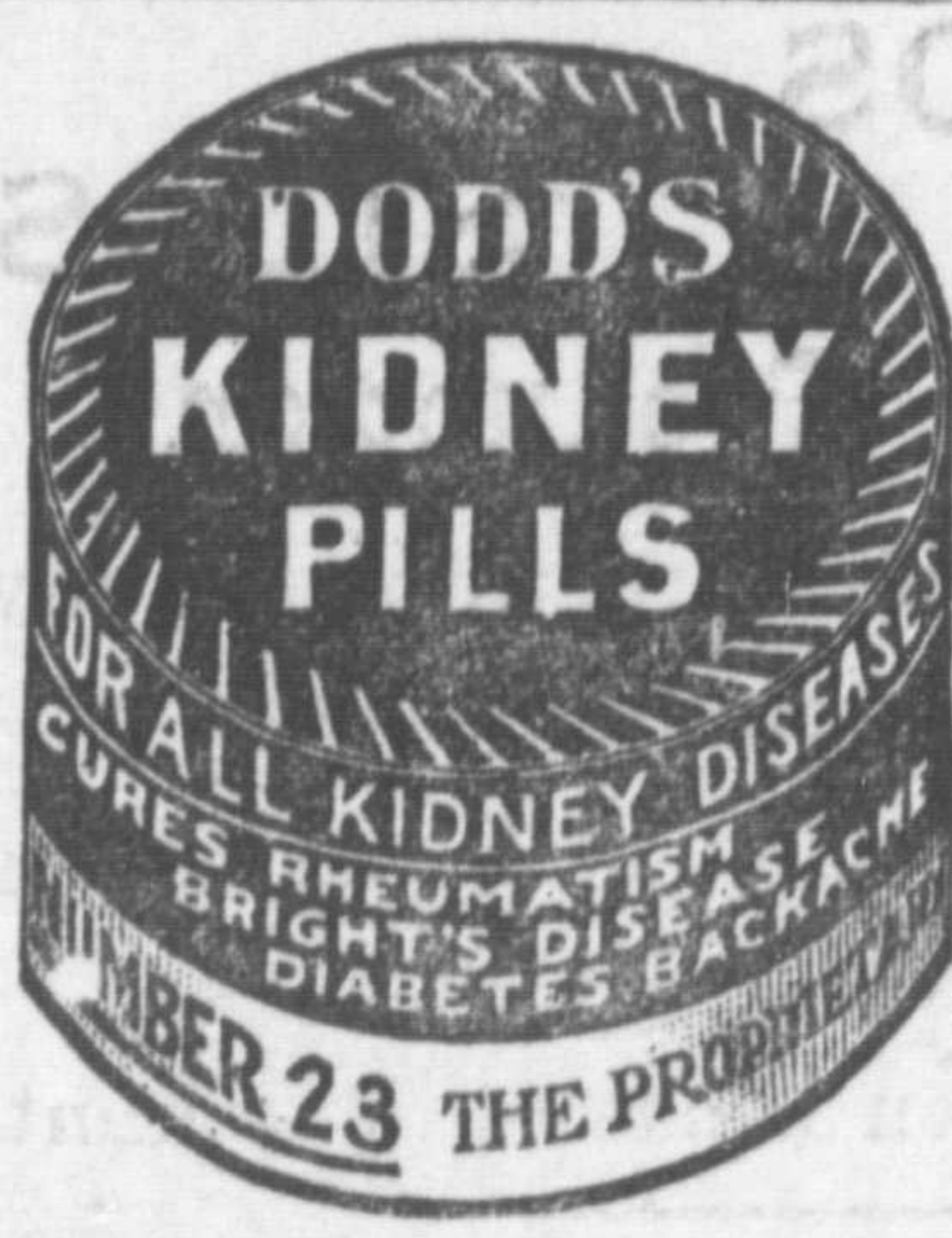
"After a long, severe case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, couldn't eat anything, and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, in trying to get something delicate and nourishing that she could eat, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food, and it turned out to be just the thing.

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings, and began to gain strength so rapidly that in a short time she was as well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill.

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

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.



HOME TRUTHS!

Cider gets sour with age—just like some of us.

You can always rely on a fool to tell the truth—at the wrong time!

About the hardest work in the world is trying to rub along without any.

A luxury is something the other fellow thinks we don't know he can't afford.

It is just as well to let one leg know that your other leg is being pulled.

Any schoolboy will tell you that the hardest branch of learning grows on a birch tree.

Old Father Time hands each of us a wrinkle every now and then to remind us, probably, that we haven't been forgotten.

It is no uncommon thing for a man who cannot speak even one language correctly to be able to swear fluently in three or four.

Financial stress is brought about by successfully underestimating and over-estimating—according to whether you are buying or selling.

How to Save Your Eyes

Try This Free Prescription

Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the entire body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes, and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest wide-awake drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvellously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes, and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription. The Valnas Drug Co. of Toronto has the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Accommodated Him.

A doctor, celebrated as much for his love of good living as for professional skill, called upon an eccentric nobleman who was just beginning a most elaborate dinner. After a while, receiving no invitation to join his lordship, the medical man said:

"Now sir, if I were in your place, I should say, 'Pray, doctor, do as I am doing.'"

"So sorry," said his lordship.

"Well, doctor, do as I am doing—go home and eat your dinner!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

WAR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

"Ignorance" and "Ineptitude" in Admiralty Methods.

"From the point of view of the shipping man the whole history of the war, as far as the transport service is concerned, is a wicked story of ignorance, ineptitude and colossal waste," declares the editor of Syren and Shipping, the leading journal of the British shipping trade. He adds:

"Costly and useful ships were used for months as prison ships. Super-ships like the Aquitania were employed on scouting missions, their magnificent passenger equipment gutted. Ships were allowed to load cargo or to book a full passenger list and then owners were informed that the Admiralty required these boats."

An instance is given of a 7,000-ton boat which was all ready to sail, with 200 passengers, when it was taken over and sent to the west coast of South America, although it might have been loaded with coal and realized a small fortune. Another case is given of a 6,000-ton boat at Huelva about to load with a cargo of iron ore for England, which was requisitioned suddenly and sent empty to the Pacific, although there should have been plenty of merchant ships available much nearer the desired destination.

"How long," asks the journal, "will these methods be tolerated? In the national interest, a committee of shipping men should have been selected to organize the Admiralty chartering."

The man who is afraid of work deserves to be scared to death.

BIG AUSTRALIAN CRUISER.

First of Type Constructed Entirely by British Colony.

The cruiser Brisbane, the latest unit in the Australian navy, which was launched successfully at the Cockatoo Island Naval Yard, Sydney, last month, is the largest vessel of any type yet launched under the Union Jack in the southern hemisphere. The Brisbane is of 5,400 tons, and is the first cruiser to be constructed completely by any of the overseas British dominions.

At the launching she was christened by Mrs. Fisher, the wife of the Prime Minister, who is from Queensland. It is after the capital of that State that the cruiser is named.

It is hoped to place the Brisbane in commission next August. She is to be followed on the stocks by another vessel of the same type, to be called the Adelaide, in honor of the capital of South Australia.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe and 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.

His Chance.

"What chance has he to win that suit? The evidence is all against him." "I know he's on the wrong side of the facts, but he has the best lawyer in town."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Explained.

"Your daughter plays some very robust pieces."

"She's got a beau in the parlor," growled pa, "and that loud music is to drown the sound of her mother washing the dishes."

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

Make Your Own Selection.

"Could you recommend a good physician?"

"I'm sorry, but there are two persons that I no longer recommend—doctors and servant girls."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Discouraging.

Invalid—I'd like to see the proprietor of this sanitarium.

Clerk—He has gone away, sir, for his health.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

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.

GOLD GOLD

Write me for Special Information on **MONROE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINE, Limited**

P. S. HAIRSTON, TORONTO

1233 Traders Bank.

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author **H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.** 118 West 31st Street, New York

WINTER TERM OPENS JAN. 3RD.

ELLIOTT Business College

Young and Charles E. Toronto Demand for our Graduates for last few months fully four times our supply. Calendar free. **W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal**

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Piles, Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or irritate the skin, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 25c free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse, reduces Painful Swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Piles, Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or irritate the skin, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 25c free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Que. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

ED. 7. ISSUE 51—15.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MADE IN CANADA

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

Quite a Feat.

There is in the employ of a Vermont man an Irishman who recently met with a domestic affliction. As soon as the employer was advised, he sought out the Celt and offered his condolences.

"I am sorry to hear, Daniel," said he, "that your good wife is dead."

"Sure, 'tis a sad day for me, sir," replied the Irishman. "The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket."

In Court.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madame?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**.

Halifax. **ANDREW KING.**

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**.

LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

Sussex. I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by **MINARD'S LINIMENT**.

Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Complete Reformation.

"Muh wife mar'd me to refawn me, sah," stated Brother Hilsongdigger, "and I'm so plumb bodaciously refawned dat I wouldn't marry ag'in if I done lived to be as old as Methusalem."

Married men are not so very bad off, they always have the last word but one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

RACCOON

Revillon Freres

134 MCGILL STREET. MONTREAL

are manufacturers and can pay you best prices for furs of all kinds. Send for our price list.

SKUNK

Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

The real value of your gift is the happiness it will bring, not alone at Christmas, but in days to follow. A genuine Victrola will give the family hours of enjoyment that can come from no other source. The world's best music right at your fireside, the greatest living artists to sing and play for you, the most tuneful of popular melodies, delightful band and instrumental selections; all to brighten the home during the long winter months.

Write for our Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records, including all standard and popular music on ten-inch, double-sided records as low as 90 cents for two selections.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed on Christmas morning.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

601 Lenoir Street, Montreal

DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY ONE PRICE FROM COAST TO COAST VICTOR RECORDS—MADE IN CANADA LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"—TRADE MARK.

New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 23, 1915.

Hon. Mr. Burrell, minister of agriculture, has issued a letter thanking the farmers for their response to the appeal for increased production. Such official acknowledgment was surely deserved. The farmers raised great crops last summer, and the result is apparent throughout Canada today.

Field Marshal Sir John French, who has been in command of the British forces in Flanders, has been relieved of the command at his own request, and has been appointed to the command of the armies in the United Kingdom. The new commander of the big army now in Flanders and France is General Sir Douglas Haig, who is said to have seen more fighting than any other officer in the British service. General Haig's appointment has been well received in France.

The unsatisfactory reply of the Austrian Government to the note of the United States on the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona, has resulted in the despatch of a second note in which the demands made in the first are vigorously renewed. If Austria persists in her refusal to meet U. S. demands, friendly relations between the two countries will likely be broken off, provided, of course, our American cousins display a more rigid backbone than they did in dealing with the Lusitania outrage.

A German plot, hatched in the United States some time ago, to blow up the Welland Canal, has been discovered and some of the plotters placed under arrest. This should not, however, cause any relaxation of watchfulness on the part of those who are guarding the canal and other national works. The United States is seething with agents and spies of the enemy. Canada is believed to have more than a healthy share of them. There never was a time when eternal vigilance was more truly the price of liberty than it is today.

Sir Richard McBride Resigns and British Columbia has new Premier

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 15.—It was officially announced today that J. H. Turner, the aged Agent-General for British Columbia in London, has resigned and will leave that office December 31st. He will be succeeded by Sir Richard McBride, who was today appointed to that position.

Sir Richard today resigned his seat in the Legislature, and is succeeded in the premiership by Hon. W. J. Bowser. Hon. Mr. Young, Provincial Secretary, has also resigned from the cabinet.

The new administration will be composed as follows:

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser; Minister of Finance, A. C. Flummerfelt; Minister of Public Works, C. E. Tusdall; Minister of Lands, W. R. Ross; Provincial Secretary, Thomas Taylor; Minister of Mines, Lorne Campbell.

There will be no election until the spring, after a session of the Legislature.

The Present Condition of The Canadian Egg Market

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the Old Country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for, for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may therefore definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

Collected by THE EQUITY.
\$1.00 each—
Mrs. A. N. Golden, St. John's, Que.
Wm. McCriston, Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S.

50 cents each—
Albert Elliott, R. R. 1, Charters, Donald Fraser, Shawville, Que.
M. Rawhouse, " "
J. C. Glenn, Bristol, Que.
W. S. Smith, Yarm, Que.
Geo. Palmer, R. R. 3, Shawville, Que.

25 cents each—
J. W. Brownlee, Shawville, Que.
Lyall Hodgins, " "
Miss Daisy Caldwell, " "
Miss Jessie Caldwell, " "
Harvey Brown, R. R. 2, Shawville, Q.
Frank Morrison, " "
John T. Hodgins, " "
Charles Workman, Charters, Que.
R. M. Ledingham, " "

—Total, \$7.25.
Collected by J. E. Cowan.

50 cents—
Nelson Hamilton, Charters.

25 cents—
Miss A. McCredie, Shawville, Que.
" E. B. Shaw, " "
" Sadie Wilson, " "
" M. J. Clarke, Morehead, Que.
Mrs. David Clarke, " "
" A. Lyon, Shawville, " "
" Mrs. J. H. Shaw, " "
" R. McFarlane, R. R. 3, Shawville.
D. A. Baker, Shawville, Que.
Wallace Hodgins, " "
Cyrus Hodgins, " "
Tolbert Corrigan, " "

—Total \$3.50.
Collected by W. E. Matland.

50 cents—
W. J. Eades, Shawville, Que.
W. F. Smith, " "
J. W. Armstrong, " "
Thos. McDowell, " "
Jas. C. McCuaig, Sparks st., Ottawa.

25 cents—
Andrew Hodgins, Shawville, Que.
J. A. Cowan, " "
Thomas Smiley, " "
A. G. Murphy, " "
S. W. Ralph, " "
Harold Dagg, " "
George Hynes, " "
F. R. Maxwell, Ottawa, Ont.
E. C. Lavin, Campbells Bay, Que.
Jos. Tourangeau, Bryson, Que.

—Total \$5.25.
Collected by Thos. Burton.

25 cents each—
T. E. Sheppard, Shawville, Que.
John H. Brownlee, " "
Sam Rennie, " "
Norval Kilgour, " "
Billy Sheppard, " "
Robert Sheppard, " "
Jim Killoran, " "
George Warren, " "
Reggie Hodgins, " "
Robert Lucas, Bristol Ridge, Que.

—Total \$2.50.
Collected by Roy McDowell.
25 cents each—
Mrs. Alf Brownlee, Shawville, Que.
Miss Bella Wallace, " "

—Total 50c.
Grand total, \$19.00.
Previously acknowledged 40.85

Bristol Council Meeting

Bristol, Dec. 6, 1915.

The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present: Mayor W. D. Campbell, and Councillors Campbell, Killoran, Horner, Young, Jamieson and Woods.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Account of John Lucas, J. P., re. tramp arrested for setting fires in Bristol township, laid over for further investigation.

Moved by couns. Woods and Jamieson that the following bills be paid:

J. E. Phillips, 400 feet plank, at \$15, for Bristol-Onslow town line 6.00

E. A. Prichard, 6 lbs. nails at 34c .21

J. A. Tuck, sawing cedars for P. J. Cooney's division .50

J. A. Tuck, sawing cedars for McGuire's bridge 2.70

J. A. Cowan, pub. notices 4.00

" " pub. minutes 1915 8.00

J. Fraser, roadwork for Art Verstone Works 1.50

J. Fraser, roadwork for T. Martin 1.50

H. Creighton, " Joseph Manary 1.50

Letters were read from A. Meldrum and Wilder Davis re. stump fences along public roads.

Moved by couns. Young and Horner that A. Meldrum be given until December the 13th to move his fence, otherwise legal proceedings will have to be taken against him.

Moved by couns. Campbell and Jamieson that in the event of Mr. Meldrum not moving his fence in the time prescribed, that the mayor be hereby authorized to take legal proceedings against him at once.

SILOS SILOS SILOS Encourage Home Production.

We are prepared to manufacture Silos of any size, complete, ready for the Silage.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Consult us before placing your order.

Colts, Cattle and Sheep taken as cash in payment.

DONALD FRASER. A. A. ARMSTRONG.
P. S.—Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds for sale.

Moved by couns. Young and Jamieson that John Duff's report re. diverged road on lot 4, range 1, be accepted.

Moved by couns. Young and Horner that we accept from the C. N. O. R. Co. the diverged road through lot 4, range 1, in lieu of the portion of the main road closed east of Bristol Corners.

Moved by couns. Killoran and Woods that the road labor from lot 13-d, range 5, be transferred into division No. 37.

Moved by couns. Young and Horner that the bill of road work against Wm. Watson's property be investigated before paid.

Moved by couns. Killoran and Woods that we adopt the following resolution presented by William Drummond:

That this municipality for due consideration waive and renounce in favor of William Drummond, of the township of Bristol, all its rights, titles and interests in and to the road allowance making part of the right of way which he sold to Canadian Northern Railway Co., across his property, being lot number 6-a, in the second range, on the official plan and book of reference for the said township of Bristol.

Moved by couns. Campbell and Jamieson that H. Creighton be notified to burn or remove the brush along the road in his road division.

Moved by couns. Jamieson and Woods that couns. Campbell and Killoran be appointed a committee to act regarding arrears of taxes.

Moved by couns. Young that we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners met December, 1915.

Present: Truman Draper, chairman, pro. tem.; Commissioners Carson, Harris Wallace and Tracy. Also a delegation from No. 12 District.

Minutes of last meeting read. A discussion followed.

Moved by coun. Harris, seconded by coun. Wallace that the minutes as read be adopted.

Moved in amendment by coun. Carson that inasmuch as a petition had been presented to the Board, signed by 14 ratepayers of No. 12 District, objecting to the proposed sites of two schools in "No. 12 District, that the minutes be adopted with the exception of the proposed sites of the two schools, and that the motion re. proposed sites be rescinded.

Main motion carried.

Moved by coun. Harris, seconded by coun. Wallace that coun. Draper be appointed chairman of this Board in the room and stead of Thomas Palmer, resigned.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Wallace, seconded by coun. Harris that a special tax be levied on No. 12 District, for the erection of two new schools in No. 12 District.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Carson, seconded by coun. Tracy that inasmuch as some of our teachers cannot get home in less than two days, the Christmas holidays for this year for all our teachers shall be from December 23rd to January 3rd, inclusive.—Carried.

Tenders for firewood opened. The following awarded:

No. 1—H. H. Sturgeon, 6 cords hardwood \$2.00; Crawford Carson, 2 cds. pine, \$2.00.

No. 1—Alex. Bean, 7 cords hardwood, \$1.75; Crawford Carson, 2 cords pine, 2.00.

No. 3—Alex. Bean, 15 cords hardwood, 1.75; Geo. McCagg, 4 cords pine, 2.00.

No. 5—A. S. Elliott, 10 cords hardwood at 1.90; Crawford Carson, 2 cords pine, 2.00.

No. 7—George Horner, 8 cords hardwood, 2.00; 2 cds. pine, 2.00.

No. 8—John A. Telford, 10 cords hardwood, 1.75; 2 cds. pine, 1.75.

No. 9—T. A. Elliott, 8 cords hardwood, 1.75; Thos. Palmer, 2 cords pine, \$1.75.

On motion of couns. Wallace and Tracy the Board adjourned for one hour. Business resumed, same members present.

No. 10—W. C. Belsher, 7 cds hardwood at \$2.00; Thos. Palmer, 2 cords pine, \$1.75.

No. 11—J. A. Telford, 10 cds. hardwood 1.75; 2 cds. pine, 2.00.

No. 12—Jas. Kennedy, 6 cds. hardwood 2.00; Jas. Judd, 2 cds. pine, 2.00.

No. 13—Albert Elliott, 5 cds. hardwood 1.50; 2 cds. pine, 2.00.

No. 14—Alex. Desjardins, 8 cds. hardwood, 1.70.

To measure the wood:

No. 1—Truman A. Draper, No. 2—Thompson Johnston, No. 3—Jas. Crick,

No. 4—Truman B. Draper, No. 5—Jas. Wilson, No. 7, Silas Armstrong, No. 8—John Robitaille, sr.; No. 9, Sam Hodgins, No. 10—Harvey Caldwell, No. 11—Jas. Cartie, No. 12—John L. Sparling, No. 13—Tommy Murphy, No. 14—Ernie Stevenson.

The Board reported having visited the 14 schools of the township, filing a report of equipments needed; also of apparent improvement in the schools.

Moved by coun. Harris, seconded by coun. Wallace that the report of Mr. Joseph Hill re. the new woodshed (No. 14) be accepted and the contractor be paid the balance.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Tracy, seconded by coun. Carson that the following bills be paid: J. H. Shaw, lock and latch, No. 14, 45 cents; Thompson Johnston, clearing school grounds and removing fallen trees, \$3.00 Miss Wilson, No. 13, supplies \$1.10; teacher and pupils No. 1, putting wood in shed and caretaking till 1st of November, 2.00; also wood just put in No. 9 shed, contract from last year, Mr. T. A. Elliott.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Tracy, seconded by coun. Carson that all past due taxes be urged before January 1st, 1916.—Carried.

Adjourned to meet at call of chairman.

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

NOTICE

It was resolved by the Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon, that all past due taxes be collected immediately with costs, and all taxes not in arrears be urged before the 1st January, 1916.

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

Shawville, Dec. 6, 1916.

For Service.

Purebred Chester White Hog. Fee—\$1.00 for one, \$1.50 for two.

JOHN ANDERSON, R. R. No. 1, Maryland.

For Service

A Pure-Bred Yorkshire Hog. Fee—\$1.00 for one, or \$1.50 for two.

PETER MOYLES, Maryland.

For Service

Pure-Bred Berkshire Boar for service. Fee—\$1.00.

C. D. WILSON, 11th Range, Clarendon, R. M. R. No. 1, Charters.

For Service

Shorthorn Stock for Sale

1 3-year old Bull. Several first-class Bull Calves. All registered stock. Apply to THOS. McDOWELL, Shawville.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$6.00

Wheat, per bushel, standard — Oats, per bushel, 36c.

Butter tubs, prints and rolls 26c. Potatoes per bag, 80c.

Eggs per dozen 35c. Pork per 100 lbs. 8.50 to 10.50

Chickens per lb. 10 to 12c. Fowl " 8 to 10

Ducks " 10 Geese " —

Turkeys " 15 to 17 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 40 to 45c Potatoes per bag, \$1.40

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 18.00 to 21.00

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.

Give Your Family a Cutter or Sleigh for Xmas.

G. A. HOWARD
sells all styles at rock bottom prices.

Also a full line of
Double and Single Harness, Robes, Blankets and Halters. Reduced prices to clean up. Come and see for yourself.

Will buy or exchange Horses suitable for Army, and have several teams of A-1 Work Horses at prices that will astonish you.

G. A. HOWARD.

A Beautiful Display Of Holiday Goods Is now ready and awaiting your inspection.

It is full of new ideas, coming surprises, happy hints, novel and desirable features. You cannot find a better place to get just the right thing for everyone. Our new stock is full of attractions for buyers who appreciate superior and really desirable holiday gifts of the latest design and best quality. We offer many inducements in high grade goods at fairest prices, well adapted to the wants and requirements of our patrons.

If you want the good quality, the right article and the reasonable price, inspect our line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Cut Glass, Novelties, etc.,

and an endless chain of Beautiful Holiday Attractions that must be seen to be appreciated.

Our assortment contains in great variety the very latest and most pleasing novelties of the season which cannot fail to meet your requirements. They have the merit—they will please you. Let us help settle the question of what you will give to each person on your list by showing you desirable and altogether satisfactory presents for everyone of them.

10 to 20 % DISCOUNT.

You are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

H. SHADEL,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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 for each
subsequent insertion.

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

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 5 cents per line for first insertion
and 1 cent 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
CAMPBELL'S 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.
Campbells Bay, Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K.C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.
Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. G. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

NOTICE

To whom It may Concern.

Notice is hereby given to all parties
having claims against the estate of the
late Edward Brownlee, or of his wife,
recently deceased that they are requested
to file the same with me within thirty
days from the date of this notice.
Claims outstanding after the said delay
of thirty days will not be recognized.
In like manner, all bills, notes, etc., due
or owing to the said estate are required
to be paid into my hands within the
said delay of thirty days, or, in other
words, before the 15th of January, 1916.
Given at Shawville this 15th day of
December, 1915.
JOHN BROWNLEE,
Executor of the Estate.

NOTICE

I hereby forbid any person or persons
trespassing or cutting anything on Lot
five in the East Range, and north-east
half of Lots twenty-one and twenty-two
in the first Range of Thorne.
MRS. FINAN.

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

YOUR HOME

Has First Call on Your Xmas. Gifts

Is there anything that would bring a better Christmas spirit into your
home than some

New Furniture ?

Your whole family would share the pleasure, and your home be that much
more attractive.

A New Carpet Square

is needed too, to properly "show off" the New Furniture. Think it over.

Let Us Interest You In . . .

Dining Room Suites, Dressers and Stands,
Fancy Chairs, Centre Tables, Iron Beds,
Rugs and Mats.

Do You Believe in Useful Giving ?

If you do you will appreciate the following suggestions :

Sweaters, Neckwear, Underwear, Clothing,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Furs,
China, Stationery, Silverware, Linens,

TOY LAND

We must remember the Little Folks.

Sleighs, Games, Mechanical Toys, Jewel Cases,
Books, Dolls, Banks, Building Blocks,
Drums and Cornets.

The Inner Man.

Let Us Help You! Furnish Your Table.

Poultry, Rasins, Currants, Candied Peels,
Oranges, Apples, Nuts.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Public Notice

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.

Public Notice is hereby given by the
undersigned S. E. Hodgins, Sec.-Treasurer
of the aforesaid Municipality, that a
public meeting of the Municipal electors
of the said Municipality, qualified to
vote for Municipal Councillors, will be
held at the Council Hall in the said
Municipality on Monday, the 10th day
of January, 1916, at 10 o'clock of the
forenoon, for the purpose of then
and there electing Municipal Councillors
of the said Municipality, pursuant to the
provision of the Municipal Code of the
Province of Quebec, to replace Messrs.
W. J. Eades, H. T. Argue and H. S.
Barnett, retiring Councillors.
Given at Shawville this 7th day of
December, 1915.
S. E. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.

TAX NOTICE

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWN-
SHIP OF THORNE :

Please take notice that the Municipal
Council of Thorne will allow a rebate of
5 per cent to all parties who pay their
taxes on or before January 1st, 1916.
JOHN J. FOSS,
Sec. Treas.

Ladysmith, Dec. 10, 1915.

Public Notice

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given by
E. T. Hodgins, the undersigned Sec.-
Treasurer of the Municipality of Claren-
don, that a public meeting of the
municipal electors of the said Municipi-
cality, qualified to vote for Municipal
Councillors, will be held at Hynes' hall,
in the village of Shawville, on Monday,
the 10th day of January, 1916, at 10
o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of pro-
ceeding with the election of two
municipal councillors of the said Municipi-
cality, in pursuance of the provisions of
the Municipal Code of the province of
Quebec, to replace Thomas Eades and
W. T. Barber, whose terms of office
expire.
Given at Shawville, this 20th day of
December, 1915.
E. T. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.

School Reports

S. S. No. 1, COLLEFIELD.

Grade VII—Laurena Smith, Violet
Smith, Roberts Smith.
Grade VI—Mabel Carswell.
Grade IV—Bryson Carswell, Madeline
Clarke and Everett Carswell, Evelyn
Needham.
Grade III—Lillian Needham.
Grade II—Clifford Spinks, Michael
Needham.
G. P. CONOLLY, Teacher.

FOR SALE

1 Holstein Bull 1 1/2 years old.
1 Shropshire Ram Lamb.
1 Aged Shropshire Ram (registered).

Apply to J. S. BROWNLEE,
Shawville R. R. No. 2.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Christmas & New Years EXCURSIONS 1915-16.

Lowest one-way first class fare
for round trip, good going Friday
and Saturday, Dec. 24th and 25th;
Return limit Monday, Dec. 27th;
Also Friday and Saturday, Dec.
31st and Jan. 1st. Return limit
Monday, Jan. 3rd.

Lowest one-way first class fare
and one-third, good going Wed-
nesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th
and 25th. Return limit Tuesday,
Dec. 28th; Also Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
Dec. 29th, 30th, 31st and Jan. 1st.
Return limit, Tuesday, Jan. 4th.

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

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

MINORITY RULED.

How Dr. Brett Governed North-West
Territories in Face of Majority.

Alberta's new Lieutenant-Governor,
Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, enjoys a
rather unique distinction in Canadian
public life. He is probably the
only man in this country who, within
living memory attempted to run a
government without having a majority
of popular representatives back of
him.

The incident occurred in the North-
West Territories. In 1888 the Ter-
ritories were given a new Constitu-
tion, and an elective House of As-
sembly containing 22 members was
established. From this Assembly an
advisory board of four was to be
selected by the Lieutenant-Governor.
The first board, named in that year,
had as its first member F. G. W.
Haultain, now Chief Justice of Sas-
katchewan. Though not so-called,
Mr. Haultain was virtually Premier
of the Territories, and he was sup-
ported by a substantial majority of
the members of the Assembly.

The new regime had hardly been
established before a serious dispute
arose between Lieutenant-Governor
Royal and Premier Haultain. The
Lieutenant-Governor, on the ground
that he was accountable solely to the
Government at Ottawa for the ex-
penditure of moneys voted for the
use of the Territories by the House
of Commons, refused to consult his
advisory board on the subject of fi-
nances, and persisted in acting inde-
pendently. Mr. Haultain contended
that the Governor had absolutely no
right to spend a cent without the
sanction of the board.

Matters reached a crisis at the
opening of the session of 1889, and,
as a protest, Mr. Haultain and his
colleagues resigned. The Lieutenant-
Governor promptly sent for Dr. Brett
and invited him to take office. He
consented, selected his three col-
leagues, and announced to the As-
sembly that he was now leader of the
Government. He further stated that
he was in full accord with the Lieut-
enant-Governor's attitude on the
question in dispute.

Then the Opposition asserted it-
self. A motion was promptly intro-
duced to the effect that the position
assumed by the new board, as set out
in the statement of their leader, was
contrary to the wishes of the Assem-
bly. It was carried by a good ma-
jority. Dr. Brett, seeing that the
sentiment of the House was against
him, sent in his resignation. The
Lieutenant-Governor refused to ac-
cept it, stating that the advisory
board did not require the sanction of
the Assembly.

A second attack developed within
two days. Mr. Haultain introduced
a motion refusing any further supply
until the House had been given a full
account of the supply voted the pre-
vious year. The motion was debated
long and heatedly, and when the vote
was taken the Opposition were still
in the majority. Dr. Brett tried
again later on to move the House into
supply, but his effort was frustrated,
and finally Mr. Haultain carried a
motion requesting the Lieutenant-
Governor to accept the resignation of
the advisory board forthwith.

Though the resignation of the
board was formally accepted the fol-
lowing day, the Lieutenant-Governor
did not proceed to name a new board
which would enjoy the support of the
House. That would have been to
concede that he had been in the
wrong. Instead he prorogued the
House and virtually continued Dr.
Brett in office. This state of affairs
lasted until 1891, when the represen-
tations of Mr. Haultain at Ottawa
secured a change in the Act govern-
ing the Territories.

The Gospel and the Eskimo.

In contrast to the statements of
some travelers that the Eskimo
should be left alone in their ignor-
ance and squalor stands the force-
ful testimony of Mr. John Firth, a
Scotch officer of the Hudson Bay
Company, who has been in the north
for over forty years. Bishop Stringer
quotes his remarks on the changes
wrought by Christianity in the Es-
kimo.

"The Huskies (Eskimo) are as
different as light is from darkness
compared to a few years ago. They
used to be dishonest and treacher-
ous. Each man carried two knives,
one in his boot leg and the other in
his hand, and no one felt safe when
they were about. They stole what-
ever they could lay their hands on.
When the Husky boats were seen
coming up the river for their an-
nual visit in the summer, every-
thing moveable was hidden away
that could be stolen. They were
openly and shamelessly immoral.
Now what a great change! I have
not heard of any stealing at all of
late. You can trust an Eskimo with
anything, and morally you would not
know they were the same people."

The change is not simply one of
moral standards, but is marked by
a genuine devotion to Christianity.
The Bishop tells of ten Eskimos who
agreed to go with a missionary on a
two years' trip, at their own ex-
pense, (hunting and trapping for a
living) to a distant island, to carry
the Gospel which had transformed
their own lives.

Desperation.
Lady Visitor—My poor man, what
first drove you to a career of crime?
Desperate Criminal—Trying to match
samples for my wife.

The Dutch Army.
Every Dutch citizen is liable to per-
sonal service in the army (or navy)
from the age of nineteen to forty. Ac-
tual service in the ranks is deter-
mined by lot, but substitution is not per-
mitted. The peace strength of the Nether-
lands army—that is, the permanent
staffs of all the units of the first line—
amounted in 1913 to 1,543 officers and
21,412 noncommissioned officers and
men. The total strength of the field
army is approximately 125,000 men,
with 152 guns.

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 you
money in . . .

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL.

Box 453
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. McCUAIC

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,

Fonthill Nurseries,
(Established 1887).
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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
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months in each of three years, cultivate
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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.

DIARY OF ANDREW DARLING FOUND

TELLING OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

The Upholsterer Who Made the Arrangements for the Emperor's Funeral.

The interest of the world in the life and death of Napoleon, perennial and inexhaustible as it is, will be quickened afresh by a remarkable document which has just been published in London. This is the lost diary of Andrew Darling, the upholsterer who made the arrangements for the funeral of the fallen Emperor at St. Helena. He was the representative of a firm of London upholsterers who had undertaken to furnish Napoleon's dwelling and also took some part in the victualling of his household. In the discharge of his duties he was constantly at Longwood, but probably he never came across Napoleon except by accident. At last when the great man died, Andrew Darling's opportunity came. The deputy upholsterer became at once the master undertaker. His heart was in his work, and if he had any soul above there is no trace of it in his plain, unvarnished tale of what he did and how he did it. That is why his narrative is both picturesque and unique.

Those who imprisoned Napoleon at St. Helena, and gave him a Hudson Lowe for his jailer could not see him then as we can see him now. They saw him in the light of the evil he wrought their people, not in the light of his amazing and unique personality—"the ablest of historic men," as Lord Acton called him. They dared not be generous to him, and could not even be just. They refused him the title of Emperor which they had recognized while he held it, and would not even allow him to be called by his own name of Napoleon.

He Was "General Buonaparte"

to them and nothing more. It is true that a Hudson Lowe was no fit jailer for a Napoleon. But he was neither a fool nor a knave. He was a good man in his way—perhaps a good man in the worst sense of the word—and a fine soldier of the martinet type. But his attitude towards his prisoner was impossible, though even so it was not worse than that of his master Bathurst, the Secretary of State. Napoleon said of him, as Lady Malcolm records: "He has not the character of an Englishman. He is a Prussian soldier"—and we now know all that that means, even as Napoleon knew it then. Wellington, who defeated him in public, said of him later, "Sir Hudson Lowe was a very bad choice; he was a man wanting in education and judgment. He was a stupid man; he knew nothing of the world, and like all men who know nothing of the world, he was suspicious and jealous." These appreciations might be multiplied. "The verdict of history," as Lord Rosebery says, "is almost uniformly unfavorable." But, after all, perhaps the last word on the subject was spoken by Montholon when he said, as Stokoe records: "My good fellow, an angel from heaven would not have satisfied us as Governor of St. Helena."

On May 5, 1821, Napoleon died a few minutes after sunset. Darling had known for some days that the end was near, and bestirred himself accordingly. Daily he went to Longwood—it was five miles from Jamestown, where he lived—and had already received orders, rooms to be hung in black, and so forth, in anticipation of the pending obsequies.

The Death Mask.

In the forenoon of May 5 he rode off as usual, and on his way he met a messenger with orders for him to procure some plaster of Paris, which would soon be wanted for the making of a death mask. There was none to be had on the island, but Darling had already had his eye on certain images to be purchased in the town, which, being ground down, might furnish the material required. But his frugal mind shrank from incurring the expense without authority. So he went to Longwood, where the Governor was staying in the new house built for, but never occupied by, Napoleon, to obtain the necessary authority. Having got it, back he rode to the town, bought the necessary images, 150 in number, ground them down, and before evening dispatched two Chinamen with the resulting powder to Longwood.

We may as well finish here this story of the death mask; for it is at this point that Darling's narrative throws some new, but not perhaps quite conclusive light on what has long been a moot question. Darling tells us that what he calls the "bust," by which, as the context shows, he clearly means the death mask, was taken on May 7—some 40 hours after Napoleon's death—by Drs. Burton and Antommarchi—so he calls him, but his real name was Antommarchi—"and afterwards a bust was taken from the same which was very fair considering the time he had been dead and the roughness of the material." Montholon gave him the order for the busts in writing, and "to be more particular to his exact size" he asked him in the measurement of the body. "The net size was fol-

lows:—Length, 5 feet 7 inches, only 18 inches across the shoulders, and scarcely 10 inches deep."

"Expende Hannibalem; quot libras in duce summo invenies?"

Napoleon's Coffins.

Darling's own account of the coffins is as follows:

"The description of the coffins were to be, first, tin, lined with satin, which was to be stuffed with cotton, a small mattress and pillow of the same materials on the bottom of ditto; and then, second, a wood coffin; then, third, a lead coffin; and then one of mahogany covered with crimson velvet, if it could be procured; but I told them there was not any on the island that I could get, as I had been in search of some a few days before; it was then settled that outer coffin should be the best mahogany that was on the island, which was accordingly done so."

It will be seen that his account merely mentions "wood" as the material of the second coffin. But nearly all the official and contemporary accounts of the disinterment in 1840 of Napoleon's remains for the purpose of their translation to Paris, affirm that this, too, like Darling's original outer coffin, was made of mahogany.

THE AGY TREE.

Mr. James Sibree Tells of the Result of Contact With It.

Among the many peculiar and disconcerting plants and creatures that abound in Madagascar, probably none is more surprising and disconcerting than the agy tree, so-called, which is not a tree, but a climbing plant. The following incident, quoted by Mr. James Sibree, F.R.G.S., in "A Naturalist in Madagascar," illustrates the painful result of contact with the agy. The story is told by a Mr. Montgomery:

Walking under some trees and pushing aside the reeds and grass, I was startled by a sudden tingling and pricking sensation over the backs of my hands and fingers. I stopped in sudden surprise, for the pain was severe, and I had touched nothing except the grass. But in another minute the pain increased, the tingling, burning sensation seemed to be extending rapidly up my wrists, and I could see nothing to cause it. As I lowered my head to look, scalding pain shot into my ears and neck, and grew worse every instant. Dazed and bewildered, I stood a few seconds in helplessness, for I could neither see nor guess at the cause of the terrible distress. Then I got back to my company with agony written plain enough on every line of my face.

The men started up when they saw me, crying out, "You have been stung by the agy!" Some of them led me to a seat, others rushed for water from the river, and two or three brought sand heaped up in their hands. Then they chafed me with the sand and water to take out the stinging hairs, which they knew caused the mischief. As they rubbed me, I felt the pain abate, and after they had chafed me for about a quarter of an hour I was comparatively free from pain. While the men were rubbing me, I was able to discern to some extent the cause of my distress. Countless hairs, like tiny arrows, almost transparent, pointed at either end, and from a third to a fourth of an inch long, had dropped on me in an invisible shower from the agy tree as I stood under it. Before I came away that afternoon, very cautiously I ventured to examine the tree at a little distance, and found that the tiny hairs grew outside a thickish pod or shell, not quite so large as a small banana. The pods were fully ripe (unluckily for me) just at that time, and the light wind was scattering their coverings.

BY FORTUNE OF WAR.

Many a Chance Occurrence Has Had a Marked Effect.

It has often been stated that a strike really caused the Spanish-American War. Two destroyers were on order in England, destined for work on the Cuba coast, but a strike delayed their completion.

The Spanish have declared that had these vessels been delivered in time it would have enabled them to prevent gun-running in Cuba. In consequence the revolt would have been crushed, and there would have been no reason for the United States to interfere.

The German Empire might never have come into being had some French artillerymen been able to shoot straight. During one of the fights outside Paris a troop of cavalry came within range of the guns of Mont Valerian. Fire was opened, and a few men fell, disclosing a carriage, but it was driven out of range as quickly as possible.

The carriage contained the Emperor, or, rather, King of Prussia, as he was then, Bismarck, and Moltke.

Disappointed.

An old Scotswoman, who at considerable personal inconvenience had gone a good way to visit a friend who was ill, learned on her arrival that the alarming symptoms had subsided.

"An' hoo are ye the day, Mrs. Crawford?" she enquired, in breathless anxiety.

"Oh, I'm nearly well now, thank ye, Mrs. Graham."

"Nearly well!" exclaimed the breathless visitor. "After me comin' see far to see ye, too!"



Charge of the Canadians in Flanders

BY J. B. PERRY.

[Bernard Partridge's cartoon, "Canada," is reproduced in connection with the lines, by special permission of the proprietors of Punch:]

Canada heard the world-wide call,
"Ready!" she cried. "Our best, our all,
We freely give; to stand or fall
For Truth and Liberty!"

"To arms! To arms!" the bugles sang,
From East and West the echoes rang;
Our foemen, hearing; forward sprang
To fight Hun Tyranny.

Over the land and sea they came,
To play the brave man's gullant game—
To wage red war in Heaven's name!
To save Humanity!

On to the battle front they roll'd,
Flow'r of the Free, strong, firm and bold,
To 'venge the wrong'd! and right uphold,
With Guns and Musketry.

Sudden and swift, mid storms of shell,
The cowardly Huns—foul fiends of Hell!
Let loose vile fumes that deadly fell
On our brave Infantry.

Then, O! Great God! Through crash and boom,
Through iron rain and deadly fume,
Our fearless boys charged through the gloom,
To deal with Infamy.

"Strike home!" they cried, through fume and flame,
"Strike down the Hellish hordes of shame!
Strike for Heaven! for Britain's name!
And for Posterity!"

Down through the reeling Huns they came;
Triumphantly they played the game;
And "sav'd the day!" won endless fame,
And Immortality!

FLOWER CLOCKS.

The Common Dandelion Orders Its Daily Life Systematically.

Anybody who has flowers enough and a sufficient knowledge of them need never be at a loss to ascertain approximately the correct time, for there are any number of blossoms that open and shut at regular hours. A practical botanist has made a list of a few of them and says that as far as he is concerned he is willing to order his time according to it.

The dandelion opens for the day's work about 5.30 a.m. and closes at 8.30 p.m., being a model of deportment, indeed. To be sure, there are other plants that get busy earlier, but they observe shorter hours. In the temperate regions, the plant that wakes up first is the dainty, satinpetaled morning-glory. It starts to disclose its tints at 2 a.m., and with the increased strength of the morning light continues to open, but when the sun becomes hot the tubes begin to close, and at 10 a.m. they are through for the day.

The Rutland Beauty is an hour glass. It opens its eyes at 8 o'clock in the morning and closes them at 11. Rutland Beauty sounds like a new kind of apple or potato, but it is a twining, trailing flower that grows both wild and under cultivation. The blossom is white or light rose-colored and the leaves are triangular or arrow shaped. Any industrious person who likes to tell the time at 4 a.m. can do so by the oyster plant. It wakes up then, but finishes its day at noon and goes to sleep again. Those who do not recognize the oyster plant, either by that name or by its botanical name of *Tragopogon pinnatifidus*, will always know what you mean if you call it goats' beard.

The poppy, scarlet and gorgeous, opens its petals at 5 a.m., but has no regular hour for closing time. Bittersweet can be relied upon to come to life about 6 a.m., thus preceding the water lily by an hour. The water lily is leisurely about preparing for the day, but she has usually made her toilet and is smiling at the sun by 7

a.m. Eight o'clock in the morning is announced by the scarlet pimpernel. This plant, however, is less reliable as a clock than as a barometer. It is so dependable in the latter respect that it is commonly called the poor man's weather glass, but its extreme sensitivity to darkness will keep it from telling the time on a cloudy day.

TORPEDO FACTS.

It Is One of the Most Terrible Engines of War.

The first torpedo was invented by David Bushnell, in 1777. Eight years later Robert Fulton designed a missile of the kind, which was purchased by the French Admiralty. After Fulton came many inventors. Messrs. McKay and Beardslee constructed an electric torpedo in 1865; Sir Frederick Abel made one of a better pattern in 1867, and in 1873 the Wightman torpedo was adopted by the British Government. This torpedo held its own until 1884, when the famous Whitehead fish-torpedo was invented.

The Whitehead is propelled by an ingenious little engine, worked by compressed air, placed inside it near the propellers. When it is fired from the tube on a torpedo boat or other craft an automatic arrangement pulls over a lever, and when it reaches the water its engines work at top speed—roughly about twenty-five knots an hour. A gyroscope steers the torpedo by manipulating the rudders at the stern.

Wealthy Australian Ealists.

Giving his name as John Wren a man applied at the Melbourne Town Hall a few days ago for enlistment. He said his business was "racing." "Are you the owner of the race course?" asked the surprised recruiting officer. "Yes," he replied. He is perhaps the most widely known of Australia's wealthiest men. He owns several race courses, a newspaper or two and is interested in a great variety of industrial enterprises. He gave \$2,500 as a prize to the first Australian to win the Victoria Cross. Mr. Wren passed all the tests and promptly was ticketed as a private.

MILITARY MOUNTAINEERS.

Five Feats By the Alpine Troops of France and Italy.

Some of the most picturesque soldiers who are fighting in the great war are the Alpine troops of France and Italy. They have already seen much useful service in the Vosges and the Carnic Alps, and if another winter campaign is fought, they are likely to be called upon for still more difficult and important fighting.

The numbers of the French chasseurs alpins on war footing have not been revealed by the authorities. In times of peace there are thirty battalions of chasseurs a pied, stationed for the most part in the mountainous country that forms the eastern frontier of France. Their training among the high peaks has made them as familiar with ski and rope as with the rifle.

There is a life of continual risk. Occasionally a whole corps has been overtaken by avalanche and swept away. In 1901, says a writer in the London Field, there were two such accidents within a very short time. In one case the fourth company of the 13th Alpine Regiment, which is usually stationed at Chambéry, apparently brought an avalanche down upon itself by the vibration that its marching caused. It was some time before help arrived in sufficient strength to dig out the men, and when they were rescued, it was found that thirty were more or less injured, and that of the thirty, twelve were suffering from frostbitten feet.

In the other case, a detachment of the 97th Regiment was on its way to revictual the mountain post on the Col de Frejus (8,200 feet), on the Italian frontier, above the Mont Cenis tunnel, when an avalanche swept down, burying a sergeant and ten men, of whom only five made good their escape. They were roped together, but in two groups, and when the mass of snow and ice struck them, both parties were swept along, the one to death, and the other down the mountain side until a telegraph post intercepted the rope and saved their lives.

On the other side of the frontier the Bersaglieri of the Italian army have just as trying a time in winter. There is apparently nothing in connection with mountaineering that the Italian Alpine chasseurs are not prepared to undertake. Some years ago, Professor Mosso, being desirous of conducting certain experiments to show the effect of high altitude on the human constitution, invoked the aid of the Italian Government, and in due course a detachment of chasseurs under his orders were led to the summit of Monte Rosa, and there set to do gymnastic exercises. In the summer of 1905 forty chasseurs of the Italian army reached the summit of Mont Blanc, and were there drilled by their officers.

Another fine feat of mountaineering was credited to the Italian military mountaineers in 1904, when, in order to descend to La Thuile, the first town beyond the Pass of the Little St. Bernard, a whole battalion of Alpine troops, engaged in manoeuvres in the High Piedmont, marched over the highest glacier in the Italian Alps; namely, that of Rutor. The six hundred men who formed the battalion carried their full army kit and were roped together, with the officers in the lead. The journey that began at Valgrisenche, about five thousand feet, and included the Glacier de Rutor, 10,800 feet, occupied sixteen hours, and was accomplished amidst intense cold and snow. The feat particularly excited the admiration of the French troops, who were exercising on the other side of the frontier, and who were in an excellent position to judge of the difficulties that were encountered en route.

SUFFERING IN PORTUGAL.

Food Rioters Use Bombs Against Lisbon Police.

Portugal is more remote from the seat of war than any other country in Europe, but it is suffering a scarcity of food that is as serious as that in some of the belligerent countries.

Provision stores and depots are the scenes of almost daily riots in protest against the conditions. Recently a mob of 2,000 men, some of them armed with pick axes and other implements, stormed the provision store of an important English dealer in the Alameda district and plundered the place. The Republican Guard, which crossed the river to restore order, was received by the mob by shots and bombs. The guard fired several volleys and numerous persons on both sides were wounded.

The scarcity of food is due in part to the fact that successive Governments of Portugal have bound themselves to supply Great Britain with certain quantities of provisions sent to Gibraltar. Under this agreement large numbers of cattle and miscellaneous provisions are sent out of the country every week, with the result that there has been almost no meat in the markets of Lisbon.

The egg supply is also less than half of what it is in ordinary times, the shortage being partly due to the fact that a good many eggs are sent surreptitiously over the border into Spain, where they may be sold for double the price fixed officially by the Government in the food markets there.

QUIZZING THE CHEMIST.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the Noted Inventor Tells this Story.

Having occasion to use some metallic mercury in his London laboratory, Sir Hiram Maxim sent his man Silverman out to purchase "one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper." In "My Life" he tells the story of what happened.

Silverman soon returned and said that he could not find any metallic mercury. I asked him whether he had tried at a shoe shop or a beer shop.

"No," he replied, "at a wholesale chemist's."

I told him that he must have made a mess of it somehow, and I sat down and wrote out carefully, "Wanted—one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper."

Before long he came back and said there was no such stuff as "metallic mercury" known in the chemist's shop, and that he had been to a wholesale place. As the shop was not more than two hundred yards away, I went round with him, and said to the man behind the counter:

"I have sent this young man here twice for some metallic mercury, and he tells me that you have nothing of the kind."

"No, we never have any call for it," he replied.

"But is not this a chemist's shop?"

"Yes, it is the largest in London."

"Do you sell all kinds of chemicals?"

"Yes."

"Then how does it happen that you have no metallic mercury?"

"We have never had any call for it before. We do not know what it is."

"Have you any bicarbonate of soda?"

"Yes, tons of it."

"Have you any bicarbonate of potash?"

"Certainly. Any amount of it."

"What is bicarbonate of potash a bicarbonate of?"

"Why, naturally, of potash."

"Could you let me have some potash before it is made up into a bicarbonate?"

"Certainly."

"Have you any bichloride of mercury?"

"Yes. Lots of it."

"What is bichloride of mercury a bichloride of?"

Here I had him. I asked him if it were his first day on duty.

"No, I have been here twenty years."

The head man, who had overheard our conversation, then came up and said, "Why, of course, the gentleman wants quicksilver."

Curiously enough, it had never occurred to me to call it by that name, although I ought to have thought of it. However, it is never called quicksilver by scientific men.

ICE BALLAST ANCHORAGE.

May Use Ice for the Foundation of Guns.

A proposition was advanced some years ago that a temporary repair should be made in a vessel holed below water line by forming around and thickly over the whole a block of frozen sea water by means of refrigerating engines and a number of small copper pipes traversing the collision mat.

"May I further suggest," says an authority, "the use of a similar method of extemporizing gun emplacements in this war. Take the case of the amphibious fighting at the Dardanelles. Monitors of light draft have to be run close inshore, and they might be fixed in position by dumping large quantities of cement and rubble. But this method of stabilizing the monitor permanently 'on the rocks' would sacrifice the vital advantage of changing position. If the monitor were simply frozen into and other loose bottom then by introducing steam to the copper tubing it could be released when desired. Taking the net cost of ice-making by electric transmission of power from a refrigerating ship—that is, a converted collier—at 50 cents per ton, \$500 would pay the price for 1,000 tons of ice ballast anchorage. The system might even find application on land."

Of Course.

There is a certain dear old lady who owns a little farm and takes a few boarders in summer.

Recently an anxious young mother who has been industriously delving into medical literature of late, inquired of the old lady whether or not the milk served at her table was pasteurized.

"Of course!" was the old lady's indignant reply. "Don't we keep the cows we've got in the pasture all the summer long?"

Lecture on a Poet.

The little agricultural village had been billed with "Lecture on Keats" for over a fortnight. The evening arrived at length, bringing the lecturer ready to discuss the poet. The advertised chairman, taken ill at the last moment, was replaced by a local farmer. This forthright introduced the lecturer and terminated his remarks by saying:

"And now, my friends, we shall soon all know what I personally have often wondered, what are Keats?"

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Selected Recipes.

Cheese Gingerbread.—One cup molasses, two cups flour, four ounces cheese, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup water. Put molasses and cheese together in double boiler and let cheese melt. Remove from fire, add soda and stir hard. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add them to molasses and cheese mixture alternately with water. Bake in small buttered tins about fifteen minutes.

Coffee Jelly.—To one quart of coffee, prepared as for the table, add one-half box of gelatin. Soak gelatin in two-thirds cup of cold water for one-half hour or longer; then set the cup in hot water until the gelatin is thoroughly dissolved. Add one-half cup of sugar to quart of hot coffee and stir in melted gelatin. Add a little vanilla before whole thickens. Set in cool place to mold and serve with cream and sugar.

Quick Brown Bread.—Two cups graham flour, two cups whole wheat flour, one and three-quarters cups milk, one-half cup brown sugar, one level teaspoon salt, one and one-half cups raisins, three level teaspoons baking powder, four level tablespoons melted butter. Mix thoroughly all dry ingredients, add butter and milk and mix quickly, then add raisins floured. Pour into well-greased pan and bake forty-five minutes in moderate oven. Molasses may be substituted for sugar and two cups sour milk and one-half level teaspoon soda in place of sweet milk and baking powder.

Turkey Timbales.—When no more slices can be cut from cooked turkey (or chicken) take bits—near bones, chop fine, and to two cups of such meat allow one cup of soft, white bread crumbs and one-half cup of hot milk. Mix crumbs and hot milk together; add chopped meat and yolks of two eggs. Season with one teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon pepper. Beat whites slightly—they must not be frothy—and mix them well in. Turn mixture into molds or buttered pan. Set in hot water and bake in moderate oven about one hour. Unmold carefully and serve.

Tripe Pepperpot.—Three pounds tripe, two quarts water, small knuckle veal and water to cover same, two large potatoes, one chopped onion, one-half bunch parsley and thyme, one-half tablespoon sweet marjoram, salt and pepper. Boil tripe slowly for several hours on day before wanted. Save liquor. Boil knuckle of veal in water enough to cover. When meat separates from bones strain and add liquor to tripe liquor. Cut tripe and peeled potatoes into small pieces about one inch square; add to liquor, with seasonings and cook for fifteen or twenty minutes longer. Ten minutes before taking from stove add dumpling dough made of flour, salt and baking powder.

Raisin Fritters.—Scald two cups in double boiler with one-inch piece of stick cinnamon. Mix one-half sugar, one-fourth cup cornstarch, three tablespoons flour and one-half teaspoon salt. Add gradually, while stirring constantly, one-fourth cup cold milk, then add mixture gradually, to scalded milk and cook ten minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add yolks of three eggs, slightly beaten; one-half teaspoon vanilla and one-third cup raisins, cooked until plump in boiling water to cover, drained, seeded and chopped. Place in pan, spread evenly and cool. Remove, cut in two-inch squares, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper. Serve hot with lemon or vanilla sauce.

Things Worth Knowing.

House plants must have fresh air. When inclosing stamps in a letter, put them in loose. Varnished paper is often a good covering for the kitchen walls. Milk will keep sweet longer in a shallow pan than in a pitcher. Meat broths should be made only in porcelain or agateware utensils. There should be no curtains between window plants and the sunshine.

Ammonia in warm water will remove grease spots on rugs like magic.

Wash all the laundry the day before washday; it will avoid lint on them.

To beat the white of eggs stiff always have them cold and add a pinch of salt.

A few chickens in a pen will always lay more eggs than when the pen is crowded.

Camphorated oil will clean the marks made by hot dishes on the polished table.

Open canned fruit or vegetables and pour into a dish several hours before they are served.

Don't forget that hanging plants need water oftener than those that are lower down.

Salt sprinkled over carpets before sweeping preserves the colors and keeps away moths.

A good present for the woman with a garden is a pair of hand shears or some other hand tool.

When plants are frost-bitten put them at once in a cool, dark room, then shower them with cold water.

It is a good idea to try out every recipe that comes your way, and if satisfactory, keep it in a book of tested recipes.

In planning the winter breakfasts be sure to have fruits to balance the heavy meats such as sausages and scrapple.

Kneecaps for creeping children can be made from the tops of long kid gloves, which are past their ordinary service.

To boil finnan haddie, soak it for a little while before putting it over the coals, and put plenty of butter on it afterwards.

Before using lemon rind for flavoring always well wash it, as you never know whose hands the lemon may have gone through before buying it.

Every poison bottle in the medicine chest should be protected in some way so that no mistakes shall be made in the dark. Pins stuck in the cork is one way.

When, through putting the hands into soda water, the skin becomes shrunken, rub it with a little ordinary salt, and it will gradually become smooth again.

All lace and embroidery should be well pressed on the wrong side over several thicknesses of flannel. It is very important to dry everything thoroughly with the iron before hanging to air.

THE RUSH OF RECRUITS.

How Lord Derby's Plan of Reinforcing the Army is Working.

Lord Derby's canvassers have not got to work yet in many places, but most of the men concerned have received his letter, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian. I learn tonight that the effect of the letter alone on recruiting has been extraordinary. As it was put to me by one who is in immediate touch with the recruiting organization, there has been a great rush of recruiting, and the difficulty is to hold people back who are not wanted—that is, who can serve the nation better by sticking to their jobs. To take one or two individual cases, the director of a certain bank finds himself threatened with the loss of the whole of one staff of 13, and, after all, banks have a certain usefulness. In another case a firm which happens to be engaged in making khaki cloth somewhere in Scotland finds that so many of its workers want to enlist that it is in a panic lest it should be unable to carry out its army contracts.

The friends of the voluntary system have for some time been expressing the suspicion that the decline of recruiting was due to huke-warmness on the part of the heads of the organization, and that the object was to provide a good case for conscription. This suspicion was voiced and answered at the labor conference with Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith. I have no doubt it was unjust, but at all events what is certain is that there is a great boom in recruiting just now, and the only anxiety the recruiting committees have is lest the canvassers who still have their work to do should be inclined to think that when men are coming in like this their task is superfluous and may do it half-heartedly. That impression would be mistaken, and it will be impressed on the canvassers that though so many recruits are already pouring in, all and more are needed.

ALL ABOUT RUSSIA.

Population Consists of 140 Different Peoples.

The large population of Russia is more varied than the population of any country in the world. The population consists of more than 140 different peoples, nationalities, nations, races—differing in language, religion, dress, customs, mode of living, civilization and living mostly apart from one another.

They are:

Fifty million Great Russians, or actual Russians, or "Muscovites" (the inhabitants of the former grand duchy of Moskov), now ruling all Russia.

Twenty million Little Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Twelve million Poles.

Six million White Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Two and one-half million Finns.

Two million Lithuanians, formerly part of Poland.

Two million Germans.

One and one-half million Letts, formerly part of Poland.

One and one-half million Armenians.

One and one-half million Roumanians.

Five million Jews.

Sixty million of 139 other different nations and races, as Tartars, Kurds, Bashkirs, Samoyedes, Krighizes, Kalucks, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks, Persians, gypsies, and 120 others. Most of these live in groups and clans on their ancient territory.

It would take centuries to melt these 140 different nations of different races, with 140 different languages and almost as many different religions—into one solid Russian nation.

In the meantime, scores of them hope to become free and independent countries and thus preserve their ancient homes, nationality, language, religion and all.

Going Some.

Pessimist—Is he prosperous?
Optimist—Is he? Why he owes twice what he owns.

HUGE BOMB PLOT CONSPIRACY



Above in the skyscrapers fronting Battery Park in New York is the alleged lair of the huge bomb plot conspiracy. Arrows point to (1) Austrian consulate with United States customs office in back-ground and (2) to British consulate. Below at the left is Chief Flynn of the secret service; in the center is former Austrian consul Goricar, who exposed the alleged spy system of the Teutons and at the right is Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul general, charged with being leader of the alleged nation-wide spy system and bomb conspiracy.

BRITISH COMMAND OF THE SEA

DOOMS GERMANY TO CERTAIN DEFEAT.

How Great Britain Upset Emperor William's Hopes of Conquest.

An article, entitled "The Value of Sea Power; If the British Fleet Had Not Moved," was written at the request of Sir Gilbert Parker by Mr. Archibald Hurd, the famous British naval expert, for the New York Herald. In it he says:

The Germans had so completely outdistanced all the other continental powers of Europe in ships of war that on the outbreak of hostilities they with the co-operation of Austria-Hungary were absolutely assured of the command of the sea if the British fleet did not move. The following statement reveals the preponderance possessed by the central powers:

	Ger.	Aus.	Total.
Dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	16	3	19
Battle cruisers	5	—	5
Pre-dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	20	12	32
Armored cruisers	9	3	12
Cruisers	48	10	58
Destroyers	130	15	145
Torpedo boats	80	58	138
Submarines	30	6	36
France, Rus. Total.			
Dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	4	—	4
Battle cruisers	—	—	—
Pre-dreadnoughts—			
Battleships	19	8	27
Armored cruisers	19	6	25
Cruisers	13	9	22
Destroyers	84	95	179
Torpedo boats	150	25	175
Submarines	53	25	78

Barred German Landing.

Sea command is still exercised by armored ships and cruisers. In the first line of battle, the dreadnought class, the odds were twenty-four to four at the outbreak of war. In the second, thirty-two to twenty-seven, but of the Russian ships several were shut up in the Baltic. In armored cruisers the strength of France and Russia—the ships being mainly obsolescent—was more apparent on paper than real, and in scouting ships the central powers had no mean advantage. Even if Italy had joined the powers of the dual alliance, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with strategical advantages of no mean value, would have possessed a sufficient margin against their opponents.

There would have been no blockade of the North Sea. What of that? It may be said. Well, it would have meant that the Germans could, with slight risk, have transported troops to any point on the French coast. The value of superior sea power in amphibious warfare is the element of strategic surprise which it confers on its possessor. The French fleet would

have been tied in the Mediterranean by the menace of Austria-Hungary, and the German navy would have had no difficulty, owing not to superior seamanship, but to superior numbers, in seizing the command of the North Sea and English Channel.

Destroy French Commerce.

But that is not all. The Germans would not only have obtained this overwhelming military advantage, but would have been able to shut off all French overseas commerce.

Nor again is that all. France and Russia had no men of war of great fighting weight in the outer seas; the Germans were represented by some of their most powerful and swift cruisers. What would have been the fate of the mercantile marine of France? These merchant vessels represented in value many king's ransoms. About sixteen thousand sailing ships and two thousand steamships would have been in danger, together with their cargoes. Russia's merchant ships would have shared the same misfortune.

Cause of German Hate.

For the period of the war—how long would it have lasted? Russia and France would have been, to all intents and purposes, besieged. Neither country would have been able to use the sea for any purpose. That condition would have reacted on their military and economic power. They would have been in a position to bring in no food, raw materials, nor munitions. The Germans, and not countries of the Dual Alliance, would have had the run of the neutral markets of the world for munitions, men, and money. On the American continent alone there were—and are—about twenty million Germans and Austrians, who could have supplied not only men to reinforce the armies of the Central Powers in Europe, but men to make munitions and other men of great financial and industrial experience—some of them millionaires—to assist Germany in getting gold, raw materials for all purposes, and even luxuries. Life behind the lines of the German armies would have continued much as under peace conditions. The population of the German Empire were eager for war, because they believed that even if Italy joined Russia and France, they could count on using all the seas to their advantage, drawing from them everything they required.

Were their calculations ill-founded? In one particular they were. They assumed with confidence that the British fleet would take no part in the war. They were wrong. That one error of judgment made all the difference: it is more than probable that it cost the Germans the victory they believed, in the last days of July, 1914, to be within their grasp. Why? When the war broke out the relative strength of the British navy was almost in the proportion of two to one in comparison with that of Germany. Think what that meant. All the conditions at sea were instantly reversed. German hopes were doomed when the German anticipations as to the use which would be made of the British navy proved unfounded.

Why do the Germans hate the British people more than French or Russian? It is not because of the wealth

of England, or her trade or her colonies or her shipping or her armies of 3,000,000 men—it is because the British fleet so decisively turned the scale that from the date of the British ultimatum the £300,000,000 which the enemy had spent on naval expansion became profitless. Germany realized as in a flash that, owing to the majesty of the greatest sea power, she could not obtain the rich dividends on which she had counted with complete confidence.

Navies Win Land Battles.

The predominant influence on the history of the world has been not the soldier, but the sailor. A Frenchman once said that it was the ships of Nelson which won the battle of Waterloo. England has never possessed a great army, nor has the United States. When the German Emperor read the books of the American seaman, Admiral Mahan, he determined that he must have a great fleet, because from the days of Xerxes and Themistocles navies have decided the fate of empires. It might be said that all the decisive battles of the world have been fought on the seas. That would seem a bold statement, but it is a clear approximation of the truth. Without sea power, land power—that is, soldiers—must be imprisoned, and in modern economic conditions may well be reduced to starvation—starvation for want of shells as well as food.

SAPPERS' EXCAVATIONS.

German Trenches Said to Be Equal to Wall of China.

Some genius for figures in Berlin, with plenty of time at his disposal, has estimated that the German soldiers, who have had to bear the burden of trench digging since the beginning of the war, have excavated a quantity of earth which in cubic feet is equivalent to the Great Wall of China. He arrives at his conclusion in the following way:

The Great Wall is 2,450 kilometers long, 16.5 meters high, 8 meters wide at the bottom and 5 meters wide at the top. The German lines in April extended 650 kilometers in the west and about 1,300 kilometers in the east. Behind these foremost lines, however, extend secondary, and in most cases third and fourth lines, all connected up by miles of "Laufgraben" or communication trenches.

Since April the German positions have repeatedly changed, necessitating the construction of new trenches. Each trench is usually from six or seven to a dozen feet in depth and little narrower. In connection with each one are countless underground shelters. Taken altogether, the estimator believes, the trench-digging record of the German soldiers in 14 months is quite on a par with the decade-long record of the Chinese.

ABSENCE OF GOLD.

Stamps Displace Copper Small Change in France.

Notices have been posted in many of the Parisian cafes that patrons who do not have the right change to pay for refreshments will have to accept postage stamps or checks for change for any sum less than 10 sous. This is another indication of the scarcity of coppers, which numerous collections for charitable purposes have withdrawn temporarily from circulation, and the fact that since small money became scarce there has been a tendency on the part of the people to cling to what they have.

Some people are said to be hoarding coppers because they are afraid they will get entirely out of them, and others, it is charged, are collecting them with the less worthy motive of making five francs premium on every hundred francs in copper coins delivered at certain confidential points. It is the old story of the Germans trying to drain France of its copper. The real reason is thought in official circles to be simply that the absence of gold overworks all the minor denominations, copper and nickel, as well as silver.

The mint is handicapped by the mobilizing of some of its machines for other urgent work for the national defense, and the copper coinage fell last month to 100,000 francs.

HOW ONE V.C. WAS WON.

Lance-Sergeant Led Party of Bombers and Took Trench.

Lance-Sergeant Oliver of the Coldstream Guards has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery near Loos on October 8.

A strong party of the enemy, having captured 200 yards of trenches, Lance-Sergeant Oliver on his own initiative led a party of bombers in the most determined manner and succeeded in regaining possession of the lost ground.

The signal bravery displayed by this non-commissioned officer, in the midst of a hail of bombs from the Germans, was of the very first order, and the complete success attained in a very dangerous undertaking was entirely due to his absolute fearlessness, presence of mind, and promptitude.

The new V.C. was born at Bath, and was a miner before he joined the army.

The Beneficiary.

Mudge—Your wife certainly has a will of her own.
Meek—Yes, and I am the sole beneficiary.

TOBACCO TELLS WEATHER.

Sailor's Weather Tips Gathered From Favorite Leaf.

Soldiers and sailors have several ingenious ways of forecasting weather. Clouds provide commanders with valuable clues as to the condition of the weather likely to take place in the near future. A flat, widely-extended cloud, streaked like the markings on a mackerel, is a sure sign of approaching rain or snow. Small, well-defined, rounded masses of clouds, in close horizontal arrangement, are sure forerunners of storms.

Fair-weather clouds are those which pile themselves up in picturesque heaps high in the sky, although when ragged at the top they foreshadow mild thunderstorms.

Soldiers are largely guided by the dawn in their opinions as to future weather conditions. A high dawn which is first light behind a bank of clouds foretells wind, whilst an unusual clearness near the horizon in the early hours is a very sure sign of rain. A grey dawn is a reliable forecast of fine weather, but the red dawn means bad weather or rain.

Red sunsets tell soldiers that fair weather may be expected on the morrow, and bright yellow at sunset foretells wind and a pale yellow sunset rain.

Sailors regard tobacco as a valuable barometer. It only requires a mere running of the fingers through the small pieces of shag to tell an experienced Jack Tar what kind of weather to expect.

If tobacco is left uncovered where the outside atmosphere can reach it, it will indicate very accurately the probable condition of weather for several hours ahead.

When the tobacco becomes very dry, it is a sure sign that rain will not come for several hours. Should the tobacco seem tough or not dry and not very crisp to the touch, rain is near at hand. According to the different changes in the appearance and feel of his favorite weed a sailor can foretell rain or damp, cloudy weather, or clear, fair weather devoid of rain.

SPEED OF ANIMALS.

Comparative Times of the Average Animals.

The "speed of a gazelle," "fast as a horse," "fleet as a deer," "slow as an ox," are all familiar terms. But few know just how fast or fleet or slow these things are. An interesting computation just made by scientists is designed to throw light on the matter.

A riding-horse covers 40in. while walking, while at a jog-trot it covers 11ft. in a second. The two-minute horse covers 44ft. in a second.

The leisurely ox moves over only 2ft. a second when hitched to a wagon, and about 20in. when attached to a plough.

The elephant which can pull more than six horses, moves over about 4½ft. in a second, and running as rapidly as it can, is able to travel but 18ft. in a second.

The lion is claimed to run faster than the swiftest hunting-horse, which is from 80ft. to 100ft. a second, according to the country through which it is compelled to travel.

Tests differ greatly as to the speed of a hare. Some claim it can travel at the rate of 60ft. a second, while others claim it cannot travel more than half that distance.

The great variety of deer are all quite speedy, but in certain localities they can travel much more rapidly than in others. A roebuck has been known to cover 74ft. a second when pursued by dogs.

The giraffe is said to pass over the ground at the rate of about 50ft. a second, while the kangaroo covers 10ft. to 14ft. a second.

The tortoise is much slower. One 5in. in length covers but about ¼in. in a second.

VICTORIA CROSS MAKING.

Each One Made of Hard Copper From Specially Made Die.

When an ordinary medal is made a steel die is used, and the article can be turned out complete with one blow of the press. Thousands can thus be made in a very short space of time.

But for the Victoria Cross there is no die in existence. Each Cross is made separately, and this is as it should be, for the Cross ranks far higher than any other military decoration which it is in the power of the country to bestow.

The bronze, as is known to most people, is a part of some of the Russian guns captured in the Crimea. It is of very hard quality, and it is weighed out to the workmen as carefully as if it were so much gold.

The first Cross was modelled in hard wax, and after the design had been approved, a model pattern was cast. This is preserved with the greatest care, and from it are made the moulds from which every other Cross is cast.

The moulds, as is usual in all casting, are made in two parts, and the surfaces prepared with blacklead, so as to make them smooth.

Do They Sleep Less?

Women evidently sleep less than men.
Why so?
Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

It is the old, old wish :

**A Merry Christmas
and a Happy and Prosperous
New Year,**
That we send to all our Custom-
ers and Friends.

**May 1916 bring to Canada
Increased Prosperity and
peace.**

P. E. SMILEY.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Lyndon Hodgins' name was omitted from the Shawville hockey executive last week, through an oversight.

The rink is again the centre of attraction for the young people, it having been opened by Manager Dagg last week, with a good sheet of ice.

G. A. Howard, made another delivery of 25 horses for the French Government, at Ottawa last week, and is buying up another bunch this week.

A thaw on Saturday last did not improve the condition of the roads much where heavy drifts accumulated from the snow and wind storms of a few days previously.

The ladies of the Red Cross Committee at Chapeau recently held a progressive euchre social to provide funds for their work, at which the handsome sum of \$143.85 was realized.

A lot of counterfeit 50 cent pieces are reported to be in circulation around Toronto. They are well made but somewhat thicker than the genuine coins. Keep your eye peeled for them.

Renfrew town council in about four minutes' time, granted the sum of \$50 to the 190th Lanark and Renfrew battalion to go towards the purchase of brass and bugle bands and a field kitchen for the battalion.

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

With a view to keeping a more effective check on the food and other supplies issued to the troops, and to prevent waste and grafting, either through short-weight or the reselling of any unused food, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has arranged for a staff of special inspectors. They will visit the various camps and training depots, and see that all due economy is being observed.

At the suggestion of Sir Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, a circular letter has been sent out by the Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, and we understand, by the ministers of similar departments in Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick, suggesting that a donation of portable houses be made to France for use in those parts of Northern France which have been devastated by the Germans and are again in the possession of the French people.

Custom Sawing.

Having made arrangements with H. T. Argue, I wish the people of this district to know I will have charge of his saw mill for the winter months, and am in a position to do custom sawing of all kinds.

Herbert Strutt.

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.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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.

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

Howick Hall - Ottawa,

JANUARY 18, 19, 20, 21, 1916.

\$16,000.00 in Prizes.

**Prize list classification extended and
Prize Money increased.**

**EXCELLENT PROGRAMME OF LECTURES
ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 7th, 1916.
Reduced Rates on all Railroads.**

For Prize List and other particulars write to the Secy.

JOHN BRIGHT, **W. D. JACKSON,**
President, Ottawa. Secretary, Carp.
Secretary's address will be Ottawa after Dec. 27th.

"CANADIAN JACK."

Family Will Set Up a Little Prairie Church to Memory of Heroes.

The following letter from two British officers at the front recently appeared in The London Times:

Not so very long ago there appeared in your columns an article entitled "How they died." In it was told the immortal story of Princess Patricia's Light Infantry at St. Julien. We venture to think that one of the most touching of the responses that your article undoubtedly evoked is contained in a letter recently received here, almost within sound of the Canadian guns. The writer says:

"Young Jack H—, of Y—, was killed the other day; and his people have conceived the glorious idea of sending money to Canada to build a little prairie church for some of the wives and daughters of 'Patsey's Own.' They have found a Canadian 'Jack' who gave his life at about the same time, and are sending the money out to his place, on condition that it is spent on the sanctuary and a brass tablet put up to their 'Jack.' And so Jack H—'s people can feel that, as The Times' article says, they too are 'clothing again the glorious skeleton' of their own sorrow with the flesh and blood of the Communion of Saints in the little lumber church which the people of Canadian Jack's home are going to dedicate, in memory of both, to St. John the Baptist. I don't know how it strikes you, but it seems to me that a faith like that is very much alive."

One cannot go to and from the trenches here in Flanders, passing on either hand the little plots where Englishmen and Canadians lie side by side, without feeling increasingly how entirely right is the note that the little village of Y— has struck; and we send this letter because we are quite certain that many in England whose own dear ones have made the Great Sacrifice will be grateful to know of this example and eager to consecrate their grief in a similar way.

A small bag cannot be made to contain what is large. A short rope cannot be used to draw water from a deep well.

The Tallest Flag Pole.

The world's tallest flagstaff, so far as known, will soon be set up in Kew Gardens, just outside of London, as a present from the Government of British Columbia to the Mother Country. The tree from which it has been made was a perfect specimen of the fir pine and the staff which has been cut from it is 216 feet in length, without a single flaw or defect.

In its original state the stick was 5 feet in diameter at the butt and 14 inches in diameter at the top, and perfectly straight. Dressed into shape, the staff has a diameter of 22 inches and is square at the butt for a distance of 16 feet. For the next 100 feet it is octagonal in shape and for the last 100 feet it is round. The upper 200 feet is a gentle taper from 22 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Adolphe's Identity.

A party of Montreal men recently came back from a fishing trip in the Province of Quebec, where they had a French-Canadian guide.

"On the first night out," said one of the party, "our guide said to us: 'You come from Montreal, hey?'"

"Yes."

"You know Adolphe Desjardins?"

"No."

"You not know Adolphe Desjardins?"

"No."

"The guide seemed mystified, but questioned no further. It should be remembered that in French-Canadian villages there is one hotel, and that it is the headquarters of the community life. On the last night of the trip the guide came to us after supper.

"You come from Montreal, hey?"

"Yes."

"You know Adolphe Desjardins?"

"No."

"You not know Adolphe Desjardins?"

"No."

"Mon Dieu, you must know him! He is the cook in the hotel."

Get that Victrola for Christmas

Your whole family will be pleased on Christmas morning to find a Victrola in the home.

The Victrola is a worthy addition to any home. It's music and entertainment are always welcome, and there's surely no better time to get a Victrola than right now.



Come in today and see about your Victrola and we'll arrange to deliver it any time before Christmas.

The instrument shown above is the Victrola XVI \$255. Other styles, \$21, \$33.50, \$53, \$66.50, \$102, \$137, \$205, \$400.

RALLY E. HORNER

THE NEW MUSIC STORE

Shawville - - Que.



SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

**We extend to one and all
a very**

Merry Christmas

**and a Happy
and Prosperous
New Year.**

ARCHIE DOVER