

# THE EQUITY.

No. 28, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up . . . . . \$ 4,000,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . . . 4,996,304  
Total Assets over . . . . . 55,000,000

### Board of Directors:

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

Fort Coulonge Branch - J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.  
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.  
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

### OFFICERS:

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

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

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

### A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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

### Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

## THE HARDWARE STORE

... 1916 ...

We wish to thank all who favored us with their valued patronage during the past, and wish all friends and customers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We are keen for a bigger business during the coming year, and assure the buying public that we shall leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of their kind favors.

J. H. SHAW.

Read Dover's Ad. for bargains.

If you are interested in pictures, write us for some Kodak Literature, which will go forward to you at once. It's free for the asking. H. IMISON, Shawville.

NOTICE—Those taking out pulpwood for Lawn Bros., Campbells Bay, are requested to observe strictly the terms of their contracts as to size and quality of wood, manner of piling, etc.

### Just Received—APPLES!

A car-load of Ontario Apples—direct from the growers—good, sound apples—\$3.75 per barrel. H. E. STILES, Opposite Shawville Meat Shop.

Something we won't be able to get rid of for a whole year—the numeral "6".

MEN! Now is your chance to get an overcoat cheap. All our high-class stock of overcoats to be sold at 20 per cent. A. DOR.

The editor acknowledges with many thanks the receipt last week of a bunch of holly and also a choice B. C. salmon from Mr. "Jack" Middleton, of New Westminster.

There was a pretty good attendance at Howard's Auction on Wednesday last, and on some articles bidding went lively. Nobody, however, seemed particularly anxious to annex any horseflesh, of which there was considerable for sale.

Dr. Klock received during Christmas week from Dr. Lippitt, a gift which he prizes very highly. It is in the form of a brass (or bronze) salver, which has been hammered out of a sheet of metal, and the face is embellished with an Egyptian hieroglyphic scene, carved in outline. The piece has the appearance of great antiquity.

The By-law (No. 52) on which the issue of county prohibition is to be decided, has been prepared and printed in English and French, and will be posted up throughout the county this week. The vote will be taken on Monday, the 31st of this month. To have a say in the matter, municipal electors must have all their taxes paid.

MORE RECRUITS—Norman and Ben Smith, sons of our townsman, Mr. Ben Smith, went to Ottawa last week and enlisted with the 77th Batt. Orval Armstrong, son of Mr. Silas Armstrong, of Radford, has enlisted with the 120th Battalion, quartered at Lindsay, Ont., and Audrey Eades, son of Mr. W. J. Eades, we understand has joined the mechanical transport service, and will be employed as chauffeur.

Those who have not yet contributed their mite towards smokes for our Canadian soldiers, (who are enduring the rigors and hardships of trench warfare), are reminded that our subscription lists are still open. About \$60 have been paid in so far, and we think this amount could be easily increased without taxing the resources of those who use tobacco and know what it feels like to be without it for a day or so.

### Who Is Qualified As A Municipal Elector

To be qualified as a municipal elector one must be of the male sex, have attained the age of twenty-one and be a British subject. He must be in possession in the municipality, according to the valuation roll in force, either in his own name, or that of his wife, as proprietor of real estate of the actual value of at least fifty dollars; or as tenant, lessee, or occupant of real estate of the annual value of at least twenty dollars; he must have paid all municipal and school taxes due by him; his name must appear on the valuation roll in force as proprietor, tenant, lessee, or occupant, as the case may be. Spinster and widows having the same qualifications are also municipal electors.

### Results---Not Claims

**BOWLING Business College.**  
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

WINTER TERM opens Monday, January 3rd.

For full information apply.  
W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE, President, Principal.

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority?

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

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

### 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.

## WINTER SALE

### January 10th to 15th.

## FIVE DAYS.

### The only real Bargain Sale of the year.

6 pounds Rice	25c.	Boys' Oil Tan	15c. good Cotton Cashmeres	10c.
3 pounds Starch	25	Moccasins \$1.00	10c. Gray Cotton	8
2 cans Corn	25	Men's Oil Tan	9c. Gray Cotton	7
3 cans Peas	25	Moccasins, 6 & 7 \$1.50	12c. White Cotton	10
2 Best Rasins	25	Men's Tan Boots	15c. Apron Gingham	12
3 Eddy's Matches	10	Good wearers \$2.00	13c. Apron Gingham	10
1 15c. Mop Handle	10	See our bargains in Over	18c. Gray Flannel	13
4 packages Blue	15	Shoes, Gum Rubbers	15c. A. A. Ducks	11
3 Baby's Soap	20	and Boots.	20c. Batts	15c.
6 Laundry Soap with 1 small	25		10c. Batts	7½
Inf. Delight	25		Elastic Hair Nets 20c. a doz.	
1 good 4-string Broom	20			

4 lbs. 30c. Japan Tea \$1.00  
5 gals. B. Amer. Coal Oil \$1.00

1 Big Lot of Remnants about Half Price.  
All Ladies' Jackets Half Price.

— SPECIAL —		25c. Cuff Links	17c.	1 dozen Print Waists	25c.
Mooney's Soda Biscuits, tin boxes to introduce	20c.	Cuff and Collar Sets	10	2½ " Waists, regular \$1 to \$1.50	—at half price.
The crispest Soda Made.		Quarter Ties for	17	72 inch Sheeting	19c.
		6 Handkerchiefs	25		

.... 10 per cent off all ....

DRESS GOODS, SHIRTINGS,  
GINGHAMS, PRINTS, etc.

Scores of Bargains  
Selected from our  
Big Stock.  
Lunch Ticket given to  
out-of-town customers  
whose purchases amt.  
to \$10.00.  
Sale 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
every day. Open Saturday night.

20 p. c. off all Men's and Boys' Suits.

Jan. 10 to 15, 1916.

W. A. HODGINS.

FOR SALE—A quantity of cedar fence posts—any length. Apply to JAS. V. FINDLAY, Radford.

WANTED—To purchase, a stack of straw or a stack of good Cow Hay, within a radius of ten miles from Wyman, 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.

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

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

### Bargains in Organs

\$75.00 will buy a fine Clinton piano-cased Organ. This cost \$150 and is as new.

\$45.00 will buy a nice Thomas Organ. Cost \$95.

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

Easy terms.

J. R. HORNER, Shawville.

Don't forget to have that family group taken, while you are all together. You'll prize these pictures when the family are scattered from home.

H. IMISON, Artist.

### Births

At Ernfold, Sask., on Dec. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Barton, a son.

At Botha, Alta., on December 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Armstrong, a daughter.

### Deaths

Mr. Johnston Graham, whose death has been expected for some weeks past, departed this life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Foran, on Wednesday morning last, aged 85 years and 8 months. The late Mr. Graham had been a resident here for a couple of years past, coming from Bristol where the greater part of his long life was spent. The funeral took place to St. Paul's Church and cemetery on Thursday afternoon.

At 10174, 115th Street, Edmonton, Estella C., beloved wife of Chester J. Banford, aged 25 years. She leaves to mourn her loss a sorrowing husband and two small children. Deceased was the fourth daughter of the late Duncan Ross, and Mrs. Ross of Lacombe, Alta., formerly of Ladysmith.

Next to an actual visit, a portrait, sent to the folk at home, or those relatives who care most about you, will be most welcome.

H. IMISON, Artist.

For services rendered to the Militia Department while Transport Officer and Director of Transport on the Battleford Column of the North-West Field Force, 1885, certified to by Sir William D. Otter, Commandant, and recognition of the same recommended by General S. B. Steele, C. B., and for assistance in recruiting for the Overseas Forces, the Honourable the Minister of Militia has conferred the honorary rank of Major in the Canadian Militia upon Sheriff G. B. Murphy, of Moosomin.

## Hints for the Poultry Raiser

### BALANCING THE RATION.

By A. P. Marshall.

We are inclined to think that most growers of chickens get perhaps the best results when they supply a very wide supply of feeds to their birds because the flock is able to select what natural inclination prompts them to. If the supply is sufficiently varied the birds then get practically all that their constitutions demand and therefore they give fairly good results. Perhaps it may be as well under those circumstances not to attempt to too closely balance the ration for the birds but in many cases it is just a matter of a little grain and whatever happens to be handy which in itself may not be bad food but very much out of balance for the results desired. Quite often the introduction of one or two articles would so improve the nutrient values of the feed as to more than double the returns that can be obtained.

Little does the average poultryman realize what immense varieties of foods fowls gather when they are able to range at liberty to which they normally respond with an abundant supply of eggs and make rapid growth in consequence. Given approximately the same conditions when confined as in the winter season these birds, if they are not run down or have not been forced to excess, should produce in the same big way and continue in vigorous productive health so that they prove also excellent breeders from which to secure the next year's producing stock. Only by a regular course of good, sound balanced feeding can the breeder be absolutely certain that his fowls are getting the best for the object desired, although if there is exceptional variety it is more than probable that the birds will fairly well balance for themselves.

In different sections the staple grain ordinarily used will probably vary much. In one locality it may be corn while in another it will be wheat, depending largely on the most extensively grown grain and the price. Using almost wholly one grain is almost bound to bring very uncertain results, depending entirely on the right other elements that may be required to make up a good balance. Water, of course, does not enter into the question of feeds. It is, however, fully as necessary as any feed, and should always be on hand cool and fresh where the birds can get it. The nutritive ration of a food or ration expresses the proportion of digest-

	Dry matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Fuel value.	Nutri-tive ratio.
Hens, 2-5 lbs.	5.50	.30	1.60	3.75	.35	10,300	14.6
Hens, 5-8 lbs.	3.50	.20	.65	2.75	.20	6,240	14.2

It will be noted that for heavier hens the proportion is less per 100 lbs. than with lighter fowls.

The experiment stations will readily supply tables showing the nutritive values of various foods that may be used in feeding poultry, and with this it is possible to make up a ration that will give approximately the bal-

	Dry matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Fuel value.	Nutri-tive ratio.
Cracked corn, 1 lb.	.891	.015	.0714	.6612	.0497	1,672	1.108
Wheat, 1 lb.	.872	.014	.0767	.5191	.0876	1,161	1.7.1
Corn meal, 1 lb.	.638	.010	.0469	.4894	.0263	1,108	1.11.7
Wheat middlings, 1 lb.	.420	.019	.0635	.2658	.0170	.788	1.7.4
Buckwheat midlgs., 1 lb.	.437	.010	.0500	.3225	.0110	.685	1.4.8
Animal meal, 1 lb.	.452	.021	.1440	.0000	.0248	.372	1.0.4
Fresh bone, 2-3 lbs.	.622	.163	.1453	.0000	.1110	.741	1.1.7
Green alfalfa, 1 lb.	.213	.021	.0292	.0840	.0031	.224	1.3.4
	4.346	.273	.6300	2.3420	.3305	6651	14.9

While the results do not exactly coincide with the standard set it is approximately the same, and the nutritive ratio proves to be very close to the requirements. Such a balance should give very good results and quantities may be increased, keeping them in the same proportion to make up any quantity desired to be prepared for convenience. If one wishes to fatten any stock, it is then only a matter of increasing the proportion of carbohydrates and fat to that of protein, bringing the proportion up to 1:8 which with a limited amount of exercise will be found to put on flesh quite rapidly.

Of course grain feeds should be fed in deep litter for the layers to promote exercise and the mash can be supplied either as a dry mash or moistened with milk or water. A plan of feeding that has been found very satisfactory for the American breeds is the following: By bulk measure, wheat bran three parts, ground

ible protein compounds to the carbohydrates and fats (the fats being multiplied by 2 1/4 to bring them to a level of the carbohydrates, because one part by weight of fat is on the average equivalent in heating power to 2 1/4 parts of carbohydrates). Knowing the proportions of these elements of the foods available it is then possible to proportion the quantities so as to get the results. Often the use of just one other product will correct the balance to bring real good results, where for lack of something to correct the missing required elements only loss can result.

Quantity is also a necessary consideration, and if the breeder knows what each fowl should receive he is better able to be sure they are receiving all that is necessary or getting more than they should. This is especially the case when large numbers are kept.

A balanced ration can usually be arrived at for almost any purpose with the readily available products as a base to work on, adding anything having the elements in right proportion that can be secured to fill in what is required. Palatableness makes more difference than some imagine, and although a ration may be balanced fairly well the birds may not take to it, and in consequence cannot secure the nutrient values in sufficient quantities to give the desired results. Sometimes a change becomes necessary merely to vary the monotony of a too similar ration. The action of the flock is probably the only thing that can show that it is tiring of the food being furnished. As a general thing cooking food will very much help in making it more palatable and perhaps aids digestion, although the nutrient values are in no way increased and even perhaps some nutrient values may be lost in the cooking.

The balance to use depends entirely whether eggs are required, the birds being fattened or for growing chicks. Each case should be differently balanced to get the best results and using the same foods regardless of conditions will not bring the biggest results. For the most economical feeding the fowls should receive the nutrients in quantities and proportions which at the time fit the particular needs of the flock under consideration. A subject of this kind is a very long one and therefore it is necessary to confine this article to balancing for eggs. We find as a ration that has proven a good one, furnishes digestible nutrients per day, per each 100 lbs. live weight as follows:

ance suggested as a standard for laying hens. Suppose we have cracked corn, wheat, corn meal, wheat middlings, buckwheat middlings, animal meal, fresh bone, young green alfalfa, we get the following result by working them about to arrange the nutritive values to suit the standard for each 100 lbs. of fowls for 5-8 lb. birds:

	Dry matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Fuel value.	Nutri-tive ratio.
Cracked corn, 1 lb.	.891	.015	.0714	.6612	.0497	1,672	1.108
Wheat, 1 lb.	.872	.014	.0767	.5191	.0876	1,161	1.7.1
Corn meal, 1 lb.	.638	.010	.0469	.4894	.0263	1,108	1.11.7
Wheat middlings, 1 lb.	.420	.019	.0635	.2658	.0170	.788	1.7.4
Buckwheat midlgs., 1 lb.	.437	.010	.0500	.3225	.0110	.685	1.4.8
Animal meal, 1 lb.	.452	.021	.1440	.0000	.0248	.372	1.0.4
Fresh bone, 2-3 lbs.	.622	.163	.1453	.0000	.1110	.741	1.1.7
Green alfalfa, 1 lb.	.213	.021	.0292	.0840	.0031	.224	1.3.4
	4.346	.273	.6300	2.3420	.3305	6651	14.9

oats one part, corn meal one part, beef scraps one part, with one fifth the bulk of cut clover added are all mixed together dry, slightly salted and moistened to a crumbly consistency with hot water in cold weather and cold water in warm weather, and given the fowls at noon time or towards evening in winter and in the morning in summer.

Cracked corn, wheat or oats are fed in litter of straw or leaves for the other meals of the day. Many are the methods of feeding, some giving results fairly uniform, others giving temporary good results, but the best results can only be had where the needs of the flock are considered carefully, the foods balanced to bring up condition, reduce fat, or promote egg laying as the case requires, and the balance corrected as condition of the birds indicates it to be advisable. A closer study of this subject will add many dollars to the profits of many poultry growers.

as shown by the Greenwich observations. The deviation has lately been growing in a serious manner. The error last year was more than twelve times as large as the error twenty years ago, and the average annual increase during the two decades has amounted to half a second of arc in longitude. The reason that astronomers have failed in getting exact results from calculations based on the dynamical laws of gravitation is possibly the existence of some attractive force that they have not yet discovered, although the result may also be affected by the true shape of the earth, which still awaits accurate determination.

### THE UNSTABLE MOON.

Not Yet Amenable to Astronomers' Mathematics.

The celebrated observatory at Greenwich, England, the place from which we reckon longitude, was founded by Charles II. in 1675, mainly for the purpose of investigating the movements of the moon in the interests of navigation. Although in the intervening two and a half centuries astronomers have worked at the problem, the moon has not yet become entirely amenable to their mathematics. The astronomer-royal of Great Britain, in his report of the work at Greenwich during the past year, calls attention to the increasing deviation between the calculated position of the moon in the sky and its real position

Great men are ordinary people with their understandings polished.

## NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF



GEN. EDOUARD DE CASTELNAUD.

whom Gen. Joffre has appointed his chief of staff. Three of the four sons of Gen. de Castelnaud at the front have been killed. The second son to fall was brought to his father's camp terribly wounded, and died three hours later. The General kissed his dead son and said: "Go, son, you have had the finest death you could possibly wish for. I swear that our armies will avenge you in avenging all French families."

The news of the death of the General's first son was brought to him while he was in conference with his officers. He read the statement, bowed his head a moment, and said: "Gentlemen, let us continue." The third son, Lieut. Hugues de Castelnaud, was killed in October of this year.

### COUNTLESS FLOCKS OF SHEEP.

Baaing Billions on the Steppes of Russia.

Russia ranks among the first of the old-world nations where sheep are concerned. In southern Russia, where the plains, or steppes, as they are called, stretch across the enormous empire from the outskirts of Hungary to Mongolia, countless flocks of sheep roam. One man often possesses as many as 500,000 or 600,000 sheep.

The number of sheep being raised on the steppes gets larger every year, but this is not because they are carefully nurtured. They are, in fact, exposed to the most severe weather, and the scorching heat of summer and the freezing blasts of winter are only to be dreaded second to the hurricanes which sweep over the plains at times.

During the tempests the sheep make no effort to weather the storm, but run panic-stricken before the wind, and are forced by the thousands into the streams and ravines with which the steppes are intertwined. Were it not for the intelligent use of goats neither the shepherds nor their dogs could avail much at such times, for the sheep can scarcely ever be brought to face the terrible winds or to seek the shelter of a ravine.

But with every hundred sheep three or four goats are kept, and, as these can easily be made to face almost any wind, they are used to lead the way down the rugged descents and the sheep follow blindly.

The shepherd of a large flock, or ottara, is called a tshabawn. The tshabawn usually owns a wagon or two, drawn by oxen, in which he carries his provisions and cooking utensils, together with the skins of such sheep as have died and those of wolves he has killed. The wagon or wagons lead the van when this wild shepherd travels, next he comes, and after him trail the sheep.

When he comes to good pasture he does not leave until the grass has been eaten down, and even when on the march his encampment is seldom more than two or three miles from where he started at sunrise.

From five to six hundred ewes are in the ottara, and the tshabawn draws the milk from them and places it in huge shallow wooden bowls to be exposed to the sun and made into a kind of cheese, known as "brinse," very popular in Russia and East Germany.

During the severe winter months the sheep are sheltered, but in spring, summer and autumn they are pastured on the plains.

When the evening meal is over the shepherds and their dogs sit about a fire of dry reeds and grass for an hour or two. Afterward the arrangements for the night are made.

Each man throws his furs, that serve for mattress and coverlet, on the spot the tshabawn has assigned to him, and between every two beds of the dogs and men the same intervals occur.

### Pays Tribute to Russians.

An enthusiastic tribute to the Russian soldier and his leaders is paid by Gen. Arz, the Hungarian military leader who for five months was Field Marshal Mackensen's chief lieutenant in the Russian campaign. Gen. Arz says: "The Russian military leadership is energetic, determined and up to date. The Russian infantry soldier is active, brave, determined and not afraid of death. Those stories which assert that their officers drive them into battle with machine guns are nursery tales. His individual merits are indisputable."

## BRITISH FAMOUS 29TH AT THE FRONT

KNOWN AS THE OLDEST STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Correspondent at Dardanelles Gives Due This Famous Division.

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who was the British press representative at the Dardanelles, chronicles in simple but telling phrases the gallant deeds of one of the commands which played a conspicuous part in the Gallipoli fighting. In part, he says:

"The purpose of this article is to do belated justice to the role played by the 29 division in the struggle in the Dardanelles. The renown of this division is world-wide, and its number will ever in future be surrounded by that mixed halo of romance and glory which attached to Caesar's legions and Napoleon's old guard. In fact, the 29th earned for itself the title of 'The Old Guard' of the army. Unfortunately but few of the original veterans who landed at Sedd-ul-bahr are left, for nearly all are dead or invalided home. Some, in fact, have been wounded many times.

"As the division has played a most prominent role in almost every engagement that has been fought on the peninsula during the last six months, I do not know how many times it consumes itself in furious attacks on the enemy's works, but already I believe at least three times the number of its original strength have passed through the ranks.

"The 29th division landed under the command of Major General Hunter Weston, and has since been commanded by Major General De Lisle. All four countries, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, have the honor to be represented in its ranks.

### Repulsed Turkish Attacks.

"On August 6 the division was holding its old position on the left of our line at Helles, across the gully ravine, and on that day the 88th brigade delivered a most gallant assault on a section of the enemy's line over ground devoid of cover.

"While the landing at Sulva Bay and the great advance from Anzac were taking place, the 29th held its ground and successfully repulsed attacks from the Turks.

"When the attempts of the new divisions to take the Anafarta hills definitely failed by August 19 it was decided to make a final effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication by employing the Old Guard. Secretly at night three brigades were brought up in trawlers from Helles to Sulva and landed without the Turks being aware of the movement.

"In my accounts which have appeared in the press of the events of this memorable August 21 chief credit is being given the newly arrived yeomanry because they were the only corps which the censor allowed to be mentioned, but in reality the second mounted division of the yeomanry were held in reserve behind Lalla Baba until late in the afternoon, and they only came into action after the repeated efforts of the 86th and 87th Brigades of the 29th mounted division failed to shake the enemy's defense.

### Yeomanry Deserve Credit.

"The yeomanry deserve every credit for the magnificent manner in which they behaved when in action for the first time. They advanced two miles under a hail of shrapnel over ground which afforded not so much as a blade of grass as cover before they reaching the dead ground at the foot of the enemy's works.

"It was the 2d brigade, under the Earl of Longford, consisting of Bucks, Berks and Dorsets, which made the final glorious charge in conjunction with the 87th brigade and obtained temporary possession of Hill 70, which had subsequently to be abandoned in the night. The losses of the brigade were very heavy, the Bucks regiments losing almost all their officers and men.

"The arrival of the 29th division on the battlefield stimulated the whole army and showed how seriously our leaders regarded the task ahead. The division was ranged along a line stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112. The 87th Brigade was ordered to attack Hill 70 and the 86th Hill 112. The South Wales Borderers acted as a connecting link between the two. The 88th Brigade, which had suffered very heavy losses at Helles on August 6, was held in reserve.

### Whole Army Watching Them.

"The men of the 29th rested quietly in their trenches during the morning. They realized that every eye of the whole army was watching them and that a signal, if dangerous, honor had been conferred on them. Throughout the afternoon the 88th Brigade made repeated efforts to advance on Hill 112, suffering heavy losses, but could make no progress in the face of the enemy's determined resistance.

"When the final effort was made to capture Hill 70 late in the afternoon, the South Wales Borderers who had been held in reserve, were brought up. This regiment advanced against the south face and dug themselves in beneath the crest before the 2d yeomanry brigade, under Lord Longford, came up from behind Lalla Baba. There they remained until it was almost dark, taking part in the final

charge which gained possession of the crest.

"It will thus be seen from this brief summary that the brunt of fighting on August 21 again fell on the 29th division, but even the efforts of these heroic troops, ably seconded by the yeomanry, failed to achieve success against an enemy equally brave and determined, who enjoyed the incalculable advantage of fighting behind intrenchments on commanding hills. But the 29th division has only added to its fame by this failure."

### COMPULSORY JOY.

German Patriotic Demonstrations Not Spontaneous.

We have more than once published extracts from the German press, says the London Daily Telegraph, which showed that the flag-waving and other patriotic demonstrations which invariably take place all over the country when the German staff reports a new "victory" are by no means spontaneous on the part of the public. It is, in fact, a standing order in most German cities that on such occasions every householder must display bunting, nothing but extreme poverty being accepted as an excuse for omission to do so. But the Prussian authorities in Alsace-Lorraine have gone further than this. It is not enough that the inhabitants of Strassburg and other Francophile cities should be compelled to make a pretence of rejoicing over German successes. With that characteristic attention to detail which naturally extends to their methods of mean persecution, the Prussian authorities have now commanded that henceforth all the churches in Alsace-Lorraine must be decked with German colors on receipt of "victorious news." The Vossische Zeitung gives the text of this order, which was conveyed to the Bishop of Metz in the following letter from the Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, Count von Roden:

"On one single occasion the general commanding the 16th and 21st Army Corps induced the ecclesiastical edifices to take part in the general flag display to commemorate a victory. It now seems desirable that the wish of the local clergy to give visible expression to their patriotic sentiments and those of the people should be complied with. May I, therefore, respectfully suggest to your grace that an agreement be arrived at between the clergy of the diocese with a view to having churches and parsonages decorated with the national colors on receipt of news of victory."

In order to make it clear that this note, in spite of its polite phrasology, is a definite order, the Vossische Zeitung heads it, "A Warning to the Clergy of Alsace-Lorraine," and adds "In view of this note the clergy have been summoned by the bishop to conform to the wishes of the authorities."

### JAPAN CAN'T SEND ARMY.

Transports Are Lacking, Declares the Premier.

While Japan will be unable to send troops to the European theatres of war, she will gladly assist the Entente Allies as far as she can financially and lend them the support of her arsenals, according to Premier Count Okuma, who was interviewed at Tokyo by the Paris Matin's correspondent.

"There was talk last November of Japanese forces fighting in Europe," Count Okuma is reported to have said. "To have done that we should have had to send 400,000 men, expecting to lose 200,000 of them and replace them with 200,000 more. We have not the necessary transports, for we should have wanted 2,000,000 tons of shipping, and our commercial fleet aggregates only 1,000,000. In the face of these figures Great Britain and France understand the impossibility of the operation.

"Our sympathies being as strong as ever, we should wish to give France our financial support, at least, and thus, perhaps, hasten the end of the war. Japan is not a great financial Power, but we have certain resources. We have just covered twice over a Government loan of 30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000), and that probably would make the issue of a second loan difficult; but to prove our sympathy for France we should be happy to offer our aid, however modest.

"The impossibility of sending troops westward does not prevent us from giving the Allies naval and military support. Our arsenals are mobilized as in time of war. We play also the role of sentinel in the Far East, preventing our enemies from fomenting revolt among the warlike Mussulman people, who might be tempted to profit from your difficulties.

"We are also doing everything necessary to guard against damage to the Trans-Siberian Railway, whereby our supplies reach Russia. The principle back of all Japanese action is that while our allies are fighting we shall not allow them to be attacked from behind."

### One Is Plenty.

Mrs. Penheque—Don't you dare to leave the house this evening, Henry. Mr. Penheque—I fully intended to remain indoors, my dear. "Huh! What for?" "To study a problem that has been in my mind for some time." "What problem?" "For weeks I have been trying to figure out what on earth the Mormons can see in polygamy."

## BRITAIN'S NAVY KILLS TEUTON HOPE

SLOWLY BUT SURELY CHOKING  
GERMANY.

Kaiser Would Be Emperor of Europe  
But for Fleet, Declares  
F. T. Jane.

Fred T. Jane, the naval writer, contributes to the London Sunday Pictorial an article praising the work done by the British navy since the beginning of the war. While Mr. Jane does not believe that the Allies will ever march into Berlin, he is convinced that an "invisible invasion" is being carried out day by day by the British navy and that the effects are being felt more and more by Germany.

Excerpts from Mr. Jane's article follow:

"Many years ago the Kaiser declared that Germany's future lay on the water. It does, and a very black future it is!

"On land, the Kaiser has parried every blow. He has conquered Belgium, portions of Russia, and is now busy exterminating Serbia. No hostile army has done more than here and there check his victorious advance. Yet on the throat of the German Empire is an invisible hand, slowly throttling it to death—the hand of the British navy! But for the British navy the Kaiser would by now be Emperor of Europe, and possibly of most of the rest of the world.

"Years ago he saw the shadow across his path, the one possible obstacle to his dreams. That is why any public man in the past who declared that the British navy was 'too big' could draw practically unlimited German gold for the asking. Not directly, of course, for the Kaiser is no fool.

### Germany's Chief Obstacle.

"As often as not, perhaps, the 'Little Navyite' apostle knew not why he prospered in business, and regarded it merely as a coincidence that he earned enough to enable him to expand his peculiar views. The fact remains that no 'Little Navyite' was ever hard up. It was the Kaiser's answer to the one danger that he foresaw.

"His answer failed because bodies like the Navy League flogged up public opinion and kept the British navy up to strength, and so insured the defeat of Germany before ever a shot was fired. With the first shot came the invisible invasion of Germany—an intangible pressure against which millions of German soldiers are of no avail. So invisible was the invasion that the Germans felt it before they understood it; so silent and invisible also was it that we, too, as a nation found it difficult to see and understand. There have been no Trafalgars; there have been no sea fights, save a few small skirmishes. But these have been merely milestones on the road of the great invasion.

"One by one and without much delay, all German overseas possessions were captured. Germany attempted to distract attention with a commerce war.

"For a while the promised success—the British navy was busy destroying the 'earth's' before it bothered about chasing the vermin which issued therefrom. That accomplished, the rest was easy. And so Germany was isolated and the invisible invasion made complete. Exactly how complete we can as yet only dimly guess. But since all private copper ornaments and utensils have been requisitioned to make up for a deficit in that article, we may reckon that the pressure is extremely severe. Especially is this so when we remember that Germany is, in most ways, a self-supporting country.

"There are, however, certain things which Germany cannot produce at home—as for example cotton, copper, rubber, and, to a considerable extent, iron ore. For all these things she has an urgent need. She requires them for her war material, and, deprived of them, she must eventually find herself in exactly the same position as she would if allied troops occupied all her munition works. Or a worse position, shall we say?

### Distant but Effective.

"Hostile invading soldiery in possession of Krupp's great works at Essen might be driven out again—at any rate, there would be always that hope. But what soldier, shout 'Hoch der Kaiser!' or 'Deutschland ueber alles!' as he may, can reach the enemy who strikes him deadly blows from 500 miles away?

"He can bellow 'Gott strafe England!' as he will; but of what avail? Far away out at sea—'somewhere'—lies the British fleet. If his own ships go out to meet it their destruction is certain. It is more certain now than it was twelve months or so ago.

"Twelve months or so ago the German fleet was in a state of high efficiency, due to long practice at sea. Only at sea can a sailor be kept in training. If allowed ashore, love and liquor appeal to him more than battle and bloodshed. If kept on board in harbor he grows flatter still, and as like as not more or less mutinous. In any case he relaxes, and has plenty

of time to realize, that his superior officers keep him inside because they fear death outside. And he, too, learns to fear it. And the longer he hides in safety the more he comes to fear the ordeal of battle.

"This is no mere 'theory.' Ever and always the sailor who acted on the defensive and kept in harbor has been defeated when driven to come out and try conclusions with his offensive adversary.

"There is small chance that the Allies will ever march into Berlin. But the 'invisible invasion' is there already. The British navy is making its hand felt from the far away.

"Germany flourished on her export trade. That we have killed. She has to fight on what she can import. These imports the British navy is strangling, and will go on strangling. The storm-tossed sailors of Jellicoe are doing their job."

## FRANCE HAS FARM ACADEMY.

New Body Will Help and House  
Workers After the War.

There is a new academy in Paris, which has adopted as its title "The Academy of Agriculture of France," and is in fact only a new form of the ex-National Society of Agriculture. The new academy is actively employed in organizing the agricultural machinery that will be needed after the war and in placing out on farms the refugees from the invaded departments.

The new academy is also providing for the erection of temporary houses and refuges to be put up in districts that have been desolated and razed by the enemy's guns.

There are, of course, several schemes for housing unfortunate families rendered homeless by the war. The Quakers are putting up and have put up a number of temporary buildings made of planks. An improvement on the type now offered is a rather picturesque kind of chalet built of double wood panels, not planks, placed on a skeleton frame, with an air chamber between, calculated to make the buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

One of these is on view at the designer's workshops on the banks of the Seine, and is worth a visit. The chalets are made in pieces, which only have to be put together on the site chosen a couple of hours sufficing to do the work. The builder of these chalets claims for them ten years of satisfactory existence. They are very inexpensive.

Five hundred dollars provides one which will accommodate a couple, complete down to the statuette of the generalissimo that adorns a tiny niche.

## BIRDS AND BATTLES.

Soldiers' Letters Tell Some Astonishing Stories.

A recent issue of the journal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds contained notes on bird life made by soldiers in the trenches of France and Belgium. Everyone expected that the din of battle would drive the birds away from the war area, but soldiers' letters record an astonishingly lively bird life. Men write of the pleasure with which they hear larks, thrushes, and even nightingales singing with absolute unconcern in places where the sound of bursting shells and the rattle of the rifle continues day and night. A gunner tells of the eccentric behavior of a family of blackbirds that built their nest in the body of a field gun. The gun had not been fired for four days, and during that time the nest was built and three eggs laid. Although the gun was fired each of the three days afterward, two more eggs were laid. "Last night when the bird came back to her nest," writes the gunner, "the men were standing-to and getting the gun ready for action. The bird sat on a bough above and waited until they had finished." Soldiers who have been through night attacks in which the enemy used gas say that the behavior of the birds gave them warning. Before they could detect the smell of the fumes the noise of the birds awakened from their night perches made the watchers in the trenches aware of the danger.

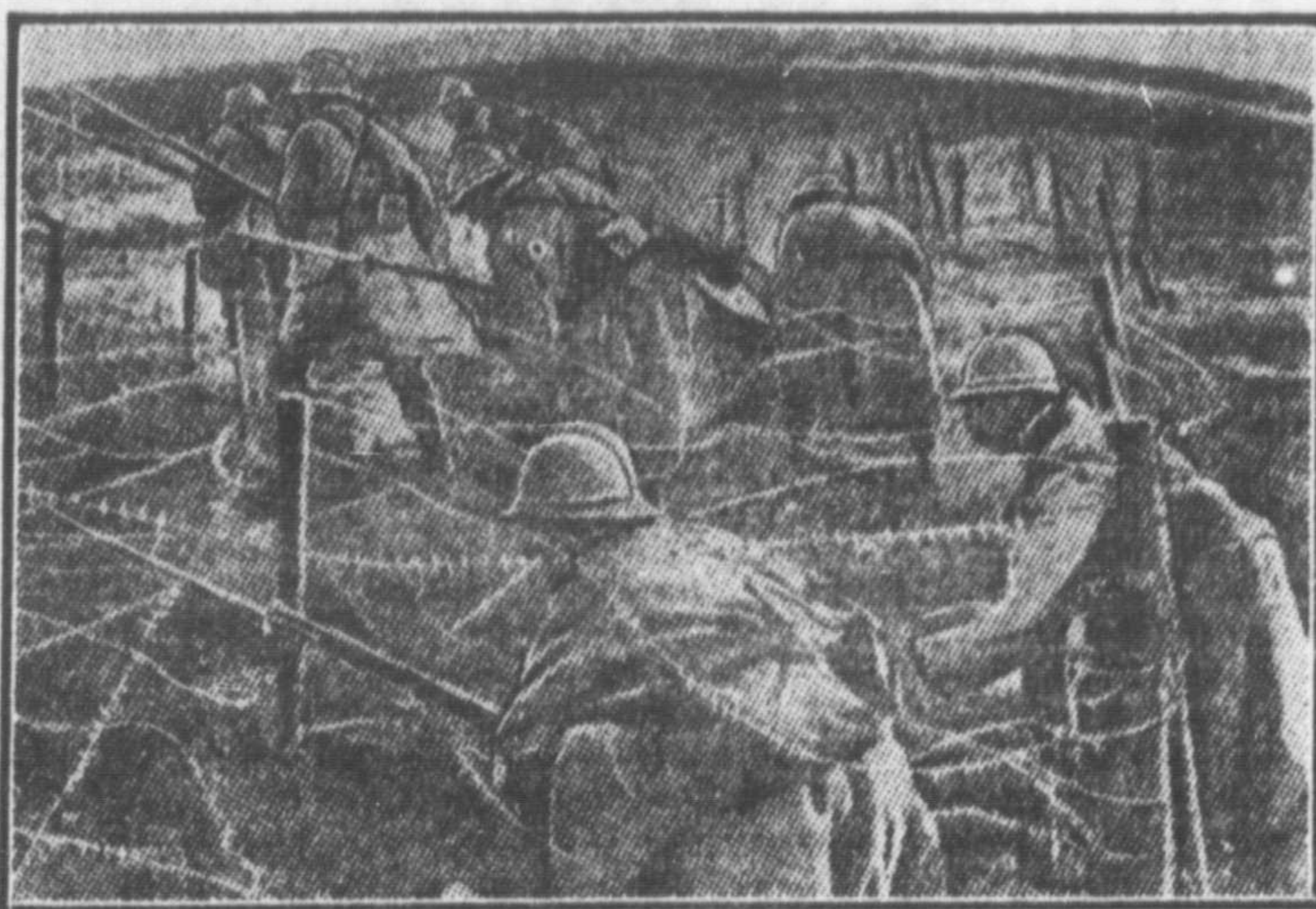
## LADY FRENCH'S CANTEENS.

They Supply Munition Workers With  
Food at Cost.

Lady French is at the head of the canteens which are being operated in England for the benefit of the munition workers. The need for such canteens is caused by the munition factories taking on such a large number of workers that often it is impossible for these extra hands to get living accommodations within a reasonable distance of the factory.

In some towns where the manufacture of munitions is being rushed to the utmost capacity of the factory there are no restaurants. In others the facilities for supplying meals is by far below the demand. So the women of England, under the leadership of Lady French, have undertaken to supply the need to do for the munition worker what the army service corps has done for the men in the field. Good food, freshly cooked and well served, is supplied to munition workers at minimum cost, which means that the workers pay for all they get, but not enough for the canteens to make a profit.

## IN ENEMY'S ENTANGLEMENTS



A wonderful snapshot taken near the crest of Linge. Despite a hail of shrapnel, French soldiers are seen getting ready to make the dash forward, which resulted in the capture of the enemy trench at the top of the picture on the right.

## MAKING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

War's Injuries Alleviated by Clever  
Counterfeits.

No industry, considered relatively to its importance, seems likely to profit more by the war than the manufacture of false arms and legs. One American concern is said to have already received orders from the British and French Governments for \$15,000,000 worth of artificial limbs. The normal producing capacity of this establishment is 250 legs a month, but its output is expected soon to be multiplied by five.

Another American manufacturer, who has a factory in France, has just returned to this country to secure additional machinery and workmen. To obtain the latter is not easy, for false legs and arms, especially the former, are complex pieces of mechanism, and to construct them properly requires much practice and long training.

The cork leg is familiar in works of fiction. In real life such a thing is not, and never has been, cork being just about the most unsuitable material for the purpose that could be imagined. Artificial limbs are made of basswood or willow, supplemented to some extent with leather.

The lumber for them is carefully selected, and the first step in the making of a false leg is to cut from the raw material a block eight inches square and of the requisite length. Through it a hole is bored lengthwise with a large auger, and then the block is put aside in a dry place and allowed to season. It is then carved in imitation of a real leg, sandpapered to smoothness, hollowed out so as to convert it into a mere shell, and rendered waterproof by a coating of a special kind of varnish. It may be covered with kid, but methods of manufacture vary.

The leg is made hollow for the sake of lightness, and also to provide room for the introduction of a strong spiral spring and other elements of the mechanism that is to render the limb a useful and comfortable counterfeit of a real one. An artificial leg of up-to-date pattern is an ingenious piece of apparatus, and there is many a man to-day who wears one without betraying the fact to the casual observer.

Of course, if the natural limb has been cut off high up, the artificial one must be in two parts, connected by a kneejoint. If one must lose a portion of one's ambulatory machinery the most desirable place for the amputation is between the knee and the ankle. Under such circumstances a false member may enable one to walk without limping, or one may even tango satisfactorily, but loss of part of the foot or of the whole foot at the ankle joint means that one must go halting through life.

The foot of the artificial leg is in itself an exceedingly clever counterfeit. Its core is part of the same piece of wood that makes the body of the leg. Enveloping this core is rubber, vulcanized on in a series of thin layers, the result being to give the foot a lively springiness, rendering it comfortable for walking and helping to give the wearer a natural gait.

An artificial arm is of similar construction, with a wooden core for the hand, which is of vulcanized rubber. But as a substitute for the natural limb it is a poor thing compared to a false leg. The hand is useless for purposes of manipulation and has to be kept covered with a glove. Wires extend through the fingers, so that the latter may be bent into any desired position.

## Donald Was Fidgety.

A wet Sunday is a trying time for small boys and girls, and still more so for their parents. On one such day little Donald was very fidgety. First he asked his mother if he could play with his bricks.

"Oh, no!" was the shocked reply. "You don't play with bricks on a Sunday!"

In turn his trumpet, his drum and ball were also banned. The little chap was silent for a short time, then he asked for his horse.

"No, no, sonny," admonished his mother. "Horses don't work on the Sabbath."

"But, mother," argued Donald, "mine's a milkman's horse!"

## FRENCH READY FOR WINTER.

British Army Also Well Supplied with  
Warm Clothing.

Signs are plentiful that winter is close upon the troops in the North of France. The nights are already cold, far too cold for comfort, and the characteristic winter-night mist from the marshes is in the air. The trees are not yet bare, but the leaves that remain have turned to a sere yellow, while the roadways are covered with fallen leaves which the soldiers here and there heap into little piles for a fragrant, warming fire.

It is evident that there is to be another winter campaign; robbed, however, of much of the horror of last year's ordeal in boggy trenches and along impassable roads. In Northern France, at least, winter will find the rival armies well prepared to receive it. The wet mud, the ice-cold water knee-deep in the communication trenches, the ooze and discomfort of the dugouts, will be the exception rather than the rule this year. The shelters, even in the advance trenches, will generally be fairly livable, thanks to the plentiful use of concrete and tar, and the skilful employment of drainage.

Moreover, the armies will be properly clad and amply fed. The British soldiers will again don their sheepskins, supplemented by ample supplies of warm caps socks and heavy boots of rather better type than last year's.

Many of the trenches now have brick floors, and virtually all are drained and protected against landslide by timbers.

The great problem of the winter will be the billeting of all the new divisions which have come out since last year. In the villages well behind the firing lines, every outbuilding and old barn has been requisitioned, cleaned, repaired and made into shelter against the wind and cold. But nearer the firing lines most of the buildings have been smashed into ruins, and although they were usable for housing purposes during the summer, they are plainly impossible after mid-November. The problem is being dealt with to some extent by the building of portable houses and huts, but the armies grow too fast for the carpenters.

The work of the aeroplane observers gets more difficult as winter approaches. The fogs of the late autumn cling to the ground in little patches well into the day, while the evening mists make observations difficult soon after mid-afternoon.

## CANADIANS ARE WELL PAID.

Only Australia Has Higher Pay For  
Soldiers in the Field.

Canadian soldiers at the front are paid at a rate which compares favorably with those of the rest of the Empire, and is decidedly above that of some of the belligerents.

In the field the Canadian gets \$1 per day. Australia pays her men \$1.50, and New Zealand \$1. The Australian general rate is higher by 50 cents per day, but as far as married men are concerned, the separation allowance in that dominion is considerably less than allowed in Canada. The British soldier gets a shilling per day. In France and Germany, and all countries where the service is universal, the men get little more than a pittance. Germany pays them a cent a day, and France six cents.

Officers of all units of the Canadian divisions, cavalry, artillery and infantry, get the same pay. Including field and mess allowance, it ranges from \$3.60 per day for a lieutenant, to \$8.60 for a full colonel, and \$13 for a Brigadier-General. This scale is slightly higher than the British pay for infantry officers, and a little less than the British pay to artillery and engineering officers. It is practically the same as the rates paid in New Zealand and Australia.

## Talking Big.

"Marriage, sir, is a failure."

"Are you in a position to know, sir?"

"I am, sir, and in a position to say so—I've just been divorced."

In blast furnaces, in which cast iron is made, the fires burn for years without ever going out.

## BATTLE CRY OF BLACK WATCH.

Famous Regiment "Transformed Into  
Howling Fiends."

The Edinburgh Scotsman tells from the lips of one of the Black Watch, how that famous regiment went into the battle of Loos. He says:

"We were over the parapet when the order came, yelling like fiends, and into the Germans almost before they knew what was up. We had no time to wait to polish off the Germans in the first line. There were other bayonets coming behind ours. We spent just a little more time at the second line, but we heard the roaring lines of our chaps coming up and we plunged again. The third line kept us busy. The Germans were steadier there, but we made a good job of that line, and raced for the fourth. Then I got my sick leave. The work in the third trench was slaughter. We did the slaughtering. We were out for trenches, not prisoners, and trenches we got, too."

"It was just my little 'crowded hour,'" said another Highlander. "I never knew that in less than five minutes a crowd of sober respectable Scotties could be transformed to a perfect torrent of howling fiends. The extraordinary thing about the charge was its beastly methodicalness. We were for the time being just line upon line of white savages run amuck, and yet, sub-consciously if you like, the training held and guided us in our madness. From one rushing group I heard among the strange noises and the panting, a magnificent yell of 'On the ball, Dundee!' Another fellow was gulping as he ran, 'five, five, five.' I wonder if he made it six at the next trench."

"In case there should be any dispute as to the Black Watch being the finest regiment in the world, I think the matter should be referred to the Germans. The Seaforths and the Gordons and the Camerons and the Argylls might be as good. We'll settle the matter in Berlin. But the Black Watch made a charge on Sept. 26 which is going to take some beating."

Four battalions, 4,000 men, went into the charge, and hardly 500 answered the rollcall afterwards.

## FOR MISS CAVELL.

New British Cry as Soldiers Charge  
Trenches of the Huns.

Frederick Palmer, a war correspondent, who recently returned to New York, said that when he left the British front the British soldiers before a charge would shout all along the line, "For Miss Cavell!" "Miss Cavell's execution did more for recruiting than all the Zeppelin raids," he said. "I happened to be with the French when the news of her death was received. Its effect on the troops was instant, electric. The woman's sacrifice had a Joan of Arc character that struck home to the French heart. Officers spoke of it as an event that had done more to cement the alliance of France and England to fight to the last man than all the speeches of statesmen and conferences of generals."

"Miss Cavell's picture, taken from the newspapers, is pinned on cottage walls all over France. Deep as the impression was on the civil populations of both England and France, it was slight beside that made on the soldiers. I returned from the French to the British front the day after the news, so I was able to judge the effects on both the British and French armies. The thought that went home was the fact that Miss Cavell was a nurse. Men who have been wounded know what a nurse's care means. That a nurse under any circumstances should be shot was an unspeakable horror to them."

"The British are spreading all their bad news broadcast. The Germans are suppressing theirs. If that steel curtain which is drawn over Germany were lifted the revelations might amaze the world. Only peace will lift it, however."

## PRAISE BEATS FAULT-FINDING.

Many Parents Have Tried It Successfully With Their Boy.

Praise a boy for his good deeds rather than spank him for his bad ones. Many a parent has tried it, with successful results, as well as pleasant ones for the boy.

Hard-headed business has made a similar discovery. A Pennsylvania Railroad superintendent found that posting in public places the faults of his employees failed to reduce the number of delinquencies.

"I'll try a new game," he said. "The failures I shall keep to myself, but the particularly good bits of work done by the men I shall paste upon a bulletin board where all may read."

And the result of this scheme of heart instead of fist? A quick drop of two-thirds in the number of men who required discipline. This was pure gain, and a big one, for the railroad, but the men profited even more. There was a decrease of more than 70 per cent in loss of wages through suspensions.

## Death Fostered Industry.

It used to be compulsory in England that the dead should be buried in woollen shrouds. This law was introduced in order to encourage the manufacture of woollen cloth within the kingdom.

## LADY CHAUFFEURS DOING FINE SERVICE

ON CONSTANT DUTY IN LONDON  
TO HELP ZEPP. SUFFERERS.

They Are Now Being Used to Transport  
the Munitions of  
War.

The old order changes slowly, and only with infinite difficulty in this old country of ours: the woman who chooses to make motoring a profession must look for breakers ahead in every direction, writes a woman chauffeur in London.

Considering that the day is still alive in our memory when the petrol engines was distrusted as a means of locomotion and regarded as a suspicious alien, it is not surprising that the idea of the lady chauffeur will for a short time be met with much disapproval. It remains for the woman to prove herself competent and careful in driving, efficient in the care of the engine, and, above all, reliable and serious in her work.

This is going to be a great task, for it seems but yesterday (certainly it is not more than a year) when a woman driving a car of any size was a most unusual sight and created quite a stir. To-day there are hundreds of ladies handling cars with the confidence of a man and navigating the traffic with extraordinary skill. The fact, however, remains that it is experience alone that can make the really competent driver. There are but a few women who have this experience, and so to the great majority remains the worthy task of pioneering this great change for hundreds of women in the future.

### Needs Much Resolve.

The only way for this to be done successfully is to dispel the general idea that motoring is too strenuous as a profession for the fair sex. Therefore, let the woman who is not both mentally and physically sound stand aside and be driven—not attempt to drive. Certainly driving and the general care of a car is a strain to both mind and body. The feminine spirit is very apt to allow enthusiasm to run away with discretion and liable to overdo. The lady chauffeur should avoid this above all things; take up her work seriously and soberly, realizing, ere she commences, that while driving a car for pleasure is unrivaled as a sport, it is a far different matter as a work. She must be prepared to face cheerfully and with determination the cold, wet winter days in store.

With that malign influence that certainly governs inanimate objects to contend with, one can always expect magneto trouble, burst tires, and choked petrol pipes—and the thousand and one petty troubles—to come along just on the day when all the world goes wrong and aching heads are to the fore.

Disappointments will be many. An early rising (for hours that might have been spent in well-earned rest) to clean the engine, will often be rewarded by plug troubles and squeaks; an extra polish on the brass will invariably ensure a wet day.

### Chauffeurs Resentful.

There are but few cars possessed of sufficient sense of decency to run out of petrol within a reasonable walking distance of a supply, unless when one is open to derision from the men who, having failed to answer the call to fight, are ever ready to jeer and laugh at the woman who is helping at home.

Another great difficulty to be overcome is the attitude of the chauffeurs with whom one will naturally be thrown into daily contact. The majority are careful not to overwork their thinking capacities, and the only thing that occurs to them is that women are doing their work. They fail to realize that to-day men must fight and women must work for the Old Country; and so instead of the good-fellowship usually existing in a garage yard, one is apt to find criticism and resentment. The tactful girl will soon realize that an endless stock of good humor and a smiling face will do infinitely more than the affectation of masculine clothes and manners. As long as a woman retains her femininity she will always find men ready to help her. To smoke and swagger about the garage yard may prove amusing for a time, but it will kill both respect and that inborn spirit to help.

### A Resourceful Woman.

"I wish, John, that I had had more sense when we were engaged," said the wife, thoughtfully. "Then I wouldn't have destroyed all the letters you wrote to me in the eighteen months of our courtship."

The husband smiled in a gratified way. "I knew you would be sorry for that some day," he said.

"Indeed, I am," was the reply. "I need a little extra money very badly just now, and a man called to-day to buy old papers. How wasteful we were!"

And automatically his hand sought his pocket. A resourceful woman seldom has to ask for money straight out.

## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 6, 1916.

Other methods having failed to produce the desired result, the British Premier has at last decided to ask Parliament to adopt a limited form of conscription, or compulsory enlistment, and as a consequence some members of cabinet have resigned. The measure, however, is likely to go through.

The British cruiser, Natal, built ten years ago, has been destroyed in port as the result of an internal explosion, with heavy loss of life. Early in the war the battleship Bulwark, while in port also, was similarly destroyed. The thing certainly looks suspicious.

Enemy submarines, either Austrian or German, are charged with the destruction of two large British merchant ships in the Mediterranean—the Glen Gyle and the Persia. These vessels were engaged in trade with the far East, and are reported to have had many passengers on board. Both were torpedoed without warning and sank before all the life boats could be launched. The loss of life is believed to have been heavy, and among those who perished were citizens of the United States, including probably, Robert N. McNeely, U. S. consul at Aden, Arabia. These outrages have again aroused intense indignation in the United States, and if satisfactory explanations are not forthcoming very soon, the pirates will have to answer to Uncle Sam for the crime.

The names of fourteen Canadians appear on the list of honors conferred by King George on New Year's day. Among the number are the following: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway—raised to the Peerage.

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, and Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engineer of the Government, to be Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Brig-General Bertram, deputy chairman of Imperial Munitions Board; Chief Justice Haultain, Regina; John Kennedy, consulting engineer, Montreal; Hon. L. O. Taillon, K. C., Montreal, to be Knights Bachelor.

Major General Gwatkin, Chief of the Canadian General Staff, Ottawa, to be Military Commander of the Bath.

### Von Mackensen Preparing to Invade Egypt.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Telegrams from Bucharest declare that von Mackensen is directing preparations for a powerful expedition against Egypt, says a Havas despatch from Rome. Advice to the messenger from the Rumanian capital, it is added, are that a number of trains loaded with munitions have been sent to Turkey, including one train of 25 flat cars laden with the parts of two sixteen inch mortars and shell for the use of the guns, the shipment being destined for use in the Egyptian campaign.

Reports that Germany is preparing to move against the Suez Canal and Egypt with a mixed force of Turks, Germans and Austrians, are current in Paris.

Some of the reports go into various details. It being said, for instance, that the army is likely to consist of from 500,000 to 800,000 men, and that a four-track railway is being built across the half desert region towards Suez.

### Shawville Academy Christmas Exams.

Grade XI—(Marks obtainable 800)

George Eades, 631.  
Gladys Hodgins, 612.  
Earl Dagg, 569.  
Ida Harris, 526.  
Clifford Wilson, 514.  
Forest Argue, 369.  
Zella Grant, 358.

Grade X—(Marks obtainable 800)

Margaret Morehead, 645.  
Lilly Sly, 618.  
Elwood Dale, 539.  
Rae Prendergast, 512.  
Marjorie Hodgins, 461.  
Maude McDowell, 456.  
Sadie Wilson, 455.  
Annie Hamilton, 449.  
Annie Lunan, 374.  
Clarke Cowan, 331.

Grade IX—(Marks obtainable 1200)

Mildred Miller, 927.  
Cecil Brownlee, 918.  
Gussie Draper, 882.  
Hester Hodgins, 869.  
Inez McCord, 851.  
Jessie Armstrong, 839.  
Maymie Thompson, 837.  
Arthur Dagg, 834.  
Andrew Howard, 803.  
Maye Horner, 798.  
Elma Hodgins, 798.  
Lucy Major, 789.  
Garnet Hodgins, 770.  
Lillian Elliot, 769.  
Irvin Hamilton, 768.  
Agnes Wilson, 764.  
Kenneth Hodgins, 743.  
William Tripp, 733.  
Reilly Hodgins, 687.

Bessie Thomas, 684.  
Belle Caldwell, 674.  
Sybil Lunan, 670.  
William Hobbs, 649.  
Marjorie Murray, 649.  
Maye Brownlee, 644.  
Ruby Eades, 643.  
Gretta Hodgins, 639.  
Lyall Hodgins, 636.  
Florence Whelen, 632.  
Howard Kaulbach, 239.

Grade VIII—(Marks obtainable 1200)

Mary Young, 855.  
Arnold Chisnell, 847.  
Clifton Hodgins, 844.  
Marguerite Barnett, 809.  
Hubert Hamilton, 807.  
Hollis Wainman, 796.  
Nina Barber, 795.  
Enola Turner, 789.  
Ersula Belsler, 771.  
Nina Mee, 763.  
Leila Findlay, 749.  
Edgar Hodgins, 668.  
Willie Gibson, 605.  
Florence Howard, 576.  
Minerva Corrigan, 536.

Grade VII—(Marks obtainable 1300)

Willard Hodgins, 1035.  
George Hart, 957.  
Harper Rennie, 900.  
Edith Rennie, 881.  
Ada Brownlee, 872.  
Marjorie Clarke, 792.  
Lila Sheppard, 709.  
Russel Belsler, 697.  
Lolla Mee, 678.  
Vera McDowell, 648.  
Lisle Black, 481.  
Archie Dagg, 448.  
Lillian Hodgins, 413.

Grade VI—(Marks obtainable 1100)

Daisy Caldwell, 821.  
Hazel Dagg, 788.  
Frank Finnigan, 768.  
Pearl Blackwell, 669.  
Irene Black, 655.  
Thelma Black, 641.  
Lulu Horner, 639.  
William Steele, 577.  
William Harris, 536.  
Thomas Tripp, 456.  
Fred Hancock, 424.

Grade V—(Marks obtainable 900)

Ivy Millar, 790; Minerva Judd, 765; 709; Laurence Morrison, 713; Myrtle Dale Aylean Findlay 686; Gr. Hamilton 669; Jewel Corrigan 620; Vivian Millar 596; Charlie Dagg 578; Lilla Brown 575; Percy Wilkie 513; Arthur Argue 389; Arnold Corrigan 362; Rose Landrie 223.

Grade IV—(Marks obtainable 600)

Ellen Chisnell 575; Winifred Pitt 536; Sadie Rennie 534; Josephine Barnett 529; Marguerite Hodgins 476; Gladys Hodgins 464; Melvyn Armstrong 448; Willie McKinley 443; Wallace Blackwell, 410; Georgina Wainman, 403; Kermit Black, 395; Sherwood Horner, 348; Ernest Hancock, 347; Leonard Wilkie, 317; Marshall Telford, 312; Winnie Hamilton, 296; Alma Brownlee, 229; Lillian Dale, 203.

Grade III—(Marks obtainable 900)

Kathleen Hodgins, 820; Isabel McCallum 826; Winifred Armstrong, 800; Gladys Strutt, 795; Borden Corrigan, 754; Ross McCallum, 732; Marjorie Ineson, 715; Ralph Finnigan, 687; Moreland Hodgins, 676; Horace Pitt, 646; John McKinley, 638; Cedric Landrie, 59; Russel Findlay, 590; Garnet Stark, 57; Willie Fyfe, 385.

Grade II—(Marks obtainable 800)

Amy Hodgins, 761; Clara Strutt, 718; Sanford Hodgins, 715; Charlie Pessel, white, 638; Verna Strutt, 594; Elbert Hamilton, 522; Agatha Sheppard, 516; Doris Hodgins, 515; Eva Black, 477; Hawley Black, 443; Rose Schwartz, 418; Mabel Brownlee, 417; Elmer Smith, 291; Denham Greer, 251.

### CHRISTMAS EXAMS

#### District Schools

No. 1, CAMPBELLS BAY—St. Room.

Grade IX :—Lillie Stevenson, Ethel MacLean and Vera Smith.

Grade VII :—Lula Letts, Mildred Murray, Roy Smith, Agnes Gibson. Unranked—Della Murray.

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

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

LIZZIE A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

No. 1, CAMPBELLS BAY—Jr. Room.

Gr. III—Velma Smith, Maggie Brown, Harry Farrell, Emily Stiles, Mary Murray, Chas Bennett, Edith Young, Stella Wilson, Gladys Letts, Grace Letts.

Gr. II—Rose Murray and Victor Brown, equal; Hazel Brown, Lila Johnston, Ross Thompson.

Gr. I—Linda Brown, Willow Glode, Carol Wilson, Gerald Morrison, Velma Letts, Henry Wilson.

Number enrolled—23.  
Average attendance—16.

M. D. HAYES, Teacher.

### NOTICE

I have been requested to call the attention of property-owners of this municipality to the fact that winter roads must be kept in passable condition by said property owners. Quite a number of our roads are covered by mail routes, and, besides, doctors are liable to be called anywhere; therefore roads must be kept open.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec. Treas.

Municipality of Clarendon, Shawville, Jan. 3, 1916.

## 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.

### 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.

### COBALT PIECE SUGGESTED.

C. W. Gibson Makes an Interesting Proposal Regarding Coinage.

In the last report, Vol. XXIV., of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, Mr. C. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of mines, draws attention to the desirability of a change in our Canadian coinage. Our five-cent silver piece is too small. It is suggested that a pure cobalt coin be substituted, intermediate in size between a ten-cent piece and a quarter. The coin would be distinctly Canadian, hard, difficult to counterfeit, somewhat more silvery in appearance than nickel, and tarnishing slowly, if at all. It would be greatly superior in appearance to the "nickel" which contains only 25 per cent. of that metal.

The metal cobalt is one of the chief constituents of the silver ores of the famous Cobalt region, Ontario. At the present time it is produced in larger quantity than the market warrants, owing to its very limited use. Hitherto the chief use has been in the form of oxide for the production of cobalt blue. Recently, investigations carried on at Queen's University, Kingston, by Dr. H. T. Kalmus and assistants, have resulted in the production of cobalt solutions which are eminently suited for electroplating. The results obtained go far to prove the value of research work to industry.

Very satisfactory tests have been made. Cobalt plating solutions possess many advantages over nickel: a thinner coating suffices, better adhesion of the plated surface, more attractive color, and a very much shorter time required for the plating process. It would appear that cobalt will gradually displace nickel for plating purposes, notwithstanding its higher price.

### CARTER GAVE HIS LIFE.

Celebrated Athlete Was One of the Victims of Meningitis at Salisbury.

It was only to be expected that some of the most widely known Canadians to die at the front would be athletes. The steadily growing list indicates that they have not shirked.

One of the first to lay down his life for the Empire was "Nick" Carter, a lacrosse player, whose name was known from coast to coast. He fell a victim to spinal meningitis which he contracted in the notorious camp on Salisbury Plain. Bert Carter, as he was known to the friends of his school-days, came from Elora, Ontario, and he learned to play lacrosse with the local team which called itself "The Rocks." He was big and rugged in his build and thoroughly fearless. If a winning team had the temerity to put up a hard fight and to threaten the supremacy of "The Rocks" on their own stamping ground, it was to Carter that the fair Amazons on the side-lines shouted encouragement. "Go in on the nets, Bert!" "Walk over him, Carter." They wanted victory, and to him they looked to supply it. As a matter of fact, he seldom disappointed them, and so the slushes from the big teams began to notice him.

At last Carter made up his mind to throw in his lot with the Toronto professional lacrosse team. Between the time when he left Elora and the commencement of his professional career, he received the nickname that stuck to him to the end. It shows, however, that he was popular with the young lacrosse fans who were willing to name him after their favorite hero in contemporary fiction. For nearly a decade, Nick Carter was a figure in professional lacrosse. He figured in many of the greatest contests played during those years, first as a member of the Toronto and later with Con Jones' Vancouverians. Strength, determination, and pluck were his great assets on the field. He was as big as the ordinary defence man, and when he made up his mind to bore in for a shot, it took a strong man to stop him. He was easy going and good-natured off the field, but once in uniform he was ready to fight to the last ditch.

### 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.

### 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 in 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.

### NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon, at one o'clock, p.m., of Saturday the 8th January, 1916.

By order of the Chairman.

M. A. MCKINLEY,

Asst. Sec. Treas.

January 3rd, 1916.

### Notice to Ratepayers.

Ratepayers who have not paid taxes already are respectfully requested to do so at once and save interest being added, and also place themselves in a position to vote on the By-law on January 31st.

E. T. HODGINS,

Sec. Treasurer, Municipality of Clarendon.

### NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registration District of Pontiac at Bryson, Que., a description of the sites and the plans of piers, booms, etc., proposed to be constructed and placed in the Ottawa River at Culbute, Culbute Chenail, Rocher Fendu and Reid Island, in front of Townships of Chichester, Waltham, Allumette, Calumet, Clarendon, Province of Quebec, and Westmeath, Ross and Horton, Province of Ontario.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the city of Ottawa, for approval of the said sites and plans, and for leave to construct the said piers, booms, etc.

Dated at Ottawa, this 22nd day of December, 1915.

THE UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT CO. LIMITED,

E. C. WOOLSEY,

Sec. Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

### By-Law No. 52.

At a regular, general, quarterly session of the municipal council of the corporation of the County of Pontiac, held in the village of Bryson on Thursday the ninth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, (Wednesday, the eighth day of December being the anniversary of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception—a non-judicial day), at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which session are present the Warden, Paul McNally, Esq., Mayor of the village of Campbell's Bay, and the following county councillors:—

Michael R. Darey, Esq., Mayor of the united townships of Sheen, Esher, Malakoff, etc.; Michael Dunn, Esq., Mayor of the township of Chichester; Simeon Mainville, Esq., Mayor of the township of Allumette Island; Wallace R. McDonald, Esq., Mayor of the village of Chapeau; W. H. Robinson, Esq., Mayor of the united townships of Waltham and Bryson; Thomas Bamford, Esq., Mayor of the united townships of Mansfield and Pontefract; James Ward, Esq., Mayor of the village of Fort Coulonge; Thomas Sloan, Esq., Mayor of the township of Leitchfield; Cornelius McNally, Esq., Mayor of the township of Calumet Island; W. Rimer, Esq., Mayor of the village of Bryson; G. E. Reid, Esq., Mayor of the village of Portage du Fort; Thomas Parker, Esq., Mayor of the united townships of Leslie, Clapham and Huddersfield; William McClenry, Esq., Mayor of the township of Thorne; W. H. Barr, Esq., Mayor of the township of Clarendon; W. J. Eades, Esq., Mayor of the village of Shawville; W. D. Campbell, Esq., Mayor of the township of Bristol; Dennis Kennedy, Esq., Mayor of the township of South Onslow; F. A. Davis, Esq., Mayor of the village of Qyon; Patrick O'Reilly, Esq., Mayor of the township of Onslow (North); and William Halverson, Esq., Mayor of the township of Aldfield, forming a quorum of the council under the presidency of the Warden.

It is enacted and ordained by By-Law of this Council as follows:—"A By-Law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor, within the limits of the county municipality of Pontiac," to wit:

"The sale of intoxicating liquors, and the issuing of licenses therefor, are by the present By-Law prohibited within the county municipality of Pontiac, under the authority, and for the enforcement of section fifteenth, of chapter fifth, of title fourth, of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1900."

This By-Law, known as By-Law No. 52 of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac, was read a first, second and third time, and passed, on the day and date first above written. (Signed) H. T. HURDMAN, (Signed) PAUL MCNALLY, Secretary-Treasurer, Warden.

A true copy.

(Signed) H. T. HURDMAN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the municipal electors of the County Municipality of Pontiac, that a meeting of the municipal electors of each and every local municipality of the County Municipality of Pontiac will be held at the place where the municipal council of each such local municipality ordinarily holds its sessions, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JANUARY, nineteen hundred and sixteen, for the purpose of holding a poll to decide whether or not the above mentioned By-Law No. 52 is approved.

Bryson, Que., 30th December, 1915.

(Signed) H. T. HURDMAN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

## 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.

## 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,

President, Ottawa.

W. D. JACKSON,

Secretary, Carp.

Secretary's address will be Ottawa after Dec. 27th.

## THE EQUITY,

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher

### Professional Cards.

#### DENTAL.

### DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery

McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of

Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

#### LEGAL.

### S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

### R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE,

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. C. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

### J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every 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

### Public Notice

Province of Quebec,  
Municipality of Clarendon.

"Public Notice is hereby given by  
E. T. Hodgins, the undersigned Sec-  
retary of the Municipality of Claren-  
don, that a public meeting of the  
municipal electors of the said Munici-  
pality, qualified to vote for Municipal  
Councilors, 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 Munici-  
pality, 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.

G. F. Hodgins Co's.

## Annual Discount Sale

Greatest of all saving  
opportunities.

Starts

JANUARY 17, 1916

Watch next Week's EQUITY  
For full particulars and complete  
Lists of this Great Discount Sale offer.

You will surely appreciate the  
saving possibilities.

Bring your Want List.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

## WHAT CANADA PAYS!

Soldiers' Pay and Allowances :: Conditions of Enlistment  
Provision for Wives, Mothers and Children

CANADA is determined that her sons shall be as well paid, and their families as well cared  
for, as a grateful and wealthy country can afford. The scale of pay for Overseas Service,  
the allowances from the Patriotic Fund, and the pensions, are on a more liberal basis than  
those of any other country engaged in the war.

### SCALE OF PAY

RANK	Pay per day	Field Allowance per day	Separation Allowance per month
Sergeants.....	\$1.35	\$0.15	\$25.00
Corporals.....	1.10	.10	20.00
Privates, buglers, drummers, etc.....	1.00	.10	20.00

The men are, of course, fed and clothed by the Government.

The Separation Allowance is the sum paid by the Government to the wife of each enlisted  
man, or to the widowed mother if the son is unmarried and is her sole support. This is in  
addition to the part of his pay which is reserved for her.

One-half of a soldier's pay is withheld by the Government and paid to his dependents.  
This ensures that at least \$35.00 per month is paid by the Government to the wife of each  
soldier.

### THE PATRIOTIC FUND

The Patriotic Fund has been created to assist those dependents of a soldier who need  
more help than the Government gives. From this Fund the following sums are paid if the  
need exists:

Wives.....	From \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month.
Mothers of unmarried men.....	
Children of widowers.....	
Children of married men according to age and number in family.....	\$1.50 to \$6.00 each per month.

Ladies representing the Patriotic Fund pay regular visits to families of men on Overseas  
Service, and give friendly advice and practical help in case of need.

Many employers have pledged themselves to give preference to returned soldiers when  
engaging men.

### PENSIONS

The Canadian scale of pensions ranges, for a private soldier, from \$75.00 per year for  
certain minor injuries to \$264.00 for total disability. In case of death \$22.00 a month is  
paid to the widow, and \$5.00 a month for each child. A widowed mother whose son was her  
whole support receives \$22.00 a month.

### CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT

Age—18 to 45 years.

Height—5 feet 2 inches minimum.

### HOW TO ENLIST

Apply to headquarters of any regiment, or to any recruiting office, or write for information to

CITIZENS' RECRUITING ASSOCIATION

McGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL

### ESCAPED FROM GERMANY.

Canadian Officer Traveled All  
Through Enemy's Territory.

Escaped from a German prison  
camp after being captured at Ypres,  
and after wandering all through  
Germany disguised as a German,  
Major P. Anderson, of Edmonton,  
who was attached to the 3rd Battal-  
ion, has returned to London with a  
thrilling story of adventure and an  
interesting account of German condi-  
tions.

Word of Major Anderson's escape  
and report to the War Office was re-  
ceived by the Minister of Militia in  
a letter from Major-General Carson.

General Carson reports that he has  
now arrived in London and has spent  
two days with officials of the War  
Office, giving them a full account of  
the conditions which he found in  
Germany. In his message to the  
Minister of Militia, General Carson  
says that Major Anderson has had  
a marvelous experience, and has  
shown a wonderful courage, a won-  
derful fund of assurance and com-  
mon sense, combined with a marvel-  
ous amount of good luck.

The letter states that Major An-  
derson reports that the German press  
is absolutely muzzled, and that no-  
thing is allowed to reach the people  
either directly or indirectly but a  
never-ceasing record of victories,  
with absolutely nothing of any set-  
backs. In consequence, says Major  
Anderson, the German people are  
still full of optimism, but are grow-  
ing very reckless and all are "heart-  
ily sick of the war."

After being captured with some of  
his men of the 3rd Battalion at  
Ypres Major Anderson was interned  
at Giessen, Saxony. He had a fair  
knowledge of the German tongue,  
having been born in Sweden, and de-  
termined to escape if possible. He  
spent some months preparing for this  
move, which had to be begun at night  
in full view of the strongest camp  
lights. However, he got away safely.  
For the first five days he walked all  
night and slept in concealment all  
day. He worked his way gradually  
south, using a small hand compass.

After the first five days, when he  
thought the coast was clear and pur-  
sued his way, he walked boldly into  
small villages and slept at the village  
inns. He paid his way out of 250  
marks which he had saved before  
leaving the camp. Some of the time  
he rode on Government trains and  
had long and interesting discussions  
with German officers and men.

After working his way to the ex-  
treme south of Germany he turned  
and worked back again to the ex-  
treme north, where he managed to  
cross the boundary into Denmark. At  
Copenhagen he reported to the Brit-  
ish Ambassador, and arrangements  
were then made to send him back to  
England via Sweden and Norway.

Couldn't Put Up the Bluff.  
"Congratulations! I'm going to  
be married."  
"I can't do it conscientiously, old  
pal. I'm married myself."

### Definition of a Drop.

In the new British pharmacopoeia a  
"drop" is defined as coming from a  
tube of which the external diameter is  
exactly three millimeters, twenty such  
drops of water at 15 degrees C. being  
equivalent to one milliliter or cubic  
centimeter.

### Nicely Flavored.

Newlywed (at dinner)—This lettuce  
is something fierce! Did you wash it?  
Mrs. Newlywed—Of course I did! And  
I used perfumed soap too!

### OUR FIRE BILL.

It Amounts to Five Dollars a Family  
Throughout Canada.

The forest fires in Ontario during  
1915 cost every family a five-dollar  
bill. This statement is mathemati-  
cally exact for the reason that Onta-  
rio lost over three million dollars' worth  
of her forest wealth between  
April and November this year.

Practically all of this destruction  
was due to the fires which could  
have been prevented. Nearly eighty-  
five per cent. of what Ontario burned  
up was due to carelessness on the  
part of settlers, prospectors, and  
others brought into contact with the  
standing timber. Between Pembroke  
and North Bay this average of de-  
struction was proved by actual re-  
cord of the fire rangers.

Annual forest losses in Quebec and  
British Columbia are due to practi-  
cally the same cause, although these  
provinces, unlike Ontario, have over-  
come much of the evil by excellent  
legislation in the form of permit  
laws.

Before a Quebec or British  
Columbia settler is allowed to burn  
his brush or his clearing slash, he  
must first obtain a permit from the  
forest ranger or other official. In-  
stead of this requirement working  
hardship it acts in a manner exactly  
the contrary. One careless settler in  
a district is not allowed to burn the  
woodlots and standing timber of  
nearby limits without penalty be-  
felling the act. The innocent and well-  
meaning neighbor is not involved in  
the blame with the guilty man, and  
responsibility is placed where it be-  
longs. Every settler is obliged to  
notify a ranger of his burning plans  
and accept his advice as to the cor-  
rect way of using fire in timbered  
areas. For instance, the settler is  
encouraged to stack his brush in the  
open and not on the edge of growing  
timber; he is advised to choose a  
day when the wind is down and  
watch carefully for straw sparks.

These are simple instructions which  
anyone might be expected to take.  
Unfortunately through ignorance of  
the danger involved by carelessness,  
many settlers require legal restric-  
tions. This assures equal treatment  
for all.

Evidence in the hands of the Cana-  
dian Forestry Association proves  
conclusively that the settlers them-  
selves in British Columbia have be-  
come enthusiastic supporters of the  
Permit Law, recognizing it as quite  
as sensible as any other law de-  
signed to prevent incendiarism in towns  
or cities. Indications are that a du-  
plicate of the British Columbia Per-  
mit Law for settlers' fires would find  
a welcome reception in Ontario, and  
that the settlers would soon realize  
how such a measure can be worked  
without any bothersome "Red tape."

### A JEWISH FESTIVAL.

Feast of Hanukkah Celebrated  
Throughout Canada.

On the night of December 2nd in  
the home of every orthodox Jew in  
Canada, a candle was lighted just  
at sundown, on a big candlestick  
with eight branches instead of seven,  
and with singing, the eight-day festi-  
val of Hanukkah commenced.  
Hanukkah is called one of the minor  
Jewish festivals, but it originated  
back in the second century, and its  
legend is one of the most beautiful  
in the Jewish religion.

On Friday night two candles are  
lighted, and on Saturday night  
three, and so on, until on the eighth  
day there are eight candles burning.  
This commemorates not only the  
cleansing of the temple which had  
been defiled by the Syrians, but the  
miracle which accompanied it.

The festival of Hanukkah cele-  
brates the revolt of the captive Mac-  
cabees against the Syrians. Anti-  
ochus in his conquest of the east,  
forced upon the Hebrews the religion  
of Syria which was much debased in  
practice. Under Judas Maccabeus  
the Jews on the battlefield justified  
their faith, achieved their emancipa-  
tion, and proceeded at once to the  
rededication of their temple.

It was then, according to legend,  
that the miracle occurred. Only  
pure oil must be used for the tem-  
ple's lights, and there was only oil  
enough for one night. This was used,  
and the following day the cruse had  
miraculously refilled, so that for  
eight days there was pure oil for  
every lamp, and the temple was re-  
splendent with light. For this rea-  
son Hanukkah is known as the Feast  
of Lights, and is celebrated with  
great rejoicing.

In Canada a holiday is proclaimed  
after sundown, but it ends at sunrise  
the next day, so that it does not in  
any way interfere with work. The  
closing day of the feast, December  
9, is also a similar holiday. This  
merely means that the children do  
not attend the night schools or the  
neighborhood clubs of which very  
many are members.

"In Palestine or Russia," said Rev.  
S. B. Rohold, "this Festival of Lights  
would be a tremendous affair. There  
they have not been greatly influenced  
by Christianity. Here I don't sup-  
pose that more than one in a hundred  
families will have the lights lit. In  
some of the homes games are ar-  
ranged for the children, and in some  
of the schools the children are given  
presents. During the hours that the  
candles are burning no work must be  
done, but apart from that the regular  
routine of work is not interfered  
with."

## 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.

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 455

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, 1916.

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-  
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
MARION & MARION,  
364 University St., Montreal.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

Duties.—Six months residence in each  
of three years after earning homestead  
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

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

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

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for.

### GREERMOUNT

Dec. 31—Times are very dull around  
here at present. The heavy Christmas  
snow storm put the roads in a very con-  
dition.

Albert, Robbie and George Sparling  
have gone to the camp for the winter.

Lawrence Rooney and Ernest Spar-  
ling have gone to River Valley to spend  
the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rooney visited Mr.  
and Mrs. Sam Maxwell on Sunday.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph  
Black, sr., gathered at the parental  
home to partake of their Christmas  
dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Heman Dagg visited  
Mr. and Mrs. James Sparling Wednes-  
day.

Miss Sadie Cole came from Ottawa to  
spend Christmas with her parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. James Cole.

Miss Maud Sparling has gone to Ottawa  
where she intends to remain for some  
time.

Willie S. Black and Roy Bradley have  
gone to McDuchlans' camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tanner and children  
Orval and Vera—of Cawood, visited  
friends in this section last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sparling went to  
Bristol to spend Christmas with relatives  
in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole were guests  
of Mr. and Mrs. James Cole on Christmas;  
John Sparling, Herbie and Jim Rooney,  
of Milestone, Sask., are visiting friends  
here at present.

Miss Hannah Cole spent Christmas  
with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph  
Cole.

Miss Lavina Sparling visited friends at  
Rooney P. O., for a few days.  
We are sorry to report that Harold  
Cole came home from the camp on the  
sick list, and hope he will soon be o. k.  
again. SPORT.

Equity Advt. Pay.

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

## CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd).

When Theo had gone Jack brought her up to London, and took lodgings near Kew Gardens, for himself and her. The daily journey to and from town was a heavy addition to the fatigues of his life, but it gave Helen the air to breathe and trees to look at, and enabled him to be with her for the few months left to them.

That winter he failed in his examination; it was the only occasion in his student life when this happened. Before the questioning began he knew that he was going to fail; he had passed a terrible night at Helen's bedside, and his head ached and throbbed so that the floor seemed heaving beneath him.

He shut his eyes; the horror of last night came over him, stifling, intolerable. "Oh, this is no use!" he thought; "I'm good for nothing to-day; I'd better go." Then he pulled himself together and plunged stolidly into the task set him.

At the end of the day one of the examiners came up to him with friendly concern. "You're not looking yourself to-day, Raymond; I'm afraid you don't feel quite up to the mark."

"No, not quite," Jack answered. "I was a fool to come. I have failed, of course?"

"I fear so. You look as if you ought to be in bed. What's wrong?"

"Oh, nothing much, thank you."

Two or three days afterwards the same examiner saw him in the street and crossed over to speak to him.

"Raymond, Professor Brooks dined with me yesterday, and talked about you. Why didn't you tell us you'd been up all night with a cancer patient? You were not fit to go in for the examination. I'm very sorry about it; he tells me you've been having a terribly hard time."

Jack's eyes flashed.

"Yes; and so has the woman that washes the dissecting-room floor. She lost her baby last week, and I found her crying on the stairs over her bread and cheese. But she didn't shirk her scrubbing; people's private troubles have got nothing to do with their work."

The examiner looked at him, puzzled. "I'm very sorry," he said again gently. "Your mother, isn't it? Have you plenty of friends in London?"

"Thank you; Professor Brooks has been very kind; so has the doctor who attends her. As for friends, there's nothing any one can do."

"Well, if there should be, will you let me know? And as for the examination, don't worry about that; you'll pass it next year. You have the makings of a good doctor."

Theo, meanwhile, had taken Berlin, Paris, and Vienna by storm. The enthusiasm aroused by his playing might have turned a wiser head; but his nature was singularly free from petty vanity and self-conceit, and the effect which success produced on him was not what might have been expected in the case of an impressionable lad of eighteen suddenly springing from obscurity to fame.

His next letter contained a cheque, and a figure dancing on one leg for joy. "Darling mummy," the hurried pencil scrawl began: "here are grapes and carriage drives to go on with. Hauptmann" (the impresario) "has stumped up some money, and there'll be plenty more soon. Hurry, hurry, hurry and get well, and wear the lace I'm sending by this post. You're never to scrimp and save and go without things any more; and old Jack Sobersides can buy all the skeletons he wants."

"Mother," Jack said, as he laid the letter down, "it is cruel to keep him in the dark any longer."

"You may tell him if you like, dear; it can't injure his success now." She broke off, then added nervously: "And . . . Jack."

"Yes, mother?"

"You'll be sure and tell him it's—not such a bad case. You know the word 'cancer' always gives people such a shock; and of course it might easily be worse. And then the morphia is a great help."

"Yes, I'll tell him."

He wrote, asking Theo to come home as soon as his concert engagement permitted, and telling him, not the whole truth, but enough to prepare him for hearing the rest. A telegram came in answer; Theo was on his way home, leaving the impresario to apologize to an excited Parisian audience.

When the truth was told him at last he bore it with more dignity and patience than Jack had expected to see. The shock seemed to have awakened in him some dormant strain of his mother's character. In her presence he never lost his self-control; but Jack, coming into his room late at night found him sitting by the window in a crouching posture, white and panic-stricken. He sprang up at the coming of the grave, protecting presence, and clung to Jack's hand like a scared child.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come! I—was afraid."

Jack sat down with him on the edge of the bed, putting an arm round his shoulders to stop their nervous shivering.

"You are good to me, old fellow," he said; "and I'm keeping you up when you're so tired."

"That's all right; I'm used to being up."

"Jack, are you never afraid, never?"

"I don't understand. Afraid of what?"

"Of death."

Jack's brow drew down into an ugly line.

"Well," he said slowly, "if one's going in for being afraid, there are worse things than death to be afraid of."

"I don't mean one's own death—that's nothing; I mean—"

"Other people's? Yes, that is worse; but one gets accustomed, in time,"

spears.

"No, not quite that. I mean—the everlasting presence, the idea of it, always waiting for everything you love. I—never thought of till now; it's like a pit dug under one's feet, saying: 'Tread over me if you dare.' It is as if we must go through all our life and be afraid to love; if the gods should see, they will take away the thing we love."

Jack sat still, thinking, the sad lines deep about his mouth.

"It doesn't matter," he said at last. "If nothing worse than death happens to the people that a fellow loves, he's lucky. Anyhow, what's the use of worrying your head about that? Look here, Theo; if you get the horrors, or the blues, or anything, don't sit alone this way; hold on tight to me and I'll pull you through somehow."

"Haven't you ever horrors and blues of your own without mine? And, besides, I can't hold on to you all my life."

"Why not? What else am I there for? I can't play the fiddle."

Theo rose with a sigh, stretching both arms above his head.

"You may thank the gods for that," he said, as he let them fall. "Did you know old Hauptmann has wired again? He wants me back in Paris to-morrow night for the Beethoven concerto at the Chatelet."

"Yes, and you must go and play your best; it will disappoint mother if you don't. Now tumble into bed and be asleep in five minutes. I'll call you; I shall be up in any case, to look after mother."

Whether Theo's playing of the concerto next evening was up to his best level or no, it was good enough to satisfy both audience and impresario. The excited audience, shouting, staring, clapping hands and waving programmes, horrified and sickened him; he shut his eyes despairingly.

"Bis! Bis!" they yelled at him. "Bis!"

His breath came in quick pants of distress; he was almost ready to clap both hands over his ears and shut out the sound.

He turned to leave the platform, but on the steps the impresario thrust the violin into his hands. He pushed it back.

"I can't—I'm tired."

"Give them something—anything—quick! or we shall never be done to-night. It's the only way to stop them."

Theo took the instrument mechanically and returned to the platform. The roar of shouts and hand-clapping died down suddenly as he raised his bow. Then came silence, and he realized that he had nothing to play. He looked out over the sea of faces, blankly; his memory was a washed slate; not a note remained on it, not the name of a composer.

Yet he must play something; the people down there with the upturned faces were waiting, waiting; and he had nothing to give them.

He began to play. As for the audience, he had forgotten it; he was playing, not for the concert-goers of Paris but for Jack and Helen. When he ended there was silence; then thunderous applause burst out again. He shuddered as he went down the steps.

In the artist's room Conrad caught him by the arm. "Theo," he said hoarsely, "was that—your own?"

Theo looked round him desperately; the maddening sound of applause filled him with terror; there seemed no escape from its malignant pursuit.

"I—made it up as I went along. Was it—was it very bad? Uncle Conrad, stop them; make them let me alone! I—"

He was white and shivering. Conrad, too, was pale, but from another cause. He laid a solemn hand on the lad's shoulder.

"Render thanks to God," he said, "for His great gift of genius."

Theo burst suddenly into passionate sobs. "And mother is dying—"

For the remainder of the winter he took no Continental engagements. The impresario argued, coaxed, and threatened in vain; then resigned himself with a shrug of the shoulders, and made arrangements for London concerts. These, fortunately, brought in enough money to keep the little household in comfort, and to surround Helen with small luxuries which did something to soften the hardness of a hard death.

The last time that she left her room was in the beginning of March. Between two periods of bad weather came a few cloudless spring days, and the earliest flowers burst into sudden bloom.

On the warmest afternoon Jack and Theo laid her upon her couch and carried her out into the Gardens, that she might see the coming of spring before she died.

Helen lay looking out across the crocus field; the stillness of her face made the two lads silent, as in the presence of death.

"Mother," Jack said at last, "I'm afraid you ought to come in now."

"One moment, dear; I shall not see this again. Look!" Her eyes turned back to the crocus flowers. "They are my people."

Jack misunderstood her meaning; he lacked her gift of keen imagination. "Do they grow wild in your home?" he asked, and turned his eyes away that he might not look upon the madness of this eternal, unhealed grief.

"Don't you see?" Theo murmured from the grass. "They are an army. The sudden light leaped up in Helen's eyes."

"An army for an instant and for ever; an army that recks not of victory or of defeat. Gain and loss are one to them; the doom of battle is upon them before they have seen the sunlight; they fail and die, and it afflicts them nothing, for they are warriors to all eternity; the very earth around their feet is thick with spears."

The listeners held their breath as they heard; she was like a thing transfixed, full of light.

Long silence followed; then she turned with a sigh.

"Let us go, children; our spring is not yet come."

Jack was silent as they carried her in, and his eyes were very sombre.

## CHAPTER XI.

After Helen's death Jack spent two years studying in Paris. He then returned to London for a year's work in the hospitals, before going to Vienna, where he intended to finish his course of study.

One day, soon after his return from Paris, he received a letter, addressed in Molly's hand, but with a London post-mark. It was merely a curt announcement that she had come to town to attend a St. John ambulance course and was now in Kensington, boarding with Aunt Sarah's town relatives, and that if he cared to call on Sunday afternoon he would find her in.

He went, of course, but with a desolate sense of the futility of things. This was the sister for whom he had been pinching and saving, working and planning all these years; and he was going to call upon her ceremoniously, just as he had to call, now and then, on the wives of the professors.

He found her in a terrible Early Victorian drawing-room, a tall girl, grave and self-contained, surrounded by thin-lipped, censorious women, whose eyes inspected him with freezing curiosity as he entered. Her own were steadily fixed on the floor, and the thick lashes hid their expression; but her mouth was set hard. He endured half an hour of small-talk, listening for the rare sound of Molly's voice.

When he rose to go, she turned to the hostess.

"Mrs. Penning, I will walk through the park with my brother; I shall be back in time for supper."

Mrs. Penning bit her lip. The Vicar, when entrusting his niece to her care, had warned her that the brother, who lived in London and would be likely to call, was "not a suitable companion for a young girl." She had no intention of letting Molly walk alone with this black sheep of the family; and to send out a duenna this afternoon would interfere with arrangements already made.

"I am afraid I cannot leave the house to-day, my dear," she said; "but if you are particularly anxious to go out I am sure Mildred will not mind accompanying you. You must be back in half an hour, though, as she is going to evening service."

"Thank you," Molly answered; "but I need not trouble Mildred."

"My dear! I could not possibly let you walk home alone. It is not suitable for a young girl, especially a stranger to London like you."

Molly raised her eyes and looked at Jack. He interposed at once.

"I will see my sister home."

"Yes, of course," said Mrs. Penning nervously; "but I think—Molly had better not go out while she is under my care, except with an older lady. Mr. Raymond is very particular, you know; and I am sure he would not like her to be seen in the park alone with a gentleman."

"Even with her brother?"

Molly turned suddenly, with shining, dangerous eyes.

"No, especially with her brother. You are very kind, Mrs. Penning; but my brother and I have some family matters to discuss, and we would rather be alone. Shall we go, Jack?"

(To be continued.)

## THE FRUITS OF WAR.

Fifteen Million Dollars for Artificial Limbs.

No industry, considered relatively to its importance, seems likely to profit more by the war than the manufacture of false arms and legs. One American concern is said to have already received orders from the British and French governments for \$15,000,000 worth of artificial limbs. The normal producing capacity of this establishment is 250 legs a month, but its output is expected soon to be multiplied by five.

Another American manufacturer, who has a factory in France, has just returned to secure additional machinery and workmen. To obtain the latter is not easy, for false legs and arms, especially the former, are complex pieces of mechanism, and to construct them properly requires much practice and long training.

The cork leg is familiar in works of fiction. In real life such a thing is not, and never has been, cork being just about the most unsuitable material for the purpose that could be imagined. Artificial limbs are made of basswood or willow, supplemented to some extent with leather.

Such false legs and arms as can now be bought are of course very modern inventions. It may be taken for granted, however, that artificial substitutes for lost limbs date back to a remote antiquity. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution recently dug up in Peru a false foot of wood, apparently prehistoric, which was a mere block with a socket, evidently intended to be fastened to the ankle of a person whose foot had been amputated.

Famous in history is the iron hand of Goetz von Berlichingen, a knight of mediaeval Nuremberg; and there was another nobleman of the same epoch who had an iron foot weighing ten pounds.

Comin' to the Worst.

"Some men have no more hearts," said a tramp to a fellow-sufferer.

"I've been a tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?"

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

## "THE ONLY WAY"



THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH FLAG ONCE MORE IN GREAT DEMAND.—From The Montreal Daily Mail.

## KING DISCIPLINED BY CHIEF.

Victor Emmanuel Punished by General Cadorna.

King Victor Emmanuel himself is not exempt from the severe but kindly discipline enforced by General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army. A few days ago the King had this fact sharply brought to his attention by being punished for his failure to obey one of General Cadorna's orders, according to an account appearing in Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

While the fighting along the Austro-Italian front was at its fiercest the Generalissimo issued an order that all his generals who had gone one night beyond the first line of trenches for the purpose of making special observations must return at the break of day to a safe position back of the line. All obeyed, except the King.

The latter, in passing one of the first trenches, could not resist the temptation to stop there a while and chat with the soldiers, to the men's great joy and satisfaction.

Just at that moment the Austrians got the range of the trench and dropped a 30.5 centimeter shell into it. Fortunately none of the trench's occupants was killed, but the King had a narrow escape, his uniform being covered with the dirt thrown up by the explosion.

Great was the excitement and trepidation among the officers and men, who had seen their beloved monarch so near death, and the news was immediately telephoned to General Headquarters. In a few minutes General Cadorna was on the scene. King Victor, brushing the dirt from his clothing, greeted him with:

"It is nothing, General. I am not hurt. Don't bother about me."

But General Cadorna, without the shadow of a smile, replied, in a severe tone:

"Your Majesty, I ordered all the generals to retire back of the first line. Why did you not obey? Be kind enough not to visit any part of the front again for five days."

Victor Emmanuel understood and, saluting the general respectfully said:

"You are right. I shall obey."

The same day the King left for Verona, where he spent his five days of banishment from the front in visiting the military hospitals.

## DR. GARLIC.

Being Used With Great Success in French Hospitals.

For centuries past garlic—the very sound smells!—has not held a place in English cookery, though its favor has been retained amongst Continental dishes. A wise cook, however, knows that one crumb of this famous root adds greatly to the flavor of the family joint.

A map of London reveals the fact that garlic was not once without its staunch supporters—hence Garlic Hill and Garlicth Church; and during the days of the Great Plague it posed as a remedy for the stricken. Garlic, too, held its place in our grandmothers' medicine chests, and was considered most efficacious for certain aches and pains.

And now we are again threatened with an invasion. Our French allies have discovered that it is admirable as an antiseptic, and it is being used with great success in the French hospitals at the present time.

It certainly will be a rather quaint revival, for at one time any connection with this plant was considered a disgrace, and the term "garlic eater" was synonymous with "a low fellow."

—London Answers.

Mrs. Wright: "Oh, doctor, couldn't you give me something to cure my dyspepsia!" The Doctor: "My dear madam, I wish I could. I'd then cure mine too."

## UNSCIENTIFIC THEORIES.

Is the "Man in the Moon" a Woman, Girl or Soot.

A great many curious ideas exist in various parts of the world regarding the dark spots in the moon's disk. In the eastern part of Asia the spots are believed to be a rabbit or a hare; the Chinese, in particular, look upon them as a hare sitting up and pounding rice in a mortar. Most of the Siamese take the same view. Some few, however, see in the moon a man and a woman working in a field. Curiously enough, the North American Indians have almost the same superstition as the Chinese; and on old monuments in Central America the moon appears as a jug or vessel out of which an animal like a rabbit is pumping.

The South American Indians, on the other hand, believe that a girl, who had fallen in love with the moon, sprang upwards toward it, was caught and kept by it, and that it is her figure which is seen on the moon's face.

The Samoa islanders look on the spots as representing a woman carrying a child, and many other southern peoples have similar beliefs, the woman and child sometimes being altered into an old woman bearing a burden on her back. The Eskimos have an original superstition. They say that one day Aniga, the moon, chased his sister, the sun, in wrath; just as he was about to catch her, however, she suddenly turned around and threw a great handful of soot in his face, and thus escaped him; and of that soot he bears the traces to this day.

The inhabitants of Northwestern India, who account for the moon's monthly disappearance by declaring that she is burnt up regularly and replaced by a fresh moon, explain the dark marks by saying they are the ashes of the former moon.

Other nations explain her disappearance in various ways; the Dakota Indians have it that she is eaten up by mice; the Polynesian superstition is that the souls of the dead feed on her; according to the Hottentots, the moon suffers from headache, and when it gets very bad she hides her head with her hands and covers up her face from the gaze of the world; the Eskimos maintain that after shining for three weeks, she gets tired and hungry, and withdraws to take one enormous meal, after their own fashion, and then reappears and begins to shine again.

## SUBMARINE MINE-LAYERS.

A New Danger From German Operations in the North Sea.

The subterfuges of the enemy are extremely varied, and their ability to run around any treaties or understandings is notorious. Their latest weapon of war shows that they have lost none of their cunning. The promise to America not to sink liners without warning must be kept if possible, and at the same time they have not doubt felt it desirable to institute a new scheme of attack on our merchant shipping without running so many risks themselves. Hence the new weapon, the submarine mine-layer, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

According to published accounts vessels of this class are now being employed to sow death and destruction in the path of our merchantmen, mines cannot discriminate, but such details have never worried the enemy.

These new submarines have a specifically constructed air-tight chamber into which the mines are placed ready to be sown. When the submarine reaches the selected spot the watertight doors leading into the chamber are shut, and the chamber is flooded. The mines are then mechanically released.

Each mine when placed in the chamber rests on a series of steel "fingers." These fingers constitute the sinker, and this drops to the bottom. The upward pull of the mine forces the sinker into the bottom, and by this means the mine is anchored in the channel.

The new method of sowing mines will, if used at all extensively, greatly increase the work to be performed by our mine-sweeping craft during the coming bad weather. It will also add considerably to the danger of navigating the home waters. Whether the enemy will do any material damage remains to be seen. It depends on the number of vessels constructed, on our mine-sweepers and on other undefinable circumstances.

If the enemy have spent time and money on the construction of a considerable number of submarine mine-layers, then we may take it that they anticipate a certain degree of effectiveness.

## UNSUNK TIGER AND LION.

Two British Battleships That Are Still Fighting Units.

A faintly visible mark on her armor comprises the damage suffered by the Tiger, the British battleship which Berlin reported destroyed in the naval engagement when the German cruiser Bucher was sunk, according to correspondents who recently visited the fleet.

The Lion, which received such a severe knock in this action that, as his despatch recounts, when the Admiral shifted his flag to a destroyer he stepped upon its deck from the fore-castle of the Lion, is now as well and hearty as Sir David Beatty himself.

## An Economic Loss.

"Had our 3,000,000 soldiers been at work last year," an English statistician calculates, "they would have earned at least £234,000,000 in wages, and would have produced and handled goods valued at £380,000,000. In the centre of Europe the loss has been much greater, at least 11,000,000 men having been withdrawn from production at a cost of £800,000,000 in the first year of the war."

## ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and  
They are Victims of Weak-  
ness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work, tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these Pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills, and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones, and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

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

### A GREAT AMATEUR COOK.

French Nobleman Served in Famous  
London Restaurant.

Cooking, or the compounding of salads and sauces, has the authority of historic precedent as a suitable hobby for French gentlemen of distinction. It was fashionable among the aristocracy in court circles before the Revolution, and became of essential service to more than one noble fugitive from the Terror—during his exile. One young nobleman, after narrowly escaping the guillotine, hid his great name under an alias, and served for several months as an assistant in a famous London restaurant, where he was soon given entire responsibility for the minced meats, entrees, and ragouts. After the partial restoration of his fortunes, he delighted in telling the story of his adventures, always concluding with a phrase that may perhaps best be rendered: "So, you see, I disappointed them finely—the Sans-culottes. By the chopping knife they would have had me die, and behold! by the chopping knife I lived!"

Frenchmen of more than merely aristocratic distinction—authors, artists and scientists—have also, says M. E. De La Rue, "yielded to the clinking lure of little pots and pans, and the bright beckoning of kitchen fires. But among many who learned to cook a little, or even to cook creditably, there was only one who really became a cook. That was Alexandre Dumas, the elder, and for his qualifications we have the word of his chef."

The chef, Monsieur Edouard, after some months in Dumas' service, came to him with a very gloomy face to give notice of his departure.

"But, my dear Edouard, why?" expostulated Dumas. "If it is a matter of money, you shall have more. I do not wish to let you go; you cook admirably. Your omelettes, especially—"

"Ah, monsieur!" cried Edouard, with outflung hands. "So I have always thought, myself; yet it is because of a little matter of omelettes that I depart. Monsieur will remember that we have had omelette for breakfast both yesterday and to-day. Yesterday I prepared it; an omelette with parsley and little marrow balls, on which I pride myself. Monsieur approved it, and so did the two gentlemen, monsieur's guests. But to-day it was monsieur's fancy to make the omelette himself, after a recipe of his own, with chicken livers and small red peppers. I, myself, passing by the door, overheard monsieur's guests cry out in ecstasy, 'But, good heavens, Dumas, this omelette is exquisite! It is divine! It is surpassing! Even the omelette of yesterday is as nothing to this!' There was a little left. I slipped in; I tasted; they were right! 'I must, monsieur will understand, depart at once, to refresh my art by study and experiment. I am willing to admit that monsieur is no ordinary amateur; he may rank with professionals; still, I cannot remain tranquilly in his kitchen, permitting myself to be surpassed. I depart with homage and regret—but I depart.'"

The best way to get a living is to earn it.



Pte. Chas. Farmer, Aged 78.

Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has not only induced patriotic but supposedly ineligible Englishmen that after all they may be allowed to fight for their country. When a man is 78 years old, for instance, he would hardly think it worth while to offer himself as an able soldier, yet that is what one man did, and he was not rejected. The man was Charles Farmer, a hero of the Crimean war, who had been out of the army for 44 years. It occurred to him recently, after hearing some of Lord Derby's emissaries that in spite of his age he was a pretty fit young fellow, so he applied for enlistment, and was made a member of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Private Farmer, who is a joiner by trade and native of Shrewsbury, is very proud of the fact that the doctor who passed him declared him sound in mind and limb.

### LIVE IN THE TRENCHES.

Experience of a British Volunteer  
Officer at Gallipoli.

I am now back again in the firing line. As we came up the Turks must have noticed the dust, for they fired shrapnel at us. Three burst on a parapet above my head, between five and ten yards away. They bespattered me and the company sergeant major with dirt, but, thank God, that was all. I thought something worse would have happened, writes a British volunteer officer, since wounded, in the Manchester Guardian.

We are in a long fire-trench, full of twists and turns, almost a maze; in fact, I have to keep a plan in my notebook to find my way and realize where my men are. The Turks are from 10 to 30 paces away from us. Neither side dare show a finger, and the watch is constant. Both sides have to keep moving the periscopes, as the enemy snipe them.

I never saw so many flies as there are here. I had 10 in a mug of tea as soon as it was handed to me. I had begun to get used to them where I was before, but here they are insufferable, and even perch on one's lips.

I have got a very comfortable place for myself for the little rest I shall get here. It is long enough for me to stretch at full length, and I have got down an oil-sheet and two blankets and have my pack and air-cushion, so I am doing pretty well. Just opposite to me is a cleft in the rock on a level with the ground, where I have put a number of things, and the rest are on the parapet accumulating dust. . . . The climate is so dry that the skin on my hands and arms is peeling. A great many of the men are so brown that they look like niggers.

One of my men is just saying, "I wonder how it would seem to sit down to table with a cloth on." "You have no idea how remote all those things of ordinary life seem to us. Tea and sugar get mixed and float inextricably in the same mug of lime-juice; butter never comes our way, and meat, jam and eggs compete for room on the same plate. I drink on one side of a mug and the sergeant major on the other. I eat sweet chocolate, intertwined with melted silver paper wrapping. The food is all covered with dust, all sorts of things happen to our utensils, and yet I enjoy my food immensely. That side of it is a good picnic. It is the other side we hate so much.

There are none of us here who have seen war can ever desire another. I hate it and everything belonging to it. It all seems so inadequate that might should be right, or shall I say that right has to prove itself might to gain the victory? Very few can face such a crisis with equanimity. I cannot and never shall. Perhaps men who are born soldiers can laugh at death and revel in war, but I, who am only a poor lawyer who has temporarily doffed the robe to don khaki, must confess I prefer the robe. I do not say that I am not taking pride in doing my duty; I take an immense pride in my work because it is my duty and I like to do my best. But the work gives me no pleasure of itself.

### German Officers Killed.

In a private report which has come into the hands of the French, the number of German field artillery officers of all ranks who have been killed up to September 10 since the beginning of the war on the Western front, is put as equal to the officer personnel of 240 batteries.

## Exceptional Record By Royal Bank

In Addition to Showing Position of  
Unprecedented Strength, Bank has  
Made Increase in Net Profits over  
Previous Year—Large Increases in  
Deposits and Total Loans.

The Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada will likely prove one of the pleasant surprises at the end of a peculiar banking year. In practically every respect it is the best report ever issued by the Royal. A position of even exceptional strength was to be expected, but it is doubtful whether anyone had anticipated that under the unprecedented conditions of the past year it would be possible to even make a gain in net profits.

Such a showing, in times like these, is little short of remarkable, and must be accepted as an indication of the strong organization and valuable connections which the Royal Bank has steadily built up throughout the world. Of particular interest in this regard is the satisfactory development of the important connections which the Bank possesses in Cuba and the West Indies.

### Increases in All Departments.

In the aggregate the Bank shows gains in every important department, and while it has shown an increase in profits over the previous year, it has, at the same time, established new records in the percentages of both liquid assets and cash as well as in total deposits and total current loans.

In face of such remarkable gains one naturally looks for some special reason for the growth of the Royal's business, and this results in one almost immediately hazarding the opinion that the Bank is now beginning to enjoy the full benefits of the amalgamations it has effected during the past few years. Large savings must gradually have been made and the whole organization steadily rounded out in a way that permitted of the employment of a very large percentage of the Bank's funds even under less active trade conditions.

### Profit and Loss Statement.

The profits for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1915, were \$1,905,576.57, equal to 16.48% on the capital, compared with \$1,886,142.67, or 16.31% in the previous year. As the amount at the credit of profit and loss at the end of the previous year totalled \$614,062.25, this, with the profits for the current year, brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$2,519,638.82. Of this amount dividends took \$1,387,200, \$100,000 was transferred to officers' pension fund, \$250,000 written off Bank premises account, \$105,966 applied as war tax on the Bank's note circulation, leaving the amount to be carried forward to profit and loss at the end of the year \$676,472.16.

### KITCHENER AS A SPY.

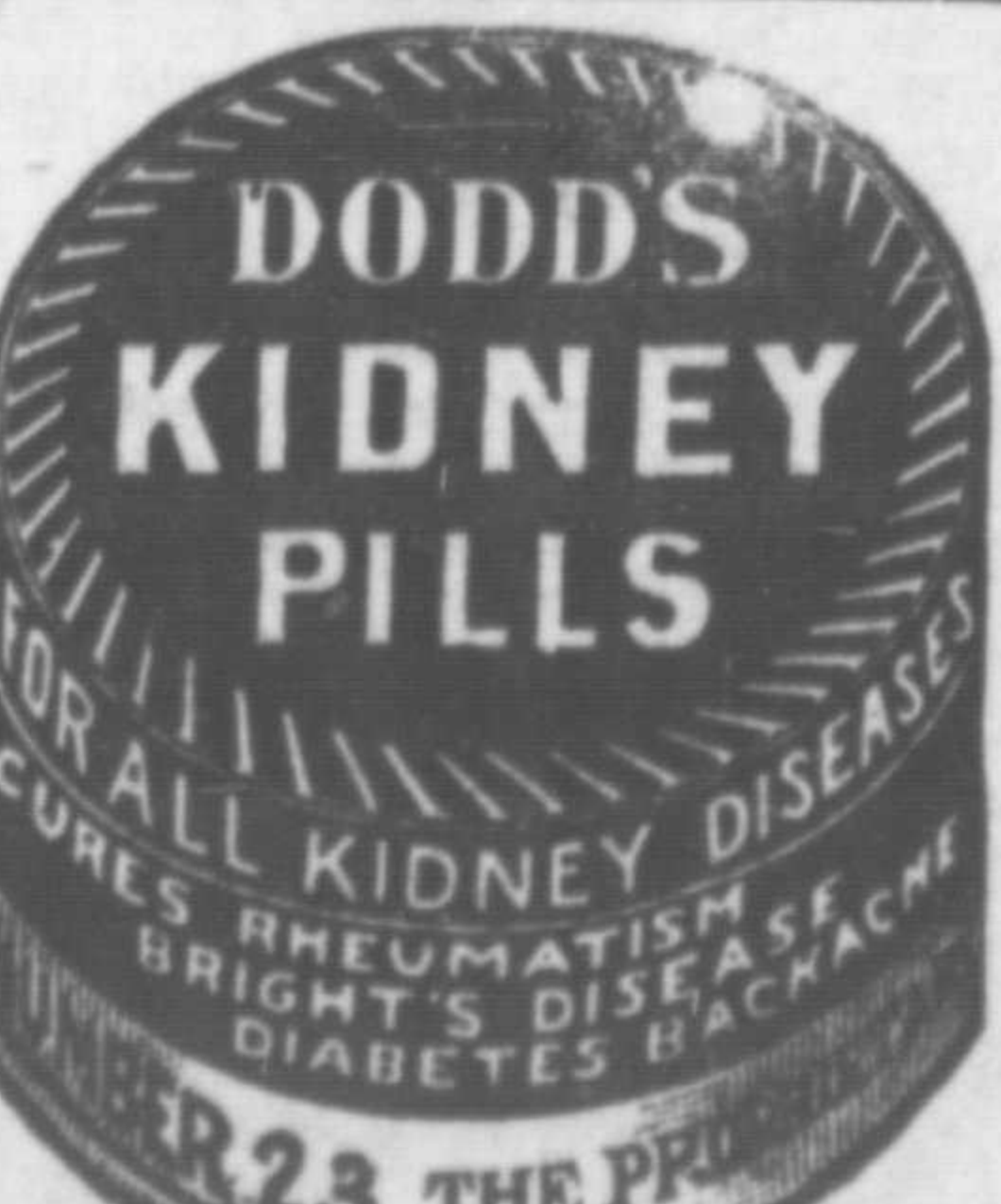
Learned All He Wanted to Know  
From Two Dervishes.

Although Lord Kitchener's thoroughness is proverbial, it has seldom been better exemplified than on one occasion during his expedition to Khartum.

One evening as the British forces were nearing Khartum a dervish spy was discovered in camp and promptly taken to headquarters. But no threats or bribes would induce the spy to speak. He pretended to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely was his examination over when another spy was led in, and proved to be equally stubborn. They were bound and led away, and placed in a well-guarded tent. About half an hour afterward there was a fresh stir and hubbub, and a third spy was dragged in, who also would reveal nothing, so he, too, was placed with the others.

Soon the soldiers on guard outside were much surprised to hear the "dumb" spies talking eagerly together in an undertone. It was impossible to hear what they said, but they jabbered away for on hour or more. At last the third spy appeared at the entrance to the tent and asked to be taken to headquarters, as he had something to report. His request was granted, but the soldiers who led him there were never permitted to know that he was Lord Kitchener himself, whose knowledge of the native language and powers of disguise had enabled him to play the spy and learn all that he wanted to know from the two stubborn dervishes.

No matter how red a man's hair may be he hates to lose it.



ED. 7. ISSUE 1-16.

### Features of Strength.

In the statement of assets and liabilities almost every account seems to contribute something to the general strength of the whole exhibit. Of more particular interest are the striking gains made in liquid assets, deposits, total call and current loans, and, in consequence, in the total assets of the Bank.

The assets reached a new high level at \$198,299,123, compared with \$179,404,054 at the end of the previous year, a gain of practically \$20,000,000. Of the total amount liquid assets reached a record level by touching \$84,894,462, equivalent to 49.03% of liabilities to the public, against \$71,244,677 or 46.06% last year. Included in the liquid assets were actual cash holdings of \$31,923,680, equal to 18.43% of liabilities to the public, up from \$27,683,855 or 17.90% in 1914. The deposit in the central gold reserve was increased by a million, bringing it up to \$3,000,000.

An indication of the Royal's steady expansion is afforded by the growth in deposits, which amounted to over \$18,000,000 in the year, the deposits not bearing interest having increased to \$37,456,997 from \$31,224,129, and deposits bearing interest to \$117,519,330 from \$164,827,078, making a total of \$154,976,327, against \$136,051,208. As indicated by the increase in earning power, there were substantial gains in total call and current loans, the call loans both in and outside of Canada having advanced to \$18,951,000, against \$14,654,000, and total current loans in and outside of Canada \$106,551,000, against \$99,587,000, an increase of close to \$7,000,000.

Looked upon as one of the younger of the bigger Banks, the Royal has certainly made phenomenal strides, and its ability to exhibit such a statement under the conditions that prevailed during the past year augur well for its further growth and expansion once conditions in the country become more normal.

The principal accounts, with comparisons with previous year, are as follows:—

	1914.	1915.
Net profits.	\$1,886,142.67	\$1,905,576.57
Percentage earned on paid up capital.	16.31	16.48
Total deposits.	136,051,208.23	154,976,327.97
Total assets.	179,404,054.36	198,299,123.39
Liquid assets.	71,244,677.99	84,894,462.43
Percentage of liquid assets to public liabilities.	46.66	49.03
Current call loans.	12,995,483.75	15,946,289.65
Percentage of cash to public liabilities.	17.90	18.43
Total call loans.	14,654,905.25	18,952,459.97
Total current loans.	99,588,461.03	106,552,634.92
Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts written off.	5,861,180.37	5,077,835.61

### How He Left His Money.

A workman, having had a sum of money left him on the death of his father, went to see his solicitor, who had the matter in hand, for a final settlement. The bill of costs having been presented to him the man glanced over the figures, and thinking the charges were excessively heavy, turned to his legal adviser and exclaimed, in astonishment—"Oh! thought my father left his money to me—not to you. Let's have a peep at the will."

### Minard's Lintment Cures Distemper.

### One-Man Jury.

A tailor who was defendant in a case tried in court seemed much cast down when brought up for trial. "What's the trouble?" whispered his counsel, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the jury. "It looks pretty bad for me," said the defendant, "unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There ain't a man amongst 'em but what owes me money for clothes."



Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain. Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its Success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist 60c and you have a Complete Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

### Vulnerable.

A visiting minister preaching in a small town, near which a well-known race meeting is held, forcibly denounced the "sport of kings." The principal patron of the church always attended the home meetings, and of this the stranger was afterward informed.

"I'm afraid I touched one of your weaknesses," said the preacher, not wishing to offend the wealthy one; "but it was quite unintentional, I assure you."

"Oh, don't mention it," cheerfully retorted the backslider; "it's a mighty poor sermon that don't hit me somewhere."

### KITCHENER'S GREAT TASK.

More Expected of Him Than Any  
Man Could Accomplish.

Lord Kitchener, under the special difficulties and uncertainties of the voluntary system, has had to grapple with the most gigantic problem of recruiting and training that any soldier in the world's history ever had to face, says the London Observer. There never has been anything like the magnitude of that work, and it had to be accomplished by improvised machinery. Even after the reconstruction of last May, Lord Kitchener was still expected to combine the functions of a maker of armies with that of a director of campaigns. These two totally different functions cannot be successfully combined.

Philip of Macedon created the national military organization with which his son Alexander the Great swept from the Balkans to India. That is an example of the way in which the making of armies may absorb one famous mind and the use of armies another. If the hereditary genius of a single family, the House of Baracca, shook Rome to its foundations, it was because Hamilcar framed the Spanish infantry with which Hannibal crossed the Alps. Louvois, in more modern times, was an organizer of the armies that Turenne and Condé led to triumph. Frederick William, like another Philip, created the Prussian military machine which Frederick the Great wielded like another Alexander. Carnot organized the French armies which Napoleon led. We come down to a still more recent instance when we remember that von Roon's functions as an army maker were almost as distinct from Moltke's as was the latter's position from Bismarck's.

We need not multiply examples. We have said enough to show that our troubles have been largely due to our obstinacy in looking to Lord Kitchener for the direction of two different and even conflicting kinds of work, either of them big enough to absorb the greatest mind or set of minds. The provision of the requisite armies was, and is, the main affair. Scientific strategy is useless unless it wields efficiency and sufficiency of force. Even with the splendid way in which Lord Derby is helping Lord Kitchener to make a success of the voluntary.

Monsieur:  
For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT: as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good: I tell you this remedy is very good: I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.  
Yours truly,  
ERNEST LEVEILLE.  
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.  
Feb. 14, 1908.

### He Asked the Reason.

A clerk was discharged. He asked the reason. "You are so awfully slow about everything," said his employer. "You do me an injustice," responded the clerk. "There is one thing I am not slow about." "I should be delighted to hear you name it," sneered the proprietor. "Well," said the clerk slowly, "nobody can get tired as quick as I can."

Minard's Lintment Cures Diphtheria.

## Start off the New Year with a Victrola—and it will be a happy one.

A Victrola is entertainment for the home, and an education for the family. It will acquaint you with all the great singers and instrumentalists, and everything in standard and popular music. Home is not truly home nowadays without one.

\$21

for this

Genuine

Victrola



Victrola IV.

Other Victrolas \$83.50 to \$400. Write for a copy of our Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records, including all standard and popular music on 10 inch double-sided records as low as 90 cents for the 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 in an early delivery.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

601 Lenoir Street, Montreal

DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY  
OFFER PRICES 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.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

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

### FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, 14 IN SIXTH CON-  
cession, Franklin, \$5000.  
Louis Wilder, Birkendale, Muskoka.

WHITE LEGHORNS, WYANDOT-  
tes, Rocks. Extraordinary har-  
gains. J. G. Miller, St. Marys, Ont.

### WANTED.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED—  
Highest price paid for new laid  
eggs and dairy butter. J. D. Arsenault,  
142 Sanguinet St., Montreal.

### 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 Com-  
pany, 73 West Adelaide St. Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

THE ROGEN X-RAY  
LITTLE WONDER WITH THIS  
YOU CAN APPARENTLY  
SEE THRU CLOTH AND  
EVEN THE FLESH LOOKS  
TRANSPARENT! THINK OF THE  
FUN YOU CAN HAVE. 10 CENTS.  
Ardee Co., Dep. 349, Stamford, Conn.

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

SELDOM SEE  
a big knee like this, but your horse  
may have a bunch or bruise on his  
ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.  
ABSORBINE  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
will clean it off without laying up  
the horse. No blister, no hair  
gone. Concentrated—only a few  
drops required at an application. \$2 per  
bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions  
and Book \$4 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the sup-  
erly liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings,  
Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, slays  
Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists  
or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by  
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.  
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

THE NEW HOTEL  
TRAYMORE  
THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT  
HOTEL IN THE WORLD  
The Spirit of America at play:  
Magnitude and Cheerfulness.  
AMERICAN PLAN  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
D. S. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.

Thoughts of Love.  
Kind thoughts and words are never  
wasted, and if we were regularly to  
set apart five minutes early every  
morning for sending out thoughts of  
love and sympathy for all, I think it  
would, says a writer, often keep us  
from forgetting to do a kind act when  
the opportunity came.  
Minard's Lintment Cures Colds, &c.  
Experience one buys is sometimes  
worth the cost.

## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### Cold Weather Necessities

We have a complete line of . . .  
Felt Boots for Men, Women and Children.

Deerskin Moccasins and Mitts.  
We have Wright's, the very best.

Women's Overgaiters and Jersey Storm Rubbers,  
Just the thing for comfort on a cold day.

Try us for Wool Socks and Mitts at right prices.

**P. E. SMILEY.**

P. S.—Hosiery a Specialty.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

A mistake that many are likely to make for the next week or two: Continue to write "1915."

Put this down in your New Year's resolutions: "Resolved that in 1916 I will buy all my clothing and furnishings from Dover, where I can save money."

Don't lay aside your kodak during the winter months. There are many interesting subjects to snap that will make your collection more interesting. Fresh supplies always on hand at H. IMSON'S Studio.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville Homemakers' Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm Hodgins on Friday, Jan'y 7th, at 3 p. m.

There were many visitors from the surrounding country at the rink New Year's night. Apart from skating during the afternoon and evening, the day passed off without any ado, whatever.

In consequence of the Union intercession meetings that are being held this week, the weekly sewing meeting, in connection with Red Cross work, arranged for Thursday evening, has been cancelled.

A small force of men are at work developing a mineral deposit on the McLaren property near Portage du Fort. THE EQUITY has no information as to the nature of the mineral, nor the prospects in sight.

#### Farm Seed Supplies

Field and garden seed supplies are practically assured for the 1916 planting. There is a scarcity in American grown crops including beans, onions, and to a lesser extent sweet corn. Amongst the imported stocks, swede turnips are rather short, also spinach and salsify and some varieties of carrots. Red Clover and Alfalfa are unusually short and show an advance in price from 30 to 75 per cent. Other kinds that might be used as a clover substitute, as alsike, are higher in price than the supply would otherwise warrant. Well-established Canadian seed houses with contracts made two or three years in advance will have no serious trouble this season in taking care of their regular trade. Seed merchants, who depend from year to year on the surplus stocks that may be offered, may have less assurance as to the character of their supplies.

#### January Rod and Gun

The January issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is on the news-stands and a glance at the table of contents shows that the magazine is living up to its reputation as the leading exponent of outdoor life in Canada. Among the contributors noted are Edward T. Martin, R. J. Fraser, Jean Stevinson, F. V. Williams and Margaret Grant MacWhirter, while some of the articles are: Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure, Capacities, The Unwritten Law, Almost a Walkout, The Restigouche, etc., etc. In addition the regular departments devoted to Guns and Ammunition and Fishing Notes are well maintained. Trap shooters will be interested in the account of the recent Grand International shoot held at St. Thomas and dog lovers in the new Kennel department. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

#### Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hodgins wish to express their sincere thanks to those who showed their sympathy and so generously offered their services during the great bereavement which recently afflicted their home—the death of their little son, Lindsay.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jack McNeill on Thursday, Jan'y 13th at two o'clock p. m. Subjects: Primitive conditions of the manufacturing of clothing—Mrs. J. C. Jamieson; The easiest method for one woman in the home to entertain—Mrs. M. M. McCredie; Roll call; Modern labor savers.

Union services of intercession in consequence of the war, are being held here this week as follows:—Monday, 7:30—St Paul's; Tuesday, "—Methodist; Wednesday, "—Presbyterian; Thursday, "—St Paul's; Friday, "—Methodist; Saturday, "—No service. All are invited to take part in these services.

#### Married.

Mr. Jas D. Horner, proprietor of the Shawville Meat Store, is receiving the congratulations of his friends these days on his marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Hodgins, of Thorne. The happy event took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Richard Young, of Hodgins P. O., on Wednesday, Dec. 29th, in presence of a few friends of the contracting parties. The Rev. John Hurst of Yarm was the officiating clergyman. The functions of bridesmaid were performed by Miss Ida Young, (half-sister of the bride,) while Mr. August Olm acted the part of "best man."

Mr. and Mrs. Horner have taken up residence in town.

#### Red Cross Work

The following list of articles contributed to the Red Cross Society is a record of the operations during the past year of Homemakers' clubs and other organizations in this district:

SHAWVILLE H. M. CLUB.—175 pairs socks, 20 pairs wristlets, 2 pairs bed-room socks; 20 flannel shirts, 11 night-gowns; 3 pairs gloves, 5 suits pyjamas, 3 pairs gloves, 22 handkerchiefs, 1 hot water bottle cover, 1 package old cloth.

METHODIST LADIES' AID.—18 sheets, 36 towels, 30 wash cloths, 1 package old cloths.

STARKS CORNERS H. M. CLUB.—89 pairs socks, 15 pairs wristlets, 60 handkerchiefs, 30 flannel shirts, 7 hot water bottle covers, 15 hospital shirts, 13 pneumonia jackets, 33 towels, 3 blbs. jam, 81 pes. soap.

NO. 5 SCHOOL CHILDREN.—21 pillows and covers.

BRISTOL H. M. CLUB.—20 pneumonia jackets, 5 bed jackets, 33 pairs socks, 1 scarf, 4 pairs wristlets, 17 hospital shirts, 5 flannel shirts, 20 pairs pillow covers, 19 towels, 2 packages old cloths, 5 knitted face cloths, 76 bandages, 1 barrel jam, homemade candy.

YARM H. M. CLUB.—6 pairs socks, 7 pairs towels, 7 suits pyjamas, 8 sheets, 12 bed jackets, 6 flannel shirts, 84 handkerchiefs.

PORTAGE DU FORT H. M. CLUB.—40 pairs socks.

MURRELLS H. M. CLUB.—23 pairs socks, 9 pairs wristlets, 6 flannel shirts.

AUSTIN H. M. CLUB.—21 pairs socks, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 pillow and cover, 1 pair pillow covers, 7 pieces soap.

#### 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.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

##### Round Trip Excursion Fares

Epiphany—January 6th, 1916.

Lowest one-way First Class Fare for round trip, good going and returning Thursday, January 6th, only.

Lowest one-way First Class Fare and one-third, for round trip, good going Wednesday and Thursday, January 5th and 6th; return limit, Friday January 7th, 1916.

For particulars, tickets, etc., apply to C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

#### Personal.

Mr. G. H. Beabazon, M. P., was in town Friday afternoon.

Miss Laura Woodley left on Friday afternoon, to visit Ottawa friends before returning to Montreal.

Mrs. H. H. Elliott, and sister, Mrs. J. A. Carson, arrived from Edmonton on Thursday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Haggins and son of Ottawa, spent New Years with Mr. and Mrs. Jack McNeill.

Dr. W. C. McGuire, of Cornwall, accompanied by his little daughter, spent the New Year Season with his parents in town.

Miss Lynda Smiley, who spent her Christmas holidays with friends here, returned to her school at Lascelles on Monday.

Miss Ethel McCord, one of the teachers on the Carp, (Ont) School staff, spent the past week visiting friends in Shawville and vicinity.

Miss Nessie Wharrey, professional nurse, engaged with Dr. Webster, Ottawa, returned to the city Monday, from a visit to her relatives at Starks Corners.

Mrs. J. T. Pattison, daughter, Mrs. S. Kenny, and grand-daughter, Doris Kenny, all of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. P's sister, Mrs. Murray, in town last week.

Mr. Richard E. Richardson of Haileybury, dropped in to see THE EQUITY, while in town last week. Mr. R. was accompanied by his wife.

Dr. S. and Mrs. O'Hara left on Thursday to visit friends at Port Huron, Michigan. The Dr. will be absent about 10 days, but Mrs. O'Hara expects to remain longer.

Mr. Garnet Armstrong, recently married, arrived with his bride at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Armstrong, Radford, on Thursday evening last.

The following students returned to their studies at Macdonald College on Monday:—Cecil Walsh, Willie Barnett, Clarence Eades, Norris Hodgins, Jas Hamilton.

Mr. Geo. B. Richardson, who removed to the West about ten years ago, and is now one of the prosperous farmers of Hairy Hill district, is visiting old friends in this section.

Mr. Win Chisnell, who was very seriously injured several weeks ago by the accidental discharge of his revolver, and who had to go to the hospital for surgical treatment, has recovered sufficiently to enable him to return home again.

#### Temperature of the Earth.

It has been generally believed that the temperature increased at almost a constant rate from the earth's surface toward its center, but this supposition appears to be incorrect in the light of recent experiments. In one mine the average rate of increase in temperature, carried down to 8,000 feet, was one degree for each 250 feet of descent. Various results have been obtained from measurements in other places. No temperature variations were shown between depths of 1,400 feet and 2,300 feet in the Kalgoolie mines in Australia. These and other observations are considered as indicating that the increase of temperatures with depth in the earth is not governed by any general law.

#### No Royalties Called "Baby."

One noteworthy feature about royalties is that none has been called "baby." From their earliest years the royal children are always called by their names or possibly by some pet name, but an English prince or princess is never called "baby" either by relatives or by his or her nurses. From the age of five a prince is styled "sir" by his attendants and a princess "madam."—London Standard.

#### That's Different.

"I know her father does not like me. He wants me to go to work in his factory."

"Well, why don't you prove your worth by going? Then there will be wedding bells and a happy ending."

"I don't know about that! It's a dynamite factory."

## GRADUATES OF WILLIS COLLEGE

are practically assured of immediate employment.

The high standard of this College, in Commercial and Civil Service training, has won the respect of the Employer.

#### WILLIS EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

is always at the service of all Willis Graduates.

**AT NO TIME IN TWO YEARS HAS THE OUTLOOK FOR WILLIS GRADUATES BEEN SO GOOD.**

The time is now - do not delay.

Send today for particulars.

**WILLIS COLLEGE,**  
OTTAWA - - ONTARIO.

#### HIS HARD TASK.

It Wearied Him, and Yet We All Face the Same Problems.

A friend once asked an aged man what caused him to complain so often at eventide of pain and weariness. "Alas," replied he, "I have every day so much to do. I have two falcons to tame, two hares to keep from running away, two hawks to manage, a serpent to confine, a lion to chain and a sick man to tend and wait upon."

"Well, well," commented his friend, "you are busy indeed! But I didn't know that you had anything to do with a menagerie. How, then, do you make that out?"

"Why," continued the old man, "listen. Two falcons are my eyes, which I must guard diligently; the two hares are my feet, which I must keep from walking in the ways of sin; the two hawks are my hands, which I must train to work that I may provide for myself and those dependent on me as well as for a needy friend occasionally; the serpent is my tongue, which I must keep ever bridled lest it speak unseemly; the lion is my heart, with which I have a continual fight lest evil things come out of it, and the sick man is my whole body, which is always needing my watchfulness and care. All this daily wears out my strength."

#### CAPTURING A GIRAFFE.

The Animal is Too Fragile to Snare in Traps or Pitfalls.

Perhaps you have often wondered about the scarcity of giraffes in public zoos. The reason that only a very few menageries can boast of this exhibit is on account of the difficulty in capturing and transporting them.

The long legged and long necked animal, keen of eye and nose and ear, can see, smell and hear a hunter miles away. Hunters cannot employ traps and pitfalls against him. His fragile legs would be crushed in a trap, and both his legs and neck would be broken in a pitfall.

There is only one way to capture a giraffe alive. He must be surrounded and chased until from sheer weariness he staggers helpless into a bamboo enclosure.

Peril lies in shipping the giraffe for his voyage on the sea. The giraffe's legs break very easily. If he slips the fragile underplinnings double under him and snap. In transferring the animal from shore to ship his long, helpless neck may become tangled in the tackle or strike a spar, mast or shroud, in which event it's all over with Mr. Giraffe.

#### Couldn't Leave.

They were late at the special sale and found a crowd clear out to the doors.

"Isn't it dreadful?" asked No. 1.

"Perfectly awful," replied No. 2.

"Think of cultivated, intelligent women in such a jam as that!"

"How can they endure it?"

"No woman of dignity would be caught in such a mob, and I am going right back home."

"So am I."

"Then come on. Hold on a minute, though. What's that woman saying?"

"Why, that she got three cakes of regular ten cent soap for 15 cents. Oh, Susan, how can we go home?"

"We can't. Take hold of my hand, turn your shoulder to the crowd, and we will push our way in there or die in the attempt."

#### Killed in Two Minutes.

To be killed within two minutes after getting into the trenches for the first time was the fate of Captain Leon Curry of the 42nd Canadian Battalion, whose name appeared in the casualty lists recently. A cable received by the Minister of Militia from France stated that Captain Curry was picked off by a German shell on the night of October 29 almost at the very moment he entered the trench on his first opportunity to get into the firing line. He was buried by his regiment the following morning at Armentieres.

## SILOS

**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.

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

**R. G. HODGINS, Prop.**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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

## Custom Sawing.

## DOVER'S JANUARY SPECIALS

We are still out to save you money. Below we mention only a few of our specials for January, in order to clear out the balance of our Winter Goods. Be sure you take advantage of these bargains, as goods of this kind will be much higher in price later on.

3 only Men's Coon Coats, large sizes, reg. \$40, 48, and 60, to clear	\$31.50
1 only Ladies' Muskrat Coat, ¾ length, size 40, reg. \$63 for	\$42.50
1 only Men's Fur Collar Coat, size 38, reg. \$14.50 for	\$11.95
2 only Ladies' Fur Collar Coats, reg. \$14.00 for	\$9.50
3 only Men's Corduroy Top Sheep Lined Coats, reg. \$7.50 for	\$6.15
2 only Men's Duck Top Sheep Lined Coats, reg. \$6.50 for	\$5.15

**All our Men's and Ladies' Cloth Overcoats to be cleared less 20 p. c. off marked price.**  
Our \$1.50 Woollen Underwear, reduced to \$1.25 a suit.

Heavy Shirts, Sweaters, Pants, Long Sox, Mitts, Caps, Mackinaw Coats, etc., all at reduced prices. The above prices to last until our Winter Stock is cleared. Come early.

**ARCHIE DOVER**