

THE EQUITY.

No. 31, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 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

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Read Dover's Ad. for bargains.
Rev. Mr. Tripp and Rev. Mr. McCallum exchanged pulpits on Sunday evening.

Mr. Gerald Hodgins, went to the hospital on Tuesday morning, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

The Shawville bake shop, after a long period of inactivity, was again put into commission last week by Mr. W. Sereney, of Bracside, who has opened up business with a fair prospect of success.

The Bristol and Clarendon H. M. Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. John Young, Bristol, on Feb. 3rd, at 2 p.m. Subject: Study of Cotton, by Misses Glenn and Armstrong and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong. Roll call.—Different uses of Cotton.

GOT DOSE OF GERMAN GAS—Word was received by his wife here last week that Pte R. V. Anderson, at the front with the 21st Battalion, was suffering from the effects of gas, discharged by the enemy in a recent hot engagement. Private Anderson reported that his eyes were badly affected.

The Shawville Homemakers will hold their sewing and knitting meeting at Mrs. (Dr.) Armstrong's on Thursday evening of this week. The officials of the Club would appreciate a larger attendance of the ladies interested than has marked the meetings held of late. The club has considerable material on hand to be worked up, and as the need for Red Cross supplies is daily becoming more urgent, it is felt that the best efforts should be put forth to meet these demands.

Everyone Who Can Should Vote

The municipal electors of Pontiac whether they are in favor of the prohibition by-law or not, should make it their particular business to get out and record their votes on Monday next. No doubt the sparsity of polling-places—one only in each municipality—will militate against obtaining a fully representative expression of opinion on this important question. People in general are indifferent to such matters, and invariably leave the decision thereof to the enthusiasts, pro and con. This is not satisfactory, and it has more than once transpired that measures have become law through the zeal of a minority, while there is nothing to indicate how the majority feel, or whether they are prepared to submit to what has thus been planned for their governance and guidance. And hence it happens that laws are systematically violated or evaded, when it is known that they have not a decidedly dominant influence behind them. In questions of this kind, bare majorities are not enough, particularly when such majorities (as in some instances has been the case) do not represent a majority of the eligible vote. They should be absolutely decisive, and if overwhelming, so much the better, thus dissipating all doubts, of the wisdom, or otherwise of the measure at stake. Every man should have a voice in that which affects his own personal interests or those of his community. Practically every man in Canada enjoys this right. This is one of the priceless boons of the grand constitution under which we live, and to preserve which Britishers from all corners of the earth are today freely offering up their lives in the stupendous world-struggle that has been in progress for the past eighteen months.

THE EQUITY will not undertake to instruct any elector how he should vote. We take it that Pontiacers are sufficiently intelligent to decide that question for themselves. But have your say in this matter, by all means. Try and squeeze out a half day and record your vote, and incidentally do your duty as citizens in another way by helping to break the roads. If you haven't paid your taxes don't forget your wallet.

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. IMISON'S Studio.

Several of the "khaki boys" belonging to this section came up from Ottawa to spend the week-end at their homes.

Two wolves were recently trapped in Huntley township, where a large number of lambs and sheep were killed during the past summer, which at the time was thought to have been the work of dogs. That wolves should be found in an old settled district such as Huntley, seems surprising.

The meeting of the Agricultural Society held last Wednesday was not favored with a very good attendance, in fact outside of directors, there was only a handful of members in evidence. In view of the amount of kicking that is done about Fair time, one would naturally conclude that high jinks would be played when the time came around for the election of the next board of directors; but, strange to say, such a thing never happens.

Department of Agriculture Helping Farmers.

Owing to the heavy drain upon the live stock of the various warring countries of Europe, they have been forced to go abroad for supplies. The longer the war lasts the greater will be this demand. Moreover, when peace is restored, these countries will require large numbers of the various classes of animals to replenish their studs, herds flocks. It should be borne in mind, however, that the buyers, who come to this country after the war, will require better animals than have been bought during war time, as they will be used largely for breeding purposes.

With this end in view, the best of the females and particularly the young stock should be kept for breeding purposes. Breeders should not fail to raise all the live stock possible at this time, in order that the country may be able to supply a large number of the animals that are certain to be needed by the warring countries. At present, however, there is an unequal distribution of live stock in the country. In certain sections there is a heavy surplus, with a corresponding scarcity in other parts. During the past year hundreds of young cattle from our Prairie Provinces have gone to the United States as stockers and feeders. These should have been kept at home, particularly the females. Sections of the West are reported as being in need of good draft horses, particularly draft mares; while, in sections of Ontario, there is an over supply of this particular class.

In order to remedy these conditions, the Minister of Agriculture, through the Live Stock Branch, has decided to grant liberal aid to breeders who wish to secure good breeding stock. The conditions under which aid will be given are as follows:

In the event of a number of farmers in any district of Canada wishing to co-operate for the purchase of breeding stock in carload lots from some distant section of the country, the Department will pay the travelling expenses of their duly appointed representative during the time required to effect the purchase and transport the shipment to its destination.

Should it be desired, the Live Stock Commissioner will nominate a suitable person who will be directed to accompany this representative and assist him as far as possible in buying and shipping the animals.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this offer should make full arrangements with the Live Stock Commissioner as to place and time of purchase before sending out their representative.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

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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.

CARD OF THANKS.—I wish to tender my heartfelt thanks and also those of my family, to the people of Shawville who proved themselves to be our friends at the time of need, during our recent trouble. W. G. CHISSELL.

Births

At McKee, on Jan. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Woods, a daughter.

At Pleasant View Farm, Radford, on Jan. 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hanna, a son.

Personal

Mr. W. E. Maitland visited Aylmer and Ottawa on Monday.

Mr. J. Y. Caldwell, real estate agent of Ottawa, was in town Monday.

Rev. W. P. Boshart, formerly of this section, is visiting friends here at present.

Miss Jennie Morrison left on Monday for Montreal to visit Mrs. L. Herman.

Dr. Klock, returned from Ottawa on Friday, after experiencing an encounter with la grippe which knocked him out for a few days.

Pte Orval Armstrong, Army Service Corps, Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Armstrong at Radford.

Mr. Wm. Hobbs, son of Mr. Robt Hobbs of Clarendon, went to Ottawa on Tuesday morning, to enlist in the 77th Battalion.

Mr. J. Sherwood Armstrong, of Green Bay, Wis., arrived last week to visit his father, Mr. Robt R. Armstrong, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Wm Thomson, of Bryson, who recently returned from Vancouver, enlisted last week in the 32nd Battery, in training at Kingston.

Mr. Fred Maxwell, book-keeper for G. A. Howard for some time past, has enlisted with the 88th Battalion, and will hold the rank of quarter-master sergeant.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, Ragged Chute, Messrs. Earl Tuck and Sam Smith, Ottawa, were guests Sunday last of Mr. and Mrs. Trueman Tuck in town.

THE EQUITY was favored with a call on Saturday from Rev. A. A. Smith, of Cobden, formerly pastor of the Holiness Movement congregation in town, who was here attending a convention of the Movement.

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.

The meeting held in the Methodist Church last Tuesday evening (18th) in the interest of the prohibition campaign, was addressed by the Rev. A. T. Phillips and Mr. Charles Hopewell, ex-mayor of Ottawa. Both addresses were most interesting and impressive. There was a large attendance.

A prominent resident of Calumet Island, from the observations he has made on the matter, is convinced the prohibition by-law will carry by a good majority, although he believes also that a small vote will be polled, on account of the distance many will have to travel to the one only polling place in each municipality.

Acting under the authority of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. Rural Dean Seaman, M. A., formally inducted the Rev. A. T. Phillips to the rectorate of St. Paul's parish on Sunday morning last. The Rural Dean's sermon on the occasion was in the form of an admonition in which he made it plain that the success of a church depended as much upon the efforts of the congregation as upon the labors of the minister in charge.

Results---Not Claims

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Write, Suite 7, Regina Court, Regina, Sask. If interested in the exchange of an eastern farm, for a private residence in that City.

COON COAT LOST—On road between Shawville and Portage du Fort, on Sunday night, Jan. 23rd, at coon coat. Finder kindly return to this office.

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

FOUND ASTRAY—Since Tuesday, Jan. 14th—a low-set black and tan hound answers to name "Jack." Had on collar with brass buckle and ring. Information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received. W. E. MAITLAND, Shawville.

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

Important to Farmers

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

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.

Deaths.

There passed away on Monday night, the 24th instant, an old and much respected resident of this place, in the person of Eliza Jane Pattison, relict of the late John H. Armstrong, at the advanced age of nearly 88 years. The deceased had been in delicate health for a number of years, although her final illness was of short duration. Funeral at 10.30 on Wednesday morning from Mr. Frank Armstrong's to the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Thos Findlay went to Russell on Monday of last week to attend the obsequies of her mother, Mrs. Boland, who died on Sunday night, 16th, aged 83 years, after a short illness. The deceased was a sister of Mr. J. A. McGuire, of this village, who has been invalided from paralysis for over 2 years past.

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We can now supply the following at very reasonable prices:

Bibby's Cream Equivalent

" Calf Meal

Pratt's Stock Foods

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" Baby Chick Foods

Crushed Oyster Shells

No better Goods than the above.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Two Days of BARGAINS

Monday and Tuesday

Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st

You will be out voting on the

Prohibitory By-Law

We intend making these days
Two Red Letter
Business Days.

Wonderful offerings from every department of our Big Store.

Scores of Snaps which you will appreciate for many a day.

You cannot afford to miss this event.

Jan. 31 and Feb. 1

Monday and Tuesday.

W. A. HODGINS

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

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

"Then you'll stay?"
"Wait a minute!" She pushed him back, and her face grew suddenly hard. "If I am to stay with you, you must promise me never to ask who the man is, never to ask any questions at all."

"Molly, I shan't look a gift-horse in the mouth! If ever he takes you from me, I shall know him then; and if not—"

"That will never happen. He has forgotten me."

"Forgotten?" And left you to hear it alone."

"Stop!" she cried with gleaming eyes. "I love him. You shall not say a word against him; it was my own choice. He wanted me, and I gave myself; I never bargained or bargained or asked that he should marry me. He has had his joy, and I pay the cost of it. Why not, if I'm content? It was a free gift."

She stepped and put her hand up to the bruised temple.

"Oh, this pain in my head! I'm half blind. . . . Listen, Jack; if I am a coward at the end, and turn against him when I'm not my real self, you're to remember always any thing I say will be a lie. I have nothing to complain of—nothing."

Suddenly her eyes filled with tears. "See what a brute I am! I come to you like a starving dog begging for shelter; and when you take me in I do nothing but make conditions."

"My treasure, you shall make all the conditions you like if you'll only stay with me."

"Then let me make one more; a fearful one. Promise that if I die next May, and the child lives, you'll adopt it, kill it—anything you will; but save it from uncle somehow."

He kissed her forehead solemnly. "There was no need to ask that promise."

"It's one that you probably won't be called on to keep. There's not—"

She broke off; then finished the sentence deliberately. "Not much hope of that. We're frightfully strong we Raymonds."

"And frightfully lonely too, sometimes. Keep alive if you can, Molly."

Her eyes were fixed upon him, wide and wistful.

"Are you so utterly alone? I thought—you had some friends."

"I have Theo. But Theo is—"

He left the sentence unfinished, and stared absently into the fire.

"Molly, darling, how you shiver! What was I thinking of not to send you to bed at once!"

CHAPTER XIII.

"Jack," said Molly, coming into the meagre little front room, "I wish you'd put that microscope away for half an hour; you look fagged to death."

Jack raised his head from the specimens. He had been straining his eyes over them ever since he came in from the hospital.

"You have no business cutting sections till you've had some dinner," said Molly; "you'll only cut them too thick, and get a headache as well."

"Oh, I'm all right; only the out-patients are so unreasonable. They will all talk at once on these foggy days. The poor things seem to get flurried, like the cart-horses, with slipping about in the mud. I came in splashed up to my hat."

Molly put her arm round his neck. They had been living together for nearly four years now. No one else would have seen from the line of his mouth that he was depressed as well as tired.

"Is it bad news?" she asked softly.

"No, nothing in particular. I am an idiot to get down in the mouth now, just when I've got a good appointment at last, and this big stroke of luck with the Medical Congress."

"Perhaps that's why. I never used to worry over weekly accounts in the days when we couldn't get enough to eat, as I do now with three pounds a week for housekeeping."

"You needn't worry, old girl; the last shilling's worth of debt will be cleared off next month. You see our

difficulties are all over now; even the private practice is beginning to flourish."

She kissed him, laughing. "And that's why you get the blues? You and I are contemptible frauds, Jack; our courage is only good for hard times; it all fizzles out at our fingers' ends at the first bit of prosperity."

"You're right," he answered gravely; "I'm not worth my salt. Two years ago, with the child ill and not a sixpence coming in, I shouldn't have got fidgeted by a fog and a few little worries; I'm getting spoiled. It's your fault, Molly; if you coddle me this way I shall end by growing fat and sensitive and ill-tempered, like a rich old patient with nothing to do but imagine troubles."

"You'd better not, or I shall hand you over to Johnny to be suppressed. He'll find you plenty to do."

"Yes, and I've plenty to do as it is, and here I am fooling about and wasting time. It's no use the Congress people inviting me to show sections if I haven't got any ready to show. They ought all to be in Edinburgh by the 15th."

"Wait just a minute. You haven't told me what the 'few little worries' are? Hospital patients?"

"Oh, partly that; and then Theo—"

"You had a letter this morning?"

"Yes, I'm anxious about him. He's writing a set of Polish dances for stringed instruments, and he says the music takes on shapes and colors and dances round his bed all night."

Molly was still looking out across her brother's head, with wide, grave eyes. He sighed, and added in his patient way:

"He doesn't say who the woman is this time, but I suppose there must be one; it seems to be the inevitable condition of his doing creative work. It's a bit difficult to understand how any one's affections can jump about that way."

There was a sudden little pause; then the girl said softly:

"Still, there is this; if a rainbow is not a permanent thing, it is at least a clean and beautiful one. An artist is a kind of glorious child; his instinct protects him from sordid entanglements."

"That makes it all the worse," Jack broke in gloomily. "If he got into vulgar intrigues with society flirts, as ninety-nine per cent. of the successful musicians do—"

"He would never have written the 'Crocus Field' Symphony."

"No; that's true; his music would have got vulgar too. But at least no one would suffer. As it is—Molly, my heart aches for the women that have loved him. That little Austrian princess—the year that Johnny was born, you know; I had a long talk with her. The poor child honestly believed he would be faithful to her, and the worst of it is that he believed it himself. I've no doubt she's got over it now, and married as her father wished; but do you think she'll ever be the same creature again? He has smashed her youth in pieces, and gone off to another toy."

"Just as Johnny would do if you gave him a precious thing to play with. It is the privilege of babies and of gods and of all things defenceless and divine; they take our joys and break them, and we comfort ourselves with the broken pieces."

"How you have softened, Molly, since the child came! Sometimes you remind me of Mother."

"Theo's mother?"

"Yes, or Christ's mother. She seemed to me like the Catholic idea of the Madonna; everybody's mother."

"So long as I am Johnny's mother—Jack, how could I be hard against any one now, when I have the child?"

She sat down by the fire, drawing towards her a basket of clothes to mend. Jack began to whistle over his specimens, and she to darn earnestly at a stocking.

"Mummy!" a small voice wailed from the back room; "my house has tumbled down."

"Never mind, sonnie; we'll build another house to-morrow. Come and

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play here till your tea is ready. You mustn't shake the table, though; Jack's cutting sections."

Johnny wriggled out of her arms, and ran up to the table, his blue eyes inquisitive and shining.

"Uncle!" he said, "I want to see. Uncle!"

Jack put up his left hand suddenly, and bit it. The next instant he remembered that even the gods have some mercy, and that his childhood was over.

"I want to see!" Johnny repeated imperiously.

"Don't worry Jack, darling," said the mother; "he's busy."

"He doesn't worry me; I like to have him."

He stooped down and took the child on his knee.

"What is it you want to see, old man? There's nothing much to look at to-day."

"Can't you make the animals wiggle about?"

"Animals?"

"Infusoria, he means," Molly put in. "You showed him a drop of water the other day."

"Oh, those! No, chick, I've no pond water to-day, and we don't let animals wiggle about in the water from our tap."

"Why?"

"For fear they should wiggle about in your inside and give you a bad throat. There, you can get the high chair and sit beside me, only don't jerk my elbow. Oh, confound the screw!"

He was stooping with knitted brows to adjust the microscope. The king of the household looked on critically.

"You're twisting my wrong," he remarked in a severe voice.

"True for you, sonnie; and that little head in my light doesn't help me to twist it right."

"I think I hear Susan coming," Molly interposed. "And I think there are hot scones for tea. We'd better hurry up and get those grubby paws washed."

She opened the door, and Johnny, radiant at the prospect of scones, trotted away to Susan.

"Molly," said Jack, with his head down over the screws of the microscope, "don't let the child call me 'Uncle,' there's a good soul."

The diphtheria epidemic which was spreading through the south of England had reached Cornwall. In Porthcarrick and the neighboring moorland hamlets child after child sickened and died. It had been a wet and stormy autumn, a hard time for the fisher-folk. Many lives had been lost in the rough weather; now at Christmas-time, the sickness had come.

But for their Vicar, the Porthcarrick people would have been in evil case. Dr. Jenkins, middle-aged, over-worked, handicapped by the incessant cares of a small income and a large family, did his best; but conscientious and kindly as he was, he could not have stood against the dead-weight of general misery without the support of the stronger nature.

As for Mrs. Raymond, she remained the dutiful wife that she had always been. She turned her old black skirts gown once more to make it last another year, and timidly slipped into the Vicar's hand the money she had saved up to buy a new one "for your coat and blanket fund, Josiah." Her mornings were spent in making soups and jellies for the sick; her afternoons in sewing or knitting for them; but it was the Vicar who had to distribute the gifts.

The heart-breaking rain spent itself at last; and one morning, laying the cloth for lunch in the dreary, immaculate sitting-room, she saw an unfamiliar gleam of sunshine fall across the table.

The board of health officer from Truro came in with the Vicar for a hasty lunch; they were to attend a committee meeting, and then to make a round of visits together to places suspected of unsanitary conditions.

"I shall probably be out late," the Vicar told his wife. "There has been another death near Zennor Cross, and I must go round there when we have finished."

"Don't kill yourself with work," said the visitor. "What would Porthcarrick do?"

"It is the diphtheria we hope to kill," Mr. Raymond answered bravely; "and we shall do it soon now, if the Almighty in His Mercy should send us fair weather."

The official nodded approvingly. "What a splendid old fellow!" he had said to Dr. Jenkins. "As stiff as a cast-iron gate to look at; and just see the work he gets through!"

"Talking of diphtheria," he said, "reminds me. I wonder are you by any chance related to the Dr. Raymond in Bloomsbury who has been making experiments lately with the diphtheritic virus? I saw an article about it in this week's *Lancet*; he's to read a paper at the Edinburgh Con-

gress. His theory seems to be attracting a good deal of attention."

If he had turned to the woman her scared eyes would have silenced him; but he was looking at Mr. Raymond, and the grey face never twitched.

"Yes, he is a relative."

"Really? How small the world is, to be sure! I spent a week in the same boarding-house with Dr. Raymond last summer; I was taking a holiday on the south coast and he was there with a sister of his, a young widow, I think, with a little boy—such a beautiful child!"

(To be continued.)

OUR DAILY BREAD.

The Composition of a Single Grain of Wheat

The average person's knowledge of bread is very limited. He knows that it is made of flour—or supposed to be—and that it is dear, like the other things. But there is much else of interest.

If a grain of wheat be cut into thin slices three parts can be seen—the inner germ from which the future plant would grow; the kernel, which Nature intended as food for the germ, and the bran, or protective covering, composed of hard, woody fibre impregnated with mineral salts. The germ represents 1½ per cent. of the grain, the kernel 85, and the covering 13½.

Each part contains, in varying quantities, protein, the "life" basis of food, but the kernel holds most, in the form of gluten, the sticky substance which alone makes the manufacture of bread from flour possible. There is practically no "fat" in wheat; the little there is in the germ. Wheat could be eaten whole by prolonged soaking, then boiling in milk, and adding sugar, thus making "frumenty."

But for breadmaking the wheat is milled or ground to flour, and to obtain white flour much of the valuable part of the wheat is sacrificed, the germ and the bran being both discarded, and much protein and mineral salts—indispensable for body building—lost. This first loss in grinding is followed by a further big loss in baking; three-quarters of the fats go, and much of the protein and carbohydrates, the "energy" basis in food.

An ordinary loaf is nearly half water, too, though you may find it hard to believe.

Wholemeal bread, or "brown bread," is supposed to contain the whole grain of wheat, kernel, germ, and bran. It requires greater mastication, and has the advantage of retaining much that is lost to white bread.

Finally, there is no other article of food which lends itself better to adulteration than bread, and nothing which is more adulterated. Potato, alum, "bleachers," and other things best not known, all form part of "our daily bread."

INDIGO PRICES SOAR.

Natural Product Displaces German Synthetic Material.

The absence of the usual supplies of German synthetic indigo from the leading markets of the world has led to an eager demand for the natural product, and record prices are being paid for the small quantities of this indispensable blue dye which comes from India. India is the principal producing country, but the expanding demand for indigo has led to a revival of the industry in China, where interesting developments are expected.

An estimate from the Punjab district states that the area under indigo represents over 14 per cent. of the total area planted in British India, but the condition of the standing crops is said to be below average, and the yield from all standing crops will probably be small.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

General Smuts Says Germans Back Holy War Proposal.

General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense in the Union of South Africa, announced at a public meeting that the entire force asked for the East African expedition had been recruited, and that the Imperial Government had been informed the Union was increasing its forces to provide for contingencies.

Explaining the decision of South Africa to send an expedition to East Africa, General Smuts said this action was taken because of danger arising from the arming of natives by the Germans and the preaching of a holy war against the Christians, to which he declared the Germans were lending their assistance.

Battlefield Curiosities.

The recent frequency of accidents caused by explosions due to careless handling of curiosities from battlefields, such as shells and hand grenades in various homes in Paris, has caused the Prefect of Police to issue a warning against the danger to possessors of such curios in endeavoring to learn whether they have been exploded. The Prefect announces that any resident may report possession of trophies of the sort described and they will be examined and unloaded in the municipal laboratories.

Came True.

"A fortune teller told me yesterday that I would meet with a financial reverse,"
"And did you?"
"Yes; she charged me two dollars."

Used in Millions of Tea Pots
Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

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Of Interest to Farmers

Bookkeeping for Farmers.

Farmers take too little interest in farm accounting. During the summer of 1915, four hundred farmers in Ontario were visited by a representative of the Commission of Conservation. Among this number one claimed to keep a systematic set of farm accounts. Several claimed to do bookkeeping, but the system was far from complete. Many farmers stated that they knew how their business was going without keeping books. These men have only an estimate, and it is impossible to depend on estimates, or to consider any one phase of their business of farming independent of its relations to the rest of it.

In Tazewell, Co., Ill., a series of meetings was held in March, 1915, which resolved themselves into farm bookkeeping classes. The County Agent supplied each member of the classes with a booklet especially designed to fit the conditions of the county. The work is stripped of bookkeeping technicalities and made easy for all who are disposed to carry on the work. It is noteworthy that the classes for studying system in bookkeeping were attended largely by successful farmers, who were bent on making their business still larger and more successful.

This very important subject might well engage the attention of district representatives and college demonstrators when arranging their short course classes for the present winter.

Another way in which systematic farm accounting could be brought into more general practice would be to arrange the arithmetic lessons in the public school in such a way that the keeping of farm accounts would be an easy and simple matter to those who wished to undertake it. If the school work could be projected into the home and detailed records kept by the scholars of time, cost, and income, it would enlist the interest of parents and educate them in the subject, thus affecting the work on farms in the district.—F. C. N. in Conservation.

Print Butter Shrinkage.

The Cornell Experiment Station has been making some interesting investigations on the shrinkage of print butter and has issued the following summary as a result of the work:

1. The variation of pore space, which ranges from .5 of 1 per cent. to over 6 per cent. in freshly made butter, is important in the printing process.
2. Print butter gradually loses weight in storage.
3. The rate of loss depends principally on the temperature and humidity of the storage room.
4. If the temperature is kept down to 50 degrees F. and the humidity is kept above 90 per cent. at least a month, and perhaps much longer, will be required for the shrinkage to approximate the limit set by the New York law, provided the prints are packed in boxes.
5. If the temperature is 60 degrees F. or above, and the humidity is 85 per cent. or below, the shrinkage will approximate the limit set by law in a space of 10 days to two weeks, even if the prints are packed in boxes.
6. The degree of shrinkage is not inversely proportional to the weight of the wrapper used, as is generally supposed.
7. The degree of shrinkage decreases to a considerable extent when the prints are considered in cartons. The other two months of packing, how-

The Angry Tree.

Did you know that a tree can get angry? There is a kind of acacia in Nevada that not only is "touchy," but, as the gardener put it, "goes very mad." It is about eight feet high, and is a very rapid grower. When the sun sets it is ready to go to sleep, and shuts its leaves together, and coils up the ends of its twigs just like a pig-tail. If anyone pulls that tail—well, the tree doesn't squeal, but it flutters and moves uneasily, and seems to be deeply agitated. If it is ever disturbed by a shock, such as transplanting, the leaves stand out in all directions and quiver violently. Strangest of all, they send out a pungent, nauseating odor, that is most unpleasant. It takes this bad-tempered tree an hour or two to get back into good humor.

17,000 Free Meals a Day.

Some interesting figures on charity work in Vienna are given in a recent issue of the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*. The Committee for the Feeding of Poor Children before the war served on an average 1,500 meals a day. Since that time the number of meals served daily has steadily increased, until in November the average number will prove to be upward of 17,000 a day. More than 4,000,000 free meals have been furnished in the first twelve months of the war.

GOOD DIGESTION—When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

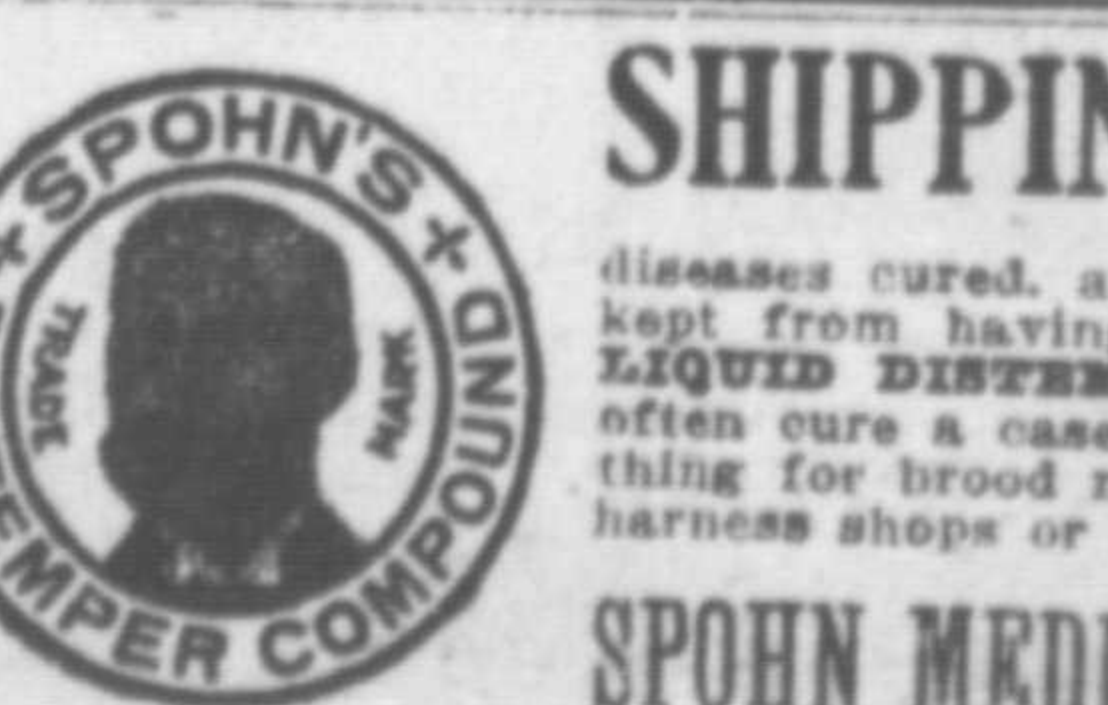
FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street, West Montreal.

Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and builds the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

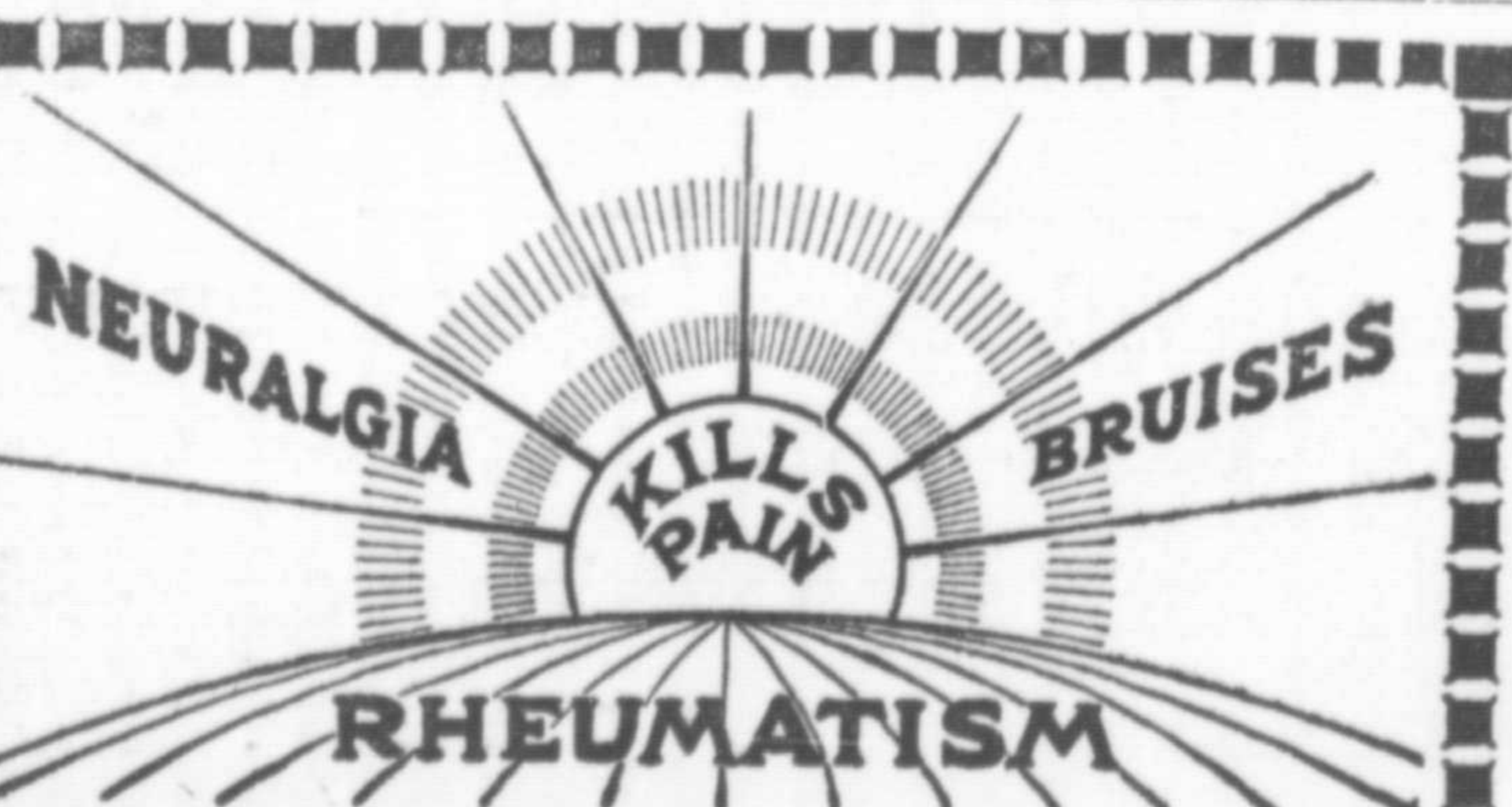
At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street, West Montreal.



SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, Pink Eye, Epistaxis, Stomach and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for blood mares; acts on the blood. Druggists and harness shops or manufacturers sell it. Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.



Mothers! Your cares in comforting the aches and pains of the family from youth to old age, are lessened when you use this old and trust-worthy remedy—

Sloan's Liniment

Bruises—Rheumatism—Neuralgia

Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN AFTER LA GRIPPE

It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip almost always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform despondent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Battersby, London, Ont., says:—"Just before Christmas, 1914, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario, I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt considerably better, and after continuing the pills for some time longer I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know what to take."

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

CUTTING OUT WASTE.

Britain Will Save \$5,000,000 a Day on War Expenditures.

Great Britain is spending about \$25,000,000 a day on the war, and it is estimated by experts that about \$5,000,000 of this is avoidable waste. There is much more waste that is unavoidable in war conditions, taking into consideration the fact that England was not a military nation and was not organized for raising, feeding, transporting and generally providing for armies that are counted in the millions, rather than in the thousands. The avoidable waste to-day is chiefly in the buying departments and is due to the system of buying which, so far, has ignored the trained business man, and left this most important branch of national economy in the hands of officials, whose appointment is due to their having attained a certain degree of excellence at school and university, and passed a civil service examination on literary subjects that have no possible bearing on their duties.

After sixteen months of war the nation has waked up and at last has called its great business men into council. An informal committee is being organized which will advise the army authorities on the proper organization of its supply and purchasing departments, and will generally supervise the national expenditure. The members will not be paid and will hold no official appointments, but they have placed themselves unreservedly at the service of the government. Among the first members of this new committee are Sir Wm. Lever, the great soap manufacturer; Sir George Gibb, the great railway manager; Lord Cowdray, head of Pearsons, Limited, the biggest contracting firm in the world; Sir Robert Hadfield, a great ironmaster, and Richard Burbage, the manager of Harrod's Stores, one of the biggest London retail dry goods houses.

HOW YOU MAY THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not need them. If you are one of these unfortunate, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; add a teaspoonful of water with warm water and drop in one Bon-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it. You may be so strengthened your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valium Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

Too Noisy.
"Is your papa 'sleep, Dorothy?'"
"His eyes is, a-atie, but not his nose."

The appearance of much white in the eye of a horse indicates a vicious nature.



MAJOR-GEN. F. L. LESSARD, who leaves for the front at once to secure all information and experience necessary to him in his position of Inspector-General.

TURKISH GIRL SNIPERS.

One Shot Seven Soldiers at the Dardanelles.

From two officers, who have just returned to London from the Dardanelles, separate stories of girl snipers are told.

In one case a girl who could not have been more than eighteen was found in a marvellously prepared and concealed "dugout," with water, ammunition and food "to hold on for weeks."

In the other case the platoon commander found that his men were being shot in the back.

"It took hours to locate the spot whence the bullets came, and she had got rid of seven of my men. She was so well hidden that it was more or less by chance that we sighted her from twenty yards. She had 3,000 rounds of ammunition."

"She was as quiet as a lamb when we took her. She was one of the bravest creatures I have met. I shook hands with her and had her sent as prisoner to our base."

BABY'S BATTLES

AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant tasting Tablet that never fails to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Hower, Eastburg, Alta., says:—"I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

The Canadian Red Cross in London.

The Information Bureau of the Canadian Red Cross in Cockspur St., London, England, has become one of the busiest places in the imperial metropolis. Occupying a strategic position in the very heart of London it has given to the English people striking evidence of the solicitude and zeal of Canadians and the Canadian Red Cross for our sick and wounded.

Here with four floors of office space at her disposal, Lady Drummond presides over the activities of 103 voluntary lady helpers who are distributed through the various departments.

The Enquiry and Visiting Department under the direction of Miss Erika Bovy and Miss Taylor, has a voluntary staff of 48. This department selects visitors to visit the wounded in the hospitals and to make reports on their condition. Six ladies are busy in transcribing this information to a card index system. From this reports are made out to relatives in Canada by a staff of ten. This department also handles all inquiries about men in hospital or missing. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this work.

Another department handles all matters connected with prisoners of war. Twenty-seven ladies are busily engaged in packing parcels for Canadians in prison camps in Germany. A parcel is sent each week to every prisoner on the list.

The Countess Pignatelli with two other ladies is in charge of a newspaper department which sends Canadian news to the men in hospital.

Another department which has done much to endear the Canadian Red Cross to convalescent soldiers is the Drives and Entertainment Department, the work of which is as its title would indicate. It enlists the sympathy of Canadians in London and hospitable English people, and provides carriage drives and various forms of hospitality and amusement for men who are sufficiently far advanced in convalescence to leave the hospital for short periods.

This information department is doing a remarkable work for our Canadian wounded. It gives a warm personal touch to the work of the society in England and makes our wounded feel that the Canadian Red Cross is in every sense a personal friend to them.

Our Patriotic Indians.

If there is anyone who can with good title lay claim to the name of Canadian, it is the Indian who is the descendant of the original inhabit-

ants. It is only natural therefore that they should have especially ardent feelings of patriotism in this present period of crisis. Indeed in this matter there are few of us who cannot take humble lessons from our Indian compatriots, who in all the Indian reserves have given many generous contributions—large indeed considering their financial means—to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

There attitude and enthusiasm is very eloquently expressed in a letter sent by the Indians of Split Lake, Man., to Mr. John R. Bunn, of the Department of Indian Affairs, accompanying a donation of \$37.50 for patriotic purposes. It reads as follows:

We, the Indians of Split Lake, wish to manifest our loyalty by giving a small contribution to the Empire in this her hour of trial. We regret the circumstances will not permit us giving very much, and we hope that the amount of our offering will not be taken as an adequate showing of our loyalty, and we wish the spirit in which the contribution is made rather than the amount to be remembered. So that everybody share and share alike, we have agreed to give twenty-five cents (25c.) per head, this to be deducted from our treaty money.

May the Great Spirit give the Victory to the King and Country, and more especially to the King who has never neglected even the poorest of his Indian subjects.

For our country's welfare we pray.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS.

British Births Show a Preponderance of Boys.

In the birth column of one of the London newspapers three-fourths of the births announced are of the male sex, according to a correspondent who puts forth the theory that there are more boys than girls born during war times.

The Registrar-General's department, however, does not encourage this theory, as on being questioned on the subject, the following statement was elicited:

"After the only great war the nation has waged since accurate statistics have been recorded, the Crimea, there was no marked increase in the proportion of boys. The excess of boys over girls during the years 1851 to 1860, which included the war, was less in fact than during the previous ten years."

JAPAN SUPPLIES TOYS.

Oriental Succeed to German Trade in Britain.

Japan has helped out the English shopping season by providing the bazaars with enough toys to supply the war deficit. Before the war Germany controlled almost the entire British toy trade. English toy industries have since started up, but could not fill all the orders from the shops. Then an importing firm sent samples of German toys to Japan. In some ways the Japanese output has exceeded expectations.

The new Japanese toys include clockwork animals, such as jumping dogs and horses, cheap speaking dolls and imitation skin animals. While not a musical people in the European sense, the Japanese also manufacture toy musical instruments.

PRESSED HARD.

Heavy Weight on Old Age

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

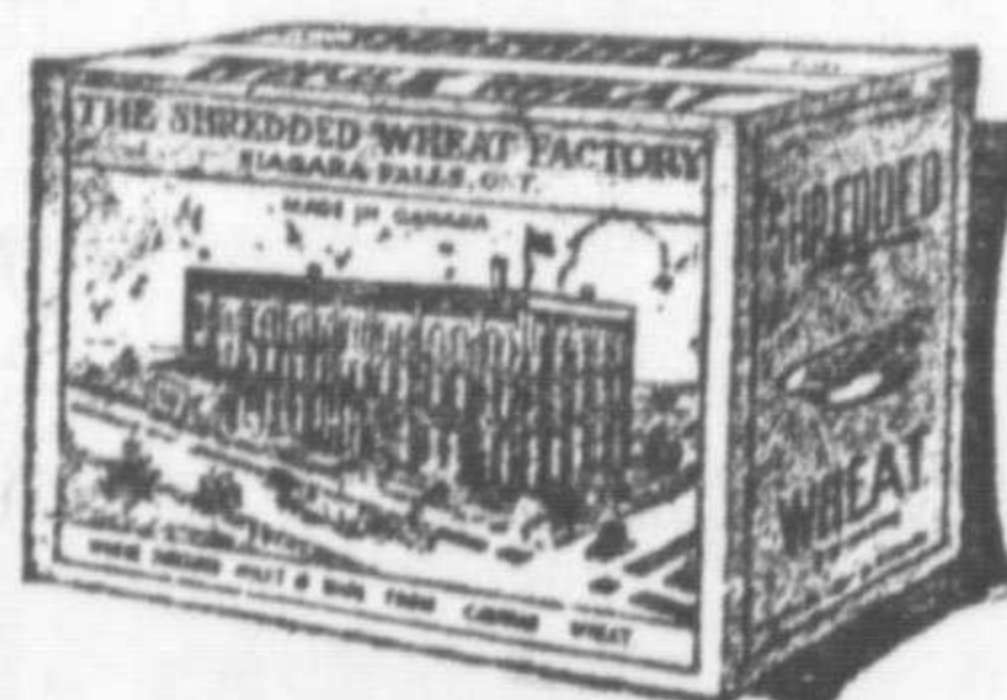
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum, —sold by Grocers.

You Can't Work with hand or brain when the body is poorly nourished. Get warmth and strength for the day's work by eating for breakfast Shredded Wheat with hot milk. Contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Its crisp goodness is a delight to the palate and a life-giver to tired brain and jaded stomach. Made in Canada.



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 alfalfa, 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—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

For Breakfast To-Morrow.

serve Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal. You'll find this dark, nut-brown, coarsely granulated food very delicious. It has a taste different from any other cereal. It is exceedingly nutritious. It prevents indigestion. It is guaranteed to relieve constipation or "money back."

Ask your doctor about Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal. 10c and 25c at grocers. Follow directions closely and do NOT stir while cooking porridge.

Try Roman Meal Nuggets, the ready-cooked form of Roman Meal. Serve with hot milk or soften with boiling water. Pour off and add milk and sugar.

Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

What He Might Do.

"Ma, may I go out to play?"
"No; must sit still where you are." Pause.

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"

"No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

"Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"

"I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

"Ma, may I grow?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Her Reply.

"Alexander," said a pretty girl to her bashful beau, "I wish you'd tie this ribbon at my throat. I can't see to do it without a glass." "Of course I shall be glad to!" he said. After an unsuccessful effort of five minutes, during which he got red in the face, he stammered, "I—I—I don't think I can tie a respectable knot, Miss Mary!" "Suppose, Alexander," she whispered, with a pretty blush, "suppose you call in a clergyman to assist."

MURINE. 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 healthy 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 50c and you have a Complete Pkg. 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

Turks Give Women Jobs.

Turkey's participation in the war is bringing a greater degree of freedom to the Turkish women. The Turkish ministry of posts, telegraphs and telephones announces that women are to be employed in the money order departments of the postoffices. They must not be less than 17 years old and unmarried. The pay is about \$16 monthly. Damascus reports the opening of a girls' school.

Comparison.

"Marriages," said the old-fashioned sentimentalist, "are made in heaven."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But some of them are like motor cars. They run badly after they leave the factory."

BIGGER THAN U. S. NAVY.

Number of British Warships Built During the War.

Commander Powers Symington, the American naval attaché at London, who was ordered to Washington to lay before the General Board the information which he has gathered concerning the British navy, has reported to the Navy Department.

Commander Symington's report may be summarized in the following manner:

Admiral Jellicoe is virtually dictator of the navy, and the entire organization has absolute faith in him. His activities are shrouded in mystery, but the navy is satisfied that when the test comes he will be prepared to obliterate the German fleet. Every available yard in the British Islands is working right around the clock in turning out ships at an unprecedented rate. Great Britain has laid down or completed more vessels since the war began than the entire tonnage in the American navy. This means that within a year the British navy will be about 300 per cent. stronger than America's, unless Germany destroys a section of the fleet.

Beautifies While You Sleep

Before retiring, bathe the face and neck with hot water, then dry and rub "USIT" into the skin with the finger tips. By persistent treatment you will soon restore to your complexion the wonderful freshness and beauty of youth. Make this treatment a nightly habit and "USIT" will beautify you while you sleep.

"USIT" is a skin food and wrinkle chaser. It builds up firm elastic tissues, removes wrinkles, fills out depressions and gives the skin a wonderful smoothness and fineness of texture which alone indicates perfect skin health.

"USIT" is put up in handsome opal bottles, and until the Drug Stores in Canada are completely stocked we are filling mail orders. Accept no substitute.

Send 50 Cents to-day for trial bottle, sufficient for six weeks' use. We pay postage to any address in Canada.

USIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
476 Boscawell Ave., TORONTO

A Deep Thought.

They had not been married very long, and that complete blissful trust which young husbands and wives have in each other had not yet been broken. But one morning wife meekly remarked: "I mended the hole in your trousers pocket last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?" The husband dubiously remarked:—"Well—or—ye—es, you are thoughtful enough, my dear; but how in the mischief did you discover there was a hole in my pocket?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Considerate Wife.

One afternoon Bates was having a little gabfest with an old acquaintance, when the latter spoke of married life and the beauty of having a happy home.

"That's where I have a whole lot to be thankful for," said Bates. "I have a wife who looks after me constantly. As a matter of fact there are times when she even takes off my shoes for me."

"I see," thoughtfully mused the acquaintance. "I suppose that is when you come home tired at night."

"No, no," smilingly corrected Bates. "It is when she thinks that I am about to slide out early in the evening."

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

100 ACRES, 13 IN SIXTH CON-cession, Franklin, \$5,000. H. J. Wilder, Brinkdale, Muskoka.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

19c FOR CHICKENS
Crate-fed, bled, and picked clean to wing tips. 12c for fat hens, alive, 6 lbs. each or over.

WALLER'S
700 Spadina Ave. Toronto

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.

ED. 7. ISSUE 4-16.

ROYAL

MADE IN CANADA

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

YEAST

Not Interested.
"I wish, Mrs. Nurich, you would come over some time and see my apiary."
"Thank you, Mr. Jiggs, but really monkeys never interested me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Sticker.

He—As I was saying, Miss Maymie, when I start out to do a thing, I stay on the job. I'm no quitter.
She (with a weary yawn)—Don't I know it?

SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA

Round trip Winter Tourist tickets on sale daily to California via variable direct and scenic routes.
Four fast modern trains leave Chicago daily from the most modern railway terminal in the world.
Overland Limited (Extra Fare) leaves 7:00 P.M., Los Angeles Limited—direct to Southern California—leaves 10:00 P.M., San Francisco Limited leaves 10:00 P.M., California Mail leaves 10:45 P.M.
Let us help you plan an attractive trip. Booklets, giving full particulars, mailed on application to B. H. Bennett, G.A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Customary.

"On the train out Medford way Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger, who remarked:
"I see you are putting up a good many new buildings."
"Yes," answered Subbubs, "new buildings are the only kind we put up."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Long Walk.

A learned professor was paying a visit to his married niece and listening to her praise of her first born. When she paused for breath the professor felt that he must say something. "Can the little fellow walk?" he asked, with every appearance of interest. "Walk?" cried the mother indignantly. "Why, he's been walking for five months!" "Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, again relapsing into abstraction. "What a long way he must have gone!"

PILES.

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

Zam-Buk

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AMERICAN PLAN
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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 27, 1916.

An investigation recently made shows that the Germans have burned 18,207 houses in Belgium. So much for Kuls tar! When reckoning day comes, the price to pay will be heavy.

British agents have concluded the purchase of ten million dollars' worth of grain in Roumania, which is more than half of the stock available for export. This is one case where John Bull has proven a little too sharp for the Tentons.

It is reported that the latest German battleships are being armed with 17-inch guns, and that the British navy are in for a surprise some of these days. Admiral Jellicoe is not showing any signs of worry over the intelligence.

The Greek island of Corfu in the Mediterranean, was recently seized by the French for the reason that it was discovered an Austro-German base was located there, from whence submarine raids have been directed against allies' shipping in the eastern Mediterranean. Little wonder that a howl should come from Germany.

Mr. Sauve, the Conservative member of the Legislature for Two Mountains, has moved for a bunch of returns covering correspondence between a number of municipalities and the Department of Roads, his object being to find out as nearly as he can how the Government loan plan has worked out with those municipalities which availed themselves of it. There is a strong suspicion that this much-lauded good roads scheme of the Gouin Government has, in most cases, fallen far short of expectations.

Prohibition Question to Come before Parliament

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The prohibition question is coming before Parliament in two different phases. H. H. Stevens, Conservative member for Vancouver, acting for the Dominion Alliance and the Citizens' League, which are authorizing the Dominion-wide prohibition movement, will move the resolution endorsed by these two bodies, providing for a federal measure prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes "at this time when the Empire is at war."

J. J. Hughes, Liberal member for King's, P. E. Island, has also given notice of a resolution declaring that legislation should be brought in by the Government this session to secure an amendment to the British North America Act, so as to empower any provincial legislature to prohibit the importation of any intoxicating liquor into such province, and the manufacture of liquor within the province.

While both resolutions are in the name of private members the prohibitionist forces hope that the matter will be taken up by the Government, and with this object in view the committee on federal prohibition will wait upon Premier Borden and members of the Government on Thursday. It is practically certain, however, that no definite reply will be given them as to the Government's attitude, but that the deputation will be told that the discussion of the resolutions of Messrs. Stevens and Hughes will be facilitated in the House. At least one full day will be set aside by the Government to enable the members on both sides of the House to express their views before any Government pronouncement is made.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met January 23rd, 1916.

Present: Commissioners Wallace, Harris, Carson and Tracy.

The chairman being absent on account of illness, it was moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Tracy that com. Carson take the chair.

Moved in amendment by com. Carson seconded by com. Wallace that com. Harris take the chair. The amendment was carried by lot.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Moved by com. Tracy, seconded by com. Carson that this Board will accept in payment of taxes a note at three months, payable at the Merchants Bank of Canada here, signed by the party owing taxes to this School Board, provided note is endorsed by a solvent endorser, said note to bear interest at 7 per cent. —Carried.

Moved by com. Tracy, seconded by com. Wallace that the following bills be paid: Richard McCord, removing 30 stumps, levelling and graveling part of No. 13 grounds, \$15.00; T. A. Draper, visiting schools, supplies and work No. 1, \$11.55; George Dale, two heat protectors, \$8.00, Schools 2 and 4; Robt. Tracy, visiting schools and supplies, No. 9, \$2.35; T. B. Draper, supplies No. 4, \$1.49; Thos. Wallace, visiting schools, \$4.00; John Carson, visiting schools, \$4.00.—Carried.

Adjourned to meet at call of chairman. M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas.

Minutes Bristol School Commissioners.

The School Commissioners of Bristol met on January 3rd. Present—Chairman Ross and Commissioners Campbell and Allen.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Com. Horner now took his seat at the board.

Miss Nellie Gallagher's resignation as teacher of No. 7 School was presented.

Moved by Horner and Campbell that Miss Gallagher's resignation be accepted.

Moved by Allan and Horner that the following bills be paid:

J. Miller, supplies for No. 5 1.78
W. Beattie, caretaking and supplies for No. 7 20.90
E. Coughlin, sweeping No. 3 for 5 months 3.50

O. Duvall, firing No. 3, 2 months 1.50
T. Telford, caretaking and supplies No. 4 2.70
J. McNeill, caretaking and supplies No. 9 3.70

E. Revell, sweeping No. 9 4 mos., washing towels 3.40
N. Cole, caretaking No. 5 as per bill 11.00
S. P. Horner, 6 posts for No. 6 School, at 50c 3.00

Moved by com'r Campbell that we do now adjourn.—Carried.
G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Clarendon Council Minutes

A regular meeting of the Clarendon Council was held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, on this 3rd day of January, 1916, at one o'clock, p. m.

Present: Mayor W. H. Barr; Councillors W. T. Barber, George T. Dagg, Alex. Bean and Bert Hodgins.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Motion—Coms. Barber and Bean—That 5 lists of names which aggregate 50 persons, be and are hereby added to the present list of municipal electors.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Bean and Dagg that Coun. Hodgins preside at election of councillors on Jan. 10th, instant.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Bean and Hodgins—That the following bills be paid:

R. J. Hamilton, \$ 3.50
D. T. Hodgins, tile, 27.67
George Hynes, hall rent, 35.00
Ed. Dagg, official work, 16.00
R. McCaffrey, clothes J. Craig, 6.30
James Morrison, 3.00
H. S. Elliott, 10.00
Alick Hodgins, 2.00
Thos. Coughlin, 7.25

—Carried.
Motion—Coms. Dagg and Hodgins—That this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.
E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Another Letter from Corporal Carey at the Front

We publish below extracts from a letter written some time ago by Corporal Carey to his cousin, Miss Ethel Palmer of Starks Corners:

"Just a few lines in answer to your letters, which give a feeling of home—to hear how people are and a little of the goings on at home; for over here it is nothing but war and it almost gets on a fellow's nerves sometimes; yet still each day goes past with something new in it for a fellow to remember or think over and keep his mind busy.

"I stay in the trenches all the time, or, at least, we are on the job, as the saying goes, all the time. Some sport—man-hunting. When I used to be out game shooting and practising shooting little did I think that some day I would be picked as one of four out of over a thousand men; but anyhow it has come in handy, and now I do not think any more of taking aim at a German than I used to at a partridge in old Leslie. But I shall be glad when it is over, for although all is going fine, it is not a work for human beings to try from week end to week end to kill and wreck each other, and the power of destruction is so great with the modern implements of war, that it is no longer war but murder. If a man's luck is all right for a clear ticket, he is all right—war or no war; but it is only bad luck if a fellow is among those who pay the extreme price of war.

"This has been a very interesting afternoon. Our artillery has been very active and the enemy, of course, tried to reply; but they have not a look-in with our fellows. They seem to be very scarce of shells, while we have piles of them. They just pour them over now and then to keep the enemy worried. Our artillery is simply grand; they have it down to a science. It does one good to watch the shells explode, especially the ones we call 'coal-boxes.' They throw up a lot of earth and black smoke, and the crash of them is terrific. Lots of funny things show up and it is a very good test for a man when a bombardment is on in earnest. There are some holes here that I cannot see out of when standing in them; but the most are about four feet deep from large shells, and from small ones anything from the size of a pall up. In many places the ground is all heaps of earth and craters, as we call the holes. True, it makes a fellow duck when any of the shells explode very close, and it is only a short time till a fellow can tell by the sound of the shell coming what kind it is, and also if it is coming very close. The whole thing is like a dream, and still oftentimes a fellow is brought very wide awake. I have been very lucky so far and I hope it may continue so.

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.

My pal and I work very hard and long hours, but we are having good success and we feel it is our duty.

"You remember the silk handkerchief you gave me at the station? It is very useful to me now. I have carried it and taken care of it and now it is playing a very active part in the daily routine of myself and pal. I cannot say just how, for it would be stopped by the censor, but I think of the giver and appreciate it very much. And a little knife from Aunt Julia is one of the most useful parts of my equipment.

"I saw three Germans today and I got a good shot at one, but I will never try to keep count on what I do, for as soon the war is over, I want no more war nor anything connected with it. Our guns are as nearly perfect as they can make them; I just love mine for truly it is a person's best friend here. We are living only about five hundred yards from the front lines and it is very amusing to hear the enemy's bullets whistle, but we are a little out of the way or they would soon shift us with a few 'whiz-bangs.' But they cannot drop shells everywhere, and we do not take so many more risks here than anywhere else, for we are out all the day—light we have, anyway.

"I never felt better in my life and so have no complaints.

"With love and best wishes to all,
"W. J. CAREY."

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 Channel, Rocher Fondu 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 said 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.

FOR SALE

1 good Driving Horse
1 1/2 year-old colt, by Lundie
1 good Mare, weight 1400 lbs.
8 new Cutters, will be sold at cost
1 pair second-hand Sloops
1 pair new Sloops
1 set second-hand Driving Harness
Call at once and get a snap.
J. L. HODGINS,
McCormick Agent.

MODERN WIRE ROPE.

Mathematical Precision Rules Every Process in Its Making.

Although wire rope has been used as a mechanical appliance for almost 5,000 years, it is commonly regarded as a modern invention. During the many years which have elapsed since the first records of its use wire rope has passed from a crude to a highly developed product, and the purposes for which it is employed have increased a thousandfold. In no other branch of the American steel industry is there so great a demand for material of proved integrity, for it might be safely suggested that wire rope is born to be abused. It is subjected to tremendous tensile strains; it must withstand constant bendings, abrasion, corrosion and the peculiar internal stress produced by vibration.

Wire rope as it is made today is the product of the metallurgist and the mechanic. Every process, from the smelting of the ores, the cold drawing of the wire and the heat treatments it receives down to the stranding or laying up of the cable, is conducted with mathematical precision.

The chemist sees that only steel of the proper analysis is used; the electric pyrometer insures uniformity of heat; treatment in various testing machines clearly develops the worth of the product before it is allowed to leave the mill. Wire rope is used in the mine shafts more than a mile in depth, and may be found on aeroplanes which sail a mile or more above the ground.—Technical World.

The Norwegian Costume.

It is at church in Norway that the national costume is best seen. In the north the women wear short dark gowns, with fringed handkerchiefs tied becomingly over their curly fair hair, black ones for the matrons and white ones for maidens. In the south the old Norwegian dress is often worn. It consists of a short dark petticoat, with a stripe of bright colors, a full white blouse and a red bodice heavily embroidered, while on Sundays a quantity of silver pins and chains are added. The headdress varies according to the occasion and the wearer's social condition. The girls wear jaunty red caps, the married women a coil made of many folds of starched white linen, plaited over a wooden frame, and a bride wears a high metal crown curiously chased and set with jewels.

Cataclysmic Geology.

Cataclysmic geology no longer exists. It was once the accepted opinion that the great changes in the earth's surface had been mainly brought about by sudden and violent (cataclysmic) agencies, but Sir Charles Lyell, as far back as 1838, demolished the old theory of cataclysm at once and forever. Sir Charles proved by facts which were indisputable that the great geological changes have been produced slowly by gradual processes of subsidence and elevation and not by earthquakes, volcanic action, etc. Lyell may be said to be the father of scientific geology.

The Menu.

"Will you have some of the tomatoes and lettuce with French dressing?" chirped the young wife.
"No," returned the husband, musing on his bachelor dinners, now forever gone. "My salad days are over."
"Well," spoke up the wife sharply, "the next course is the roast."
And she served him a large portion, piping hot.

Working From a Model.

"The stage manager says that I must assume an expression of haughty scorn more eloquent than words," said the actor. "I wonder how I'm going to get that?"
"Come with me to dinner. We'll refuse to give the waiter a tip, and then we'll watch his face."

Horses Wanted!

Good sound Horses, suitable for war purposes, will be taken every Saturday at my stables in Shawville.

G. A. HOWARD.

TAILORING

Now is a good time to leave your order for a suit before goods advance any more in price. While our present stock lasts we will sell at usual prices.

Readymade Suits,
Overcoats, Caps,
Woollen Mitts.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

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.

Tommy Needs the Smokes

25 Cents

contributed to

Canada's
Tobacco
Fund

organized by the

OVER-SEAS CLUB

will send

50 Canadian manufactured
Cigarettes

1 lb. Canadian manufactured
Tobacco

A Box of Matches

A Post Card addressed to the giver, so that the Soldier who receives your gift may express his thanks.

Give 25 Cents Today!

It will send as much tobacco to the front as you can buy yourself and send for a Dollar!

Every Cent is Spent on Tobacco.

The Over-Sees Club pays ALL the organization expenses. To provide the Canadian Army at the front with tobacco requires 70,000 pkgs. weekly. Will you give 25c a week?

Send your contribution to THE EQUITY, the nearest Post Office, or your Banker. If you send to the Editor of THE EQUITY, we will acknowledge your gift, and pay it into the Bank for you.



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 3 cents for subsequent insertions.

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

Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.**DENTAL.****DR. A. H. BEERS**

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

LEGAL.**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 Wednesday 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 personal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, January 22nd at 3 p. m., for a cheesemaker for the Lily Cheese & Butter Co., season 1916.

Tenders to state price per cwt. and furnish all supplies; also state price per cwt. and have supplies furnished.

Tenders for a Sec.-Treasurer for 1916, to do the usual work of secretary.

Tenders for 40 cords of good sound wood—15 cords of hard maple, birch and beech; 15 cords soft green wood; 10 cords dry soft wood. (Basswood not wanted.) Wood to be piled on factory ground by March 1st.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. All tenders to be addressed to

JAS. WILSON,
President,
Shawville R. R. No. 2.

Pay.

SPECIAL SNAPS.**Some Specials left from our Sale Mackinaw Coats.**

1 only black Hudson Bay Mackinaw Coat. all wool, with belt. Size 38. \$5.00 for 3.75.

3 only colored Hudson Bay Mackinaw Coats, all wool, very dressy. 38, 40, 44. \$7.00 to clear at 5.00.

Gent's Fancy Vests.

1 only Gent's Fancy Knit Vest, color dark green. \$2.50 to clear at 1.00.

1 only Gent's Fancy Knit Vest, color dark red. \$3.50 to clear 1.50.

Men's Pants and Coat.

2 only pairs of Heavy all Wool Pants. 38, 40. \$3.50 to clear 2.25.

1 only Heavy Etoffe Coat with large collar. Will give strong, serviceable wear. Size 40. \$5.00 to clear at 3.50.

Boys' Overshoes.

4 only pairs Boys' Overshoes. Sizes 1, 4, 5. Formerly \$1.25 to clear at 95c.

Fresh Herrings, Fresh B. C. Salmon,
Fresh Haddock, Fresh Halibut, Fresh Pike,
Smoked Finan Haddies, Salt Herrings.

G. F. HODGINS CO.**NOTICE**

As my wife has left my bed and board without just cause, I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by her in my name.

JOHN FARRELL.
Otter Lake, Jan. 12, 1916.

How the Question Came Home

(Published by request.)

In the dusk of a summer evening
I rocked my child to rest;
Then sat and mused, with my darling
Still folded to my breast.

His ringlets swept my shoulder,
His breath was on my cheek,
And I kissed his dimpled fingers,
With a love I could not speak.

A form came through the gateway,
And up the garden walk—
And my neighbor sat down, as often,
To have an evening talk.

She saw me caress my baby
With almost reverent touch,
And she shook her gray head gravely:
"You love that boy too much!"

"That cannot be," I answered,
"While I love my Father more;
He smiles on a mother's rapture
O'er the baby that she bore."

For a while we both sat silent,
In the twilight's deeper gray;
Then she said, "I believe that baby
Grows lovelier every day."

"And I suppose that the reason
I feel so drawn to him,
Is because he reminds me strangely
Of my own little baby, Jim."

My heart stood still a moment
With a horror I dared not show,
While a trembling voice beside me
Went on, in accents low:

"Just the same high, white forehead,
And rings of shining hair,
And smile of artless mischief
I have seen my Jamie wear."

"And I've sometimes thought—well,
Mary,
The feeling perhaps you guess—
That my trouble would now be lighter
Had I loved my baby less."

My neighbor rose abruptly,
And left me in the gloom,
But the sob of a broken spirit
Was echoing in the room.

And when the lamp was lighted,
I knelt by my baby's bed;
And wept o'er the noble forehead
And the ringlet-crowned head;

For I thought of the bloated visage,
Whom all the village children
Knew only as "Drunken Jim."

And my heart cried out, "O Father,
Spare me that bitter cup!
And destroy the liquor-traffic
Before my boy grows up."

Remember the mothers and boys
When you stand beside the poll book.
Vote for prohibition in Pontiac.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS
How They Work

VICTORIA, B.C.

For several years I have been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble caused by uric acid and the pains caused by the intermittent stoppage of urine was very severe. For this I was taking something or other continually with but little or no relief. At last a friend handed me a sample package of your Gin Pills. The contents of this sample gave me relief that I had not experienced in a long time. Since then I have been taking Gin Pills occasionally and have had no return of my former trouble. (Name on request).

The above letter is from a popular and well-known commercial man in Victoria.

Gin Pills are 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Sample sent free if requested.

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

Only a Beginning.

"She can't be as progressive as you say if she's taken up embroidering handkerchiefs."

"Why not?"

"Because that very seldom gets beyond the initial stage."

AN ARAB LEGEND.

Story of the Covetous Man Who Went a Step Too Far.

The Arabs tell a story to show how a man's philosophy overshoots itself. Under the reign of the first caliph there was a merchant of Bagdad equally rich and avaricious.

One day he bargained with a porter to carry home for him a basket of porcelain vases for 10 paras. As they went along he said to the man: "My friend, you are young, and I am old. You can still earn plenty. Strike a para from your hire." "Willingly," replied the porter. This request was repeated again and again, until, when they reached the house, the porter had only a single para to receive.

As they went upstairs the merchant said, "If you will resign the last para I will give you three pieces of advice."

"Be it so," said the porter. "Well, then," said the merchant, "if any one tells you it is better to be fasting than feasting do not believe him. If any one tells you it is better to be poor than rich do not believe him. If any one tells you it is better to walk than ride in your carriage do not believe him."

"My dear sir," replied the astonished porter, "I knew these things before. But if you will listen to me I will give you such advice as you never heard before."

The merchant turned around, and the porter, throwing the basket down the staircase, said, "If any one tells you that one of your vases is broken do not believe him."

POSTOFFICE POINT.

There is No Mail Station Located on This Arctic Ice Pack.

Almost due north of Bering strait is a point in the solid north pack that always extends much further south than the pack at the eastward or at the westward. This point is naturally variable, according to the heat of the summer and the severity of the previous winter, but it does not move more than a few degrees. For fifty or seventy-five years this point of ice has been spoken of by the arctic whalers as "Postoffice point."

This does not mean that there is a postoffice there, but the significance of the name is because the whaling fleets usually are divided, some ships going considerably east of Postoffice point and others west of it. Ships that have been east of it cruise along the edge of the pack and very frequently meet ships that have been to the west of it, and the meeting point for some reason has always been in the neighborhood of Postoffice point. It was here therefore that the ships used to meet, after being separated for many weeks, and exchange news and gossip.

The solid north pack comes pretty close to Point Barrow and extends in an irregular line from Point Barrow to Postoffice point. Much of this ice "looks as though it has been there from the year 1," as one of the whaling captains has expressed it. Bearing in mind the fact that Postoffice point is always to be found in approximately the same latitude and longitude, it seems as though there must of necessity be land back of it, although of course there is a possibility that there may be a very solid pack of ice instead of land, held in place by comparatively shallow water.

BRIDGE NEARS FINISH

HUGE QUEBEC STRUCTURE WILL BE READY AT END OF 1916.

New Bridge Will Furnish the Missing Link Between the Eastern and Western Sections of the Transcontinental Railway—When Completed It Will Have Cost Between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000.

THE new Quebec bridge, as it is called, will furnish the missing link between the eastern and the western sections of the National Transcontinental Railway. Thus, with its connection with the Government Railways at Moncton, N.B., and the Grand Trunk Pacific, at Winnipeg, the great railroad will be one continuous iron way from Halifax to Prince Rupert. Only the New Quebec Bridge is lacking.

Some idea of the value of the bridge can be grasped by the cost of the material. The steel alone, for instance, will cost something like \$11,000,000. The bridge, when completed will cost \$13,000,000 or \$14,000,000.

One of the arms—or sides—of the bridge is constructed, and the second arm is rapidly nearing completion. There remains then the central span—the span which is to be the longest in the world, measuring 1,800 feet.

This main channel span is 100 feet longer than the span of the Fifth of North bridge in Scotland, hitherto the longest span in the world.

The St. Lawrence Bridge Company, of Montreal, are the contractors for the superstructure. The work is under the supervision of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Government.

C. N. Monsarrat is the chairman and chief engineer; associated with him are Ralph Modjeski and C. C. Schneider.

H. P. Borden, the assistant to the chief engineer, who has given several technical descriptions of the new bridge in scientific magazines and publications, gives us a more detailed description.

"The present bridge," he says, "is on the exact site of the old structure, but on account of the fact that the width between trusses was increased twenty-one feet and the weight of the steel in the superstructure materially augmented, new piers required to be constructed, the bridge being moved ahead from the north shore a sufficient distance to allow the new piers to be sunk just outside of the old ones."

"The two main piers contain approximately 60,000 cubic yards of masonry, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000."

"The north main pier was sunk sixty feet below the bed of the river to a compacted gravel and boulder formation, while the south main pier was sunk eighty feet below the bed of the river, to rock."

"The main posts over the main piers are 310 feet centre to centre, are ten feet square, and have a cross section of nearly 2,000 square inches. These four main posts, erected in place cost nearly \$1,000,000."

"The largest bottom chords of the bridge are approximately eighty-six feet, centre to centre of panels are about seven ft. high and ten ft. wide, with four webs latticed together. The weight of this section is about 400 tons, and on account of handling and shipping facilities required to be shipped in four pieces and connected together in the field."

"The longest tension member shipped in one piece is 137 feet centre to centre of connections."

"The total weight of the bridge is approximately 65,000 tons."

"On the anchor arms carbon steel

was used as a rule, but on the cantilever arms and suspended span the greater part of the members were nickel steel.

"In the erection of the bridge the anchor arms were erected on steel falsework between the main piers and the shore, the cantilever arms being erected by the cantilever system, and the centre span being erected on the shore and floated into position."

"Erection of the heavy members is performed by a very large and specially designed erection traveler, one of which is used on both sides of the river. These travelers weigh approximately 1,000 tons, costing in the neighborhood of \$175,000 each. The traveler runs on the bridge floor level between the trusses. The main tower is 200 feet above the floor, on the top of which are two cantilever trusses which carry two traveling cranes. Each of these cranes has two hoisting machines, each with a lifting capacity of 100 tons."

"In raising bridge members, similar members on both sides of the bridge are lifted and erected simultaneously, thus eliminating eccentric erection stresses from the traveler."

"All machinery on the traveler is electrically operated, the main hoisting machinery being controlled by an operator on the lower level."

"Last season the north anchor arm was practically entirely erected, and during the present season it is expected that the north cantilever arm and south anchor arm will be erected in place."

"Next year the south cantilever arm will be completed and the suspended span erected at a site about three miles below the bridge. When this span has been completed, pontoons will be floated under the supporting falsework at low tide, and at high tide floated off the piers and towed to position and connected up to the ends of the cantilever arms. By means of powerful 2,000-ton jacks this span will be lifted into place."

"If the program of the contractors is fulfilled, it should be possible for trains to cross this bridge at the end of 1916."

Dining Room Furniture.

All the furniture of the healthful dining room should be in a dull finish, and for the same reason dull enamel wood trims. A highly polished table top serves as a mirror to cast into the room a bewildering number of reflections that injure the eyes and irritate the nerves. For the same reason plate glass tops are unhygienic. — Good Health.

Undesirable Citizens.

Prairie dogs, jack rabbits, ground squirrels and crawfish are now grouped together under the head of "undesirable citizens" and extensive campaigns for their speedy extermination in many parts of the country have been conducted by the bureau of biological survey of the department of agriculture.

Planned, but Never Written. Among literary works planned, but never written, have been a "Life of Hazlitt," by Stevenson; "History of the Wars in Flanders," by Sir Richard Steele; "Life of Talleyrand," by Thackeray, and "A History of Our Vernacular Literature," by Isaac Disraeli.

Differentiation.

"Is your husband an optimist?" "Well," replied the tired looking woman, "he's an optimist in hoping for the best, but a good deal of a pessimist in working for it."

Long Sentence.

William E. Gladstone, when he was British premier, once made a speech at Birmingham, the opening sentence of which contained 176 words.

Noble blood is an accident of fortune. Noble actions characterize the great. — Goldoni

HUMAN CURIOSITY.

An Evil and a Bore at Times, but, on the Whole, a Grand Quality.

Humanity has never been able to satisfy itself as to whether curiosity be a virtue or a vice. When inconvenient it is labeled as a vice; when it leads to discovery or adds to knowledge it is applauded as a virtue of the highest order. Certainly it is an instinct deeply ingrained in human nature. On it the whole of the progressive steps of childhood's career are based. The first intelligent expression of the infant is wonder; this quickly develops into active curiosity, until life becomes an enthralling and breathless voyage of discovery. Its possession is the great distinction between youth and the puerile of age. Youth is passed when the sensation of boundless expectation and of curiosity that penetrates into all the corners of existence, a man is content to take things as they are, when eagerness gives way to complacency and questioning to the cynicism of experience.

Human curiosity may be stifled, but mercifully it never can be killed. In its best form it raises man above the level of the rest of creation; it becomes the desire to know, to penetrate to the root of things, to ascend to the stars and wrest from them their secrets, to solve the problems of the past, the present and the future. At its worst it may be low and vulgar, unworthy prying into matters which concern us not, the desire to apprehend evil as well as good, a curiosity that is morbid and unwholesome; but, taking it all in all, it is an excellent stimulant to progress. — London Academy.

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.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

Duties.—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

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

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

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

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And o'er Game during Close Season by reporting at once to the undersigned any violation of the Game Law you become aware of. Liberal compensation paid for convicting evidence. All correspondence strictly private and confidential.

N. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.
Byron, January, 1916.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 18th February, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route

ONSLOW CORNERS R. R. No. 1
Via Rutledge and Doherty P. O.'s, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Onslow Corners, Rutledge and Doherty, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Jan. 3rd, 1916.

FARM FOR SALE

A very desirable property, being Lot No. 13, in the 7th Range of the township of Clarendon, containing 100 acres, and the South Half of Lot No. 14, containing 70 acres, more or less—two miles from Shawville. Comfortable dwelling house, new frame barn (30x60) with cow-house in one end, and all other out-buildings necessary on a farm erected thereon. Two good wells, convenient to house and stock yard. Soil loam.

For further particulars apply to
E. C. HODGINS, or
L. E. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Orange Salad.—Peel large, juicy oranges and slice round. Half fill and line shallow bowl with lettuce and lay the orange in bowl. Mix well with French dressing.

Banana Trifle.—Put thin slices of bread and butter into a glass dish; then cut three or four bananas into round slices and place these on top of the bread and butter; make a pint of custard, and pour over. Beat half a pint of cream to a stiff froth and pour over the trifle when cold.

Cranberry Sherbet.—One quart fruit, one pint sugar, one and one-half pints water. Boil fruit in water until soft, strain, add the sugar and boil three or four minutes. Freeze fairly hard and remove dasher. Beat white of egg to stiff froth, add table-spoon powdered sugar and beat until it will stand alone. Stir this into the sherbet, beat well, cover and set away to ripen.

Scalloped Cabbage.—One small head cabbage, three cups bread crumbs, one tablespoon butter, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon cayenne, milk to cover. Put crumbs and shredded cabbage alternately in layers in buttered baking dish until dish is two-thirds full. Sprinkle top with crumbs, dot with milk. Bake in moderate oven until cabbage is tender.

Tapioea Cream Soup.—Soak one-third cup pearl tapioca in a little cold water. Add to it one quart white stock and simmer gently until tapioca becomes transparent. Cook together one pint water, one onion, two stalks celery, a little mace and seasoning. Strain, add to stock and just before sending to table add one cup cream and generous piece of butter.

Mutton Pot Roast.—Wipe, roll and skewer forequarter of mutton from which bones have been removed. Brown in small amount of fat in hot pan. Parboil four potatoes and drain. Put layer of potatoes in casserole or deep pudding dish, cover with layer of sliced onions, sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper. Lay meat on vegetables, add one cup water or stock, cover and cook in slow oven three hours. Add more liquid if necessary. If oven is right no more should be needed.

Apple Compote With Rice.—Two cups rice, six apples, four slices lemon, three and one-half cups sugar, two and one-half cups water. Cook sugar and water together ten minutes. Pare, core and cut apples in thick, round slices. Add lemon slices to syrup and cook apples, a few at a time. Arrange rice in bottom of serving dish. On top of rice arrange slices of apple, overlapping each other. Boil syrup until thick and pour over apples. Cool and serve. Pears, peaches or oranges do well with this dish.

Cheese Cake.—One cup sweet milk, one cup well-soured milk, one cup sugar, four egg yolks, one-fourth cup blanched almonds, juice and rind of one lemon, one-fourth teaspoon salt and pastry. Scald sweet and sour milk together and strain through cheesecloth. Keep one tablespoon almonds and put rest, together with other ingredients, into curd and pour into six patte pans lined with pastry. Sprinkle top with chopped almonds and bake in moderate oven until firm to touch about twenty-five minutes. Three tablespoons cottage cheese may be used instead of milk.

Peanut Soup.—One cup peanut butter, one cup chopped celery, three cups rich milk, one tablespoon choppen onion, one tablespoon each of butter and flour, three tablespoons chopped red or green sweet peppers, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one and one-half cups boiling water. Cook celery and onion in water until tender, adding water to keep amount one and one-half cups. Add one cup milk to peanut butter and blend. Heat remainder of milk in double boiler, thicken with flour and butter creamed together, add celery stock and peanut butter mixture; season and serve garnished with pepper.

Cakes That Keep.

There is always demand for cakes that keep—that can be kept in the cake box for a week or two, ready to furnish savory slices for afternoon tea or the glass of lemonade offered to a guest on a warm day or to add to the luncheon dessert if need be. Here are the recipes for some very good cakes that can be relied on for freshness for a good many days.

Pork Cake.—This is an old recipe for a very good cake and it is rather odd that it is not made often nowadays, for it is not very difficult to prepare. It will keep for a year, and there are stories of old-time housekeepers who used to make next year's pork cakes on the day when they began to eat those made last year. The recipe for this cake calls for a pound of salt pork chopped fine. Pour a pint of boiling water over this and add two cups of molasses and two of sugar, sifted with a teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg. Then add eight cups of pastry flour and a pound of seeded raisins, three-quarters of a pound of currants and a quarter of a pound of citron, shredded, all the fruit dredged with some of the flour. At the last add a heaping teaspoonful soda dissolved in boiling water.

Bake for about two hours in a moderate oven.

Nut Spice Loaf.—Cream half a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar, add the yolks of four eggs well beaten and half a cupful of molasses. Sift two and a half cupfuls of flour (sifted once before measuring) with a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Dredge a cupful of raisins chopped, half a cupful of cleaned currants and half a cupful of English walnut meats in the flour and add to the liquid ingredients. Then add a teaspoonful of soda and a half of baking powder and bake. These ingredients make two loaves, but half the amount can be made satisfactorily.

Coffee Cake.—Cream a cupful of butter with two of sugar and add four beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and a cupful of cold boiled coffee and three and three-quarters cupfuls of flour sifted with five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves, half a teaspoon of mace, half a teaspoonful of allspice. Dredge three-fourths of a cupful of seeded raisins, a quarter of a cupful of shredded citron and three-fourths of a cupful of dried currants in some of the flour before mixing with the spices and add the fruit last with two tablespoonfuls of brandy, which may be omitted without injury to the cake. Bake slowly and carefully in one or two loaves. The recipe may be divided for a smaller amount.

Molasses Pound Cake.—Cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter with three-quarters of a cupful of sugar. Add two eggs, two-thirds of a cupful each of molasses and milk and two and one-half cupfuls of flour, sifted with a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and cloves and half a teaspoonful of allspice. Mix a third of a cupful of citron, cut in thin shreds, and half a cupful of raisins which have been put through the coarse part of the meat chopper with some of the flour, and add with three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda.

The Fashions

Forecasts for Spring.

Comfort and convenience—these are the two qualifications attributed to sport clothes since the first woman dared don a skirt short enough to uncover the tip on her boot. Would these same sport clothes be quite so generally favored, think you, if these were the only words with which to commend them? If there were not something particularly youthful and becoming in the chic severity of these same sport togs, their sale would be quite limited I am sure.

Wool Jerseys for Suits and Frocks. One of the most attractive of the new materials for suits and dresses is the latest phase of Jersey cloth. It is being used for the dressier frocks and the semi-taillores, for afternoon wear, indoor skating, tea, dancing, calling and like purposes, as well as for the regulation sport suit. It comes in all the new shades, blue, green, brown,



The Cape Dress.

and the various other tones now modish. Often on the more trimmed of these Jersey costumes there is a touch of taffeta or a bit of braid. These suits are fashioned after the belted

Russian models, the smart flared coats and skirt, and for the strictly correct sport suit along the Norfolk lines combined with an equally severe skirt.

The New Cape Appears.

Among the new features which, of course, are but a revival of the old, is the cape. This appears upon all types of frocks and suits in the form of the shoulder cape, sleeve cape, and cape collar. The full-skirted, simple-bodied frock of taffeta, worn at an afternoon tea, the skating rink, or the concert, displays its cape, collar, or series of collars, when it is not featuring a Puritan-like shoulder drapery, crossing surplice-fashion in front, and held in place in back by a girdle, from below which tiny coat tails or tabs appear. There is some indication too, of the cape returning as a separate wrap; in fact pelerines of quaintly quilted taffeta, are being shown to wear over light summer frocks and are now being worn in the south. Many of these display the unfitted, rather bunchy-looking collar which accentuates the slope of the shoulders thereby living up to one of the chief requirements of the present modes. Many circular and Directoire capes matching the hat are among the season's attractive fancies.

Alarming Width of Skirts.

Paris is reported as practically losing her head over the width of the skirt. She gave out the pleasing dictum of—"a trifle more length," just a while ago, and proceeded straightway to offset it by adding to their breadth. Many of the new skirts on Paris models, it is said, are gathering material in about the waist with no regard whatever to the figure beneath, in fact a woman wearing such a skirt or frock has much the appearance of an animated barrel or something equally ungraceful. The medium skirts with just a bit of fullness about the waist, combined with the simple quaint bodies now smart, are dainty and becoming, suggestive of the grace of the figure beneath, as they are. The new models so reminiscent of the



Zouave Fillee Suit.

days of 1830 and 1850, are full of charm if extremes are not indulged in.

Batiste Collars on Tailored Suits.

Collar and cuff sets of organdy, batiste, linen, and other like fabrics, are to be worn for spring with dark tailored suits and dresses. They serve to brighten the costume and add a fresh touch which is dainty and grateful to the wearer. Colored sets, in Russian embroidery, are particularly pretty. Neckwear in general is simple and plain.

Combination of Sheer and Heavy Fabrics.

The popularity of using a sheer fabric and one somewhat heavier in the same frock or blouse, is a notion that is attractive and economical. Crepe Georgette combines well with crepe de Chine, taffeta, or faille in blouse and frock. Serge and satin or taffeta, broadcloth and satin or taffeta, are favored combinations for the street dress, the touch of silk or satin in the same, or a contrasting shade, adding much to the beauty and the becomingness of the model. A simple serge frock gains much by the addition of a tiny turnover cuff, or a small collar of satin. Often the entire upper section of the skirt or bodice in the more dressy gown is entirely of taffeta or satin, while the lower section is of serge, broadcloth, or gabardine. Among the new materials for these simple dresses and suits, even for the more dressy models, one sees wool poplin and similar lightweight weaves.

Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Co., Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Whalebone is often used in Greenland for making boats and sledges.

Frogs have the power of changing their color very much as chameleons do.



CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS IN FRANCE.

This happy looking outfit is a detachment of Canadian Scottish on the way from the base in France to the trenches.

SEERS SEE VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES

Duration of War Is Subject of Disagreement, But Majority Predict the End Will Come on May 22.

The war will end on or before the 22nd of May, 1916.

In their forecast of what will happen during 1916 the seers, prophets and astrologers differ widely over the duration of the world war, although the majority profess to see an early ending with the allies victorious. Dethronement of the Kaiser is also predicted.

Among the almanacs compiled by leading prophets and astrologers are those of Prof. Zadkiel, Prof. Raphael and "Old Moore" of London. The usual annual published by Madame de Thebes of Paris is delayed. Mme. de Thebes, however, is uttering prophecies concerning the future in her usual picturesque and impressive manner.

Remarkable Prediction.

Perhaps the most remarkable and definite prediction regarding the war is that it will come to an end on May 22. Prof. Raphael says that "the passage of Jupiter to Aries and his trine aspect to the planet Mars is a strong indication of success to the arms of the allies in April."

One prophet finds that the heavens foreshadow either ill-health, accident or trouble for General Joffre, from May to July. This is apparently the astrologer's way of predicting that the victorious general will pass away not later than July.

Sue for Peace.

Venus and Jupiter enter Aries, England's ruling sign, on February 13, and Jupiter remains in this sign until the middle of the year. A notable confirmation of the indications of peace is found by studying this diagram of the winter solstice at Berlin, which rules the first three months of 1916. Prof. Zadkiel divines from this that:

"The last decanate of Virgo ascends and the moon and Saturn are in the tenth mansion and Jupiter is setting. This seems to presignify that the terrible losses of the German and Austrian armies and the sufferings of the civilians will compel their rulers to sue for peace."

A further augury for an early peace is to be found in the horoscope of the King of Belgium, whose forty-first solar revolution (birthday) on April 8, 1916, shows Venus, the planet of peace, close to the upper meridian, and the sun nearly in conjunction with Jupiter and in trine with Mars. A good direction of the ascendant to the major benefic is due very shortly after. The Czar also has an especially favorable aspect for peace (sun in conjunction with Venus), coming up with the summer months.

Germany Doomed.

It is going to be a very bad year for Germany, according to nearly all the astrologers, and the climax will come in September, a disaster even more serious than defeat in war.

"On the 18th of September," says one noted astrologer, "Saturn reaches the opposition of the place of the sun at the foundation of the German empire in 1870, and this transit will complete the disruption of the empire."

Kaiser to Lose Throne.

The heavens in January are particularly ominous for the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The dethronement of the Kaiser is scheduled by one prophet for the beginning of February. Prof. Zadkiel says the Kaiser's career will be ended in July.

Earthquakes are promised for Mexico, Constantinople and China in March. In July Italy is to have an earthquake lasting five days.

"Old Moore" predicts a terrible epidemic of plague in France, brought about by the war. This will continue in various countries, including Germany, even after the war. Holland will suffer from floods in May.

Zadkiel says Ireland will get home rule in August, and that Poland and Persia will realize their national aspirations about the same time.

Seer's Gloomy View.

In January, we are told, there will be a great disaster to English shipping. A great strike will nearly cripple England. We may expect serious reverses and a terrible blow.

An attempt on the life of the King of England is foretold. To make up for the misfortunes of England, the French army will win a great victory.

Upset for British Government.

Other predictions of the astrologers are:

Sensational divorce case in British aristocracy.
Serious financial panic in New York, London and other financial centres.

British Government to be upset in October.

Revolutions in Spain and Hungary in November. Hungary to gain independence.

Austrian empire will be completely wrecked.

Attempt will be made to assassinate Alfonso of Spain.

Pirates to commit many outrages on coast of China.

Serious rioting in Rome during the winter.

Widespread epidemic of disease in Prussia.

Famine in Two Lands.

Famines in Holland and Switzerland.

Serious dispute between Britain and United States.

Plague of locusts in India.

United States will go to war with Japan or some other country during the summer.

Failure of wheat crop and famine in Australia in July.

Trouble for U. S.

Trouble between the United States and Canada leading to the verge of war.

New race to be discovered in the unexplored part of the Arctic regions.

Woman leader will appear in Mexico.

Earthquake in Southern United States.

New York sky scraper to collapse. British battleship to be blown up off the southern coast.

Gold strike in Montana.

Montreal's Portion.

Meteor to fall in Montreal and do great damage.

Grand Opera prima donna to be murdered in Chicago.

Volcanic eruption in Canada.

Sea serpent to appear in the Pacific.

Forest fires in Canada.

Island to appear in the Arctic Sea.

Flight Across Pacific.

Aeroplane will make flights across the Pacific ocean.

Chinese scientist is to get message from Mars.

Dreadful plague to break out in Germany.

Japan to have women suffrage.

Rich American woman to marry Afghan.

Great steamship to be sunk.

Great Naval Victory.

England to win great naval and air victory.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to die.

King of Sweden divorces the Queen.

Convicts to revolt in Siberia.

Shah of Persia to be driven from his throne.

Old Arabian Kingdom restored.

King of Siam will dismiss his harem.

Human sacrifice in China and devil worship in India.

Kaiser May Die.

The chief points of Gabriel Neith's forecast are as follows:—

War probably will continue until 1918, although March, 1916, may bring strong hopes of peace.

As the sub-cycle of Mars continues until 1944, this will not be the last conflict of the nations of the world.

March and June will be memorable months in the United States because of internal troubles as well as external dangers.

Germany may suffer adverse conditions in January and March. Death of a person of rank, possibly a member of the royal family, is indicated.

Air Raids on England.

England should expect peril from air raids from February 3 to February 7. Personal danger for the King or one of his sons in March.

Italy has a forecast of alternate victories and reverses. Trouble for a member of the cabinet in May.

Belgium has little hope of escaping from its overshadowing cloud of calamities until 1918 or 1919.

France may suffer reverses in March and April, followed by heavy losses in July and August. President Poincare should safeguard his life.

Russia will uncover a long train of treachery. Personal injury to the Czar is probable. April will be unlucky, with adverse direction until August.

Invasion of Holland.

Holland has the forecast of much trouble and possible invasion.

The United States may expect many surprising events that will affect both business and political conditions.

Strikes and riots, with great loss of property, are prognosticated.

There will be sharp rises and declines in the money market.

Death will remove two financiers at times of critical crises, one in January and one in July.

Great naval activity is predicted for the autumn.

A stormy national election in the U.S. is prophesied. Bitter personalities, unexpected political complications, and a party split of far-reaching effect are foretold.

President Wilson has the augury that 1916 will be the most active year of his life. New international problems will multiply, political treachery may be revealed.

Halley's Comet Blamed.

The astrologers point out that ever since the return of Halley's Comet in 1910 wars and disasters have fallen upon Europe. This is what their "science" would lead us to expect, as the appearance of the great comet in Aries was said by ancient astrologers to presignify "evil and detriment to the Eastern part; sorrows to the peoples under Aries; the clash of arms and bloodshed; death or dethronement of some king." Since the comet appeared two local wars have occurred in the Balkans, Italy has been at war with Turkey, King Edward VII., the leading monarch of Europe, has died, and now the greatest war of all time is raging.

The astrologers assert that they gain their foreknowledge of coming events by studying the heavens from many different points of view. The position of the sun with regard to the planets and stars is the most important heavenly influence on human actions and earthly occurrences. The position of the moon, owing to its nearness to us, and the important gravitational influence it exerts upon our minds and bodies, is next in importance.

Household Hints.

An empty baking powder can makes an excellent nut chopper.

Medicine stains can be removed from linen with strong ammonia.

Ginger cookies are improved if mixed with coffee instead of water.

A piece of cheese grated over a simple salad is a great improvement.

Red currants added to the raspberries give raspberry jam a delicious flavor.

Flour the cake pan after you have greased it, to keep the cake from sticking.

Tooth brushes should be dried in the open air and the sun should shine on them.

Nutmegs will grate more satisfactorily if started from the bottom end.

Vinegar and honey mixed in equal parts is a great relief for a cough.

To make perfect tea, remember—good tea, boiling water and a hot teapot.

Carbolic acid is a good disinfectant, but useless unless diluted with at least 20 times its bulk in cold water.

A bit of vaseline will remove mildew or stains from any kind of leather.

Always start the rice pudding on top of the stove, allow it to boil, stirring it frequently, until the rice is done; then set it in the oven to brown.

When fish comes into the house a few hours before it is cooked, it should be cleaned, wiped dry and put into a closely covered vessel, not tin, and put as near the ice as possible.

His One Triumph.

Trouble never catches the chronic grouch off his guard. He was expecting it.

Quite Evident.

Old Lady Customer—

antee these nightgowns

Sly Young C

worn out, m

Elder

doctors cover

HOW AND WHY THE PUMP WORKS

The Difference Between the Lift Pump and the Force Pump—
Interesting and Instructive Facts By An Expert.

Every farmer has become acquainted with a pump handle from long and personal contact, and he has gained by experience—sometimes painful—a practical knowledge of how a pump works. Fewer, however, understand the theory of the pump's action. This latter is both interesting and instructive. Every man who wishes to install a new pump or to repair an old one should study it.

Dr. C. J. Lynde of Macdonald College, in his excellent Text book, Home Waterworks, explains very clearly and simply the principles involved in pumping water. From this source much of the following, which appeared in a recent issue of the Canadian Countryman, has been secured.

Contrary to general belief a pump does not draw water nor raise it by exerting a pull. What causes the water to rise is really atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water after the plunger has decreased the air pressure inside the pump. That is the first point that requires explanation.

By experiment it has been proven:

room and expands to fill it; this decreases the air pressure on valve C; the air in the pipe P, being thus at a greater pressure than that in the barrel, lifts the valve C and expands into the barrel. This decreases the pressure on the water in the pipe P, and the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water in the well forces some water into the pipe. In (3) the plunger is moving down and some of the air in the barrel escapes through the valve A; the air in the pipe remains the same, since valve C is closed. In the next one or two strokes the operation illustrated in (2) is repeated, until the air in the pipe and barrel is removed, and until the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well has forced water into the barrel. After this the water above the plunger is lifted against the atmospheric pressure by the up-strokes of the plunger and the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well forces water into the barrel.

Compressed Air Aids in Pumping.
There are several styles of force

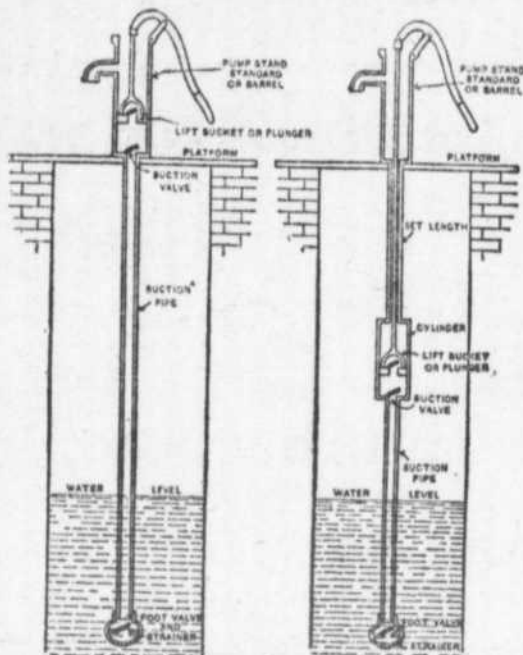


Fig. 1. Different types of lift pumps. These are used when it is desired to lift the water only as high as the pump spout.

that a cubic foot of air at 32 deg. F. weighs 1 1/4 ounces, while the great sea of air above us, called the atmosphere, exerts a pressure upon every square inch of the earth's surface equivalent to nearly 15 pounds. Thus the air acts, in this way, just the same as would any other substance of immense volume and great weight resting upon the earth.

This atmospheric pressure is made use of by two distinct classes of pumps, viz., the lift pump and the force pump. The former is used for lifting water to the level of the pump and the latter for forcing it higher.

In Fig. 1 the parts of the lift pump are shown. To the left is illustrated one type in which the lift-bucket or plunger works in the pump barrel. One valve is in the plunger, and the other, the suction valve, is at the bottom of the barrel. Below the suction valve is the suction pipe, and at the lower end of the pipe is the foot valve and strainer. The foot valve is not essential, but is generally used on long pipes.

To the right another type of lift pump often used is shown. The principle involved is identical to that in the foregoing case. The cylinder is below the barrel. This arrangement is made sometimes to decrease the suction distance by bringing the cylinder nearer to the water in the well. It also helps to make the pump frost proof. For the latter purpose a small hole is tapped in the pipe just above the cylinder.

A study of Fig. 2 will show just how and why the lift pumps work. The first two or three strokes of the plunger pump the air out of the barrel and pipe of the pump, and thus decrease the atmospheric pressure on the water in the pipe and the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well forces the water up the pipe and into the barrel. After this the plunger lifts water against the pressure of the atmosphere, and the atmospheric pressure on the water in the well forces more water up the pipe into the barrel.

Let us follow this operation step by step.

In (1) the pump is full of air at atmospheric pressure. In (2) the plunger is being raised, the air in the barrel of the pump is thus given more

pumps, the one in most general use being explained herein in detail. Of course all the others have the same principle involved. It will be noted in Fig. 3, that this style has a valve in the plunger and one in the bottom of the cylinder similar to those in the lift pump. It differs from the lift pump, however, in that the top of the pump is closed and there is an air chamber on the discharge pipe. There are many modifications of these parts.

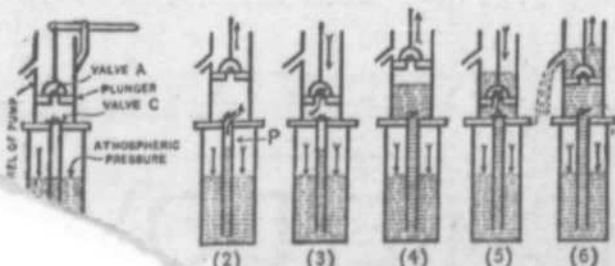
The air chamber makes the stream continuous and it prevents strains. It does both through air pressure according to the well known law that as the pressure upon air increases the volume decreases in exact proportion and that the compressed air exerts a back pressure.

Thus when the water is forced into the pump barrel and discharge pipe as in the case of the lift pump, the air in the air chamber is compressed. If the air chamber is full of air at atmospheric pressure, 15 lbs. per square inch, then when it has been compressed to one-half its volume, the pressure will be 30 lbs. per square inch, since as the volume decreases the pressure increases in inverse ratio.

On the up-stroke of the plunger in Fig. 3 water is driven partly into the discharge pipe and partly into the air chamber. The air in the chamber is compressed and, during the down-stroke of the plunger, it expands and forces water into the discharge pipe and thus keeps up a continuous stream.

The air chamber prevents strains because of the following facts: Water is practically incompressible and it can escape from the discharge pipe at only a limited rate. If there is no air chamber and the pump and discharge pipe are full of water, any extra force exerted by the engine must be taken up in some way. The water cannot do this, therefore, it is taken up by the pump or engine, that is the pump or engine gives at some point and is strained. If, however, there is an air chamber, any extra force is taken in compressing the air and all straining is prevented.

With these points in mind every farmer who is planning to buy a pump should be able to decide just which type will best serve his purpose.



in action, illustrating the action of the pressure in the well.

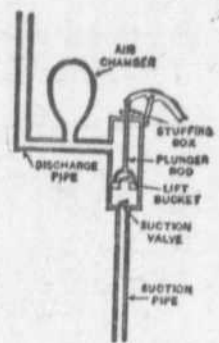


Fig. 3. Construction of the Force Pump.

pose. And if the pump already in use is not working satisfactorily he will know just what to examine in putting it in order. Faulty valves or a defective air chamber are often at the bottom of the trouble.

THE SICK SULTAN.

Death of Mahomed V. Would Make Difference in Turkey.

The Sultan of Turkey, Mahomed V., the head of Islam and the 36th ruler of the house of Osman, is sick. Once such a report would bring up visions of royal relatives mysteriously poisoned, bowstrung or dropped, bound and sacked, into the dark waters of the Bosphorus, and of fortune tellers, wizards and exorcisers crowding around the ailing sovereign's bedside. Now the people talk of prospective heirs and of regents, while the Sultan's Christian ally commends him to Allah and sends his ablest physician.

When the Young Turks lifted Raschid Effendi upon the throne from which they had shoved his brother, Abdul Hamid, they dragged a man of 65 from a palace where he had been all his life scarcely more than a prisoner. In years of inactivity his body had grown big, big with width, breadth and length, a burden for his short legs. He was a sick man then. On the semli Fridays the chalky paleness of his heavy face and the dullness of his eyes were accentuated by the troops of young guardsmen in brilliant uniforms and the officers in glittering gold braid who surrounded him. The picture had in it more of pathos than imperialism.

When he went to appeal to the loyalty of the Albanians on the field of Kasso, Macedonia, he was the first Ottoman sovereign to visit his provinces on a mission of peace. But the Albanians, who had imagined the Sultan had wings and few of humanity's frailties, were disappointed at the sight of the heavy feeble man in a black frock coat, and the mission failed. He seemed to lack either the knowledge or the physical force to combat the shrewd politicians around him and he became merely a figurehead for the dominant party of the Committee of Union and Progress.

Many things may happen with the passing of this sick man. He may be the last of the Osmanli to rule in Europe; he may be the last to wear the honors and title of the Caliphate. But he has been a part of the almost forgotten hope to restore the glories of the empire, and has lived to see a Turkish army with munitions of war and supplies making a desperate and so far successful attempt to hold the almost sacred Dardanelles against a great enemy.

A COSMOPOLITAN VOLUME.

The New Testament Is Translated Into Many Languages.

On the continent of Africa alone the New Testament, or parts of it, have been translated into 143 languages and dialects. The two latest additions are Dabida—a language of British East Africa—and Limba—the language of a tribe in the hinterland of Sierra Leone.

Parts of the New Testament have actually been translated into pidgin English, that strange lingo, half baby-talk and half slang, which is the chief means of communication through all the East.

The difficulties presented in translating the New Testament into this barbarous hotch-potch must have been tremendous, but they have been surmounted.

Another language of the same sort is Chinook. This consists of about two-fifths Chinook, two-fifths Red Indian tongues, and the rest English and Canadian-French. It is the tongue of barter on the Pacific Coast of Alaska and the Dominion. At least 50,000 Indians speak it, and lately St. John's Gospel has been issued in this jargon for their special benefit.

There is also a version of the Scriptures translated into the primitive language of the head-hunters of Borneo.

It was made by German missionaries, printed in South Africa, paid for with British money, and circulated in Papua.

German Dividends Drop.

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a series of tables showing the dividend reductions of big German firms since the war. Among those who suffered most were the potash manufacturers, because of the complete cutting off of their export markets; the cement manufacturers, because of the collapse of the building trade, and in general, all firms manufacturing luxuries for which there is no longer any demand.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY AT PLAY



CZAREVITCH AND COUSIN. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.
This picture shows how the heir to the throne of "All the Russias," enjoys himself in the winter. The Czar is shown standing on his sled, while his cousin, Prince Rostolov, Alexandrovich sits at the back.

MUSHROOM GROWING.

Some Valuable Advice in Regard to the Industry.

Professor O. M. Morris, horticulturist of the Experiment Station at Pullman, Ill., gives the following advice with reference to mushroom growing:

The species commonly known as "Agaricus campestris" is one of the most commonly grown in the beds for table use. The mushroom grows best in moist, rotting vegetation and soil in a moderately low even temperature. This can be provided in cellar, cave or under the benches in a green house. A temperature between 53 and 58 degrees Fahrenheit will give best results. The mushrooms will grow in higher temperatures but more pests and other troubles are encountered under such conditions.

The surface of the mushroom bed must be kept moist to prevent a crust forming. The house must be kept well ventilated, but free from drafts or strong light. Excessive moisture in the bed or air is injurious and liable to destroy the entire life of the bed. The same degree of moisture in the bed should be maintained throughout the entire life of the bed. The surface should be sprinkled frequently, but not enough to wet the bed more than an inch or two from the surface. The temperature of the bed and air should be as nearly as possible the same. It is often advisable to sprinkle the walls and floor as well as the bed.

The bed is best prepared by using manure from the horse stables in which is a good proportion of straw. Wheat, oat, and rye straw is the best material to use for bedding for mushroom growth. If the material is fresh, it is much better than if having gone through the partial process of decay, although if it has been tramped and pounded into fine particles, it will still produce satisfactory results. The manure is piled into large piles and moistened, but not given all the water that it will hold. It is allowed to stand in this condition for three or four days and then packed firmly into the beds. The best plan is to make the beds in a level floor and pack the manure about one foot deep. If the manure is nearly half straw it will be better for the bed. Letting the manure heat until the straw changes from its bright golden color to that of a dull brown will be of advantage to the bed; it can then be firmed, tramped, or packed in the bed and left there until the temperature of the bed has run down to 60 degrees or below. If many small mushrooms with a slender stem and dark cap appear, it is a good indication that the bed is well prepared and that the manure is well suited to the purpose. However, good success will often be obtained without this evidence. If there is not a good proportion of straw mixed in the manure it will frequently be found advantageous to mix in a portion of good garden loam so that it will pack well. Let this stand for two or three days after packing until it assumes the temperature desired, then the mushroom spawn should be placed in the bed. This is usually done by cutting

the bricks of spawn into pieces about one and a half inches square. Place these in the bed about twelve inches apart in each direction. If you know your spawn is good, it can be placed from twelve to eighteen inches with good results. These bits of brick are buried about two inches deep in the manure. The manure is then drawn over them and packed again to a level surface. The beds can then be finished and left for the final growth of the crop.

The finishing or facing process consists of covering the bed with about one and a half inches of fine garden loam. If it is a little sandy in character it is that much the better as this character of soil will not bake or crust badly on the surface. This soil should be packed firmly and smoothed down as nearly perfect as possible. Moisture the surface occasionally by sprinkling with water, and see that the temperature of the room is properly maintained, that a reasonable amount of ventilation is given and that drafts do not enter the room and dry off spots of the bed. The length of time required for the development of the crop after the placing of the spawn will ordinarily vary from 40 to 60 days, sometimes reaching nearly 70 days before a good cutting can be obtained.

Mushroom spawn can be obtained from almost any of the large seed houses.

SHORTAGE OF MEN.

British Women Workers Increasingly in Demand.

Owing to active recruiting, the shortage of men in the British labor market has become more acute and has greatly increased the demand for women and young girls as substitutes. Virtually every one capable of working, says the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, has an opportunity of being employed, and it is evident that still larger numbers of women and girls not previously employed in trade and industry are required in many occupations.

Compared with October, 1914, there was a general improvement, especially marked in industries engaged in supplying the requirements of the forces. War bonuses and increases in wages, taking effect in October and affecting 180,000 work people, amounted to about \$115,000 a week.

There is a general scarcity of colliery workers, farm hands and navvies, and the demand for work people is still greatly in excess of the supply in engineering and shipbuilding trades. Shortages are reported in the glass, chemical, building and metal trades, and with regard to women, the demand for textile workers is still unsatisfied.

Canary Export Trade Ruined.

The business of the canary breeders of the Harz, (Germany) Mountains has been almost utterly destroyed by the war. Tens of thousands of canaries were exported yearly to America, France, England and Russia. The war has stopped this, and the domestic trade is almost completely at a standstill. Virtually all the breeders have already abandoned the business.

ENGINEER SAVED THE SHIP.

Repairing a Warship's Boiler During a Battle.

During the war in the Sudan in 1884-5, Lord Charles Beresford took the steamer Safieh up the Nile to the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party, which was isolated in a hostile country between the strong force at Wadi Habeshi and the Mahdi's host marching down from Khartum. The expedition was once in great peril through an accident to the ship's boiler. The skill and courage of its engineer officers saved the ship, however, as Lord Charles tells in his interesting "Memoirs":

The Safieh had passed the fort at Wadi Habeshi, when a great cloud of steam or smoke rose from the after hatchway. Instantly the rifle fire of the enemy increased. Chief engineer Benbow ran to the engine room. A Maltese carpenter ran up to me, crying, "All is lost, sare, the ship and my brother, sare! The ship he sink, sare!" I promptly kicked him out of the way.

The black stokers came rushing up from the stokehold hatchway. I did not know whether the ship was on fire or the boiler injured; but as the ship still had way upon her, I ordered her to be headed toward the bank.

Mr. Benbow soon reported that the boiler was pierced by a shot, that the shot had entered above the water line, and that the vessel was safe.

In the meantime the two engine-room artificers had been carried up from the engine room so terribly scalded that the flesh of their hands, fore-arms and faces was hanging in strips. They had been stationed by Mr. Benbow between the boiler and the ship's side, with orders to insert shot plugs if the sides were pierced. In that position they were further from the exit than the Sudanese stokers, and therefore were more severely injured.

I asked Mr. Benbow if he could repair the boiler, and he replied, "I think I can do it."

Mr. Benbow, assisted by the leading stoker, drew the fires and pumped out the boiler. He found a hole some three inches in diameter, round which the plate had bulged inward. Mr. Benbow then set to work to make a new plate with his own hands. With no other assistance than that of the leading stoker, he cut a plate sixteen inches by fourteen, drilled the bolt holes in it, drilled holes in the injured boiler plate corresponding to the first, and cut the threads of the screws on bolts and nuts. Since the new plate was too thin to take the boiler pressure, he had also to bolt a new iron bar across it, drilling the holes through the injured boiler plate. During the whole time he was below in the stifling-hot engine room at work upon a task demanding at once great exertion and the utmost nicety, the fire from the fort never ceased. Bullets pattered continually on the hull; some of them pierced it and struck the wounded men who lay below. At any moment another shell might burst into the engine room; but Mr. Benbow went on with his work.

About two o'clock, Sir Charles Wilson's wounded, and some guns, ammunition and stores, and a small guard of the Royal Sussex, came downstream in a nuggar, under the command of Captain Gascoigne. With them were two engine-room artificers of the naval brigade.

When the artificers joined Mr. Benbow, he had been toiling single-handed, except for the leading stoker for three hours. At five o'clock, after another three hours' work, the plate and bar were made, the holes drilled in them and in the boiler, and the threads cut upon the bolts and nuts; but the boiler was still so hot that it was impossible for any man to go into it, and the plate could not be fixed because it was necessary to pass the bolts through the plate from the inside of the boiler. Mr. Benbow pumped cold water into the boiler and out again once or twice, but it was still too hot for a white man to endure. We smeared a negro boy with tallow, and I promised him a reward if he would go into the boiler. He was only too glad to go. He was lowered down, but he climbed out again faster than he went in. After a short pause he made another try. That time, in a frying heat that only a black skin could bear, he stayed inside and passed the bolts through, while Mr. Benbow calked both plates and bolts and screwed the bolts home. The boy was none the worse in body and richer in possessions than ever in his life. By seven o'clock the job was done.

You can see what it was for yourself, for the plate is now in the museum of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

CHEMICALS COSTLY.

English Chemists Are Making Up for Lack of Supply.

Among the consequences of the war is the cutting off of supplies of synthetic chemicals from Germany. This resulted in a scarcity of certain drugs and in a considerable increase in the prices.

Such preparations as antipyrin, aspirin and phenacetin, too, have been subjected to extensive government demands. The British, Russian and Italian Governments require them in considerable quantities.

Carbolic acid, from which salicylic acid and its variants are produced, has advanced by more than 600 per cent.

English chemists are making up for the lack of German supplies, however.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Great Sweeping Sale
Of Winter Goods

2 DAYS ONLY

Monday and Tuesday
January 31st and February 1st.

Great Reductions in

Felt Goods and Overshoes.

Note this List for Bargains :

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Men's Plain Rubbers | 69c. |
| Women's Plain Rubbers | 49 |
| Men's Overshoes | 1.00 |
| " " Better Quality | 1.35 |
| Women's Felt Boots, Leather Sole | 80 |
| " " " Leather Foxing | 1.20 |

Great Reduction in Trunks and Grips.

Remember the dates, Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st.

Two Days Only.

P. E. SMILEY.

LOCAL NEWS.

HOCKEY

The third match of the County league schedule—Campbells Bay at Coulonge—came off on Wednesday night last, and resulted in victory for the visitors, by a score of 6-4. The Coulonge team would not stand for Billy Smith to handle the game, and Ashfield, of Ottawa, was called in to perform that service.

The first scheduled event at the Shawville rink this season was featured on Friday evening. Quyon team being the visitors. A heavy sheet of ice, resulting from a thaw made playing strenuous, and when the hour's play expired, both teams were pretty well tuckered out. Although the shield-holders managed to double the score on their opponents—4 to 2—and notched a fifth goal, just as the final gong rang, play was very even throughout, and there were times during the final stage, when it would be difficult to pick the winner.

The goals were scored as follows:
First period—Shawville, 2; Quyon 0.
Second period—Shawville, 2; Quyon 1.

Third period—Shawville 0; Quyon 1.

Billy Smith, the official referee appointed by the league executive, handled the game. Smith knows the game thoroughly and is very sharp on off-sides, but he seems to be rather indifferent to slashing, for which several of the Quyon Club have a decided tendency. The managers of the team would improve things if they could succeed in eliminating this feature. Larry Smiley, who figured on the Portage team last year, held down the position of c. point for the visitors and performed some effective work.

Quyon has a new goal-keeper (a peach) this year, who is credited with being a resident of the neighboring province. How does this figure out with the named players on the executive list?

Considering the sloppy nature of the weather, there was a fairly large crowd on hand to witness the match, a number coming from Portage du Fort and other outlying points.

Next matches—Jan. 26, C. Bay at Quyon; Jan. 28, Shawville at Coulonge.

CALDWELL

Jan. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell, who have been ill with lagrippe are recovering.

A little daughter arrived last week to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Woods.

Mrs. J. W. Horner and little daughter, Edythe, spent the week end visiting friends at Quyon.

Miss Louisa Hazard is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Ebert, Campbells Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonald have returned home after spending the Christmas holidays with the parents of the latter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gallagher.

Miss Catherine Telford was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Somerville, on Thursday.

Mr. Leonard Horner has gone to the lumber camps, where he expects to spend the winter months.

Misses Jessie and Edythe Horner were the guests of the Misses Margaret

and Pearl Hazard on Sunday last. Mr. Herman Sharpe, who has been on the sick list, is able to be around again. Miss Jennie Morrison was the guest of her sister, Miss Ada, on Saturday.

SNOWDRIFT.

Honoring a Recruit

In last week's issue it was stated that Mr. T. A. Elliott of Yarm had received word of the enlistment of his son, Herbert, who has been a resident of Lemsford, Sask., for some time. That the young man stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens out there is attested by the following eulogistic address which was presented to him on the 7th instant:

DEAR MR. W. H. ELLIOTT:
It was with mingled feelings that we received intimation of your intention to resign your position amongst us and to join His Majesty's forces.

First, of pride that we were able to send on to the great struggle for Liberty and Freedom such an able representative; and second, of sorrow that we were so soon to lose your genial presence from our midst. However, we realize that the best we have to offer is necessary in times like this, and we have gathered here tonight to express in a humble way our feelings of esteem and pride.

While we recognize that our loss will be great, yet we would wish you "God-speed," and beg your acceptance of this wrist watch as a small token of the regard of the people amongst whom you have moved, both in business and social circles. We trust that as you wear it and it daily reminds you of the fleeting nature of time, it may also remind you of the loyal friends of Lemsford and district on whose hearts your welfare is ever borne in prayer before the Throne of Grace, and while we would regretfully say farewell, we would express our confidence that whatever position it may be your lot to fulfill, you will do so with that self-forgetful, cheery spirit that you have always manifested here.

[The address was signed by 25 prominent citizens of Lemsford and district.]

A Reliable Salesman

For Shawville and District to sell our Hardy Fruit Trees and General Nursery Stock.

Special list of Hardy varieties for the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Liberal Commissions, Exclusive Territory. French and English Printed Matter. STONE and WELLINGTON. The Fonthill Nurseries, Established 1837.

TORONTO ONTARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Hull Driving Club.

Winter Racing Carnival

Ottawa, Ont.

January 27th to February 2nd, 1916

Round trip tickets will be sold at lowest one-way first-class fare and one-third.

Good going Thursday, January 27th to Wednesday, February 2nd. Return limit, Thursday, February 3rd.

For particulars, tickets, etc., apply to G. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville, 736.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Public Notice is hereby given by H. T. HURDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac, that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by public auction at the court house in the village of Bryson, on Wednesday, the first day of March next, (1916) at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the assessments and costs due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid to me with costs, before the aforementioned day of sale.

| Name of the Municipality. | Name on the Valuation Roll. | Range. | Cadastral Number. | Area. | School Taxes. | Municipal Taxes. | Costs. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| Township of Bristol. | John Keeler. | 8 | 10-b | 50 acres | \$24 71 | \$24 50 | \$ | \$49 21 |
| | Andrew Roy, sr. | 3 | 18-a | 50 " | | 12 10 | | 12 10 |
| | John Coleman. | 3 | Part of 18-c, (A) | 1 " | | 4 00 | | 4 00 |
| Township of Clarendon. | James V. Findlay. | 6 | 19-d, 20-b | 94 " | | 39 80 | 2 13 | 41 93 |
| Village of Portage du Fort. | Edward Gagnon. | | 185 | | 2 32 | 1 85 | | 4 17 |
| | John Harvey. | | 98 | | 10 11 | 4 94 | | 15 05 |
| | Andrew Robillard. | | 22 | | | 60 | | 60 |
| Village of Shawville. | Estate Wm. Armitage. | | 202, 207 | 2 lots | 20 86 | 40 62 | 2 16 | 63 64 |
| Township of Sheen. | Mrs. Julia de Zouche. | 12 | 22, 23, 24 | 300 " | 8 35 | 7 76 | | 16 11 |
| Township of Thorne. | Wm. Prior. | 5 | E. 1/2 53-a, E. 1/2 53-b | 50 " | | 2 00 | | 2 00 |

(a) Bounded on the north by the fourth concession line; on the east by the residue of lot 18-c, range 3; on the south by the main road, and on the west by lot 17-c, range 3.

Bryson, Que., 7 January, 1916.

H. T. HURDMAN,
Sec.-Treas., Co. Pontiac.

In Memoriam.

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

Four years have passed, our hearts still sore,

As days go by we miss her more; Her loving smile, her welcome face, Never on earth can be replaced.

A bitter grief, a shock severe, We little knew death was so near; Only those who have lost are able to tell The pain that is felt at not saying farewell.

HUSBAND AND FAMILY.



County Orange Meeting

The annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held on Tuesday, February 1st, in the Orange Hall, Shawville, at 1.30 p.m. All officers and members of the different Lodges are requested to attend.

W. H. CORRIGAN,
D. Co. M.

FOR SALE

Holstein Bull, 1 year old; registered. (General Joffre Haskerton No. 24136.) Won first in strong class at Shawville Fair 1915. Price low for quick sale.

Also quantity registered Banner Oats, and good Seed Peas.

JOS B. KILGOUR,
Elenhurst Farm, Shawville.

Less Liquor Used Now.

For the first time in its history, the big distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., Walkerville, is closed for a longer period than is customary, and will not resume operations until next October at the earliest, according to the announcement made a few days ago by Franklin H. Walker, President of the company.

"We have always closed down from July to October," said Mr. Walker, "but this year we did not reopen in October as usual. We have a big surplus supply of liquor on hand, about 7,000,000 gallons, and there is not as much demand as formerly for the product, because of the war and other reasons. In view of this, our distillery will remain closed until next October at least. But we are taking care of our old employees, having provided other work for them."

The annual report of the Dominion Inland Revenue Department, just issued, bears out Mr. Walker's explanation that there is not now the demand of former years for liquor. The report shows per capita consumption of spirits in Canada has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the past five years. It indicates that Canadians per head consumed 872 gallons in 1915, as compared with 1,061 the previous year. Of beer the consumption was 6,071 gallons per capita, as compared with 7.2 gallons in 1914; of wines, .095, against .124 in 1914.

Cobalt Oxide Output.

In 1915 there were produced in the silver refineries of Ontario 913,778 pounds of cobalt oxide. A bounty of six cents per pound of metallic cobalt is paid on cobalt oxide produced in the province. Last year the total metallic contents of oxide produced and shipped amounted to 445,746 pounds. The total shipments of cobalt oxide amounted to 642,591 pounds, with a valuation of \$518,736.

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.

THE UBIQUITOUS TURKEY.

He Has Spread All Over the World Despite His Retiring Ways.

In every corner of the globe almost, at least where civilization has spread its epicurean taste, may be found the domesticated turkey—not, however, of his own volition. Never would he, in his wild state, have sought to cross the stormy seas to find green fields and pastures new.

He is not so constructed. He is not bold or adventurous of disposition. On the contrary, he is timid and much afraid of things he does not understand and when undisturbed is prone to let well enough alone and get along with his accustomed feeding grounds. Again, as a flier the turkey is not a pronounced success. He flies ponderously, almost painfully and with great effort and only when very much frightened. His flight can be sustained for only a short distance, but what the wild turkey lacks as an aviator he fully makes up as a sprinter.

He can outrun a race horse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem but to add to his speed. But he could not have flown over the ocean even if he had had that unnatural desire.

He was taken over by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, to the far east, until now he is well nigh omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.

The Vampire Bat.

The true vampire bat is a quite insignificant creature, not unlike our noctule bat in general appearance and size, but with a small "nose leaf" and no web between the hind legs. The really remarkable thing about it is its perfect adaptation for secret and painless bloodletting. Most bats have teeth very like those of the carnivora, with long canines and small incisors, but in the true bloodsucking vampire bat the incisors are very large and broad and exceedingly sharp edged, thus being able to inflict a shaving surface cut which causes no pain, but a great deal of bleeding. Indeed, not only does the sleeper very rarely wake under the winged bloodletter's attentions, but a bite may be inflicted on a person who is awake at the time.—London Graphic.

Fairly Warned.

"What's the value of that trunk?" inquired the baggage man. "You mean my wife's trunk over here?" asked the man, who was smoking a Pittsburgh stogie in a gold mounted meerschaum holder.

"Yes." "Well, my private opinion is that the whole outfit ain't worth \$4. But if you had ever seen my wife get really tied you wouldn't lose it for a million."

Consider the Trees.

The trees are lovely in summer; so are the women. But how different are the women and the trees as to their clothes! To be sure, both are delightfully clothed, yet, with the abundant rainfall with which the trees are supplied, they require but one trunk to hold it all.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

The Two Greatest Problems of the Day :

Non-Economy
The Liquor Traffic.

Now we are not by any means going to preach prohibition to you, but we are on economy. On prohibition every man has his own views and has a right to act accordingly, therefore it is not for us to say for you what to do. But when it comes to economy, you as well as the next man know what our country expects of us. "To economize by all means in every way," and we know of no better way than by buying as cheap as possible, and that you can accomplish by buying from Dover.

For Election Days

Jan. 31 and Feb. 1

We have decided to put on a 2-Day Sale to reduce our stock and to induce you to come out to vote on the great question of prohibition.

You have been to the rest of the sales now come to the BEST.

2 Days only, Monday and Tuesday
January 31st and February 1st.

Below we mention only a few of our specials, we have have dozens more but space will not permit us to mention them. Be sure and come, we assure you it will pay you!

Men's Sheeplined Corduroy top Coats to clear at \$ 5.65
Men's Overcoats, Heavy Tweed, reg \$15 for 10.95
Men's Suits, Tweed and Serges, reg. \$15 for 10.95
SPECIAL : 25 Men's Blue Serge Suits for 8.95
Woollen Underwear for \$1.25 per Suit
Fleece Lined " " 85c. "
Reg. 12c. Prints, Cottons and Flannelettes for 9c. per yd.

Remember what we advertise we have and give.

ARCHIE DOW