

THE EQUITY.

No. 16, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 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 . . . 4,998,304
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

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JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
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Farmers, don't forget we will be in the market for potatoes. A. Dover.

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Sitting for a portrait is a matter of minutes only—the same efficient methods you demand in your business are observed in ours. Make an appointment to-day! H. IMISON.

On Friday evening, October 13, Shawville Academy pupils will give a concert in the Shawville Arena. Every number will be of a novel character and by school talent. Plan to attend and by so doing support education.

The season now being open enables those who are so desirous, to shoulder their rifles and go deer hunting, but caution must be taken not to exceed the number allowed, nor to travel on forbidden ground.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of the Misses Cuthbertson on Wednesday, Oct. 11th at two o'clock p. m. Program:—The value of cheerfulness, by Mrs. A. Wilson, to be discussed by members. Roll call. Books we should read.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held in the Academy on Friday afternoon, Oct. 6th at 3 p. m. A paper on "Winter care of bulbs" by Mrs. J. H. Shaw. Reading from Thrift and Production by Mrs. W. J. Dagg. Everybody invited.

Official intelligence reached Mr. James Armstrong, last week of the wounding of his son Frank, who, attached to the Sixth and latterly the Ninth Ambulance Corps, has been at the front for many months past, right in the danger zone. The official report says his injury consists of a gunshot wound in the neck. Frank enlisted early in the war with several of his class mates, attending the Wesleyan College in Montreal.

Postmaster Robt Hobbs, in compliance with instructions from the P. O. Department, took possession of the new post office building on Wednesday last, transferring the belongings of the office thereto during the day, without interruption to the mail service. The new office is fully equipped with all modern conveniences to ensure accurate and rapid handling of the large volume of matter which is received and distributed from this point.

Potato Shortage

Farmers of Old Ontario and Southern Quebec are facing a serious shortage in potatoes. The condition of the crop throughout North America is such that they would be well advised to purchase now their seed supply for next Spring. Good healthy stocks of suitable varieties may be obtained at reasonable prices in parts of Eastern Quebec and the Maritime provinces.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Justice Weir Sustained County Council Loses.

At Montreal on Friday the Court of Review, presided over by Justices Fortin, Guerin and Lamotte, unanimously dismissed the appeal of the County Council from Judge Weir's judgment prohibiting the putting into force of the by-law passed last winter to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the county.

In rendering judgment Mr. Justice Fortin said: "The judgment of the Superior Court did not declare the by-law illegal, as the county appellant pretends. What it did was to rule that the public vote approving that by-law was not legal, because the statutory notices calling the public vote were not given within the time specified by the statute. The vote therefore was not legal, and we can do no other than confirm the judgment of the Superior Court. Appeal dismissed with costs."

We want 100 tubs good dairy butter. Highest prices paid. A. Dover.

Personal.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. A. Wilson and baby, of Hudson, Que., are enjoying a visit at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dover were in Montreal last week, celebrating the Jewish New Year.

Mrs. Bruce, who has been absent from town for some time, visiting relatives at North Bay, returned last week.

Mr. Albert Clouthier and Miss Melita Turfitt, of Ottawa spent the week-end with their relatives in town.

Rev. Dr. Tucker, of the Montreal city mission was in town for a few days last week, renewing old acquaintances, and soliciting assistance for the work in which he is engaged.

Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Evelyn and Miss I. C. Cowan on Sunday last visited Sergts. Claude and Arthur Shaw at Petawawa Camp where the boys are in training with the Artillery.

A number of people from this section attended the fairs at Chapeau and Cobden last week, and report both successful events.

The annual Church parade of the I. O. O. F. will be held on Sunday morning next to St. Paul's Church.

The Rev. Canon Smith of Hull, will hold a War Mission at St. George's Church, Campbells Bay, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month.

A memorial service will be held at Norman Methodist church, N. Clarendon next Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8th, for the late Lieut. Asa M. Horner.

The weekly work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Robt McCredie, on Thursday evening of this week.

While the recent wet weather has retarded the winding up of harvesting operations in certain sections, conditions have been fine for fall-plowing, of which considerable has already been done, by farmers who were ready to undertake it.

Mrs. Leggett, of Montreal, will give an address on Temperance work in Quebec, in the Methodist church, on Wednesday evening of this week. This lady is performing a very successful work throughout various parts of the province and it is hoped a large attendance will be present on this occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Bowman Tucker, of the Montreal Mission for Foreigners, delivered an open air address from the band stand on Saturday evening, dealing with the character and scope of the Mission. He also spoke at the Presbyterian service on Sunday evening on the same subject.

The Rev. Mr. Willis concluded his series of War Mission addresses at St. Paul's on Sunday evening last. Considerable interest was taken in the meetings during the week, and it is felt that some benefit has resulted. Mr. Willis is a fluent, yet very plain, pleasing speaker and is easily followed.

Mr. Ernest Wilson, formerly of Green Lake, who is a partner in mica mining operations that are in progress on the property of William Nitz, a few miles from Ladysmith, reports having struck another rich vein within a few yards of the shaft from which a large quantity of good mica has already been taken and marketed at remunerative prices. Mr. Wilson feels sanguine that the new vein will turn out well.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR . . . E. F. HEDDEN.
GEN. MANAGER . . . D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,250,984

Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

206 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Money advanced on sale notes, and for stock feeding purposes.

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

Savings accounts can be opened as well by mail as in person, on which interest is allowed on balances of \$1.00 and upwards.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time. We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work.

Since January, 1913, more than 265 students from other local colleges have joined our classes. Students are assisted to positions. More than 115 were placed during the past year—most of them in the Government. Send for circular.

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

Kodaks, I have a nice assortment on hand at all times. Fresh films and supplies. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. H. IMISON.

Parties requiring Bran or Feed, are requested to call at the Clarendon Roller Mills.—G. F. WANLESS.

Indoors or not, on your travels or at home, Kodak is at your service. Catalogues furnished upon request. H. IMISON.

The Lutherans of Thorne have in course of erection and now well advanced towards completion, a fine new parsonage at Ladysmith, which will be a creditable addition to the village.

Married.

DUFF—TABER

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taber at Wyman, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, when their youngest daughter, Miss Annie S. Taber, was united in marriage to Mr. John B. Duff of Maryland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. W. Naughton, Rector of Quyon. The bride looked very charming as she entered the reception room on the arm of her father, while Mrs. Naughton played Wagner's Bridal March. The bride wore a travelling suit of blue with large picture hat to match, her only ornaments being a gold and pearl necklace and gold sunburst to match. After the ceremony an excellent luncheon was served, after which the happy pair motored to the station en route for Montreal where the honeymoon is to be spent. They are followed by the best wishes of the parish.—COM.

HYNES—ROSE.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Luke's Anglican Church, Ottawa, Tuesday, the 26th inst., the contracting parties being Mr. Wallace Hynes only son of the late Richard Hynes, of Shawville, Que., and Mary, second daughter of Mr. A. Rose, also of Shawville, Rev. W. A. Read officiating. On account of a recent bereavement only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride looked charming in her travelling suit of blue velvet trimmed with black fox fur, the coat opening over a cream shadow-lace and Georgette crepe blouse, with large black velvet picture hat and wearing the groom's gift, a pearl and tourmaline pendant. The bride's gift to the groom was a pair of gold monogram cuff links. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wm. Nelligan, 413 Bronson Ave., where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served after which the happy couple left, amid showers of rice and confetti, on the 7.05 train for a short honeymoon.

On their return they will reside at Shawville, Que.

"Canada's Best"

GOOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

W. E. GOOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, President. Principal.

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

TO RENT—A house and barn. Inquire of Mrs. A. W. Smith, Colfield P. O. Terms reasonable to desirable tenant.

MONEY LOST—Somewhere in Shawville, on Thursday, Sept. 28th, a \$10 bill. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to owner, STANLEY LANGFORD.

FOR SALE—Reg. Shorthorn Durham Bull, at a reasonable figure; also a International Hy Press in good condition. Apply to JAS. V. FINDLAY.

WANTED—A man to dig a well. In payment for this work, I will give a good sound Percheron 3 yr. old Colt. Apply to GARNER RICHARDSON, R. R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—1 two-year old pure bred Leicestershire Ram. For further particulars apply to Geo. G. HODGINS.

FOUND—On exhibition grounds, a lady's folding pocket book, (grey) containing a small sum of money. Call at THE EQUITY Office.

FOR SALE—A dwelling house, situated on north side of Main St., Lot No. 86 Shawville. A good summer kitchen, horse stable and well, in connection—centrally located. Mrs. E. E. McCUAIG.

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.

The total Canadian casualties for the past week is more than four thousand.

Lt. A. G. Rosamond, second son of Mr. James Rosamond, of Almonte, who was attached to the Princess Pats, is reported to have been instantly killed in action last week.

Death has removed another aged and respected resident of Clarendon in the person of Mr. Edward Smiley, who entered into rest at an early hour Monday morning, after remaining a semi-comatose condition since Thursday last. The deceased was the eldest of the family of five brothers, the youngest of whom (Joseph) now only remains. Besides the latter he is survived by a large family of sons and daughters. The funeral takes place to Shawville cemetery on Wednesday morning.

Ottawa, September 28.—The Militia Department is now paying out two million dollars monthly in separation allowances. This heavy expenditure is due to the fact that a very large proportion of a Canadians at the front have left dependents in Canada. The payments from the Patriotic Fund account for another million a month, while the pension expenditure has reached a million and a half monthly before the recent heavy additions to the casualty list. These new casualties and the new scale of pensions determined upon last session will increase materially the expenditure under this head.

THE HARDWARE STORE

FALL PAINTING

There are many reasons why the fall is the best time to paint. The fresh paint will not have the scorching heat of summer to contend with until well hardened. There are no spring rains and no flies or dust to settle in the fresh paint.

We have a good stock of Paints, Varnishes, and many "BRIGHTEN UP" articles, and can give you the best goods made in the country. Come in and see us about it.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

RUBBERS

A full line of 'Miner Quality' Rubbers at old prices.

Overshoes, Heavy Gum Boots for Men and Boys.

BOOTS

We regret the very high prices of all leather goods, but customers will find our prices as reasonable as possible.

Cold weather goods now in all our departments. Get your wants from us.

Roofing 2 and 3 ply
Tar and Felt Sheetings
Sulphite Paper
Glass and Putty.

Special for next week
STRAND'S S. S. BULK BLACK TEA
Limit, 1 lb. to a customer, 30c.

W. A. HODGINS

A Dark Affair

Mr. Horace Benford, leaving his work at the War Office, strolled thoughtfully through the dimmed streets on his way to see his fiancée, Miss Gladys Dayton.

"Dash it all!" he soliloquised. "I don't know what to tell her. She's bound to make an awful fuss in any case. She's like that. Affectionate and all that sort of thing, but a bit exacting! And she expects me to call every evening. And I certainly did promise to call last evening. There's going to be an awful fuss, and I shall be in the middle of it!"

Further, he reflected bitterly, the whole blame lay on Dicky Saunders. What did Dicky Saunders want to come home on leave from the Front for, and go getting his friends into trouble? What did he want to go tempting friends into spending an evening at the theatre with him, and so causing them to break promises to their fiancées?

Mr. Benford was in a markedly apprehensive mood when at last he mounted the steps of Miss Dayton's abode in Penchester Square.

Miss Dayton was awaiting him in the drawing-room.

"Oh, so you have come at last?" she asked coldly. "What time did you leave the office?"

"Oh, just on seven!" he replied nervously.

"Well, it's taken you a long while to get here," she said. "Just twenty-five hours!"

"Twenty-five hours?" "When you left on Monday evening, you promised you'd come straight to me after you left the office next day, didn't you?" she asked stonily. "And therefore, if you've kept your word, you must have started to walk here last night. And it's taken you twenty-five hours to get here!"

"But—" he faltered.

"Of course," she continued loftily, "when you didn't turn up last night, any other girl might have thought that you'd broken your promise to her. But I knew you wouldn't do a mean thing like that, would you?"

"No, of course not!" he answered shakily. "At least—"

"Of course, after I'd waited an hour for you, I began to get horribly worried," she told him. "I knew nothing but illness would have kept you away. So I rang up your chambers, and they told me you had not come home. So I knew you weren't too ill to come round and see me."

"No, I—I wasn't ill," he replied slowly. "I—I had a bit of a headache this morning, though, if—if that counts?" he suggested, rather hopefully.

"I'm sure I'm not at all surprised," she observed icily. "Where were you last evening?" she demanded, abandoning sarcasm, and making a frontal attack. "Why didn't you keep your promise to me?"

Mr. Benford realized that the danger-flag was flapping vigorously in the breeze.

"Well, it was like this," he stated. "I mean—well, as a matter of fact, it was like this."

He stopped dead. The light in Miss Dayton's eyes was not at all reassuring.

"What was like what?" she persisted ominously.

"Well, when I say it was like this," he floundered. "I mean—"

"I shall be glad to hear what you do mean!"

"Well, you see, the—the streets were very dark," he began, yearning for inspiration to help him out. "Oh, very dark indeed. Quite dark, you know."

"Yes, I do know. Please go on!"

"Well, as I was saying, the streets were fearfully dark, and—and one street seemed to be as dark as another. And I—I was walking along, you know. Just—just walking along, and—and thinking how of you, you know, dearest. And—and there was"—he closed his eyes momentarily, and made a dash at it—"and there was a sort of—well, a kind of accident!"

"Oh, Horace, how dreadful!" she exclaimed. "And were you badly hurt?"

"Well, not badly hurt," he informed her. "You see—er—I—I wasn't hurt at all!"

"But you said you were in an accident!"

Mr. Benford breathed hard for a moment.

"So I was," he explained, a little belatedly. "I was in it. Simply smothered in mud, I was! And—and a bit dizzy and stiff as well, you know. I—I positively had to go straight home and lie down. That's why I didn't come round to see you!"

"Well?" she asked, with scornful hostility.

"Ah, I see I shall have to tell you the real truth!" he said. "As a matter of fact, there was an accident, and that alone prevented me from turning up here. You see, it was a tremendously dark night—"

"You've said that before," she reminded him.

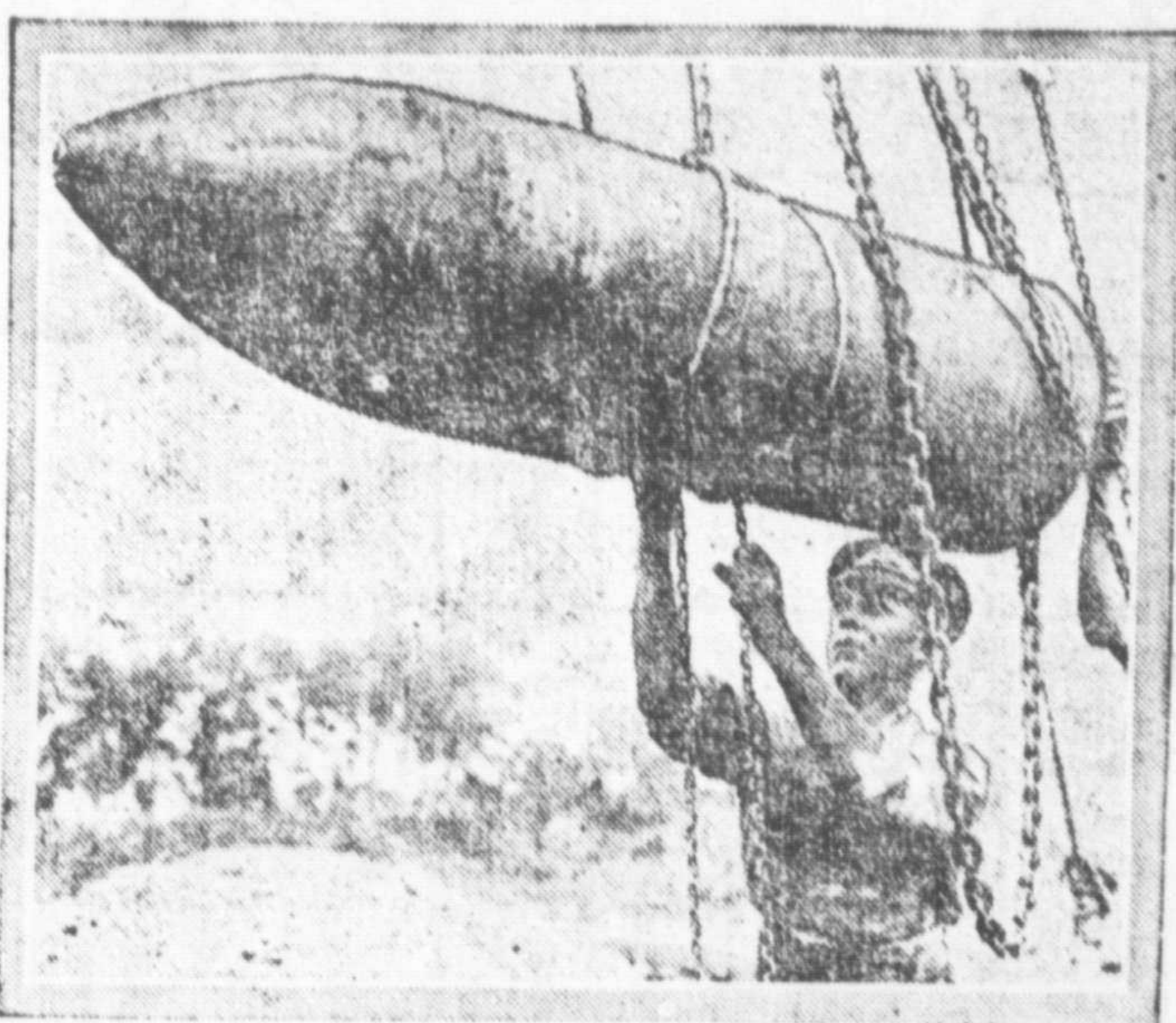
"And I was walking along, thinking hard of you, dearest—"

"You said that before, too!"

"Well, that shows I must be telling the truth, doesn't it? Well, all of a sudden, just as I turned the corner of this very square, there was an awful shriek!"

"What time was that?"

"Exactly eight o'clock. I—I happened to be looking at my watch at the time," he answered, determined



Hoisting a Shell Into One of New British Big Guns

THIS photo shows something of the intricate tackle necessary to lift one of the big shells used in the British offensive in the West. Recent reports say that the big British guns are doing more effective work than the German forty-twos.

that his narrative should not be starved for any lack of detail.

"Strange!" she mused. "I was standing on the doorstep at that very moment, looking for you. I heard the clock strike eight, quite plainly. But I never heard a shriek!"

"It—it wasn't exactly a loud shriek, you know. It was more of a—moan. That was it—a moan! Thirty yards away, crossing the road, I saw a feminine figure. Bearing down on the female figure was a taxicab, going twenty miles an hour or more! The woman saw that she was doomed. It was then that she uttered that low but terrifying moan!"

"Which you heard thirty yards away, through the noise of the taxicab's engine? And you saw her, in spite of the darkness? Well, what did you do?"

"Without hesitation I sprang forward. The machine had knocked the girl down, but, by a supreme effort, I managed to drag her body aside before the wheels passed over it. And that was all!"

"You managed to dash forward thirty yards and—"

"Don't ask me how I did it," he begged wearily. "It was all like a horrid dream!"

"But why couldn't you have come on here, then? You didn't come to any harm. You dragged her out of the way, and—"

"There—there was another taxi—one I didn't see. It sent me spinning and reeling into the mud and—"

"But what happened to the girl you rescued? Wasn't she hurt by the second taxi?"

"No. I had just had time to deposit her on the steps of an empty house, out of harm's way."

"But I don't understand. After you'd put her down safely, did you jump out into the roadway again, or what?"

"My brain is a blank," said Mr. Benford, shutting his eyes. "It's no good asking me. I can't remember anything clearly."

"I suppose it was a very pretty girl?"

"Not a bit of it!" asserted Mr. Benford quickly. "She was quite a plain girl."

"Some plain girls are very attractive," said Miss Dayton, evidencing jealousy. "And when their lives are romantically saved—"

"She—she wasn't exactly a girl," he declared earnestly. "She—well, she was, oh, quite a middle-aged woman!"

"Was she prettily dressed?" asked the inexorable Miss Dayton.

"Oh, no! Just—just plainly, you know. In fact, she—she was quite poorly dressed. Really, there's no need for you to be jealous. I only said 'girl' because 'old frump' sounded so ungallant. But that's what she was!"

"I wonder—" mused Miss Dayton. "Tell me, was she quite a plain old lady, with a long coat and a little black bonnet?"

"Yes, that's it—that's it!" he agreed eagerly, rejoicing that some sort of corroborative evidence seemed to be coming his way. "Why, did you see her when you were on the steps?"

"Yes, I did! And you're quite sure she was dressed like that? You have no doubt?"

"Not in the least! That was the woman I saved! What more proof do you want of the truth of my story?"

"None," she replied. "I know it to be true now."

Without explaining further, she quitted the room. Mr. Benford, a little perturbed, but still confident of his ability to emerge successfully from the ordeal, awaited her return.

She came back five minutes later. With her was an elderly woman, attired in a plain black bonnet and a long coat.

"Is that the gentleman who saved you last night, Mrs. Parker?" asked Miss Dayton.

"It is—it is!" said the elderly lady, exhibiting excitement. "And pr'aps 'e'll tell me what 'e's—"

"That will do, Mrs. Parker," said the girl. "You had better go now, and leave the rest to me."

The elderly lady withdrew with obvious reluctance. Mr. Benford, as one waking from a trance, passed his hand across his forehead.

"She's our charwoman," explained the girl. "When she got here this morning she told me an extraordinary tale of a young man who most offi-

ciously dragged her back out of the roadway last night, although no danger threatened her. The young man then disappeared in the darkness. She then found that her purse had disappeared, too!"

"Surely you don't imagine that I—"

"Oh, no, of course I don't, but I'm afraid she does. She's been to the police about her purse, and she doesn't mean to let the matter drop. Really, there's seems to be a fearful mistake somewhere. Of course, no one will believe for a moment that you stole her purse. But think of the scandal! Your position at the office will be dreadful! Oh, and if the magistrate should make a mistake and sentence you—"

"But he couldn't!" declared Mr. Benford, "because I could prove I knew nothing about her purse. I could prove a complete alibi!" he added incautiously. "I could bring Dicky Saunders to prove that I was with him from seven o'clock last night till—"

"Oh!" exclaimed Miss Dayton.

"Well, I suppose the truth has got to come out sooner or later," he said wretchedly. "I did spend the evening with Dicky."

"I know," she replied, smiling. "And when you tried to get out of it with such an absurd story, I just let you go on, and then arranged with Mrs. Parker to give you a scare. What a lot of trouble you'd have saved if you'd told me the truth to start with. Why, Dicky Saunders rang me up, and asked me the best time and place to be sure of meeting you, and I told him. But I made him promise not to say I knew you were going out with him. I wished to see how you'd excuse yourself to me."

"Gladys," he said penitently. "I've been an ass!"

"Horace," she agreed, "you have! And that disposes of the whole affair, doesn't it? So we'll just say nothing more about your wonderful adventure last evening, shall we? We'll simply keep it dark!"—London Answers.

"BREAKING" HABITS UNWISE.

They Should be Displaced With Better Ones, the Experts Say.

Trying to "break" children of habits is an error of method. The reason is that habit, according to William James, a great psychologist, not only is second nature, but has become nature itself, and that nature is not to be driven, but must be coaxed and led.

Displace habit with something else. Replace it on the policy of substituting some better activity. An average child, even if only five years old, can, according to Dr. Dearborn, head of a children's infirmary, be guided judiciously if given careful, clear explanations adapted to its year and pointing out things really fundamental or essential. "But one must start with a normal nervous system and musculature." The doctor explains that he means outdoor exercise and plenty of sleep.

Snipped the Wrong Leg.

A London clothier was never known to acknowledge that he didn't have anything a possible customer might ask for. One day a customer entered the shop and asked if he had any trousers made especially for one legged men. "Certainly," replied the merchant. "What kind do you want?" "Dress trousers," said the man. "The best you've got." Hurrying into the rear of the shop the enterprising merchant snatched a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg with a pair of shears. Hastily turning under the edges he presented them to the customer. "That's the kind I want. What's the price?" "Thirty shillings." "Well, give me a pair with the left leg off." A month later the clothier was pronounced convalescent and on the right road to recovery.

To realize the hardness of this world step on a banana skin.

The splinters in the banister of life are unnoticed until we begin to slide down.

NURSES WANTED.

A number of applicants are desired for the Training School for Nurses, Hospital for Insane, Toronto. Three years course. Lectures start October 1, 1918. Probationers begin at \$15.00 a month, with board, uniform and laundry. Apply Miss E. V. West, Head Nurse, 999 Queen St. W., Toronto.

DRIVING GERMANS OVER THE HILLS

IDEA OF THE TASK THE BRITISH ARE UNDERTAKING.

Able to Drive the Germans Before

Them Slowly, It Is True,

But Steadily.

Despatches from the Western front have not made it as clear as might be that the British advance is over rising ground, that it is now near the crest, and that when the high ground is taken it will be a comparatively easy matter to seize Bapaume, one of the chief objectives of the drive. A map prepared by the British Government and reproduced in the New York Times, as well as letter-press contributed by a member of the British Intelligence staff, gives a clear idea of the task the British are undertaking, and the headway they have made. From the Somme River where the drive began, the country rises in undulations as far as Martinpuich, though this village is rather beyond the crest. It then declines with few undulations to the Ancre, rising again slightly to Bapaume, which is on about the same level as Pricourt. The hills that extend from the Somme to the Ancre are too small to be noted in the ordinary map. The highest peak is not 600 feet above the level of the Somme. Yet since the Germans have had a couple of years in which to turn them into fortresses it will be understood that an elevation of even ten feet just doubles the task of the assailants.

An Uphill Fight.

The British have been fighting literally an uphill battle, and the fact is that they have been able to drive the Germans before them, slowly, it is true, but steadily. But they do not have to drive them uphill all the way to Bapaume. Once they are able to command Martinpuich they will be working downhill, and have only the village of Lesars between them and the River Ancre, which is in a slight depression. Then Bapaume rises. When the British advance has brought the army in sight of this now-famous village, the German lines will have been sent back into an almost peninsular salient. A retirement upon a long front will thus become necessary unless the German general decides to maintain an impossible position. It is also necessary to bear in mind the fact that the further the Germans retire the harder it is for them to maintain a foothold. They are in the position of a man who begins to slip downhill.

Wonderful Defences Destroyed.

Too little has been said of the task so far accomplished by the British on the Somme. In the matter of miles won the advance has been comparatively slight. Nevertheless it has been such an advance as is made to crack a modern chilled steel vault. An inch through the Harveyized steel represents greater effort than a yard through ordinary iron. The Somme defences have been of the former character, as compared with the sweep of the Russians, for instance. Never in the history of warfare have such defences been built. For the past two years when the Germans have not been fighting they have been toiling with concrete and steel to make their defences impregnable. They have dug themselves in 30 and 60 feet deep, and have roofed themselves with such steel plates as Dreadnoughts are lined with. In these subterranean caverns they have constructed veritable cities, hospitals, armories, parade grounds even; they have tapped subterranean springs for water; and have stocked their retreats with machine guns, mortars, and all the implements of war.

Underground Warfare.

"When the Allies open a bombardment the Germans retire to these caves, and remain in safety, except for the odd chance of a shell falling through a single opening. The most powerful explosives may burst overhead and do no damage to the enemy lying 60 feet below the surface of the earth. In the meantime, of course, the Germans occupying these dugouts can do no harm. They become active, however, when the infantry attack follows the bombardment. Then they climb by ladders to the surface, hauling their machine guns, and turn them loose on the enemy that has supposed all the defences to have been destroyed. Often they have caught the attacking British in the rear, and have made it necessary for the attack to be halted, while bombing parties creep back, hunt out the entrance to the shelters, and silence the defenders by hand-grenades.

The Work of Snipers.

They have also established their snipers in a most diabolical manner. They have dug tunnels in front of their trenches, and on either side, and then have run up openings at various points. In these openings the snipers station themselves. Their hiding-places are cleverly masked with the debris of war, heaps of brush, shattered wagons and other litter. In these hiding-places crack marksmen are stationed. When the British advance comes too near the sniper can dodge down, and, using the communicating tunnel, rejoin the main body of his comrades. Every house in the villages



From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Oats on sale at Roscommon recently fetched the record price of \$5.28 per barrel of 14 stone.

The recruiting campaign in Belfast to secure additional reserves for the Ulster Division is making satisfactory progress.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Lowry, sub-sheriff of the Co. Meath, head of the firm of Charles Lowry & Son.

A public post office has been opened in Sackville Hall, Upper Sackville street, to serve temporarily as the G.P.O. for Dublin.

Mr. Wm. Murphy, horse dealer, Waterford, was seriously injured when thrown out of a training gig while driving a spirited horse.

Torrential rains fell recently in the Roscommon district, and houses were flooded to a depth of nearly a foot. Many farmers suffered a serious loss.

Mr. Forster says the War Office possesses information showing that large quantities of hay have now been released for the use of civil consumers in Ireland.

Under new regulations of the Defence of the Realm Act, the Secretary of State may prohibit from going to Ireland any person not a British subject.

A serious fire broke out in Crosse's posting establishment, Cork, and considerable damage was caused. Twenty-eight horses in the stables were rescued with difficulty.

Negotiations are proceeding amicably between three of the cross Channel steamship companies and the dock laborers in their employment in regard to an increase of pay.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who has been seriously ill for the last seven weeks as the result of an accidental burning while undergoing treatment by the X-rays, is still confined to his bed.

The Local Government Board have appealed to the Enniscomthry Guardians to institute legal proceedings against the more persistent of the 3,000 vaccination defaulters in the union area.

The death has occurred of Mr. R. Hamilton-Stubbs, D.L., at his residence at Durrow, Queen's County. He was a large landowner in the county and was Master of the County Hounds for ten years.

Field-Marshal Viscount French, Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces, inspected troops in Cork Barracks, consisting of the Royal Irish Regiment, Leinster Regiment and Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The Lismore and District Red Cross Committee have presented their hon. secretary, Mr. E. D. Trundle, with a silver salver, "as a recognition of valuable services rendered as hon. secretary."

Twelve overseas delegates recently visited Belfast, and were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor in the City Hall. They afterwards inspected shipbuilding yards and linen factories.

INEXHAUSTIBLE RUSSIA.

Can Double Germany's Output of Soldiers Every Year.

The German military experts are presenting a gloomy view as to the inexhaustible resources of Russia. They say the Russians can put 1,000,000 new soldiers into the field every year, where the Germans can put only about 450,000 at the utmost. The birthrate in Russia is the highest in Europe, being 47 for 1,000. By this calculation Germany can only put into the front one new soldier for every two that Russia can recruit her army with. The only hope that the German experts can give their people is that Russia cannot produce competent officers in proportion to her recruits, and that she will break down financially. They point out that the last attempt of the Finance Minister to obtain a large loan in London and Paris has been a failure.

No Different.

"What sort of a woman is Perkins' wife?"

"The ordinary kind. I guess Perkins has as much trouble with her as the rest of us do with our wives."

An Arabian bride makes her husband a present of a spear and a tent.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Rhubarb Jam.—Five pounds of rhubarb, cut as for stewing. Five pounds of granulated sugar. One pound of finely cut figs. One-half pound of almond meats, blanched and cut fine. Mix these ingredients and let stand over night. In the morning boil the mixture for forty-five minutes. Put in glasses when cold and cover with paraffin.

Onion and Potato Puree.—Two cups diced potatoes, one cup minced onion, three cups water, one teaspoon salt (or half-teaspoon each salt and celery salt), one-fourth teaspoon pepper, two tablespoons butter and milk or cream as needed. Boil potatoes and onions until well done. Rub through fruit press, season and re-heat, adding as much milk or cream as needed to thin to right consistency. Serve with minced parsley and croutons.

Baked Onions.—Four cups peeled onions, one cup milk, two tablespoons each of flour, butter and breadcrumbs, one and one-half teaspoons salt, dash of pepper. Put onions on to cook with enough boiling water to cover; add one teaspoon salt and boil until tender, without covering. Brush baking dish with a little butter, put in onions, and pour over cream sauce. Sprinkle with breadcrumbs and bake until light brown. Cream sauce: Melt butter in sauce pan, add flour, mix well; add cold milk slowly, stir until smooth and creamy. Add pepper and one-half teaspoon salt and boil three minutes.

Combination Conserve.—Twelve peaches, twelve pears, one pineapple, six oranges, six lemons, two quarters of crabapples. Peel and quarter the crabapples and measure after quartering. Peel the peaches, pears and oranges and divide into eighths. Peel the pineapple and cut in dice; slice the lemons very thin without peeling them. Weigh all the fruit; add three-fourths pound of sugar for each pound of fruit; mix gently in preserving kettle and simmer for two hours, stirring as little as possible. Pour in glasses.

New Way With Sandwiches.—Rolled sandwiches look pretty, and they are just as easy to make as the other kind. Any housekeeper who makes sandwiches often appreciates something different in this line, for the same old kind is very likely to become decidedly unwelcome with a critical family acting as judges. The next time you prepare sandwiches cut the bread real thin, then put your minced meat, olives or jelly on the buttered bread as usual. When you are quite satisfied with the result, and all the edges have been trimmed off the bread, roll the bread firmly as you would do with a bandage. Secure with a toothpick, then tie with a bow of colored ribbon. Remove the toothpick and your sandwich is complete.

Mustard Pickles.—Two quarts green tomatoes; soak overnight in weak brine and drain. Two quarts small cucumbers. One medium head cabbage. One quart small onions. Six large red peppers. Chop all fine and boil all together, except cucumbers, in clear water until tender, drain well and add: Two quarts cider vinegar. One-half cup ground mustard. Three cups sugar. One cup flour mixed with vinegar. Two teaspoons red pepper. Two teaspoons black pepper. Bring to a boil, add the chopped cucumbers; bottle and seal while hot.

Plum Conserve.—Though we give plums as the fruit to use in the following recipe, any fruit in season may be used in the same manner. Stew two and one-half quarts of plums with one and one-half cups of water until they are very soft. Strain through a colander, then add as much granulated sugar as you have pulp. Put through a food chopper two oranges, one small lemon, one pound of seeded raisins, one-half pound of walnut meats and one-half pound of sun dried figs. Use the rind of the oranges and lemon as well as the pulp, but remove the white skin and seeds. Cook all together fifteen minutes, being careful not to burn. This is delicious for sandwiches or to serve with chicken or turkey.

Chili Sauce.—Twelve large, ripe, solid tomatoes, four cups of vinegar, two teaspoons of ground cloves, two teaspoons of ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of ground ginger, one tablespoon of mustard, one red pepper pod, four large onions, two tablespoons of salt (more if desired). Wash the onions and tomatoes. Remove the outer skin of the onions and chop them fine. Put the tomatoes in boiling water for a few minutes and then remove the skin. Put in all the other ingredients and boil on a slow fire for about two hours. Put this in sterilized glass bottles which have been standing in hot water, while hot, and seal. Keep in a cool, dry place.

Egg Recipes.

Nest Eggs.—Prepare bread dressing as for chicken or turkey, omitting the sage and using only onion and red pepper for seasoning. Form it into nests twice the size of an egg, and place them into a bread pan well greased and set into the oven. When

partly baked break an egg into each hollowed center and return to the oven until the eggs are set. These are good served with a drawn butter sauce, tomatoes, mushroom sauce or a dash of chili sauce.

Egg Gems.—Line the bottom and sides of each cup in a gem pan with the usual sour milk biscuit dough. Prick the dough with a fork so that it won't puff up, and set in the oven to bake. When done grate cheese and break an egg into each cup; cover with cheese, salt and pepper and let the eggs set. Rice or macaroni to which a well-beaten egg and a tablespoonful of flour have been added may be used in place of the biscuit dough.

Creamed Eggs.—Chop whites of eight or ten hard boiled eggs and grate and mash the yolks with a silver fork. Make a sauce of two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour to which two cupfuls of sweet milk have been added slowly. Let boil up once or twice, season with salt, pepper, mustard or red pepper and add the chopped whites. Place pieces of hot toast on a hot platter and cover each piece with the mixture. Season the yolks with salt, pepper, mustard and a little vinegar, add sweet or sour cream and smooth to the consistency of creamy paste; place a heaping tablespoonful on the center of each piece of the covered toast. Serve with crisp strips of bacon and garnish with lettuce leaves.

Useful Hints.

Hard sauce is delicious on apple pie. Half-ripe grapes always make the best jelly.

Soup should never be made in a metallic kettle.

All greens should be blanched before canning.

Milk and custards should not stand in any but enamel vessels.

Any fruit or vegetable to be eaten raw should be carefully washed.

Small bits left from meat or fish should be saved and used in potato puffs.

Sliced pineapple is more delicious if sliced and sugared about 12 hours before serving.

It should never be forgotten that unclean milk is as great a menace as unclean water.

A rice cream may be made like a thin rice pudding, only it should be cooked longer, poured into a mold and chilled.

The bones left from roast beef or lamb can be put into a pot with potatoes and boiled. They will give the potatoes a rich flavor.

If a mother can invent little games to play while the children are being washed and dressed those processes may go on more easily.

When you think the vaseline bottle is empty, heat it and lay it on its side to cool—you will be surprised at the amount of vaseline you will save.

A convenient way to boil macaroni is to put it in a wire basket. Immerse this in a kettle of boiling water. When the macaroni is done, lift it out.

To make cottage cheese of fine texture, have the water with which you scald the curd merely hot. If it is boiling the curd will be very hard and lumpy.

If there is a stubborn spot on white paint that can not be removed with soap and water, dip a wet cloth in whiting and rub the spot. It will come off with ease.

There comes a time when any hardwood floor should be thoroughly cleaned. Wipe it over with a pure white soap and water, changing the water often. Then go over it with a cloth saturated with a good floor oil.

Fried cabbage is delicious. Cut the cabbage up as for stew, put it into pan with enough water to cover and let simmer until almost tender, then put it in the fat and brown it as you would potatoes. It takes little time to cook it in this way.

To the old-fashioned housekeeper and cook the methods of accurate measurement do not seem important. When our cooks begin, to learn that cooking is an exact science, there will be less said about "luck" in cooking. The "hit or miss" methods of measurements are the cause of poor results.

A Deserted Village.

The first time you see a destroyed and deserted village you have strange feeling, especially when you know that the smashing process may be resumed any minute, says a writer in *Cartoons Magazine*. Can you imagine a village which has no inhabitants—houses with only parts of walls standing, perambulators, chairs, beds and pictures heaped up in confusion, churches destroyed as if stepped on by a giant, tombs a tumbled-up heap in the churchyards, no children at play, no shops, no sounds except the echo of your footsteps and the roar of distant guns? You'll find them in the war zone.

The marriage ceremony in France, in very remote times, consisted of the man paring his nails and sending the pieces to the girl of his choice. Then they were man and wife.



Great War Chiefs of Britain and France Who Planned Drives of Allied Armies on Western Front
LEFT to right: Aristide Briand, French Premier; General Joffre, General de Castelnau, Chief of the French General Staff; Lloyd George, Great Britain's Minister of War; M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; and General Roques, French Minister of War. This gathering of the greatest of France's War Chiefs and Lloyd George, Britain's Minister of War, is one of the most notable conferences that have taken place since the beginning of the great war.

UNSEEN HAND THAT FEEDS THE ALLIES

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT IN LONDON.

Buys Munitions and Supplies For the Varied Needs of Eight Nations.

At the corner of Kingsway, London, where that royally wide and straight street merges into the semicircle of Aldwych, there rises the great triple building which contains Empire House, India House and Canada House. It is in aspect half noble and half commonplace, the front having both strength and dignity, white stone columns and wide and high window spaces, the sides being merely a raw and aching wilderness of red brick. But within its immense walls revolves one of the least-known and most important of all the many wheels of war. It is the headquarters of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, the Commissariat Department of the Allies.

The Universal Buyer.

The Commission de Ravitaillement is the unseen hand that feeds the many great fires of war. In all the markets of all the world—that is to say, all the world outside the countries of the enemy—it buys the guns, the shells, the rifles, the ammunition, the saddles, the boots and the uniforms, and all the rest of the multi-farious equipment required by the fighting ships of England's Allies. The commission buys in tons by the million, and pays in pounds by the hundred million. In short, a myriad quartermaster sergeants in one.

But it rose from very small beginnings. In August, 1914, a few days after war broke out, several French officers came to London to buy boots and similar articles for the French army. These were the first of a long series of war purchases, whose extent, beginning in thousands of pounds, rose rapidly to millions. They resulted in the formation by agreement between the French and British Governments of a Commission de Ravitaillement (a revictualing commission, in the old blunt naval phrase), with the following objects:

1. To co-ordinate the purchase of food supplies, munitions of war and military and naval equipment by the two Governments.
2. To prevent harmful competition in the same markets and a consequent inflation of prices.
3. To place the French Government in communication with firms capable of carrying out orders satisfactorily at a reasonable price; and,
4. To spread the orders in such a way as to distribute employment, and thus accelerate delivery.

How the Commission Began.

The commission began with a British staff of a dozen, established in a small office in Queen Anne's chambers. Since its inception its scope has been gradually extended to cover purchases made on behalf of all the Allied Governments, and it now includes military, naval and civilian delegates from each of England's Allies (including even Portugal), together with representatives of the War Office, Ministry of Munitions and other British Government Departments, under the general direction of Sir Edmund Wyldere Smith, of the Board of Trade.

Its personnel is now numbered at nearly 500; its huge office has miles of corridors, containing about 300 rooms. Harbored happily on its many floors are no fewer than eight separate national colonies—French, Russian, Italian, Belgian, Serbian, Portuguese, Japanese and English.

Multiplicity of Arteries.

The commission, whose purchases

outlive in extent the most sensational of transatlantic deals, has been at work now for 22 months—almost without the general public becoming even aware of its existence! During this period the orders it has officially placed on behalf of the Allied Governments amount to no less a total than £220,000,000, and this stupendous figure, if we add the purchases made by Allied Government contractors, which are submitted for the examination of the commission, is increased roughly to £300,000,000.

Here is an approximate record of the quantities of some of the more common articles of war bought for the Allied armies:

Ten million pairs of boots.
Thirty million yards of cloth.
One hundred thousand miles of telephone wire.
One hundred million sandbags.

The figures in respect of the more destructive munitions of war cannot, for obvious reasons, be cited here, but they are no less impressive.

It is hardly necessary to remark—that is, in fact, the whole raison d'être of the commission—that the sums expended, vast as they are, would have been much greater if there had been no official organization to regulate prices, to control the world's markets and to apportion the available supplies of food and war material to the needs of each Government concerned. And always this main object has been kept rigorously in view, that none of the munitions required for the adequate pursuit of the war should be withheld or delayed in transit by reason of any overlapping of orders or confusion of interest.

Regulating the Supply.

The services of the War Office in this connection in regard both to the purchase of personal equipment in the quantities referred to and the supply of munitions cannot be overestimated, and the completeness of a system of organization which is able to provide for the supplies both of the British fighting forces and of their Allies, not only in Europe but in Canada and America, is too little realized by the public. The revictualing commission also enjoys the full advantage of the experience of the agents of the Ministry of Munitions in America and elsewhere, and enormous quantities of metals and machinery have been purchased all over the world by this means for the benefit of the Allied Governments.

All orders are placed in such a manner as to avoid competition between the various purchasing Governments, to exclude the irresponsible speculation and to insure that the articles bought are obtained from reliable sources and are of the best quality.

Co-operative Purchasing.

This principle of co-operative purchase has been followed very close in connection with supplies of cereals, which are purchased on behalf of the Allies by a single committee consisting of members of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement and the Board of Agriculture.

Then there is the whole tremendous question of the provision of tonnage for the transport of these immense supplies and of the regulation of freights—a question which demands the closest application on the part of the shipping advisers attached to the commission. When all the ships requisitioned from the British Merchant service for war purposes are reckoned, there remains only a limited proportion of tonnage available for the carriage of coal, wheat and other commodities.

This tonnage is of necessity most rigidly regulated and apportioned, and the existence of the commission, which can centralize all information as to the requirements of the different Allied Governments and the possibilities of meeting them, is of invaluable assistance to those in whose hands rests the final decision as to the distribution of the available British mercantile marine.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Hunter Had An Interesting Race With a Bear.

An Eastern man who was visiting in British Columbia was most desirous to meet and shoot a full-grown grizzly bear. He had hunted unsuccessfully throughout the Sierra Nevada in California, as well as among the mountains of Washington and Oregon, and at length had come to Glacier, in the heart of the Selkirk Mountains.

Here, accompanied by a trusty fellow sportsman, the man from the East hunted for five or six days, but still without success. He did not so much as see a bear track. Discouraged and not a little irritated, the Easterner came back to his hotel about noon of the sixth day, declaring that he was "through with the whole foolish business," and in earnest of his resolve he threw his rifle behind the door of the storeroom.

If it had been a "train day" at Glacier he would have departed at once, so disgusted was he with his luck; but he was forced to wait another day, and after supper he started out for a walk along the railway track, disdaining to bother with a gun.

Somewhat less than a mile from the station the line was protected by a snowshed that ran along the base of a mountain. The snowsheds are enormously strong structures, built to resist avalanches from the mountain sides. In many places they are nearly flat on top, and offer a fine planked surface for a stroll.

The hunter climbed to the roof of the shed, and as he walked leisurely along was enjoying the beautiful view down the valley, when up through a hole in the shed roof, where the trainmen had ripped off a couple of planks to allow the smoke of the locomotives to draw out, a bear thrust his head, with the evident intention of climbing out. It did not seem to be a very large head, and the man from the East, hastily concluding that it belonged to a young bear, "snatched up a piece of board and aimed several blows at the animal. The bear struggled up through the hole in spite of these blows, and displayed a body that seemed out of all proportion to the size of his head.

So big was the animal that the Easterner thought his best course was to beat a retreat. It appeared, moreover, that a very rapid retreat was necessary, for the bear began at full speed to chase him back along the shed, and so closely that on coming to the end the hunter had to jump off—a distance of fifteen feet—to the roadbed below. A good deal shaken up, he regained his footing and ran into the shed, along the track, thinking that he would get out of sight therein.

But the "roach-back," as the Canadians call the grizzly bear, slid down backward at the corner of the shed, and still pursued the luckless man, who was obliged to give another demonstration of his sprinting powers. The shed was dark, but he saw light ahead at the place where the bear had climbed out. The hunted hunter made for the place, and, in turn, tried his hand at climbing. Necessity spurred him on, and he was able to crawl out at the hole a little in advance of his adversary. The two planks that had been removed lay beside the hole, and the man from the East lost no time in dragging them over it, and thus prevented the "roach-back" from coming up after him.

Very hot and a good deal alarmed, the man now began to call for help. Presently three trackmen came running to learn the cause of the outcry. At their approach the bear moved leisurely off, and disappeared in a swamp at the further end of the shed. Thankful for his rescue, the hunter handed the trackmen several bank notes, incidentally telling them what he thought of bear hunting in their country.

A Real Jail Bird.

"If you don't mind, sir," said the new convict, addressing the warden, "I should like to be put at my own trade."

"That might be a good idea," said the warden. "What is your trade?" "I'm an aviator," said the new arrival.

Formerly the bridegroom endowed his bride not, as to-day, "with all his worldly goods," but with his "cattle."

HUNS PETITION FOR END OF WAR

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Captured Soldiers Don't Claim Victory, But Say They Can't Be Beaten.

It is extraordinary difficult to know whether all the British shell fire and all the dead have yet begun to shake the confidence of the Germans in the strength of their war machine. Some of the officers who have come in as prisoners still keep their pride, writes a correspondent with the British Armies in the field. They have seen the losses inflicted on them in and behind their lines, but say: "You can't beat us. We can't be beaten."

That is different from the old phrase: "We're winning. Victory is certain for Germany," and it is a long way from the acknowledgment of defeat or possible defeat. There are times when the pessimists among us are tempted to think that the Germans have mysterious reserves of strength from which they can heal their wounds, and that the success gained is only local, and has not yet injured the German war machine in any vital part or struck a blow which has reached to the heart of the German people.

Letters Reveal Truth.

The cure for such pessimism is found in letters captured in the German dugouts and on the German prisoners. They draw the veil aside and tell the naked truth. Through all these letters, written by men whose sons are fighting or dead, and by comrades in arms, not hiding their thoughts from each other, there is a cry against the bloodshed and misery of this war, and for peace at all costs.

"By now the town of Offenbach has five thousand widows, and besides that there are the unmarried men who have fallen."

"Our company lost all its officers and ten men, but that is the same with every company and every regiment on the Somme. I, alas, could not get the much-desired wound to send me home."

Riots Are Told Of.

There have been riots in Hamburg and other places, according to letters found in the trenches, and in the spirit of civilian Germany there is rising anger against those who made the war and caused all this misery, and who keep it lasting for political and dynastic reasons. The German Socialists, it seems, are at last beginning to find their voices again, if one may judge from such letters as the following written by an educated hand:

Memorial for Peace.

"You ask how far the peace movement has advanced. It is impossible to say anything definite, but we Socialists are now going to present to the Imperial Chancellor a great peace memorial, containing the signatures of those citizens who want a speedy peace without annexations and without violence to other nations. These will put their names on the lists, and those lists will be collected from the whole empire and handed to the Chancellor. God grant that their names may be put down in millions, that the Government may see that the great mass of the people want an early peace."

Distress Is Acute.

"One may hope this accursed murdering of peoples may come to an end soon, but, unfortunately, the obstinate ones have no wish for peace. They are working in all countries against it, working with all their power, for the international capitalists can do no better business than they are doing now, and their purses appear not full yet."

"With us the distress gets greater from day to day, and already many poor people are suffering from underfeeding. We will, however, hope and act, for surely the good sense of the peoples may conquer in the end."

A WOMAN'S SECRET.

Wife Masqueraded as a Husband for Many Years.

An amazing story of a woman who masqueraded as a man and was found out by the Mill Hill Medical Board was told at a North London tribunal.

Her employer appealed for the worker as his "foreman."

The chairman, holding up a letter, expressed surprise that the employer urged that this "man" was indispensable to him in his work. Did he know that "he" was a woman?

The employer smiled incredulously, and suggested that the chairman had made a mistake, for his foreman was married, with two children.

The chairman read a certificate from the Mill Hill Medical Board, which stated that the person named upon it was unfit for the army "by reason of the fact that the doctors' examination disclosed that the person was a woman."

It transpired that the "man" had been before the Advisory Committee, and on a certificate then produced was sent to the Medical Board. On the deception being discovered there was something like consternation in the barracks. It is understood that the woman was passing as a man to hide from her husband.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 5, 1916.

The Quebec Legislature has been called for the despatch of business on Tuesday, November 7th.

Since the Russians began their big offensive a few months ago, they report having captured 420,000 men, 2,500 machine guns, 600 cannon, and a large quantity of war supplies—in a word, the equivalent of an immense army with its equipment.

The death of the Hon. John Costigan, Senator, last week, removes a legislator who had the unique distinction of holding a seat in Parliament since confederation—for many years as a member of the House of Commons and latterly of the Senate, to which house he was appointed by the Laurier government. His death reduces the Liberal majority in the Senate to one.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux, at the big Laurier demonstration in Montreal last week, declared that graft had been rampant at Ottawa during the last five years. In other words, since the Conservatives came into power. He did not mention anything about the corruption and extravagance that prevailed before that period, and which he is familiar with, having been in the political game for a good many years. Perhaps he thought that unnecessary, as the public had, on various occasions, through royal commissions and other investigations, been made aware of the facts. The voters turned the Liberals out of power for cause.—Montreal Gazette.

The most notable event of the war during the past week, so far at least as the western front is concerned, was the fall of the strongly fortified city of Combes, towards which the British and French forces had slowly but steadily moved since the allies began to drive the invaders from French soil. The place was so thoroughly fortified, as was also the neighboring town of Thiepval (which the British took after a terrific battle) that old man Hindenburg held the opinion that its capture was impossible; hence no effort was made by the Germans to evacuate till it was too late. The result was the capture of more than 6,000 troops and a great quantity of booty. The tide is evidently well on the turn.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met Sept. 26th, 1916.
Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Wallace, Tracy and Laughren.

Minutes of last meeting read.
Motion—Com's Wallace, and Tracy—that the minutes be adopted with the exception of the confirmation of the minute re. the building of proposed new school on picketed site, which should not have been confirmed till 30 days had expired; and inasmuch as a petition was filed protesting against the site and that a delegation was present, the Board shall await discussion before confirming that minute.

Rev. Mr. Reid was delegated to represent the interests of north side of District No. 11-B, requesting that proposed school be centred.

A general discussion followed.
Motion—Com's Tracy and Wallace—that the minute of August 26th re. the building of proposed new school (No. 12-B) on picketed site be confirmed and that the Secretary write the Superintendent asking permission to build on said site immediately.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Laughren and Wallace—that Fred Tippins, Thos. Kelley, and Wm. Jas. Harris be a committee to oversee building of proposed new school (No. 12-B); also that Chairman Draper be empowered to secure the deed of site of proposed new school.—Carried.

Next meeting at call of chair.
M. A. MCKINLEY,
Sec.-Treas.

SHAWVILLE FAIR

List of the Prize-Winners

HONEY

Box honey in comb—R. McJanet 1.
Honey in glass, 10 lb.—R. McJanet 1.
Display honey, 12 samples—R. McJanet 1.

CHEESE

Factory 60 lb. colored—Armen Dagg 4, H. G. Villeneuve 2.
Factory 60 lb. uncolored—Armen Dagg 4, H. G. Villeneuve 2.

BUTTER

Dairy butter 10 lb. crock—Mrs. Alex Meldrum 1, Mrs. J. V. Findlay 2, Mrs. D. Duff 3.
Dairy butter 30 lb. tub—Mrs. Robt McDowell 1, Mrs. Alex Meldrum 2, Mrs. D. Duff 3.
Dairy butter 5 lb. prints—Mrs. Robt McDowell 1, Mrs. Alex Meldrum 2, Mrs. D. Duff 3.

Display of dairy butter—Mrs. Alex Meldrum 1, Mrs. Hugh A. Horner 2, Mrs. D. Duff 3.

BREAD

4 lb. loaf, homemade—Mrs. W. J. Murray 1, Mrs. John Cunningham 2, Mrs. Hugh A. Horner 3.
4 lb. Graham, homemade—Mrs. Nelson McLellan 1, Mrs. P. Dumas 2, Mrs. Fred Smart 3.
Buns 1 doz., homemade—Mrs. R. G. Little 1, Mrs. Nelson McLellan 2, Mrs. Hugh A. Horner 3.
Jelly cake—Mrs. R. G. Little 1, Mrs. H. T. Argue 2, Mrs. Hugh A. Horner 3.

SPECIALS

Colored cheese—Armen Dagg 1, H. G. Villeneuve 2.
Butter 30 lb. tub—Mrs. Harry McDowell 1, Mrs. P. Dumas 2.
Butter 10 lb. crock—Mrs. Alex Meldrum 1, Mrs. J. V. Findlay 2.

Display homemade pickles—Mrs. L. Wiggins 1, Edith Hynes 2, Mrs. Percy Dagg 3.

Display of garden fruit grown and preserved by the exhibitor—Miss Edith Hynes 1, Miss M. Ballantyne 2.

Display maple syrup in glass—Fred W. Schwartz 1, H. T. McDowell 2, E. J. Barber 3.

Display maple sugar cakes 5 lb.—Fred W. Schwartz 1.

Display marmalade—Mrs. Wm. T. Barber 1, Edith Hynes 2.

Hand soap homemade 4 lb.—Mrs. Thos. P. Graham 1, Mrs. Percy Dagg 2, Mrs. R. G. Little 3.

Best doz. hen eggs br. shelled—Wilder Davis 1, M. Ballantyne 2, George E. Palmer 3.

Best doz. hen eggs wh. shelled—Wm. G. McDowell 1, Alex Bean 2, Thos. McDowell 3.

SPECIALS

Exhibit of baking—Mrs. Nelson McLellan 1.
3 doz. special eggs—Wilder Davis 1, Armen Dagg 2.
3 doz. extra eggs—Thos. P. Graham 1, Geo. E. Palmer 2.

Display maple sugar and its products—F. W. Schwartz 1.

MISSCELLANEOUS

Specimen flowers in water color—Mrs. J. A. Graham 1.

Water color landscape—Mrs. Dr. Armstrong 1, John Wolff 2.

Oil painting animals—John Wolff 1.
Oil painting water scene—R. G. Hodgins 1, John Wolff 2.

Oil painting landscape—John Wolff 1, R. G. Hodgins 2.

Painting on glass—Mrs. Dr. Armstrong 1.

Indian ink drawing—Mrs. P. Graham 1, Mrs. J. A. Graham 2.

Crayon drawing—Mrs. Sam'l Woods 1.
Charcoal drawing—Mrs. J. A. Graham 1.

Collection pencil drawings—Mrs. Thos. P. Graham 1, Mrs. Dr. Armstrong 2.

Collection country scenes—John Wolff 1, Edith Hynes 2.

Specimen burnt wood—Mrs. Dr. O'Hara 1, Lila Lester 2, Edith Hynes 3.

Collection house plants—Thos. Findlay 1, Mrs. R. W. Hodgins 2.

Collection cut flowers—John Wolff 1, Henry McDowell 2, Thos. Findlay 3.

Exhibit of taxidermy—Earl Dagg 1.

SPECIALS

Exhibit of highest merit in class 41—John Wolff 1.

FANCY WORK (Class 42)
Pin cushion linen emb.—Mrs. H. T. McDowell 1, M. Ballantyne 2.

Pin cushion fancy—Mrs. W. T. Barber 1, Mrs. H. T. McDowell 2, Mrs. Fred Smart 3.

Sofa cushion silk emb.—Mrs. S. L. O'Hara 1, Mrs. H. T. McDowell 2, Lila Lester 3.

Sofa pillow drawnwork—Mrs. D. A. Baker 1, Lila Lester 2, Mrs. H. T. Argue 3.

Sofa pillow hand-painted—Mrs. Herman Belsher 1, Lila Lester 2, Mrs. P. Dumas 3.

Sofa pillow fancy—Mrs. H. T. McDowell 1, M. Ballantyne 2, Mrs. W. T. Barber 3.

Hdkf eyelet emb.—Mrs. H. T. McDowell 1, Mrs. S. L. O'Hara 2, Lila Lester 3.

Hdkf handmade lace—Mrs. H. T. McDowell 1, Mrs. H. T. Argue 2, Lila Lester 3.

Hdkf drawnwork—Lila Lester 1, Mrs. Geo. E. Palmer 2, Mrs. Dr. Armstrong 3.

Afternoon tea cloth emb.—Miss Amy Hodgins 1.

Afternoon tea cloth drawnwork—Mrs. H. T. Argue 1.

Afternoon tea cloth, fancy—Mrs. Dr. Armstrong 1, Mrs. John Smiley 2, Mrs. S. L. O'Hara 3.

Centrepiece white linen emb.—Amy Hodgins 1, Mrs. Donald Baker 2, Mrs. S. L. O'Hara 3.

Centrepiece drawnwork—Mrs. D. A. Baker 1, Mrs. H. T. Argue 2, Lila Lester 3.

Centrepiece fancy—Amy Hodgins 1, Mrs. W. T. Barber 2, Lila Lester 3.

Doylies crocheted—Lila Lester 1, Mrs. Geo. E. Palmer 2, Mrs. H. T. McDowell 3.

Doylies fancy—Mrs. John Smiley 1, Mrs. Fred Smart 2, Amy Hodgins 3.

Tray cloth emb.—Mrs. Donald Baker 1, Lila Lester 2, Mrs. H. T. McDowell 3.

Tray cloth fancy—Mrs. S. L. O'Hara 1, Mrs. H. T. McDowell 2, Mrs. Fred Smart 3.

(PRINTER'S NOTE—Owing to a scarcity of the letter "M" we must unavoidably omit the word "Mrs" in the completion of this list.)

Tea cosy linen emb.—Donald Baker 1, H. T. Argue 2.

Tea cosy in wool—Thos. P. Graham 1, Fancy table mats—Donald Baker 1, Nelson McLellan 2.

Crochet table mats—Thos. P. Graham 1, H. T. McDowell 2, R. Hobbs 3.

Bureau cover drawnwork—H. T. Argue 1.

Bureau cover emb.—Donald Baker 1,

Fred Smart 2, Amy Hodgins 3.
Bureau cover fancy—W. T. Barber 1, Geo. E. Palmer 2, M. Ballantyne 3.

Specimens of stencilling—Lila Lester 1, H. T. McDowell 2.

One pr. emb. towels—H. T. McDowell 1, Amy Hodgins 2.

Ladies underwaist handmade emb.—A. J. Murray 1, M. Ballantyne 2.

Ladies belts, hand emb.—Donald Baker 1.

Pillowshams, wh. linen emb.—M. Ballantyne 1.

Pillow shams drawnwork—Amy Hodgins 1, H. T. Argue 2, P. Dumas 3.

Pillow shams fancy—Dr. Armstrong 1, Fred Smart 2.

Specimen wallachian emb.—Donald Baker 1, Lila Lester 2.

Specimen of braiding—Donald Baker 1, Fred Smart 2, Lila Lester 3.

Specimen of punch work—H. T. McDowell 1, Fred Smart 2.

Fancy apron wh. handmade—Lila Lester 1, S. L. O'Hara 2, Wilder Davis 3.

Fancy collar emb.—S. L. O'Hara 1, R. R. Cuthbertson 2, Lila Lester 3.

Display 4 to 6 articles in class 42—H. T. McDowell 1.

FANCY WORK (Class 43)
Crochet lace cotton—W. T. Barber 1, Amy Hodgins 2, Nelson McLellan 3.

Crochet lace wool—S. L. O'Hara 1, Wilder Davis 2, Lila Lester 3.

Crochet lace Irish—H. T. McDowell 1, H. T. Argue 2, Geo. E. Palmer 3.

Crochet under-skirt—Jos. B. K'gour 1, R. Hobbs 3.

Crochet shawl in wool—R. G. Hodgins 1, A. J. Murray 2, R. G. Little 3.

Crochet baby's jacket in wool—Lila Lester 1, R. G. Little 2, R. Hobbs 3.

Baby's jacket fancy—Lila Lester 1, Fred Smart 2.

Crochet wool slippers—W. T. Barber 1, A. J. Murray 2, Lila Lester 3.

Knitted slippers—S. L. O'Hara 1, A. J. Murray 2.

Knitted lady's mittens fancy—Amy Hodgins 1, Lila Lester 2, P. Dumas 3.

Knitted lady's gloves—Dr. Armstrong 1, P. Dumas 2, R. G. Hodgins 3.

Knitted men's gloves—Dr. Armstrong 1, Geo. E. Palmer 2, P. Dumas 3.

Woolen socks 2 pr.—R. Hobbs 1, J. V. Findlay 2, Geo. E. Palmer 3.

Woolen stockings 1 pr.—Lila Lester 1, R. Hobbs 2, Peter Dumas 3.

Woolen double mit s 2 pr.—Percy Dagg 1, Al. A. Bean 2, R. Hobbs 3.

Gen's shirt machine made—W. T. Barber 1, R. Hobbs 2, H. A. Horner 3.

Gen's shirt flannel machine made—W. T. Barber 1, H. A. Horner 2, W. Palmer 3.

Hard sewn white (girl under 18)—H. T. McDowell 1, W. T. Barber 2.

Doz button hol s worked in cotton—W. T. Barber 1, M. Ballantyne 2, R. G. Little 3.

Quilt silk plush or velvet—H. T. McDowell 1, R. R. Cuthbertson 2, Fred Smart 3.

Quilt cotton fancy patchwork—Herman Belsher 1, W. J. Stark 2, R. Strutt 3.

Quilt cotton fancy quilted—R. Hobbs 1, Geo. E. Palmer 2, D. A. Baker 3.

Quilt woolen fancy patchwork—Lila Lester 1, R. Hobbs 2, Geo. E. Palmer 3.

Quilt, woolen—Mrs. P. Dumas 1, Geo. E. Palmer 2.

Quilt, log cabin, cotton—Mrs. Donald Baker 1, Lila Lester 2.

Quilt, log cabin, woolen—Lila Lester 1, Mrs. P. Dumas 2, W. T. Barber 3.

Quilt, tufted, cotton—Lila Lester 1, T. P. Graham 2.

Quilt, knitted—Jas. Carswell 1, Lewis Wiggins 2.

Quilt, crocheted—Fred Smart 1, Lewis Wiggins 2.

Quilt, white, quilted—Mrs. P. Dumas 1, Quilt, crazy patchwork—Mrs. P. Dumas 1, Lila Lester 2, Herman Belsher 3.

Wool mat—R. Hobbs 1, Mrs. P. Dumas 2.

Hook mat—Geo. E. Palmer 1, H. T. McDowell 2.

Patched rag mat—Mrs. R. Hobbs 1.

Rag carpet—W. J. Murray 1.

Pillow cover, fancy—W. T. Barber 1, H. T. McDowell 2, S. L. O'Hara 3.

Pillow cover, embroidery—Fred Smart 1, John Smiley 2.

Table runner, embroidery—S. L. O'Hara 1, Amy Hodgins 2, W. T. Barber 3.

Table runner, lace—Lila Lester 1.

Tray cloth, drawn work—Lila Lester 1, H. T. Argue 2, Geo. E. Palmer 3.

CLASS 48.
Specimen Rambler rose—H. T. McDowell 1.

Knitted lace in cotton—Wilder Davis 1, Lila Lester 2, H. T. Argue 3.

Baby's wear, fancy—D. A. Baker 1.

Baby's undershirt, knitted—Wilder Davis 1, Lila Lester 2, Robt. Hobbs 3.

Baby's undershirt, crocheted—Lila Lester 1.

Baby's booties, crocheted—Geo. E. Palmer 1, Lila Lester 2.

(Concluded next week.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Thanksgiving Day

Monday, October 9, 1916
Round Trip Exc. Fares.

Lowest one-way first class fare for round trip, good going and returning Monday, Oct. 9th only.
Lowest one-way first class fare and one third for round trip, going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th. Return limit, Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

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

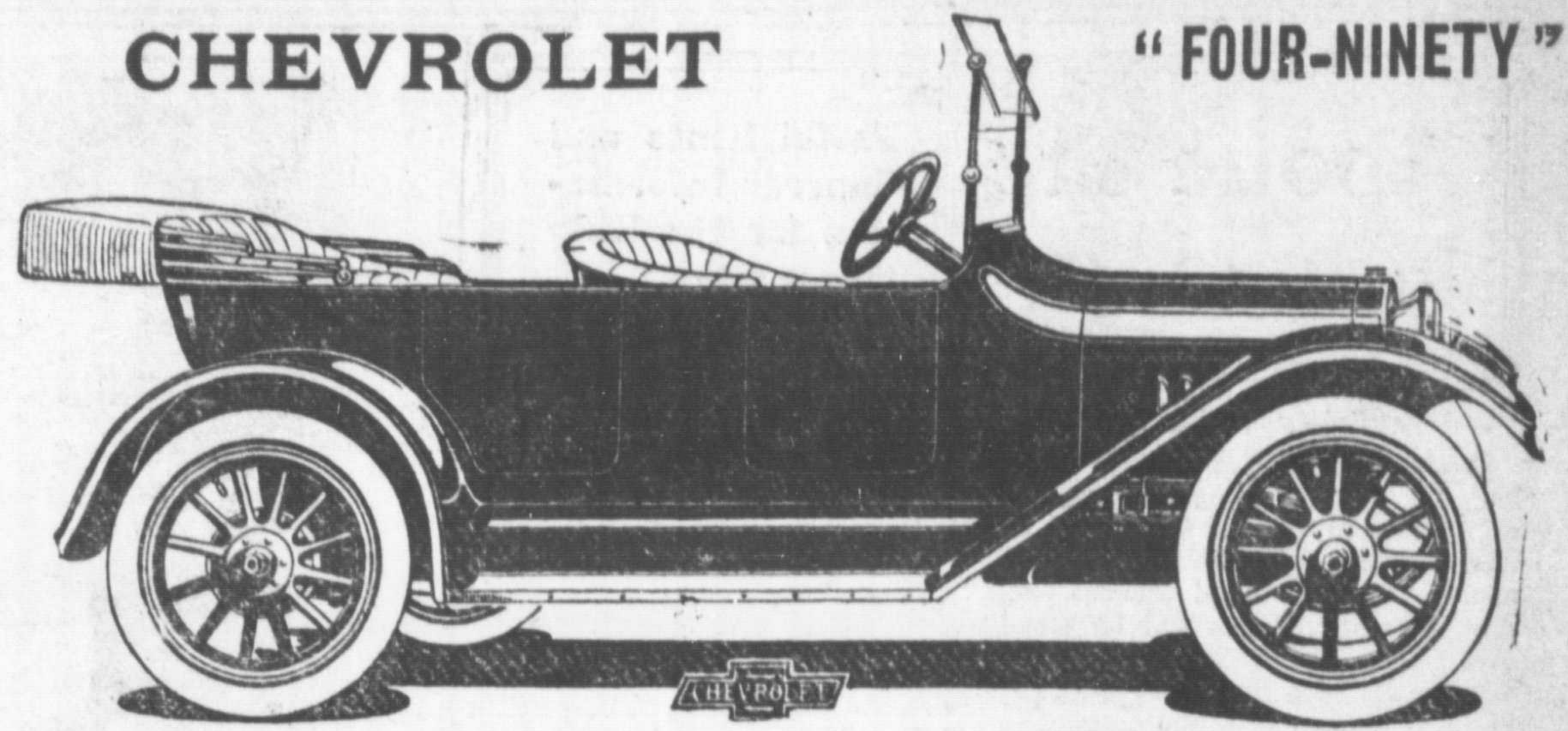
Sheep Astray

Strayed from Lot 6, 1st Con. Clarendon, two ewes and three lambs, about last part of August. Information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received.

D. RUSSELL,
R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

CHEVROLET

"FOUR-NINETY"



PRICE \$650.00 F. O. B. OSHAWA, ONT.

Over 500 Chevrolets delivered in the Province of Quebec this season, and every one giving good satisfaction.

We have reports of as high as 32 miles to the gallon of gasoline, on cars delivered in Pontiac.

It is an admitted fact that the valve-in-head motor does give 15 p. c. more power than any other type of gasoline motor, which means 15 p. c. more miles per gallon of gasoline.

With the price of gasoline at what it is, the proven economy of the Chevrolet valve-in-head car should make it the preference.

THE MacLEAN MACHINE WORKS, AGENTS,
CAMPBELLS BAY QUEBEC.

BE FAIR WITH THE DOG.

Give It a Square Deal and It Will Repay You For Your Care.

Only muzzle a dog if it is absolutely necessary. The wearing of a muzzle tends to make dogs cross and snappish.

It does not prove that a dog has rabies or is mad because it froths at the mouth. It may have a sore throat or a fit.

Clipping the ears is a cruel and barbarous practice, wholly unnecessary, depriving the animal of its natural comfort and beauty and injuring its hearing.

If you must tie up the dog have the end of the chain secured to a ring on a long wire so that it can have the run of at least twenty or thirty feet.

Don't blame the dog for showing no ambition if it is overfed on meats and sweets. Its health and spirits will be of the best if it is given simple but substantial food and allowed the freedom of outdoor life.

Train the dog with firmness and fairness. The animal is eager to learn what is wanted of it and when once it understands will follow instructions with almost human intelligence.—Our Dumb Animals.

Could Live on Love.

Father—The idea of marrying that young fellow! He couldn't scrape enough money together to buy a square meal. Daughter—But what difference need that make? We haven't either of us had a bit of appetite for months.

His Keener Optio.

"How did you get such a bruised eye, Eastus?"
"Well, boss, I was out a-lookin' for trouble an' dis yere eye was de first to find it."—Boston Transcript.

PREVENTION OF FIRES

PLAN TO MINIMIZE LOSS FROM FOREST FIRES.

Appointment of Fire Rangers Must Be Kept Out of Politics—Cyril T. Young, Manager of the Eastern Lands of the Canadian Northern System, Outlines a Plan Based Upon Practical Experience.

FOREST fires are the source of great anxiety, not only as to loss of human life, but also because of the loss of forest wealth. The latter is not inexhaustible. A few fires such as traversed Northern Ontario recently would soon make appreciable inroads into the available supply of raw material for pulp, ties, and timber. No one realizes this better than Mr. Cyril T. Young, manager of the eastern lands of the Canadian Northern system. For many years Mr. Young has traversed Northern Ontario woods and has become familiar with them and with the danger that besets them. He has fought fires, survived them, and has taken a keen interest in repairing the damage done by them. Like all other practical men he is more concerned with prevention at the present time. In 1911 he was chairman of the Porcupine Relief Committee, following the Northern Ontario disaster of that year, and as such he acquired some knowledge of the great and irreparable destruction that follows forest fires. To prevent them the first step necessary, he said, must unquestionably be the appointment of a Board of Fire Commissioners for this Province (Ontario), and the Government must make the sacrifice, if there is any, of taking the matter of fire ranging appointments completely and entirely out of politics. The head office of the board in Toronto must be supplemented by nine district headquarters in the north country, and each of the fire districts given the right to hire its own bushmen for fire ranging purposes at wages commensurate with the work and experience of the men employed. District offices should be opened at—

1. North Bay for the territory ad-

TAILORING



Now is a good time to have your Fall Suit made up. We have in stock good material in late patterns for you to choose from.

Spring and Fall Overcoats just arrived in black and dark gray colors.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Recent, including Sturgeon River and Pemagami Forest Reserve;

2. At Halleybury, for the Timiskaming Lake, Montreal River, Earlton-Charlton section;

3. At Cochrane for the Transcontinental east to the Quebec boundary, Porcupine and Matheson;

4. At Pembroke, for Algonquin Forest Reserve and Ottawa Valley;

5. At Sudbury, for the Soo Line, Mississauga Forest Reserve, Northern C. N. R. and Parry Sound section;

6. At Nipigon, for the Nipigon Forest Reserve and Tashota-Kowash section;

7. At Port Arthur, for the section down to the mouth of the Pigeon River, and north to Graham on the National Transcontinental;

8. At Fort Frances, for Quetico Forest Reserve, C. N. R. line west of Mine Centre, and west to the Manitoba boundary,

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.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each
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inserted at \$5.00 per year.
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Commercial advertising by the month
or for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd
Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
W. G. COWAN, E. WORKMAN,
W. M. Rec. Secy.
L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each
month.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.
ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on
the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

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.

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL.B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
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UNDERTAKER
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES, J. V. FINDLAY

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

It will satisfy particular mothers of boys

To know that our clothing for boys is as good
this fall as it has ever been, and in some fea-
tures, especially making and finish, better.
The new fall Norfolk Suits for boys are a
pretty good proof of this. They are priced
from \$5.00 to \$12.50, in sizes 7 to 16 years.
The materials, workmanship and style of our
suits cannot fail to appeal to the most hard-
to-please mother or boy. Bring the boys in.

We have still on hand a few boy's suits, bought
before the war, and on which we have not advanced
our prices; needless to say these are exceptional values.

Men's Spring and Fall Overcoats

Made from dark and medium grey all wool serge
Chesterfield styles. They are well made and well lined.
A coat for all occasions and one that is always in style,
and becoming more difficult to obtain.

Black Silk

A Black Paillette Silk 36 inches wide for
\$1.00, an extra quality Paillette Silk, posi-
tively pure silk, spun and dyed in Switzerland
and not that half-cotton American Paillette.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

CLARENCE HOUSE.

New Canadian Hospital Was Fav-
orite Residence of William IV.
The flavor of Royalty pervades yet
another Canadian convalescent hos-
pital, which is shortly to be opened
by Miss Winnifred Lewis, of Ottawa.
Clarence House, at Roehampton, in
the Richmond district, was at one
time the residence of King William
IV., and just as you enter the portals
there is a heavy door like that of a
strong-room, which conceals a sentry
box from which the movements of
every entrant or outsider could be
watched. Colonel Hodggets was tak-
ing stock of the house when a corre-
spondent called. It is an old-fash-
ioned, plainly-built country mansion,
standing in ample grounds, and from
the windows there is a long vista
over the meadows and heath. In the
grounds there is a stone bath in
which it is asserted the old sovereign
used to take a dip, but, judging by
the mass of leaves and grass in it,
the late occupants did not try the
open-air cure. In fact, the building
has been used as a ladies' school, as
is proclaimed by the French and Ger-
man pictures, maps, and rules for
behavior.

Clarence House is to be run as an
adjunct to the Bushey Park Hospital,
from which it is only separated by a
mile or two. Miss Lewis expects to
get all her furniture in and every-
thing ready to take in patients by
the middle of September. There will
be accommodation for 75 men at the
outlet, and as the hospital is near
Queen Mary's Roehampton Hospital,
where men are fitted up with artifi-
cial limbs, it is probable that the
cases admitted here will be chiefly
of that class.

Miss Lewis, who has recently visit-
ed Ottawa to gather both financial
and personal help, has already had
experience in war hospital work,
having been associated with Mrs.
Sandford Fleming at Selling, Kent.
Her staff is entirely a voluntary one
and comprises the following Ottawa
ladies: Mrs. Harold Pinhey, Miss
Helena Hughson, Miss Jessie Mc-
Lachlin, Miss Lillian Monk, Miss Mar-
gery Jones, Miss Mildred Goodeve,
Mrs. Irving Robertson (Sir George
Perley's daughter), and Miss June
are also temporary helpers.

To a question as to whether there
was still further need for convales-
cent hospitals, Colonel Hodggets re-
plied in the affirmative and added
that the Canadian Red Cross were
intending to establish another with
accommodation for 1,000 beds not far
from the Shorncliffe area. It is ap-
parently with convalescent hospitals
that the Canadian medical services
can do most good. It is easier to
keep them up to the normal number
of patients than the primary hospi-
tals. The latter are generally very
busy or very slack and frequently
have few or no Canadians in them.
This policy has been explained and
approved by Surgeon-General Jones,
but it does not apply—broadly
speaking—to the convalescent hospi-
tals.

Canada's Railways.

Thousands of visitors to the To-
ronto Exhibition this year were im-
pressed with the fine display made by
the Canadian Government railways
in the Federal Government Building.
In the exhibit, which is now a perma-
nent feature of Government dis-
plays, a finely sculptured figure of
Jack Canuck points to an electric
map covering over sixty feet of wall
space. On this map are rows of red
lamps tracing the railway lines from
Winnipeg to the Atlantic coast owned
and operated by the Canadian
Government. Two years ago the
Government lines were the intercon-
nected between Montreal and the
Maritime Provinces and the Prince
Edward Island Railway. Little was
it thought then that the Eastern sec-
tion of the Transcontinental was to
be taken over and operated by the
Government, but to-day the big map
shows the only All-Canadian Route
that binds our Atlantic Provinces in
closer bonds of unity with the great
wheat centre of the Canadian Do-
minion.

Over the route of red lit moving
shadows that represent the through
trains that annihilate distance be-
tween Canada's winter shipping ports
and the great western gateway. It
is a brilliant spectacle and an enter-
taining and fascinating instructor.

Satisfied With Little.

The Australian bushmen wish only a
shelter from the rain, and if they can
find a cave or overhanging rock that
will shelter them they will build no
house. If there is no such natural shel-
ter they select a place where small
trees or bushes grow together and
weave the branches together and cover
them with grass. This forms a roof to
keep off the rain.—Pittsburgh Press.

Idle Talk.

"Gosh ding!"
"What happened?"
"I talked two hours trying to per-
suade that girl to give me a kiss."
"Well?"
"Just as she agreed her father came
in and began to talk politics."—Louis-
ville Courier-Journal.

Hard to Whip.

"When you're whipped," said Mr.
Dolan, "you ought to say you've had
enough."
"If I have enough strength left to
say I've had enough," replied Mr. Raf-
erty. "Then I'm not whipped yet."—
Washington Star.

Hig Share.

Kris—What did you get out of your
aunt's estate? Kross—After settling
things up the lawyer blew me to a good
dinner and loaned me \$5.—Brooklyn
Life.

If you invite people's opinion you're
no right to sneer at them because they
don't say what you wanted.—David
Graham Phillips.



New Prices, August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford Cars will be
effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

| | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| Chassis | - - - | \$450.00 |
| Runabout | - - - | 475.00 |
| Touring Car | - - - | 495.00 |
| Coupelet | - - - | 695.00 |
| Town Car | - - - | 780.00 |
| Sedan | - - - | 890.00 |

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Call and see our New Model

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before
August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in
price at any time.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO.

REGISTERED
SHAWVILLE - - QUEBEC.

Our affections are our life. We live
by these. They supply our warmth—
Channing.

"A Right and Lawful Road."
An example of the old rough and
ready methods of arriving at a mea-
surement is the Elizabethan way of get-
ting the "feet." Falentin Leigh, who
wrote on surveying, records that after
service on Sunday sixteen men were
stopped at the church door, just as
they happened to come out, and drawn
up in line, left foot to left foot. The
length thus obtained was taken as "a
right and lawful road to measure and
survey the land with," and a sixteenth
part of it as "a right and lawful foot."
Although big and little men were thus
roughly averaged against each other,
the results naturally varied to some
extent. Hence it is, as Shaw Sparrow
notes in treating of this "road" as the
architectural "bay" which gives us the
"bay window," that a bay is some-
times found to be rather less than six-
teen feet of twelve inches.—London
Chronicle.

Prodigality of Life in Ancient Egypt.
The reckless prodigality with which
in ancient Egypt the upper classes
squandered away the labor and lives
of the people is perfectly startling. In
this respect, as the monuments yet re-
maining abundantly prove, they stand
alone and without a rival. We may
form some idea of the almost incred-
ible waste when we hear that 2,000
men were occupied for three years in
carrying a single stone from Elephantine
to Sais, that the canal of the
Red sea alone cost the lives of 120,000
Egyptians and that to build one of the
pyramids required the labor of 300,000
men for twenty years.—Westminster
Gazette.

Origin of the Mastiff.
Mastiff is a term applied to a very
large and powerful species of the can-
ine family, and there is considerable
conflict of opinion regarding the origin
of the word. Some claim that it is de-
rived from the Italian mastino or the
French mastin, both of which signify
large limbed. This word, they say,
was gradually corrupted into mastery,
a Lincolnshire expression meaning very
large, muscular or big, until it gradu-
ally assumed its present form. Oth-
ers again say its true origin is the old
German masten, to fatten, because the
mastiff is a large dog and so seems
better fed than any other.—London
Field.

Epictetus.
The "Discourses of Epictetus" were
written not by the philosopher himself,
but by his faithful pupil Arrian, after-
ward the historian of Alexander the
Great. Arrian tells us that he took
down the sayings of his master at the
time they were delivered, and thus we
may rely upon the substantial correct-
ness of the discourses. Epictetus wrote
nothing, and but for the thoughtfulness
of his affectionate disciple we would
have known nothing of his wonderful
teachings—teachings which have in-
spired many of the greatest men who
have lived during the past 2,000 years.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.
Public Notice is hereby given by the
undersigned Sec.-Treasurer of the Mu-
nicipality of Shawville, in the County of
Pontiac, that the Collection Roll of the
said Municipality is now made and
completed for the current year, 1916.
The said Collection Roll is deposited in
the office of the undersigned Secretary-
Treasurer. All parties whose names
appear thereon as liable for the payment
of any assessment are required to pay
the amount thereof to me, the under-
signed, at my office within twenty days
following the date of this notice.
Given at Shawville, this 12th day of
Sept., 1916.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

For Service

Pure bred Berkshire hog for service.
Terms: \$1.00 for one sow, \$1.50 for two.
JAS. McLEARNON,
4th Con. Clarendon.

FOR SALE

Year old Shropshire Ram, reg.
Some Ram Lambs.
1 Durham Bull Calf.
Apply to,
JOS. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

Now is the time to dispose of
your OLD HENS before the
young stock comes on the market,
and the price drops. The Shaw-
ville Egg Circle is in a position to
handle Live Fowl on Tuesday of
each week.
Bring us your fowl and we will
try and give you satisfaction.
W. E. N. HODGINS.

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

SHINGLES

at \$1.65 per M. and up
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards,
Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Floor-
ing Mouldings Doors etc., try
A. F. CAMPBELL,
BOX 455
Araprior, Ont.

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 Monday,
of each month.

FOR SALE

West half of 13-a, 4th range, Bristol,
containing 100 acres (more or less)
known as "The Old Graham Farm,"
situated 1 1/2 miles from Maryland station
(C. P. R.); also convenient to churches
and school.
Also S.W. quarter of 14-a, range 5,
containing 50 acres, (more or less), 25
acres under cultivation; balance bush
land.
For terms and particulars apply to
Mrs. A. P. SMITH, R. R. No. 1, Mary-
land, Que., or to the undersigned at
Foxwarren, Manitoba.
A. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE

Two Village Lots situate on Main
Street, Shawville, opposite the Metho-
dist Church.
Farm Property of 53 acres, situate
north of Shawville Cemetery—35 acres
in hay, 18 acres good bush. All well
fenced with wire. A good well dug,
and also a frame barn erected in 1915.
A comfortable Brick Residence on
Centre Street, with kitchen, summer
kitchen, woodshed and all necessary out-
buildings.
R. W. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male
over 18 years old, may homestead a
quarter section of available Dominion
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-
berta. Applicant must appear in person
at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-
Agency for the District. Entry by proxy
may be made at any Dominion Lands
Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on cer-
tain conditions.
Duties—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
except where residence is performed in
the vicinity.
Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.
In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.
A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre.
Duties—Must reside six months in
each of three years, cultivate 50 acres
and erect a house worth \$300.
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.

No Prohibition on the purest
and most refreshing beverage of all—

"SALADA"

TEA

The gently stimulating effects of good Tea are of great benefit to all. The price of comfort and satisfaction is extraordinarily small when you can get genuine "SALADA" at less than one-fifth of a cent a cup.

AT ALL GROCERY STORES

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER VII—(Cont'd).

Diamonds glistened round her perfect throat, upon her head rested a magnificent tiara of the same stones, her hands flashed as if touched with living fire. She might have stood as a figure of Undine—as beautiful and as soulless.

All round her the little band of courtiers thronged, ever-changing, and passing on to the ball-room as others eagerly took their place. Half-past twelve struck, and she grew more impatient; the blue eyes sparkled frostily, the red lips became more tightly set.

"Lady Merivale looks riled," Mortimer Shelton said to his partner as they passed her. "You can see that by the sweetness of the smile with which she has just favored Hadley. She wishes him anywhere—I know. Funny thing about you ladies! the madder you are with one poor devil—fellow, the sweeter and deadlier you are to the rest of us."

His partner laughed; she was a bright little brunette, flushed with the dance, and thoroughly happy.

"Why should we wear our hearts upon our sleeves for cynics such as you to peck at?" she replied. "The art of dissembling is one of our few privileges. But do you think the Countess is angry? She is so beautiful."

"Marvellous!" exclaimed the cynic, raising his eyebrows. "Dear Lady Chetwold, is it possible that I hear one beautiful woman praise another's looks?"

The little lady flushed. "It would be a greater marvel still if you men gave us credit for just a little generosity. But tell me, Mr. Shelton, where is Adrien Leroy?"

"My dear lady," said Shelton, with a wicked twinkle in his eyes, "if I knew that Lady Merivale would be down on me like the proverbial load of bricks. He was to have been here; but his movements are as uncertain as her ladyship's smiles. See, she has fairly extinguished poor Hadley—drowned in sweetness!"

"You are a horror," laughed his companion as the waltz came to an

end. "I shall be quite afraid of you in the future—I'd no idea you were so cynical."

"I could never be cynical with you," he said gallantly. "By the way, have you seen Prince Prowsky to-night?"

"Yes," said Lady Chetwold. "I am engaged to him for the next dance—if he remembers it. He is always so forgetful."

"Put not your trust in princes," quoted Shelton. "But if his Highness should be so ungrateful, perhaps you will allow me the pleasure—"

"Certainly not," she retorted brightly; "Caesar or nothing!"

"And here he comes," laughed Mortimer; adding softly, as the Prince came up to claim his partner, "and here is someone even more interesting—look."

Lady Chetwold followed the direction of his gaze and saw Adrien Leroy advancing up the rose-decked room. As usual, his appearance created something of a stir, for he was popular with men and women alike, and no smart gathering seemed quite complete without him. But the young man appeared totally unconscious of the interest he was evoking as he bent over his hostess' hand with a murmured greeting, then turned to make his bow to the Prince, who, as firm an admirer as the rest of Society, had paused to exchange a word before the dance commenced.

Adrien sank on to the velvet lounge beside the Countess.

"Don't scold me, belle amie," he said in his soft tones; "lay the blame on Mr. Paxhorn. I dined with him at the club. You know what Paxhorn is—there was simply no getting away. But, now, have you saved me a dance?"

"You do not deserve one," she said, all the irritation melting beneath the magic of his smile and the music of his voice.

"It's a mercy," he retorted lightly, "that one does not get all one's deserts in this world!"

"I saved you the next," she said, giving him the programme. You see, I am as foolishly forgiving as ever."

"You are gracious and sweet!" he

murmured in her ear. "How could you ever be otherwise?"

The soft phrase passed unreprieved. "You have been down to Barminster again?" she inquired.

"Yes," he replied, as he settled himself more comfortably.

"You have been very attentive to your father lately," she said a little suspiciously; "I thought filial affection was not the Leroy's strong point."

"Nor is it," he said with a laugh; "but it is business, my dear Eveline, odious business, into which Jasper inveigles me."

"I thought Mr. Vermont was the new machine that was to save you trouble?"

"Yes, that's what I thought," was the languid reply. "But one has to turn the handle, even of machines. There are signatures, and leases, and Heaven knows what else besides."

"How is Lord Barminster?" she inquired.

"Splendid."

"Lady Constance also well?"—with the slightest tinge of restraint in her voice.

"Yes," he answered indifferently; adding, "but you haven't asked after King Cole."

"Ah, no, but you would have told me at first if anything had been wrong with him."

Leroy smiled. He knew that to be true.

"He will win, you think?" she asked anxiously.

"Oh, yes!" was the careless reply. "Vermont says there is nothing to touch him."

The Countess raised her eyebrows.

"You trust this Vermont with a great deal, Adrien. Your horses, your wine, and your legal business. He must be a wonderful man."

"Yes," he answered confidently. "Jasper's a treasure. Nothing comes amiss to him. I should be in my grave if I had to face half the worries he wrestles with daily. Come," he added, as the first bars of the new waltz floated from the gallery; and with a sigh of enjoyment she rose for the promised dance.

"No one's step suits me like yours," she breathed, when they paused for rest. "Adrien, shall I back King Cole for another two hundred?"

The two sentences were, perhaps, rather incongruous, but curiously characteristic of her ladyship; for, in addition to a partiality for betting on the turf and speculation on "Change"—both, of course, sub rosa.

"Oh, yes," he said, as they started again, Jasper has put two thousand more of mine on to-day. There he is," he broke off, as the sleek, carefully dressed figure of Mr. Vermont entered the ball-room.

"Talk of angels," murmured Lady Merivale, but with a glance implying that she meant a being very far removed from that celestial grade.

Jasper Vermont did not excel at dancing; yet, strange to say, he was invariably invited to every function of the season. Indeed, the hostesses of Mayfair would almost as soon have omitted the name of Adrien Leroy himself as that of his friend.

It was difficult to explain this other than on account of his engaging amiability. Probably Vermont would have transformed the famous advice of Uriah Heep to "Always be obliging." Certainly, no pleasanter company could be found, whether for man or woman; whatever the hour, however mixed the company, Jasper Vermont had always a smile, a jest, or a new and piquant scandal. In the smoking-room he would rival Mortimer Shelton in apparently good-natured cynicism. In a duchess' boudoir he would enliven the afternoon tea hour with the neat-

est of epigrams and the spiciest slander of her Grace's dearest friend. Nothing came amiss to him; as Adrien Leroy had once said, he was "a walking encyclopaedia."

Yet with all Mr. Vermont's charm of manner, he could resent, smiling still, an impertinence or a snub, and deal back a tongue thrust that would effectually put his opponent hors de combat. Truly of him might be said, "I smile, and murder while I smile."

To-night he was apparently enjoying the gay scene before him. His sharp black eyes were like little snakes, darting here, there, and everywhere, while he wagged his smooth head to the time of the music, as if in keen enjoyment.

Mortimer Shelton noticed him; "gloating over his future victims," he commented, almost audibly, as he and his partner passed close to where he was standing. Vermont, however, apparently did not hear him, but continued to smile amiably as the dancers whirled by.

It was nearly daybreak when the carriages drew outside the great house to take the guests to their respective homes; and, having successfully steered a young Marchioness into her electric brougham, Leroy found himself standing close to Vermont, not far from where his own motor awaited him.

"They call this pleasure, Jasper," he said, almost scornfully, watching the struggling, aristocratic crowd with a half-contemptuous smile on his lips. "Why, it's hard work. They fight and push for the sake of a few hours spent in a crowded, poisoned room; and there's no prophet to rise up and proclaim it madness."

"No," laughed Vermont cynically; "prophets nowadays have no liking for being stoned; and, after all, life would be unendurable were it not for its pleasures. Let me remind you that it is nearly four o'clock, and you are due at Lord Standon's rooms."

With a sigh Leroy turned and jumped into the motor, followed by his faithful squire; and the powerful car hooted its way through the twilight of the dawn.

They reached Lord Standon's chambers, to find the finish of a theatre party. The room was filled with beautiful women, mostly stars of the musical comedy stage, including Ada Lester, who was evidently on her best behaviour.

Here, amidst light and laughter, the goddess of pleasure was being feted by her youthful worshippers, and none appeared a more eager votary than Adrien Leroy. Yet, as he stood, champagne glass in hand, propounding the toast of the evening—or rather morning, for the dawn was breaking in the sky—there was none to tell him of the impending cloud of treachery that hung over his head. None who dare warn him to beware of the friendship of—Mr. Jasper Vermont.

CHAPTER VIII.

High up in the woods of Buckinghamshire stood Barminster Castle, so old that one-half of its pile dated back to Norman times; while the whole, with the wings and parts added by the successive generations of Leroy, might have passed for a royal palace by reason of its splendour and magnificence.

Needless to say, the Leroy's were proud of their ancestral home, for there had been Leroy's since William the Conqueror had calmly annexed the land on which it now stood, and had given it to his faithful baron, Philip Le Rol. But they valued still more the love and respect of their people, who in hamlet and village surrounded the castle as naturally as did the woods.

Yet the present Lord Barminster had done little to keep the name of loyalty alight in the hearts of his tenants. He was an old man, nearing seventy, tall, white-headed and haughty—every feature clear cut, as if carved from marble. Few people had ever seen the stern lines of that face relax in light-hearted laughter since the death of his young wife, which had occurred a few years after the birth of Adrien. None, outside his immediate family circle, had ever known the curtness of his speech to be softened unless in sarcasm; and his habitual expression was one of haughty tolerance.

His friends feared him, even as they respected him, for if he had the faults of his race, he also possessed its great virtue—justice. No man, prince or peasant, friend or foe, ever appealed to Lord Barminster for that in vain.

Now, in the clear brightness of the spring morning he paced to and fro on the south terrace.

(To be continued).

Ground Fence Wires.

"The loss of live stock from lightning may be greatly reduced if not entirely prevented by properly grounded fence wires," says Professor H. H. Hoy, of the engineering department of the South Dakota State College. According to Mr. Hoy, fence wires on wooden posts should be grounded by running ground wires at intervals of two to four hundred feet along the fence, being securely attached to the fence wire at several points if woven wire is used, and to all the wires when the ordinary barbed wire or smooth wire is used. The lower end of the grounded wire should be carried at least two feet below the surface beside the post, if possible, into moist earth. The wire should be galvanized to prevent corrosion and should be of larger diameter than the fence wire. A number 8 wire would be still better. Just why lightning seems to have a tendency to strike live stock is ex-

plained by Professor Hoy as follows: "Metal fence wires are good conductors of electricity, often carrying the current a long distance. Bodies of live stock also form good conductors, especially when they are driven by a storm against the fence, affording a better path for the current to the ground through their bodies than down the fence posts. The result is death to whatever animal helps to form the path."

"Proper grounded fence wires not only will carry off electricity without injury to animals standing near, but also have a tendency to dissipate electric charges. This is especially true of barbed fences where the accumulating charges pass off readily from the sharp pointed bars. Fences grounded in this manner prevent to a considerable extent the occurrence of discharges and provide a path to the earth for the discharge when it does take place."

Be Kind to Your Horse.

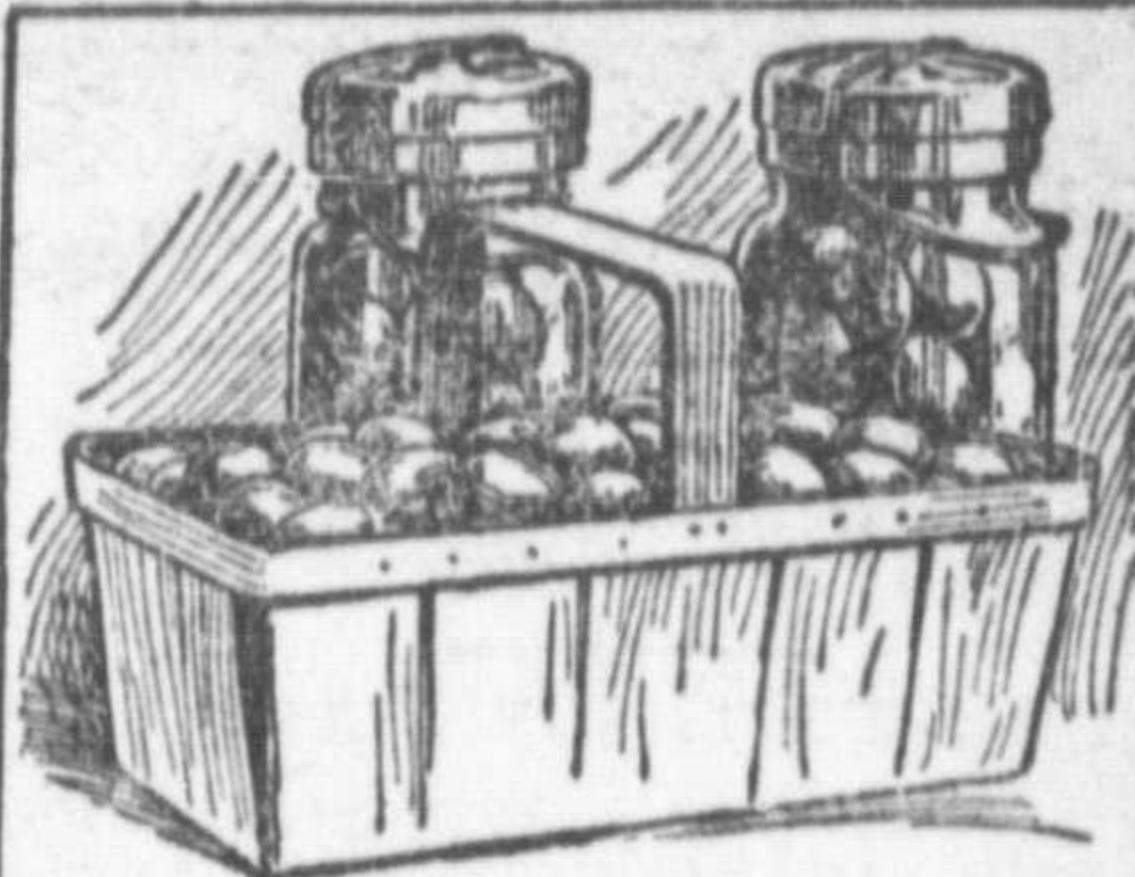
Be kind to the horse. Don't berate him because he does something which should not have been done. Perhaps he had the right motive, but in his dumb way was unable to express it. Perhaps he wanted to help you, possibly he meant no evil, though outwardly he seemed perverse and stubborn. Give him credit for at least trying to be good, for there are few horses which are naturally bad.

Many persons take it for granted that when a horse does wrong he intended to do so, and they therefore punish him for it. Now this action only aggravates the matter, and if continued will result in an incorrigible animal, made so solely from mistreatment by his master. This and this only explains why some horses are bad.

The best policy is to be kind to the horse. Remember that he is a dumb animal. Don't expect as much understanding from him as you expect of men. Remember that of all the animals which aid man, the horse is the most useful. Give him credit for that. Don't think him mean, for unless made so by man, he seldom is. Don't punish him for every wrong he does, for possibly they are not so intended.

Try to put yourself in his place, and don't forget that he is a slave.

Be kind to him, and see for yourself if your work does not proceed more smoothly than ever before. Follow the Golden Rule, and treat your horse as you would wish him to treat you if your positions were reversed. Investigate for once and you will never say again that kindness doesn't pay. —Indiana Farmer.



Plums

have aspiczest which makes them a favorite preserving fruit, and several excellent varieties are plentiful this year. Preserve all you can with

Lantic Sugar

for the sake of economical and wholesome desserts next winter. Lantic sugar comes in

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

Pure cane. FINE granulation

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

PRESERVING LABELS FREE

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Large or Small Blocks Easiest Terms.

Payments Spread Over Seven Years

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Intermediate Sections largely settled. Churches, schools, etc., within convenient access.

If interested, write immediately for further particulars.

W. J. Haight, Agent,

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2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

Contain no acid and thus keep the leather soft, protecting it against cracking. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form and require only half the effort for a brilliant lasting shine. Easy to use for all the family—children and adults. Shine your shoes at home and keep them neat.

BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10¢ KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

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RED DIAMOND

SUGAR

Sugar feeds and sweetens
in proportion to its purity.

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RED DIAMOND GRANULATED

is refined exclusively from choice sugar-cane sugars and is absolutely pure. Government tests prove it.

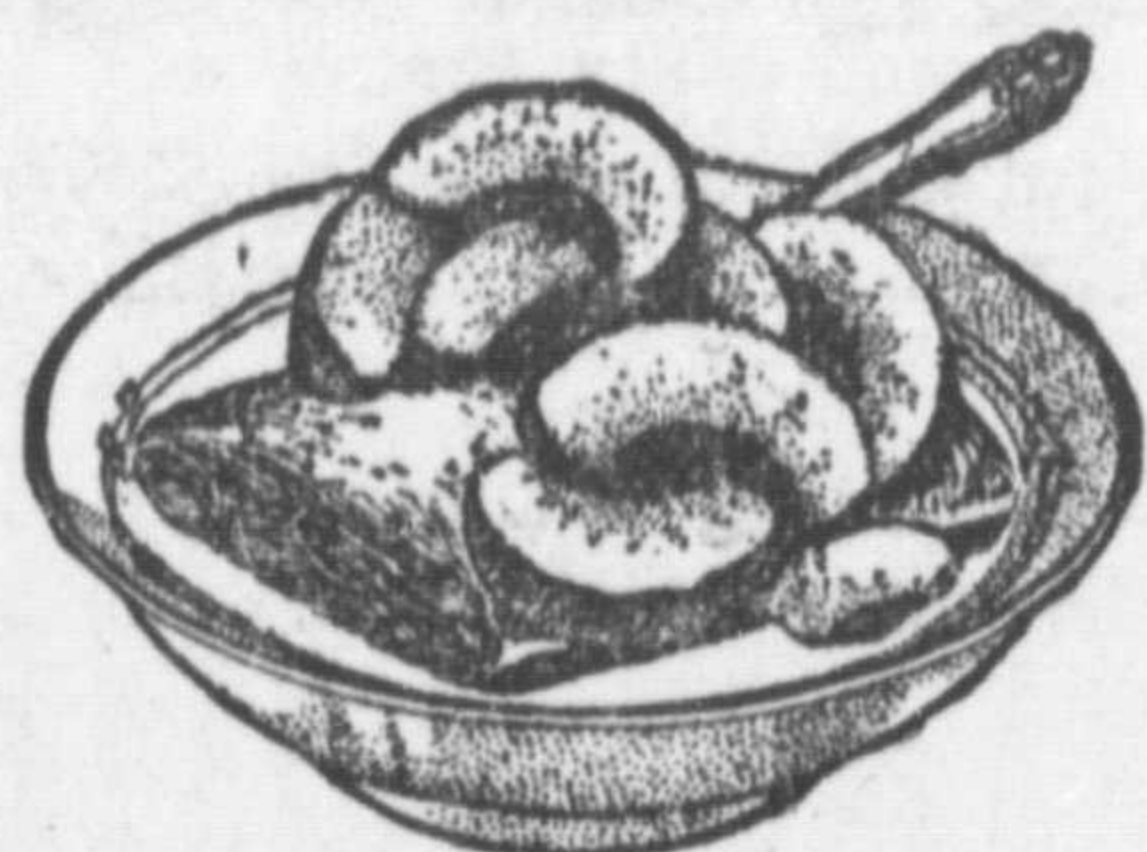
It is sold in fine, medium and coarse grain in many handy sizes of refinery sealed packages to suit your taste and convenience.

The 100 lb. bag is the size which recommends itself specially to the careful housewife. Your dealer can supply it in the size grain you prefer.

The RED DIAMOND is on every Package.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, Limited, MONTREAL

A Real "Peach Cobbler"—Not a soggy, doughy, inedible combination, but a crisp, tasty, easily-digested dish of whole wheat with peaches and cream. Cover one or more Shredded Wheat Biscuits with sliced peaches and then pour cream over them. Nothing so appetizing and satisfying and nothing so easy to prepare.



Made in Canada

GERMANIZING AMERICA.

By Charles M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

In my last article on this subject, we were able only in the space assigned, to mention a portion of the work of the Kaiser's agents in the United States.

The apostles of "Kultur" were specially chosen because they well represented German methods, and their imperial master. We will pass, for the want of space, the German-American press, the acts of the renegade German Jews, and the rest of the foul mess of troglodytes, and take up the German Professors.

Some of these were already in the Chairs of American universities before the war began, but many others were sent over since, ostensibly to do some special work in the field of entomology and in kindred subjects; and these invariably, after a brief introductory address, would pour forth to the American students a specious but pathetic pro-German appeal.

This trick suggests the methods of the barbarous Huns, who leave no stone unturned to accomplish their unholy designs, but they were deluded if they imagined that they could keep on fooling Americans by such crude and silly subterfuges.

Some expounded the ethics of "Kultur," and left to their hearers the right to draw such conclusions as they might. Others again, were sly and casuistical, while some had the audacity to berate Americans frankly, but these missionaries of Prussianism accomplished but little in their proselyting work.

They had a two-fold purpose in view. They worked not only to conciliate American public opinion and turn Americans to defend their cause, but to arouse and organize the German Americans into a compact political party, which was designed to terrorize, if it could not persuade, the government to aid Germany by material means.

As the months flew by, these brazen conspirators grew more bold and wanton in their methods, goaded on, no doubt, by their failure to make satisfactory headway through mild and conciliatory means.

They held meetings at which they openly preached sedition, and through the German-American press, they announced that they had formed a coalition with the Irish-Americans, and would seize the country and rule it in the interests of the Kaiser.

Some of these more hot-headed scamps even pictured a German Imperial Prince sitting in the White House, and ruling as viceroy of the Kaiser.

Of course, anyone who had the least knowledge of the Irish people, would know that a coalition of that kind with Germans would be as impossible as mixing water and oil and expect a chemical affinity to result.

But this claim, though ludicrous in the extreme, shows the denseness of the average German in dealing with those outside of the Fatherland. Though the Irishman has his griev-

ances over what he thinks of the harshness of English rule, he is not apt to want to exchange his place in the sun for any straight-jacket coercive regime the Kaiser has to offer.

It so happens that the Germans in Tammany Hall are controlled by the Irish, and you may be sure that will be the relative position of the two races, should they coalesce, for the Irish will hardly sacrifice their position in America to promote the ill-considered ambition of any European monarch, much less that of the Kaiser. They intend to remain Americans, and these simple, deluded Germans will learn in the end that they will be exploited by the Irish, instead of exploiting them.

But the Kaiser's agents did not even stop at sedition. Acting under instructions which were directly traced to German and Austrian officials, they secretly placed bombs on outgoing steamers timed to explode when far out at sea. They blew up munition factories and resorted to the intimidation of manufacturers, organized strikes and sabotage, tried to wreck railroads, and to all intents and purposes, made this country the base for hostile operations against the Allies, with whom we were at peace.

For downright bold and uncompromising effrontery, this surely "takes the bakery," and has no precedent anywhere else; and if our administration at Washington had not been supine and self-seeking, this thing would have been promptly suppressed. Some prosecutions are still pending, I believe, but the perpetrators should have been hung.

But the final revelation of German atrocity and underhanded methods came when the world was introduced to the almost limitless schemes of the German spy-system. The spy, it seems, undergoes a prepared course of schooling in Germany, before he or she is sent out on their despicable mission of deception.

With perverted wills, they simulate truth which the heart is incapable of feeling, in order to prepare the ruin of the unsuspecting people with whom they deal. The German government kept spies in every Court, foreign Municipal Corporation, and in all laboratories and mills. They intrigued in Egypt, in South Africa, to foment risings against the British. They were detected in Ireland and India; they influenced Japan against America, and were found in Mexico instigating that people against the U. S.

The German colonists who filtered into Belgium and Poland before the war were spies, though pretending to be loyal citizens, and they were found in many parts of England, France and Italy playing the roles of propagandist and of spy.

In these various forms mendacity, which seems to be an inherent element of German nature, displays itself. It is not to be wondered at that Goethe should embody in Mephistopheles—the spirit of falsehood, a deep-seated national characteristic, of which the Kaiser is the most illustrious exponent. Cruelty and cunning are the ends to which "Kultur" logically leads. Dante rightfully reserved the lowest depths of hell for those who by mendacity betrayed their fellow-men.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHELL BLINDNESS.

Patient Was Cured Through Being Hypnotised.

One of the most perplexing injuries incidental to modern warfare is shell blindness, caused by shock. Numerous cases have been recorded where a big projectile, exploding near a soldier, has bowled him over and possibly knocked him senseless. He himself has escaped possibly without a scratch. Upon recovery he has been found to be sightless, blinded by the shock.

The symptoms are invariably identical. The eyes have not been injured—or only slightly—by grains of dust, which may merely have set up more or less local irritation. The patient has either been in absolute darkness or could only distinguish a slight difference between light and shadow. These cases, however, have proved to be exceptionally resistant to ordinary treatment.

Two of our leading optical scientists were attracted to the strange situation, and, although neither believed in hypnosis, both considered the field promising for its practice. Forthwith the patient was hypnotised, and he was induced to imagine that he was only temporarily blind and that he could see if he strove to do so. Strange to say, the treatment invariably had the desired effect. When the man awoke from his sleep he was able to see as well as ever. Indeed, in the cases handled by the two above-mentioned scientists the hypnosis treatment has never failed.—Fred A. Talbot, in the Scientist in Wartime.

Jarrying Colors.

Mrs. Youngbride—I'd like to change these eggs I ordered by telephone yesterday.

Grocer—What's wrong with them, ma'am?

Mrs. Youngbride—Why, the shells are a deep brown and the only egg cups I have are a robin's egg blue.

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ESHER URGES A THOROUGH JOB

NOBLEMAN WHO SNUBBED THE CURIOUS KAISER.

Ways of Emperor William Were Seen Through By Him In 1907.

Lord Esher has recently issued a very emphatic warning to the British relative to the desirability of their not being "caught a second time in the meshes of sleep" by the Germans. He is very insistent that the job must be thoroughly done this time—that the snake must not only be "scotched" but killed.



Lord Esher.

His warning about doing the job thoroughly drives especial significance from the opportunity he possessed for becoming acquainted with the extreme artfulness of the attempts made by the German Government to weave the meshes of sleep wherein they hoped to catch the British when the European war, for which they were steadily preparing, actually broke out. In the early winter of 1907 the Kaiser visited England. He was—as usual when he paid one of his frequent visits to England—overflowing with loving kindness towards the British. At Windsor Castle he was a guest of King Edward, and was all grace and graciousness.

Now, it so happened that Lord Esher, at that time, was Deputy Constable of Windsor Castle, and in that capacity, was at Windsor during the Kaiser's stay there. He happened, moreover, to be as well a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Of this latter fact the Kaiser was, or course, well aware. All urbanity, he sought to discuss with the Deputy Constable of Windsor Castle the question of British naval programs and defences.

SnuBBed the Kaiser.

However, Lord Esher is no fool. He realized that "fine words butter no parsnips," and that beneath all the Kaiser's soft saucer lay dark and sinister designs. Hence, although usually noted for his tact and charm of manner, he let the Kaiser see pretty plainly that he saw through his crafty game. He put the Kaiser where he belonged. And the Kaiser never forgave him.

But at that time the late Lord Tweedmouth was First Lord of the Admiralty. And he either lacked Lord Esher's sagacity or was more amiable to the Emperor's soft soap. Anyhow, he was ill-advised enough to allow himself to be drawn into a conference with the Kaiser on naval matters. This became noised abroad, and Lord Tweedmouth was popularly credited with something like an act of treason. On the full facts becoming known it appeared that he had acted with the knowledge of his colleagues—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was Premier—in replying to the Kaiser's letter, and that he had not (as was popularly supposed) prematurely disclosed the British naval estimates to the Kaiser, to whom, in fact, he gave no information which was not given to Parliament at the same time. Still there had undoubtedly been some indiscretion, and the incident led to Lord Tweedmouth's relinquishment of the Admiralty.

All this is of particular interest because it was in his notorious letter to Lord Tweedmouth that the Kaiser showed how the snubbing he had received from Lord Esher several months before—the letter was written in the spring of 1908—still rankled in the Kaiser's mind.

"Drains and Navies"

In this letter the Kaiser venomously seized on Lord Esher's capacity of Deputy Constable of Windsor Castle to build on it a deliberate insult to

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Ask Your Dealer

the man who had snubbed him. He expressed himself as being doubtful "whether the supervision of the foundations and drains of Royal Palace is apt to qualify somebody for the judgment of naval affairs in general." It was rumored at the time that it was through this gibe at Lord Esher that the fact became known to the public that Lord Tweedmouth was corresponding with the Kaiser. For the First Lord is said to have thought the slap at "Reggie Brett"—as Lord Esher is still familiarly known—rather smart and to have talked about it at some dinner.

At the Kaiser's own court, however, the "slap at Reggie Brett" evoked a good deal of laughter against the Kaiser himself, it being said that he was not the man to have talked of the wisdom of mixing of drains with high political affairs, in view of one of his own experiences. For it was at the height of one of his own political crises—after the dismissal of Capt. Cavell from the Chancellorship—that the Kaiser explained one day at his luncheon-table: "Here is a nice state of things! This city of (naming a small town) proposed to empty its refuse into the river just above the bathing establishment. Nobody in the Home Office saw the mistake, and it took me four hours to get out a better plan." Here was the Kaiser bemoaning about the sewage of a little town, while his Empire was in the throes of a crisis. And yet, with typical lack of humor, that very man sneered at Lord Esher's duty of "super-vising drains" as disqualifying him for a knowledge of naval affairs.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Really Careful.

Natalie, aged five years, for the first time planted some pansy seeds in small boxes. One evening she rushed to water them, and, on her return her mother: "You know, after a rain, you don't have to water them" Natalie's reply was startling: "Oh, I take them in when it rains!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Bound to Ascend.

"So you've invested your money in a new airship company?" "Yes. If our airship goes up, the stock will go up."

"But suppose it doesn't?" "Then the company will go up."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

Inadequate Instructions

Caller—Nellie, is your mother in? Nellie—No, mother is out shopping. Caller—When will she return? Nellie (loudly)—Mother, what shall I say now?

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Not a Pigtail Left.

The opening ceremonies of the Chinese Parliament marked the full turn of the circle to republican simplicity from the antique formalities and gorgeous ritual which President Yuan restored in the brief period when he was Emperor-elect. But the frock coat of the President who walked in and sat down while all the members were standing around gossiping was not such a surprise as the geniality and courtesy which prevailed. Old rivals shook hands and chatted of the prospects in a manner which was impossible when everybody was wondering if his neighbor had sold himself or would sell him. There were present 456 legislators and not a pigtail among them. Very few were in uniform.

To Be Candid.

Gentleman (to butler who has just given notice)—"But why do you wish to leave, Podgers?" Butler—"I'd rather not say, sir."

Gentleman—"But come, come, I insist on knowing."

Butler—"Well, if you must know, sir, I've been here now for twenty years, and I'm absolutely sick of the sight of you and your family."

PRO-GERMAN ORATORS.

Address Crowds in London Parks Without Interference.

A correspondent of the London Daily Express sent the following letter to that paper:—

Are the readers of the Daily Express aware of the meetings that are being held in Finsbury Park every Sunday evening?

Strolling through the park last Sunday evening my attention was arrested by several crowds, and by one large one in particular. To my amazement and disgust, I found myself listening to a fluent speaker whose every sentence, however cleverly cloaked, was apparently permeated by the desire to attack this country, to whitewash Germany, and to dishearten the civilian population.

The Daily Express, which has done such excellent work in arousing public attention to the intrigues and ignoble efforts of the pro-Germans in our midst to create national disunion, may perhaps draw public attention to these meetings, which are held with complete immunity in one of the most popular of London's playgrounds.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

DUKE AS AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Stony Indian Garb Suits the Fine Figure of His Royal Highness.

During the five years of his Governor-Generalship, nothing has given His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, more pleasure than the ceremony which made him Chief of the Stony Indians. This ceremony took place at Banff, where the Duke and Duchess, together with Princess Patricia, spent a delightful holiday this Summer.

The Stony Indians, who were once a distinctly warlike tribe, and some of whose exploits form the background to Ralph Connor's "Sun Dance Patrol," are now good citizens and hold Annual Sports Day at the great tourist resort in July. The picturesque garb of a Stony Indian Chief admirably suits the fine figure and strong profile of the Duke.

Princess Patricia found particular pleasure this Summer in riding her Mounted Police pony "Dandy" along the mountain trails which radiate from Banff through the passes and over the precipitous sides of the surrounding mountains. The Duke himself spent much of his time in fishing for mountain cut-throat and devil trout, but the largest fish of the season was caught by Miss Yorke, lady in waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, who landed a monster of no less than nine pounds. The sulphur water swimming pool attached to the C.P.R. hotel was a source of great delight to the Royal party, and many amusing snapshots not for publication, are being taken back to England. The many visits of the Connaughts to Banff have resulted in this becoming the chief social centre of the West during the summer months. The Americans who have the money to travel have deserted their own National Parks so that they could be nearer to a real Duke.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

STRANGE FACTS OF SCIENCE.

A small but useful electric railway is contained within a Paris sewer. To one end of a new pocket knife is fastened an opener for bottle caps. The government of Chile has authorized the erection of a technical industrial school.

A rack that can be hung on a radiator to enable a person to warm his feet has been invented.

The world's supply of black opals is practically exhausted, in the opinion of a London gem expert.

A woman is the inventor of a suitcase that can be folded flat and carried under one arm when empty.

Pressing a lever projects a slide down the lines of a new cold meat fork to remove its contents neatly.

A multiplying machine small enough to be mounted on the end of a lead pencil has been patented.

Bread boards can be bleached by washing them with lemon juice, then with cold water and drying them in the sun.

A propeller, driven by the air as a car is running has been invented to blow rain away from the windshield of an automobile.

It is no easy task to down an upright man.

THE TIME HAS COME

when people cannot afford to accept anything but the very best for their money. Zam-Buk has been proved by thousands to be the best ointment obtainable for skin ailments and injuries, because it cures when other treatments fail, and because its cures are permanent. You take no chances when you buy Zam-Buk.

Only the really good things are imitated! Proof of Zam-Buk's superiority is provided by the great number of imitations and substitutes which have been put on the market. Don't be deceived, however, by anything represented as "just as good." There is nothing "just as good" as Zam-Buk. All druggists, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25, or direct from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c. stamp for postage on free trial box.



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SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBERS, Delaware, Canada. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES. GOOD CONDITION. Large Bank Barn; Cement Stables. Huron County. Apply F. S. Scott, Brussels.

CRUCIBLES WANTED.

No. 50, No. 60, No. 70. STATE QUANTITY you have for sale, also Maker's name and best cash price. Apply United Brass & Lead, Ltd., 284 St. Helens Ave., Toronto, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR THE FARMERS

Many Attractive Prizes For Farmers Only, at the Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show. Union Stock Yards. December 8th and 9th, 1916. Prize List on Application to the Sec'y Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
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MERRITON, ONT.



Clydesdales Wanted

Pedigree Clydesdale Mares, Fillies and Stallions. Must have good quality and thick made up to a fair size. Mares 3 to 6 years old. Fillies 1 year old up. Stallions 2 to 6 years old. All stallions over 2 years old must have proven themselves reasonably sure. When writing state County, nearest railway station, G.T.R. or C.P.R., and telephone exchange, also quote prices. Anyone with good pedigree Clydesdales for sale should communicate at once.

W. J. McCALLUM, Importer
Bank—Merchants' Bank, Brampton, Ont.

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dynamo 30 K.W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

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73 Adelaide Street West,
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ED. 7. ISSUE 40-16.



Brightens One Up

There is something about Grape-Nuts food that brightens one up, infant or adult, both physically and mentally.

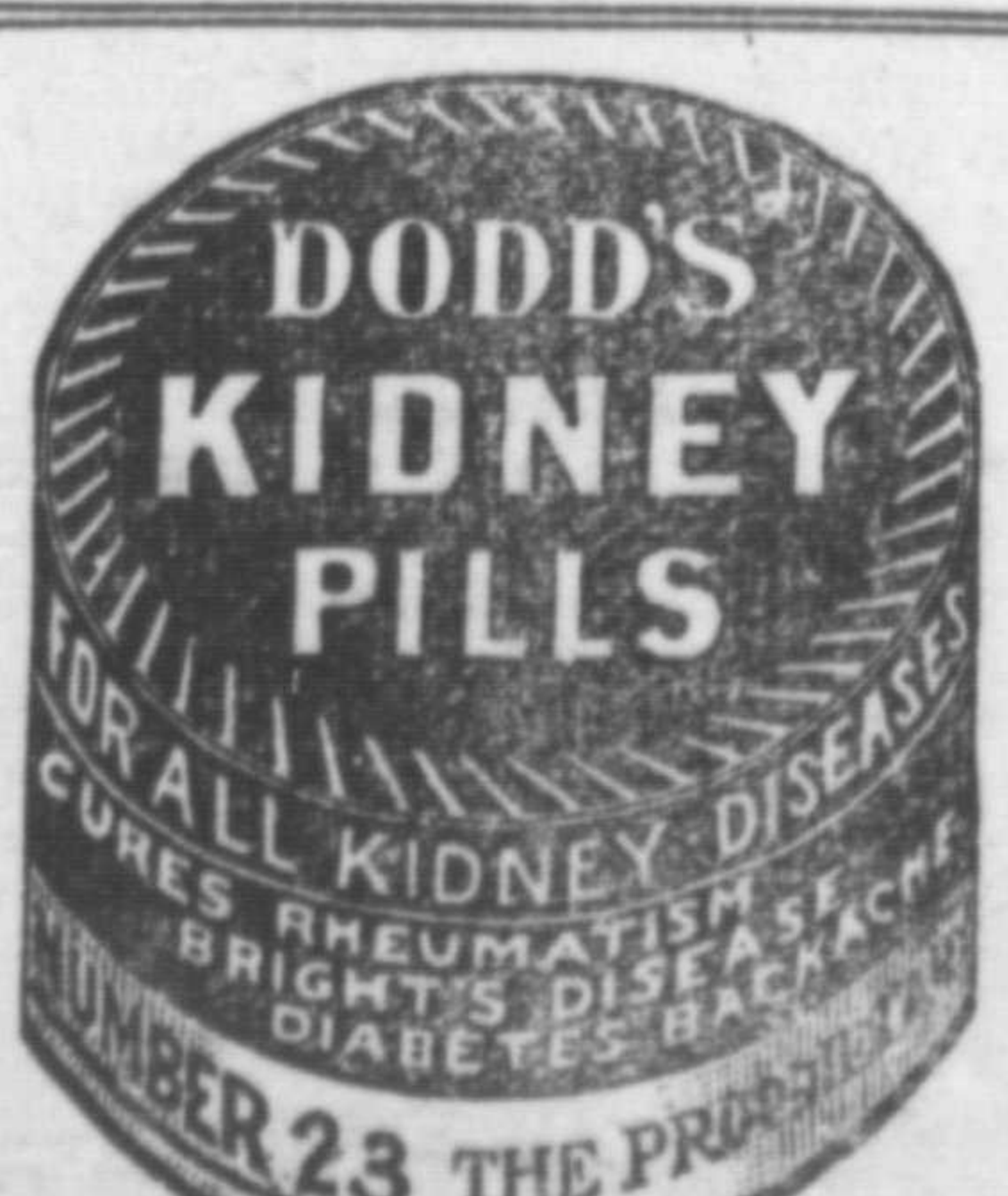
What is it? Just its delightful flavor, and the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including their wonderful body and nerve building mineral elements!

A crisp, ready-to-eat food, with a mild sweetness all its own; distinctive, delicious, satisfying—

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"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



NUMBER 23 THE PROGRESS

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

It is not a matter of PRICE with us, but rather we try to stock QUALITY, and sell SATISFACTION.

As most people know that on account of the recent great advances in the prices of shoes, that they must pay a fair price to get quality and satisfaction.

But despite the advances we are still selling good shoes at reasonable prices, but our advice is **BUY NOW** as they are bound to go higher.

... COME IN ...
and let us talk it over with you.

P. E. SMILEY.

Miss Hazel Ballantyne

(Graduate Toronto Conservatory of Music)

SHAWVILLE—The Manse.
BRISTOL—McLeod's Hotel.

Local and District.

Your friends can buy anything you can give them—except your photograph. Don't put off until to-morrow, have a sitting to-day. H. IMISON.

Promising Career Was Cut Short at Early Age of 44 Years.

A career full of promise on the Bench and at the Bar was cut short on Saturday by the death at St. Agathe, of Judge Bourbeau Rainville, magistrate for the District of Pontiac. Judge Rainville, who was born in Arthabaska 44 years ago, distinguished himself at Nicolet College by winning his degrees and carrying off the medals of both the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor. Entering the law school at Laval University at Quebec, he completed his course and later read law in the offices of a prominent barrister of the Ancient Capital. Upon being admitted to the practice of law, he decided to open an office at Bryson, Que., where he began a newspaper and literary correspondence that was to occupy a great deal of his time and to make serious demands on a constitution that was never robust. Later going to Hull, Mr. Rainville entered into partnership with T. P. Foran, K. C., with whom he practiced his profession up to the time of his appointment as magistrate eight years ago. Included in Judge Rainville's literary activities was a play in French verse, based on the tragic episode of Dollard des Ormeaux, which was given at Montreal production in 1911. Judge Rainville married Eliza, eldest daughter of Senator David. —Montreal Gazette.

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All parties are hereby strictly cautioned against hunting, trapping, setting poison, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever on Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the First Range of Litchfield; also Lot No. 6 in the East Range of Thorne. Parties who disregard this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. SOMERVILLE.

Sept. 30, 1916.

Horses for Sale

Fifteen fine young Horses for sale or exchange. Apply to

J. L. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

GAME IN THE ANTARCTIC.

Seal Steak is Good, and So Are the Breasts and Eggs of Penguins.

In the antarctic there is not the immense variety of game which is to be found in north polar regions; but, on the other hand, it is very abundant and can be turned into food with the smallest exertion. The Weddell seal, which sometimes weighs as much as half a ton, allows itself to be killed and cut up with placid calm. Its natural enemies are in the water, and for long generations it has been accustomed to bask in the sun undisturbed.

Seal steak is an acquired taste, but when acquired explorers prefer it to tinned provisions. It is a common assumption that seal flesh tastes of train oil. That is a mistake; the flesh itself contains no fat, but it is extremely rich in blood, and in taste suggests the Scottish delicacy known as black pudding.

Penguins, too, make a very desirable addition to the antarctic larder. Epicures eat only the breast, which is rather like hare, but of a more delicate flavor. The eggs, which are very abundant in the spring, suggest ducks' eggs, but are about four times as big. They are excellent eating if you happen to pick a new laid one, but this is naturally something of a lottery, and a penguin egg can be very bad indeed. —London Chronicle.

OVER THE EQUATOR.

The Coldest Air Blows High Up Above This Torrid Region.

Winds blow not merely along the surface of the earth, but upward and downward throughout the atmosphere. They whirl about in all directions. So it is impossible to construct a weather chart that will really show the directions of the winds, for such a chart would have to be in three dimensions.

Professor Alexander McAdie of Harvard in an article in the Geographical Review describes some of the recent experiments in the upper air performed by sounding balloons. The atmosphere has, roughly, two layers, the lower called the troposphere and the upper the stratosphere. The strongest winds are found just below the stratosphere, and it would seem that pressure changes originate in this region.

The stratosphere is highest over the equator and lowest over the poles, but its height varies with the season. "At the equator," says Professor McAdie, "as we rise in the air the temperature continues to fall to a much greater height than in temperate latitudes. Indeed, the lowest temperature is found above the equator."

Origin of Satin.

The discovery of the principle of the manufacture of satin was a pure accident. The discovery was made by a silk weaver named Octavio Mai. During a dull period of business one day he was pacing before his loom, not knowing how to give a new impulse to his trade. As he passed the machine each time he pulled short threads from the warp and, following an old habit, put them into his mouth and rolled them about, soon after spitting them upon the floor. Later he discovered a little ball of silk upon the floor of his shop and was astonished at the brilliancy of the threads. He repeated the experiment and eventually employed various mucilaginous preparations and succeeded in making satin.

Deaf as an Adder.

The expression "deaf as an adder" is from the Psalms of David, where it appears in the following form: "Their poison is like the poison of serpents. They are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear, which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming ever so wisely." East Indian travelers tell us that there is a widely prevailing superstition in the east to the effect that both the viper and the asp stop their ears when the charmer is uttering his incantations or playing his music by turning one ear to the ground and twisting the point of the tail into the other.

Lots Easier.

Bobby rushed out to meet his father the other night as he was returning from work and said breathlessly: "Oh, papa, I won't have to study nearly so hard at school any more." Now, Bobby had been doing far from well, and his father was pleased to hear of the new interest, hoping for better things.

"How's that, my son?" said he.

"Oh, I got put back a class."

Her Next Move.

"Let me see," mused the young wife as she picked up the cookbook, "I have mixed the batter for the angel cake. Now what do I do next?" "Telephone for the doctor," answered the heartless husband, who happened along in time to overhear her.

Varied Views of Marriage.

Marriage is a lottery to the bachelor, an urgent necessity in the opinion of the widower, a delightful temptation to the widow, a habit with a good many. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cause For Thanks.

Wife — The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill. Hub (with relief) — That is very good of her. I must write her a note of thanks.

Falls of Iguazu.

More than twice as wide as Niagara and fully fifty feet higher, the falls of Iguazu, in South America, is one of the great wonders of that continent.

GLOBES IN NATURE

Why Raindrops and the Planets and Suns Are Round.

THE FORCES OF ATTRACTION.

As a Crowd Gathers in a Circle Around an Object of Interest, So Molecular and Gravitational Impulses in Matter Act Toward a Center.

Falling rain forms into spherical drops for the same reason that the earth has become a globe—namely, because that is the shape in which the internal forces of attraction attain a balance. In the case of a very large and massive body like the earth it is the attraction of gravitation that controls the form, but in that of a small body like a raindrop it is the molecular attraction of the infinitesimal particles.

The intensity of molecular attraction, which is the force that holds the components of bodies together, is far greater than that of the attraction of gravitation, but it is exercised over a comparatively insignificant distance. In each case, however, the resultant of all the attractions between the individual particles is a force directed toward the center of mass.

But by the principle of inertia time is always required for any force or combination of forces to set matter in motion. The larger the volume of matter concerned the longer will be the time needed for the internal forces to group all the particles symmetrically around their common center of mass.

It is upon this principle that the old fashioned shot towers are operated. Molten lead is dropped from a great elevation after passing through a sieve to facilitate its separation into small masses, and during their downward flight these masses are rounded into little spheres by the mutual attraction of their molecules, which group themselves around a common center.

With very large bodies not broken up into small portions the gravitational force plays the principal part in shaping them, because gravitation is effective at great distances and throughout vast masses, while cohesion, or molecular attraction, is extremely limited with regard to the space over which it acts.

Each molecule attracts a little group of other molecules close around it, and these in turn attract their immediate neighbors. Within the space occupied by a raindrop the molecular attraction is the master force and quickly shapes the mass into a sphere.

And just as a spoonful of water thrown from a high tower will descend in the form of one or more round drops owing to the resultant pull of all its molecules toward a common center so the entire ocean if it were dinged out into open space would become a gigantic ball of water rounded into that shape by the gravitational attraction acting throughout its whole mass.

It is by no accident that all the planets are spherical. They have taken that shape as inevitably as a loose stone rolls down a steep hill. Their forms are not perfect spheres, because they have been subjected to outside disturbing forces, such as the centrifugal effects of their rotation on their axes and the deformations produced by the attraction of other planets and of the sun. Even the heads of comets are spheroidal, although they are believed to consist of swarms of small bodies like meteors.

This tendency of masses, whose component parts or particles are free to move among one another, to assume a globular outline, is curiously illustrated even by crowds or swarms of sentient beings. Thus a swarm of bees when it gathers close becomes spherical or spheroidal, since that form is best suited to inclose the greatest number of individuals.

A human crowd certainly would take a spherical form if its members were able to choose their positions as freely in up and down as in horizontal space. Being confined to one level, they arrange themselves in a circle, which is the section of a sphere. —Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

Political Chances.

"I see when a man runs for office he has to put himself in the hands of his friends."

"Yes, my dear."

"If a woman ran would she have to put herself in the hands of her woman friends?"

"I suppose so."

"Well, I do not imagine many women will run. Think of taking such chances!" —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not a Bad Error.

She (with newspaper)—Here's a funny mistake in the report of that affair last night. It says that Mrs. Swellman appeared in a handsome "ampere" gown, instead of "empire." He—Well, "ampere" isn't very far off; her gown was a bit shocking. —Boston Transcript.

A Pleasure.

"I put through a big financial deal last week," remarked Mr. Dustin Stax.

"I thought you said you were going on a pleasure trip."

"Could there be any pleasure greater than putting through a big financial deal?" —Washington Star.

Obliging.

"Walter, the steak is so tough I can't cut it with this knife."

"Very good, sir—I'll bring you an other knife, sir." —Columbia Jester.

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Wedding Gifts.

When you get an invitation to a wedding and you are undecided as to what form the gift will take, please feel free to come into this store to look around; it will help you to make up your mind as well as to give you some idea of the amount of money you wish to spend.

In Table Silver you will find here a wonderfully complete line of Gift Things that are particularly useful and not expensive. If it is Plated Wares you decide upon, W. Rogers will give almost the same service as Sterling.

We will assist you in any way we can, and not urge that you should make a purchase. We feel that this is a matter you can decide for yourself.

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We are now showing a most beautiful full range of

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in the newest styles and patterns.

Prices as low as ever.

Our Fall and Winter Stock is almost complete now and we would be very glad of an opportunity to show our goods to you.

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