

THE EQUITY.

No. 18, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

Board of Directors:

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Read Dover's sale advt. on last page.

Mr. Edward Telford has removed from Shawville to his farm in Radford section.

This week will witness the trekking northward of the several hunt clubs of the county, on their customary ten days' outing.

Mr. William Elliott has been appointed care-taker of the post office building, and entered upon his duties as such last week.

Some of our young townsfolk attended a party given by the ladies of Fort Coulonge on Wednesday evening.

Among the 100 Canadians to whom military medals were awarded by the British War Office last week, is included the name "Lance-Corporal W. J. Carey."

The Editor would be thankful if two or three subscribers would supply him with copies of THE EQUITY of Sept. 28th. They are needed for filing purposes.

The Rev. E. Geoffrey May, M. A., Rector of St. Andrew's, will begin a series of war-time-mission addresses at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Quyon, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 8 p. m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—The President of the Bristol Homemakers' Club has just received from the Lt.-Colonel, commanding the Hillingdon House Convalescent Hospital, at Uxbridge, England, a grateful acknowledgment of the receipt of a barrel of jam, which arrived in excellent shape, although it was shipped in November, 1915. The letter of acknowledgment has been sent to THE EQUITY for publication, but we deem this reference is sufficient in view of limited space this week.

Private Duncan Robinson, of Waltham, has been wounded at the front, according to Canadian casualty lists published on Thursday last. Canadian troops have been in the thick of the fighting that is going on in the Somme region, and whilst they have nobly distinguished themselves like seasoned veterans, the toll taken from their ranks has been heavy, as it must necessarily be in the case of offensive movements in modern warfare, where destructive engines of the most deadly character are in use. The names of Pte Jennings of Sheen and Pte Bell of Quyon, were also in the casualty lists last week.

HE GOT FOUR—During the past week Mr. Wm. Stender, of Thorne, established for himself a record as a bear hunter of some renown, by ridding the neighborhood of four of these forest denizens, which of late had been raiding the sheep folds of himself and several of the neighbors—twelve sheep in all having fallen victims to Bruin's aesthetic tastes. Mr. Stender's first capture was in a trap. A few nights later he encountered a she-bear and her two cubs, one of these he shot, and the other two made off; but by patiently waiting for a time, he bagged these also.

HONORS GO TO JOE—In calf-producing and raising, Mr. J. E. Dolan, of Portage du Fort, seems to have put it all over the neighboring farmers in a way that some people would call a sin. Last year his cow jarred the nerves of the whole community by presenting her owner with 4 (f-o-u-r) perfectly developed calves, 3 of which lived and thrived well. On Saturday he was out to Shawville with this same celebrated cow followed by two calves—one her own and another—both of which she had suckled all summer. These calves tipped the scales at 880 lbs., and were sold to O. D. Sullivan for \$70.40. With a satisfying smile on his face, Mr. Dolan went home with the cow, (he wouldn't sell her on a bet) and a cheque in his pocket for the amount.

Know something of Dover's October great money-saving sale by reading his advt. on last page.

Personal.

Mr. Glen Curtis, of East Fletcher, Vermont, arrived last week on a visit to his sister, Mrs. A. E. Posselwhite.

Mr. Hosmer Turner, second son of Mr. J. J. Turner, went to Renfrew last week to enter the branch of the Merchants Bank in that town.

Gunnars Claude and Arthur Shaw, of the 73rd battery, C. F. A., have been spending a few days at their home here, returning to Petawawa Camp Monday evening.

Mr. H. W. Williams, who has been paying teller in the bank here since last April, has been transferred to the Renfrew branch, while Mr. F. A. Ranson, of the latter takes the post of teller here.

The Shawville H. M. Club meets this Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. D. Baker.

It was officially announced from Montreal on Thursday that the Royal Bank of Canada will purchase the Quebec Bank, satisfactory terms of sale having been reached.

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. IMSON.

A memorial service will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, 22nd, to the late Wilmer Armstrong, killed in action in France last week. The local ministers, and it is expected Rev. Mr. McNeil, of Cobden, will be present.

A concert and supper will be given in the church lecture hall by the Methodist Ladies' Aid, on Halloween, Oct. 31st. Proceeds will go to the purchase of a hospital cot. An invitation is extended to all. Come help a cause worthy of support.

The Girls of Class No. 5, of the Methodist S. School will hold a sale of homemade cooking in the building lately occupied by the post office on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. A lunch will be served from 6 o'clock, and good attendance will be much appreciated.

St. Paul's Church Guild has agreed to provide one of the cots required to furnish the new Canadian Convalescent Home at Ramsgate, England, of which one hundred are requested from the province of Quebec. The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church are also taking steps to supply one.

Owing to the prevalence of wet weather this year, during the time when the road work is usually performed, and the scarcity of labor later on when conditions were favorable, the highways in Clarendon received very little attention this year which is unfortunate as in some sections repairs are badly needed; and if, as a result of this fact, some stranger travelling through the country should meet with a bad breakdown, he might take it into his head to look for damages and the probability is he would win out.

Major Jim McCuaig, formerly of the 207th Battalion, has been appointed second in command of a Forestry battalion in Montreal. The officers of the 207th presented him with a wrist watch, which was accompanied by a short address by C. L. MacLean, to which Major McCuaig made an appropriate reply. Major Jim McCuaig made a presentation to Lieut. Stalker of a shield for having the best marching platoon in the battalion. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught picked Lt. Stalker's platoon at a recent inspection.

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 Short-hand, 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.

Dover's big Fall Sale—Oct. 19, 20, 21.

WANTED TO BUY—A large stack of Hay delivered at Wyman. Quote price. H. N. ANSTISS.

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

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

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

Births

At Campbell's Bay, on Oct. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Eric E. Smith, a son.

The Academy Concert

The Concert, or rather variety entertainment, given by the pupils of the Academy at the exhibition hall on Friday evening, was readily accorded the distinction of being the best local entertainment held in Shawville for many a day, and this verdict goes to show what systematic, painstaking training and attention will do with an asset of practically undeveloped talent—raw material, so to speak.

To Principal McMullan and his staff of co-workers in the Academy belongs the credit in a large measure for the state of proficiency and skill exemplified by the pupils in the varied roles they were assigned to perform, in the delightful and altogether unique program which they presented to a large, appreciative audience, who honored the event with their presence, despite the rather disagreeable character of the weather.

Although little time was left after it was decided, for comfort's sake, to hold the concert in the exhibition hall instead of the skating rink, the arrangements for accommodating the audience were commendable and the improvised stage was well designed and appropriately decorated.

The program, which we are unable to give in detail, consisted of patriotic choruses, drills, plays, etc., mostly all of a character new to this community and thoroughly interesting. After the opening chorus, Miss V. Millar, one of the pupils, in a clear voice, read an "Address of Welcome," which partook in part of a report of the Academy's work and progress during the past year and thus contained much information for heads of families and all interested in the welfare of our school. In a future issue THE EQUITY will endeavor to give this address a place in its columns.

The gross receipts of the evening amounted to about \$77.00. After deducting expenses, the balance will, it is understood, be devoted to purchasing additional equipment for the school.

Mr. William Hodgins, M. L. A., occupied the chair.

"Canada's Best"

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

Miss Hazel Ballantyne

(Graduate Toronto Conservatory of Music)

SHAWVILLE—The Manse.

BRISTOL—McLeod's Hotel.

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

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

TO LET—The premises, lately occupied by the post office; also the dwelling house in connection. Apply to M. PRENDERGAST, Shawville.

STRAYED—From Lot 21, Bristol, 5th Line, nine head of young cattle. Any information kindly telephone H. N. ANSTISS, Wyman, Que.

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

Melvin Shouldice, formerly of the Bank staff here, who enlisted with the 77th, and went overseas with the first draft from that regiment, is reported again wounded, this time in the shoulder. Early in the summer when the Germans attacked the Ypres salient, he received some slight injuries and also a dose of gas, which affected his eyes and confined him to the hospital for some time.

THE HONOR ROLL GROWS

Another Pontiac Boy Makes the Supreme Sacrifice.

The wires bore sad news indeed on Friday morning last for Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong and family of Green Lake.

The message was from Military headquarters, Ottawa, and contained the brief information that their second son Wilmer had been "killed in action."

Wilmer belonged to the 9th Field Ambulance, and it may be presumed was engaged in the noble work of rescuing the wounded, when he met with a hero's death. Previous to enlisting he was a student at the Methodist Theological College in Montreal, and when the call came to him, with many others in that institution, he dropped his studies, donned the King's uniform, and shortly afterwards went overseas. Subsequently he was joined by his brother Frank, who had previously enlisted in the 6th F. A., and was transferred to the 9th.

The sympathy of the whole community unreservedly goes out to the bereaved family in their great sorrow.

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

Seasonable Requirements.

Comforters \$1.75 to \$10.00
Wool Blankets 4.50 to 6.00
Flannelette " 1.25 to 1.50
Men's Wool Underwear Suit 2.00

These are great values now all under present wholesale prices.

Hosiery Very Scarce

We have a fair stock of

Child's and Boys' Stockings

Worsted and Wool at moderate prices.

Just received

A few pieces good Navy Prints at 18c per yd.

NEXT WEEK'S SPECIAL TOWELLING

Our good 15c. Crash for 12½c. a yard.

Price good till our next ad. only.

W. A. HODGINS

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Canning and Preserving Meat.

Canned meats are a great convenience and luxury, not only as an extra dish for the family, but when company arrives unexpectedly, or work hands are needed at a time when the housekeeper has an unusually hard day's work to accomplish and finds the larder rather low. Especially is this true in the country where a trip to town for the purpose of obtaining meat is sometimes impossible.

At butchering time one often tires of seeing so much fresh meat about, that if there is not some forethought some of the canning, etc., may be neglected, but every scrap of meat available should be carefully prepared and saved, for it proves very appetizing and saves butcher's bills.

Spare Ribs, either fried or roasted and canned in tin cans or tin molasses pails, are excellent, and when carefully prepared will keep as fresh and sweet as when first cooked, until mid-summer and fall. The work of roasting them is easily and quickly done. With a sharp ax cut the ribs in the center, or saw them with the meat saw, if one is handy, then cut in pieces of a convenient size to place in cans; put the ribs thus prepared in a roasting pan, season with pepper and salt as for the table, add a little water and roast till tender and there is no water left in the fryings; then pack the pieces closely together as possible in the cans, add fryings to cover well, and seal. If there is not enough fryings to cover the meat a little, nice lard may be used. This is not wasted as it keeps sweet and good and all can be used when the meat is opened. We think it excellent for frying potatoes and bread.

Sausage may be canned in the same way, frying or roasting till just done and free from water, or it may be packed in jars and covered with fryings, covering it to a depth of two inches. Prefer to put it in small jars, and use lard for the last covering. When putting the fryings over the meat do not fill quite enough to cover, put on a light weight to hold meat closely and the next day melt the lard and cover.

Fresh pork is very nice preserved in this way. The lard must be deep enough to render the meat airtight, and it will keep for months. When the meat is wanted remove lard, take out enough for one or two meals, and replace the lard, spreading it firmly. Keep the meat tied up tightly with several thicknesses of paper in a cool, dry place. These meats are greatly relished by the working men who require something substantial.

Fried beef may be kept a long time. Grind very fine, season with salt and pepper, make into patties like sausage or stuff in cases and fry or roast and can, or put in a jar like sausage. It sometimes happens the weather becomes too warm to keep the beef fresh, and the fried beef pats are a pleasing change from corned beef.

Potted liver may be kept some time during cold weather and is nice for sandwich filling. Pour boiling water over the liver and let it stand till cool to draw out the blood, drain, add hot water, salt, pepper and herbs to flavor, and boil until tender; add to the liver two tablespoons of butter, and an onion (if the flavor is liked) to each pound of liver, chopping the onion and frying it in butter and grind all together to a fine paste. Boil the broth in which it was cooked down to about a teacup, add it to the meat, and add the juice of one lemon for each pound of liver used. Pack firmly in small jars and cover well with melted lard. Slice cold when needed.

Souse is a dish much relished and may be made of waste bits of meat such as the lean from the jaws, the legs, feet, ears, or heart and tongue. Simmer the meat in weak salt water till very tender, drain from the liquor, remove all bones, peel the tongues, pack in glass cans, cover with boiling vinegar that has been weakened and spiced or flavored to taste, seal airtight. This is nice to use during the spring.

When not relished prepared in other ways, the bits of meat from the heads can be made up into mince meat and canned while hot for use when needed as it will keep nicely until mid-summer.

Home-Made Relishes.

Catsups and similar relishes may be prepared at home at a much lower price than you pay for them in the stores. They are easy to make, and are wholesome. Catsup should be cooked in an enamelware kettle or a porcelain-lined receptacle, because the copper vessels are not reliable. The effect of slowly boiling vinegar in a copper kettle is likely to be injurious, if not actually poisonous.

Jars and glasses containing canned fruits, such as jellies, jams, preserves and conserves, should be quite spotless on the outside. Inspect these jars regularly so as to be sure that none of the contents are fermented or soured. These processes cause a running over and leakage which make the shelves very sticky and unpleasant. It also attracts ants and other insects.

When you find that your preserves are beginning to show signs of fermentation, it can be stopped sometimes by putting the affected jars in a kettle and boiling them over again. They

may not be so perfect as to color and taste afterward, but they will not be really spoiled. There is no harm in really trying this, anyway.

To Light a Fire Quickly.

While we do not approve of the dangerous and all too common practice of lighting fires with kerosene, in any manner, those who are in the habit of doing so, may make the operation much safer by pouring a half-pint of the kerosene into a quart can, just before retiring for the night, and standing three or four corn-cobs on end in it. The next morning they will have absorbed much of the oil, and may be placed in the stove, underneath other fuel.

Close the stove and touch a lighted match to the saturated cobs, and a good blaze will be started up at once, without the danger attending the usual way—that of pouring oil all over the wood, or lighting the small wood, then pouring the kerosene on the blaze; either of which is extremely dangerous.

Household Hints.

Scald new brooms in hot suds to toughen the fibre.

A little vinegar will soften the roughest of hands.

To remove iodine stains on clothing sponge freely with ammonia.

White enamel paint will cover a multitude of sins at small expense.

Add a minced sweet pepper to the potato salad. It gives a good flavor. Celery roots, boiled, cooled and cut into dice, make a very acceptable salad.

The only way to keep food hot after it is dished up is to have metal dish covers.

Olive oil is exceedingly nourishing and healthful, and children should be coaxed to like it.

If washing powders are used in the washing of linen, it will go to pieces in no time.

Salt meat is not so nourishing as fresh meat and should not form a large part of the diet.

If your thread insists in knotting, unthread your needle and thread it from the other side.

A teaspoonful of baking powder to every four eggs will make an omelet of wondrous lightness.

When making cornmeal mush do not thicken it too much or it will be harsh and hard to eat.

Save all materials left over from meals; they will make side dishes to help out with the lunch.

Save the scraps of fat meat and bones; they will be handy to quicken a slow fire in the morning.

Never waste the drippings or meat essence in the frying-pan—it will make a savory brown or creamed gravy.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax added to the water in which clothes are rinsed will be found to whiten them considerably.

There is poor economy in buying cheap blankets; an all-wool blanket not only outwears the cheaper one, but is much warmer.

When cream doesn't "whip," stand it where it will get very cold, then add to it the whole of an egg, and beat together thoroughly.

Suppose you have made your gravy, soup, or stock too salty, stir in a little caster sugar. A grated raw potato will disguise a salty taste in soup.

Prevent the after odor from cleaning with gasoline by using one-third vinegar. This will prevent a circle from forming around the place cleaned.

Vegetables that contain little starch such as onions, carrots, turnips, tomatoes and cabbages, can be eaten by stout people without fear of gaining flesh.

In mixing any pudding made with batter, you may add too much liquid if you are in a hurry. If your batter is too thin thicken it with white bread-crumbs.

A good way to serve the left-over chicken is to make a biscuit crust, the same as for old-fashioned short-cake. Spread the chicken between and pour gravy on the whole.

The steel rod from an old umbrella or parasol will make an excellent plant supporter next summer, and if painted green will look well. The ribs, too, may be brought into use for a similar service.

To make flaky piecrust fry out three pounds of pure lard and two pounds of cold suet; strain and mix together. This makes very nice, rich piecrust and is very much healthier and cheaper than clear lard.

When you turn out a very light boiled pudding it is apt to break. Don't send it to the table like this, but coat it with meringue made from the white of an egg beaten stiff with an ounce of caster sugar. Put it into the oven long enough to brown the meringue lightly, then decorate with glace cherries or angelica strips.

Rust stains, no matter how bad, can be easily removed by putting vinegar and salt on the stain and placing it in the warm sunshine. Repeat this until the stain is removed. The vinegar and salt (together) are very active and will remove the stain more quickly than lemon and salt.

Take a spool and place on the material to be marked with a lead pencil mark half way around the spool.



COME ON OR COME OUT!

THIS is the allied soldiers' cry, spoken or not, to the Germans in their vast system of dug-outs. How it is answered may be partly judged by the fact that since the allied offensive started in July nearly 60,000 German prisoners have been taken.—Drawn by Louis Raemakers in London Daily Mail.

Then lower the spool a little to form the scallop and mark half way around again. Continue in this way until you finish marking your material. Any size scallop can be made by using larger or smaller spools.

No matter how careful you may be when cooking, it isn't always easy to prevent things going wrong. But housekeepers sometimes set a spoiled dish aside as "wasted," or eat it in its unpalatable form, when the trouble might be remedied if they knew what to do. Suppose your boiled custard curdles, for instance, try putting it in a very cold basin, and beating it briskly. Another plan is to add a teaspoonful of cornflour, mixed to a paste with water. Cook this for a few minutes, then strain the thickened custard into a glass dish.

FACTS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colorado.

The winds are the chief factors in weather, but they change so unexpectedly that prognosticating the weather is very difficult.

Weather signs are numerous and many of them still remain a mystery, but enough have been deciphered to render forecasting tolerably certain for at least 48 hours.

We have rain when there is cause for it; and the wind blows this way and that, for well ascertained reasons. Air pressure determines the winds and winds are the potentials of storms. Barometric pressure of the air simply means that this instrument records its relative density, or weight, it having been proven by experiment that when air is heated it expands, or becomes lighter, for the same volume, and it becomes heavier as it cools. Air is always flowing from regions of high pressure to those of lower, hence the winds.

A weather map for the country shows the high and low pressures by heavy black lines, and all the places having the same air pressure are shown by these heavy lines running through them and the figures close to the lines indicate the extent of the pressure.

These heavy lines are called Isobars meaning equal weight or pressure. In the U.S. and, I suppose, similarly in Canada, each morning at 8 o'clock, Washington time, at every weather station in the country, the barometer is read and the result sent to Washington by telegraph, where the readings are placed on a skeleton map of the country, each at the location of the city from which it is telegraphed, and lines are then drawn through the places having the same pressure. From these it is easy to see where the high and low pressure centres are located. Such a map generally shows several such areas. Observing these maps day by day will show changes in location of the high and low pressures. It moves eastward across the country at several hundred miles a day, and often many of them are on their way at the same time. Experience has shown that the "lows" generally cross the Northern part of the U.S. and almost invariably pass down the St. Lawrence River valley. The "highs" occupy the spaces between the lows and also proceed eastward with an inclination to the south-east, but their progress is not so regular as that of the "lows."

The "lows" are generally more or less of a circular area, surrounded by high pressures, and the air tends to move from the high to the low areas from all sides. The rotation of the earth on its axis changes the direction of these winds slightly. The low is a sort of air whirlpool, embracing sometimes an area 1,000 or more miles in diameter, and moving slowly eastward, called a cyclone; but in meteorology, a cyclone is not a destructive wind, as popularly conceived. Such are called tornadoes.

A warm wind from the south to cooler places north causes warmer weather in the latter, and vice versa a cool wind from the north in winter often carries freezing weather to the Gulf States.

On the weather map places of equal temperature are connected by dotted lines called Isotherms. They are usually bent northward in front of a storm, and southward in its rear. The humidity in a wind is also an important factor, for it varies with the temperature. Air from the south moving north warms the country but is itself losing heat, and as it cools and the air contracts it holds more moisture relative to bulk until finally at some distance above the earth, saturation may be reached and the moisture condensed into the form of clouds, and if continued, rain is sure to fall. Of course, large bodies of water and mountain ranges cause marked local variations in the weather accompanying the passage of winds.

Several cyclones pass eastward each week as a rule; cyclones and anti-cyclones follow so closely that we are in the one or the other almost constantly. Most of the winds are cyclonic, and to them chiefly the middle, or what is known in this country as the Mississippi valley, owes its rainfall. An anti-cyclone means the area in which the cooler air of the upper regions is settling to the surface of the earth and flows away in all directions. Hence the weather in a region of high pressure is usually cool, clear and dry, with a west or north-west wind. This is why the air is fresh and bracing following a rain storm, it is what is called anti-cyclone weather.

Hurricanes are storms that originate at sea and are of the same character as the land tornadoes, but usually far more destructive. Those that affect Canada and the U.S. have their origin near the West Indies, and generally move westward to the coast, and then northward and pass out across the Atlantic with decreasing severity. We will consider thunder storms in our next.

But the Question Returns.

As the stage coach careened toward the edge of the cliff the timid tourist gazed anxiously down at the brawling stream 300 feet below.

"Do people fall over this precipice very often?" she asked.

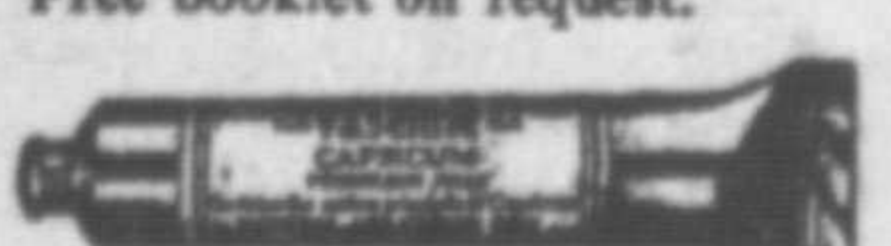
The driver chuckled to his broncos. "No, ma'am," he returned placidly; "never but once."

Vaseline Capsicum

Breaks up colds in throat and chest. Better than a mustard plaster for rheumatism, gout, sprains, cramps, etc. Will not blister the skin.

Sold in sanitary tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

Free booklet on request.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) 1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

MAGIC

BAKING POWDER

THE STANDARD AND FAVORITE BRAND.

MADE IN CANADA CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE FASHIONS

The Long Flowing Veil.

The new veil is a long, flowing one draped over the top of a small high-crowned hat with a narrow turned-down brim, like the one pictured here. It is caught together in front and fashioned to the top of the crown with a large, round pin, and from there it hangs softly down the back.

There are ever so many charming veils of this type nowadays. They are made of chiffon, silk net or lace, some of them finished with borders and others without. And they come in a variety of colors to suit every complexion and every taste. Some of the prettiest ones are in lovely shades of purple, soft rose-color, lavender, taupe, green and blue, as well as black and white. They are sometimes worn on small close-fitting turbans and again on larger sailor shapes.

Hats and veils like these are worn with frocks of serge, satin or silk. The



7407-7405

Satin Dress Braided with Soutache

one pictured here was worn with a dress of black satin with a long snug bodice fitted at the waist with soft pleats. The skirt had a full tunic pleated at the waist and made with the popular loop pockets, which were faced with purple satin to match the purple-braided design which trimmed the dress. This is one of the favored designs for autumn and it certainly is a most becoming one. The sleeve was cleverly cut to form a point be-



7391

An Example of the Straighter Effect low the elbow, where a silk tassel was placed.

A Popular Fall Model.

There is another type of dress for fall which is rapidly gaining more and more advocates every day. This is the one-piece frock of which an il-

lustration is shown here. It shows the straighter effect and long lines which Parisian houses have made a point of featuring this season. Long straps starting from the shoulders, under the large collar, and working their way down on either side of the front, relieve the severity of this simple design. Little slash pockets are placed on both the straps below the belt line.

In some of the one-piece dresses, a long, narrow girdle of the material is wound loosely around the figure several times and tied at the back or front in a loose knot. The ends are often finished with silk tassels. The belt is generally arranged at the low waistline, giving a suggestion of the Moyaen Age effect, which, it is predicted, will become popular again.

The materials most favored for these practical frocks are satin, broadcloth, fine serge, tricotine, fancy twills, gabardine and poplin. The Parisienne favors wool jersey very highly for these one-piece frocks, also the checked velours de laine which are considered so very smart. These materials are excellent for shopping, motoring and such occasions when one must be simply though smartly dressed. Some of the colors are dark brown, terra cotta, orange and green. The combinations in checked velours are dark green with beige, gray with navy blue, and beige with Burgundy, not to speak of the black and white checks, which never seem to lose their popularity.

Skirts Are Longer and Straighter

There is a decided tendency to longer and straighter-hanging skirts in most of the autumn models. Paquin has made many dresses noticeably longer, both for street and evening wear, and many of the other Parisian couturiers have lengthened the skirts for the coming season, though not to an exaggerated degree. The skirts have not lost any of their fullness in their downward tendency. They simply follow the lines of the figure more closely and do not flare as much. The hoop skirts and crinoline effects are practically dead and some soft draperies are seen in their stead, especially in evening and afternoon dresses of satins, crepes and soft silks.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from the McCall Company, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

How the French Secure Them From Running Away.

An American who fought with the French gives in the Atlantic Monthly a lively description of a successful attack on the enemy's trenches and the capture of many German prisoners:

Our line was wearing thin. Halfway to the third trench we were reinforced. The ground in our rear was covered with our men. All at once came a change. The German artillery in front ceased firing, and the next second we saw the reason why. In the trench ahead the German troops were pouring out in black masses and advancing toward us at a trot. Was it a counter-attack? Then, as suddenly our own artillery ceased firing and the mystery became plain. The Germans were approaching in columns of four, officers to the front, hands held in the air; and as they came closer we could distinguish the steady cry, "Kameraden! Kameraden!"

They were surrendering. Out flew our knives, and in less time than it takes to tell it we had mingled among the prisoners, slicing off their trouser buttons, cutting off suspenders and hacking through belts. We cut the laces off all their shoes, and thus slopping along, their hands helplessly in their breeches pockets to keep their trousers from falling round their ankles, shuffling their feet to keep their boots on, the huge column of prisoners was sent to the rear with a few soldiers to direct rather than to guard them.

As the Germans had left the trenches, their artillery had paused, thinking it a counter-attack. Now, as file after file was escorted to the rear and it became apparent that the men had surrendered, the German artillery opened up again furiously. Six shells landed at the same instant in almost the same place, and within a few minutes Section 3 of our company had almost disappeared.

A Stinger Himself.

Merely Curious—What was it the woman had, a sewing bee? Male Pessimist—Must have been a "bee" all right; I guess there was stinging enough.

Our Kitchen is Your Kitchen—it cost two million dollars and was built to furnish you with crisp, golden loaves of **Shredded Wheat**, the purest, cleanest, most nutritious cereal food in the world. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve, delicious for breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal in combination with sliced peaches.



Made in Canada

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

Glasgow municipal farms last season made a clear profit of \$15,000.

The offer to raise a Volunteer battalion in Forfarshire has been accepted by the King.

Mr. Thomas Kyle, Stirling's oldest inhabitant, has just died at the age of 97 years.

Women navvies are laying a cable at Bo'ness, Linlithgowshire, as part of the electric light scheme.

Sir George McCrae of Edinburgh is in a base hospital in France, suffering with trench fever and dysentery.

A battalion to be known as the 1st Battalion Ayreshire Volunteers' Regiment is to be raised in the county of Ayr.

The death has occurred of Mr. Henry Rutherford, for over forty years manager of Aberlady Gas Company.

The constables connected with the Stirlingshire police force have been granted a war bonus of 84 cents per week.

Mrs. MacLeod, 80 years of age, was burned to death at Lentrane, near Inverness, in a fire that gutted four houses.

Twenty more wounded soldiers recently arrived at Gordon Castle, Hospital, Morayshire, making a total of 90 inmates.

A memorial to the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts was unveiled in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, by his daughter, Countess Roberts.

Lieut. Batten-Poole, nephew of Anna, Lady Colquhoun, of Colquhoun, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, has begun an official visit of inspection of the Clyde shipyards and engineering works.

At a meeting of Deeside District Committee, the M.O.H. for Aberdeenshire stated that there are 60 cases of infantile paralysis in Aberdeen.

Instead of a special Scottish memorial to the late Lord Kitchener, there will be a Scottish contribution to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund.

Measuring about 78 feet in length, a whale was washed up on the coast of Colonsay, off Argyllshire, but was afterwards swept away by a higher tide.

Mr. Daniel Rankin, lecturer on Humanity in Glasgow University, was recently drowned, together with his

brother, the Rev. E. B. Rankin, near North Berwick.

Logierait School Board, at a recent meeting, adopted a motion of protest against the calling up for military service of Mr. MacLean, headmaster of Logierait school.

At a special meeting of Falkirk Town Council a letter was read from Mr. Robert Dollar, San Francisco, offering a gift of \$15,000 for the erection of public baths in the burgh of Falkirk, of which he was a native.



Sub-Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Albert

It was announced officially in May that Prince Albert, second son of the King, had been promoted from Acting Sub-Lieutenant to Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy. His Royal Highness, who is in his twenty-first year, entered the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in January, 1909, and became a midshipman in September, 1913. He was promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant in September, 1915. When war broke out he was serving in a flagship of the Grand Fleet, but in September, 1914, he was compelled to go on sick leave, and was operated upon for appendicitis. He was unable to rejoin his ship until February of the following year. In the following November he was again on sick leave, with an obstinate gastric disorder. He returned to active duty in May of this year.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KASHA THE SMASHER.

Something About the Famous Russian General.

The Russian soldier's nickname for General Brussloff, the man who has driven the Austrians before him in Galicia in a dozen battles, is "Papa Kasha." "Kasha," a writer in a British periodical tells us, is a breakfast dish greatly beloved by the Russian soldier. It is made principally of dry buckwheat mixed with sour clotted milk, and Brussloff was the first to introduce it as a regular ration for the Russian soldier.

Although his name was not widely known before the recent campaign, General Alexei Brussloff has for some time been recognized in Russian military circles as a brilliant strategist and tactician. When the war broke out he was in command of the 14th Army Corps on the Galician frontier, and he took a prominent part in all the earlier operations in that part of the eastern front.

Early in April last he succeeded General Ivanoff in command of the southern Russian army, and at once he began to prepare assiduously for the great offensive.

Trained as a cavalry leader, he insisted that that army must play a prominent part in his plan of operations. Only through cavalry, he said, could a rout, as distinguished from a mere withdrawal, be assured. And only cavalry, he thought, could act as quickly as the occasion would demand in the broad intervals of open

NEURALGIA PAINS YIELD QUICKLY

Hundreds Find Sloan's Liniment Soothes Their Aches.

The shooting, tearing pains of neuralgia and sciatica are quickly relieved by the soothing external application of Sloan's Liniment.

Quietly the nerves, relieves the numbness feeling, and by its tonic effect on the nerve and muscular tissue, gives immediate relief.

Sloan's Liniment is cleaner and easier to use than musky plasters and ointments and does not clog the pores. Just put it on—it penetrates. Kills pain. You will find relief in it from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, stiff neck, toothache, etc.

For strains, sprains, bruises, black-and-blue spots, Sloan's Liniment quickly reduces the pain.

It's really a friend of the whole family. Your druggist sells it in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



country between the lines of the enemy's intrenchments.

The Russian military wisecrackers shook their heads. But Brussloff had shown marvelous skill and adaptability in manoeuvring large bodies of men, and he was permitted to have his own way.

The victorious commander, like most of the other successful generals in this war, is well advanced in years; he is sixty-four years of age. His vitality, however, is amazing. He is reported to be the picture of health at present, in spite of sixteen hours' work a day. In all weathers he will inspect his troops and visit the vital points along his front. If his motor car cannot take him where he wants to go on account of the bad roads, he will continue his journey for many miles if necessary on horseback.

"We have undertaken a big operation. With God's help we will conduct it to a successful conclusion," was all he said when he was congratulated on his victories. Brussloff is a man of very few words.

The Folly Of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspepsia of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The after dinner pill merely lessens the acidity of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating, would get about an ounce of pure bi-carbonate of soda from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bi-carbonate of soda instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.

41 ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

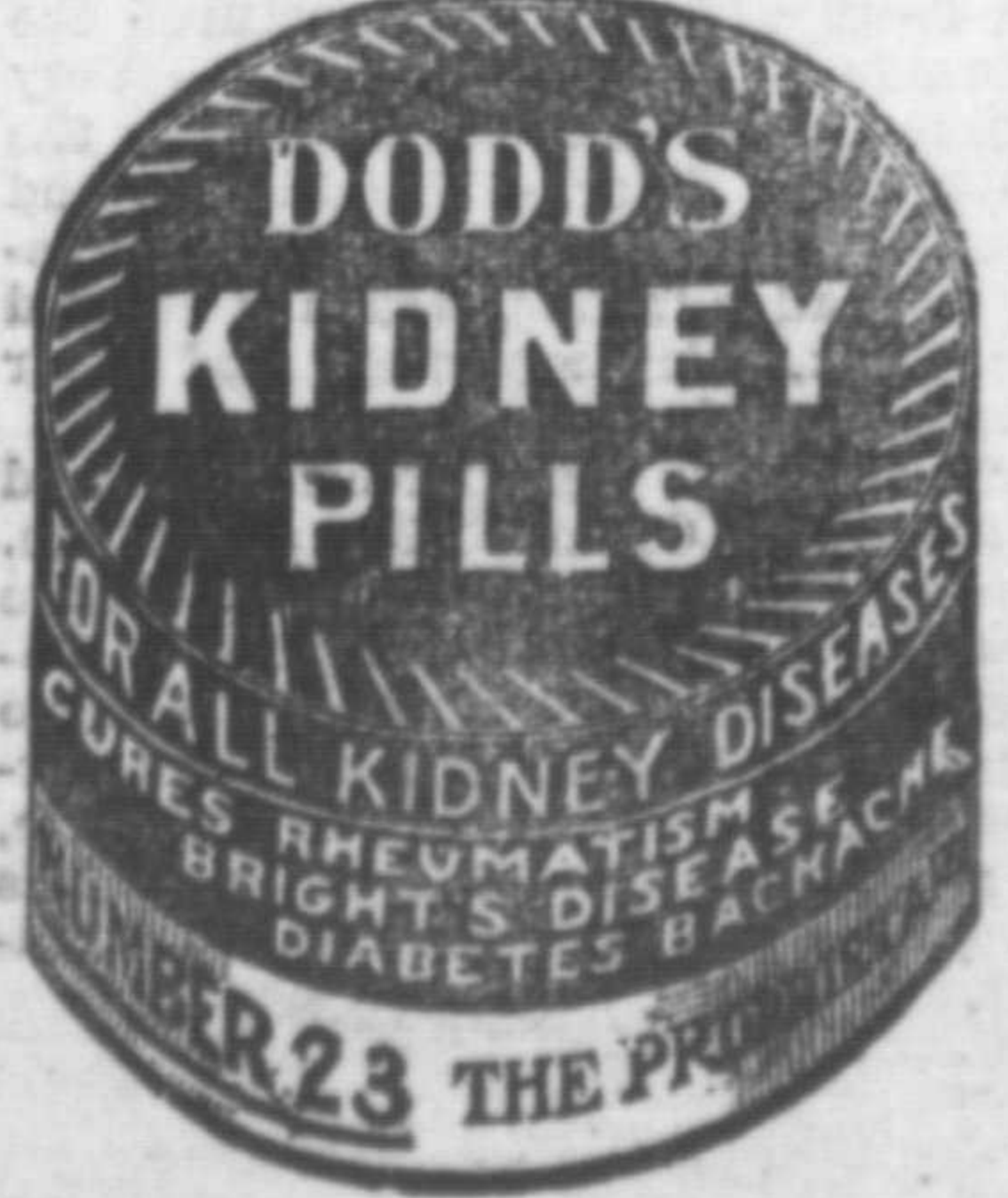
1,334 People Killed and Wounded in England.

The New York Times prints the following story from London:

In the last two years there have been 41 Zeppelin raids on England—23 in 1915 and 18 in 1916. This summary does not take into account the many aéro and seaplane attacks and the numerous abortive attempts which have been driven back at the coast or balked by shifting winds and misty weather.

If in these raids we take three Zeppelins as the average number, and allow three tons of explosives and incendiary bombs as the capacity of each dirigible, we have an aggregate of 370 tons of death-dealing missiles. Supposing each bomb weighs 50 pounds, we have approximately 15,000 as the number dropped on England or in the North Sea in the last two years.

The British Government has made public the number of casualties after each raid, and these aggregate 356 dead and 980 wounded. This means that it has taken more than a ton of German bombs for every British man, woman and child who has been killed. A military expert figures that for every soldier killed the enemy must expend his weight in lead. Before the British perfected their defences against air attack the loss of life was much greater, the casualties steadily



TRAPPERS!
Send your
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and receive highest cash prices. We pay money the same day the furs are received. Charges no commission—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada, who send their furs to us because they know they get a square deal, and receive more money for their furs. You will also receive more money from traps for each trap you set. Write for our free catalogues. Address as follows: JOHN HALLAM Limited, 202 Hallam Building, Toronto.

decreasing as the difficulties of attack increased.

Since the war began it has been definitely reported that fourteen Zeppelins have been wrecked; the real number is probably much larger. It is estimated that it costs at least \$250,000 to build a Zeppelin. Multiplying this sum by 14, we have \$3,500,000 as the amount the Germans have lost through the wrecking of Zeppelins alone. This sum would build 500 aeroplanes at \$7,000 each, 35 submarines at \$100,000 each, or pay for 70,000 shells at \$500 each. These 14 Zeppelins did no military damage; their only value to Germany has been in reconnaissance work over the North Sea.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

As evidenced by an advertisement which appeared in last week's issue, the Toronto Fat Stock Show are giving special attention to farmers and breeders, and are offering many handsome prizes for classes where stock must be bred, fed and owned by the exhibitors. This is work along the right lines and should bring out a good entry.

MORE BABIES FOR EMPIRE.

Large Family Will be Regarded As a National Asset.

"The war after the war will be won by the nation which encourages early marriages and large families."

These words were used by an eminent London physician in an interview with the London Daily Express. He spoke on the subjects which Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., dealt with recently—the need for more abundantly populating the British Empire and the peril of the families of one or two children.

"My experience shows that, given good stock to start with, large families show no deterioration among the younger branches," said the physician. "On the contrary, I frequently find that the best bodies, and emphatically the best brains, occur, say, with the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh child."

"Married people who prefer small families risk the possibility of losing a genius which might have come in a fourth or fifth child. Parsons set a good example, as a rule, in the size of their families, and they are usually fine families, too."

"In Germany, early marriages and large, very large, families are the rule. I have seen a father, mother, and twenty-four children, all robust and bright, going to church."

"Bachelors who postpone marrying until they are thirty-five or forty act foolishly for themselves and the race. It is one of the weak points in our social system that men do not marry young."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Nothing Worse!

Benevolent-looking Lady (with a pitying look at the man who has just been dragged from underneath his motor-car)—Poor man, have you a wife?

Unfortunate Motorist—No, madam, I haven't. This is the worst thing that has happened to me.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

She Knew Better.

Mrs. Wiseman was one of those women who always know. Whatever the subject under discussion, she had her own opinions, and made other people have them, too.

"Joshua," said she to her husband one evening. "I saw in this morning's paper that old Mr. Biffer died on Saturday."

"It was a mistake," mumbled Joshua, as he bent down to unlace his shoes; "he died on Friday."

"But the paper said Saturday," repeated Mrs. Wiseman, firmly.

"I know it did," persisted Joshua, "but it was an error in the print."

"I thought that at first," said the lady decidedly, "but I got half a dozen copies of the paper and it was the same in all of them. And they certainly couldn't have made the same mistake over and over again like that!"

A NEW SERVICE.

Now Possible to Send a Day Letter by Telegraph.

Mr. J. McMillan, who has initiated many notable improvements since he became General Manager of the C.P.R. Telegraphs eighteen months ago, has just decided to inaugurate an important service entirely new to Canada over the hundred and ten thousand miles of wire under his immediate control, namely, the day letter which may now be sent between points in Canada on the Canadian Pacific system at a rate very much reduced as compared with the usual commercial rush telegram. Mr. McMillan is convinced that many of those who send telegrams would be quite satisfied if these arrived on the same day, whereas a proportion of the cost of the rush telegram is due to the cost of speedy delivery. The day letter of fifty words will be rated at one and a half times the cost of a regular rush message of ten words and can still bring an answer the same day, which is as quick as many people desire. There are sixteen hundred C.P.R. telegraph offices throughout Canada, at each of which the new service will be in force, so that this will be a Dominion-wide service stretching from Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, B.C. Messages will be taken in either French or English, code words not being permissible.

Mr. John McMillan owes his success to a genial and tactful disposition which made him one of the most popular C.P.R. officials in the West, where his work centred until he was called to the head office in Montreal last year. Although less than fifty years of age, he joined the C.P.R. at its inception, working on construction in 1883. After acting for a number of years as operator at Donald B.C., he became Inspector of Telegraphs at Winnipeg in 1902, Assistant Superintendent in 1906, Superintendent at Calgary in 1907, General Superintendent at Winnipeg in 1913, and finally Manager of the whole telegraph system in March, 1915.

How To Get Rid Of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises.

If you have catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises caused by catarrh of the pharynx, throat or sinuses, you will be glad to know that these distressing symptoms can be entirely overcome in many instances by the following treatment which you can easily prepare in your own home at little cost. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Parnit (Double Strength). This will not cost you more than 75c. Take this home and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. A decided improvement is sometimes noted after the first day's treatment. Breathing becomes easy, while the distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., gradually disappear under the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell, taste, defective hearing and mucus dripping in the back of the throat are other symptoms which suggest the presence of catarrh and which are often overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarrh; therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment.

Plain Talk.

Heiress—I like you very much, Mr. Ardup, but I cannot marry you.

Ardup (picking up his hat)—I will be equally frank with you, Miss Bullion. I don't like you at all, but I would marry you in a minute. I am more self-sacrificing than you are. Good evening.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

On His Furlough.

The reading lesson was on, and the word "furlough" occurred. Miss Jones, the teacher, asked if any little girl or boy knew the meaning of the word. One small hand was raised. "Furlough means a mule," said the child. "Oh, no; it doesn't," said the teacher. "Yes, ma'am," insisted the little girl. "I have a book at home that says so." Miss Jones told the child to bring the book to school. The next morning the child came armed with a book, and triumphantly showed a picture of an American soldier riding a mule, under which was the caption—"Going home on his furlough."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Attending to Business.

"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?"

"Yes, your honor. He caught me suddenly by the coat-collar and threatened to truncheon me unless I accompanied him quietly to the station."

"You were peacefully attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?"

"None whatever, sir."

"It seems very strange. What is your business?"

"I'm a burglar."

And many a man's belief in his superior wisdom makes a fool of him.

PILES.

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

Zam Buk

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for quality, style and value. Guaranteed for all climates.

Ask Your Dealer

DOMINION

May Come To This.

"Is this a ten cent store?"

"It is, madam."

"I hear you have wonderful bargains. Where is your automobile department?"

Sore Eyes

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

The Irish Of It.

"Mike, I hear you left the munitions factory because you thought it was dangerous."

"Dangerous, is it! Shure if Oi was there now Oi'd have been dead months ago."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

SEED POTATOES. IRISH COBBLERS. DeLewar, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

HELP WANTED.

CABINET MAKERS AND MACHINE hands wanted. Steady work at highest wages. Apply to The Bell Furniture Co., Southampton, 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, 78 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. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Become a Registered Nurse and receive pay while learning. The Beth Israel Hospital of New York City Founded 1890. Accredited by the New York State Education Dept. Offers a two-and-one-half year course in training for nurses with allowances and maintenance. Applicants must have one year high school instruction or its educational equivalent. For particulars address Beth Israel Hospital, 67 Jefferson St., New York.

WANTED!

Help for Woollen Mill.

Carders, Weavers, Fullers and Napper Tenders.

Good wages paid in all Departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning weaving. Special inducement to family workers. Write, stating full experience, if any, etc., to

The Slingsby Manufacturing Co., LIMITED,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

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.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons
73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.



Adds to the Joy of Living---

It isn't alone the deliciously sweet nut-like taste of Grape-Nuts that has made the food famous, though taste makes first appeal, and goes a long way.

But with the zestful flavor there is in Grape-Nuts the entire nutriment of finest wheat and barley. And this includes the rich mineral elements of the grain, necessary for vigorous health—the greatest joy of life.

Every table should have its daily ration of

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

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

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 19, 1916.

It is announced that Britain and France will have a fleet of fifty warships patrolling the Atlantic on the trade routes between America and Europe to protect shipping from hostile submarine attacks, such as occurred a few days ago off the coast of Rhode Island.

The British steamer Kingstonian, which was thought to have been sunk off the U. S. coast by the German submarine U-53, with the five other vessels torpedoed, is now reported safe, having been thousands of miles away from the scene of the sub's operations. The news will relieve the suspense of many who were in grave anxiety as to the fate of the crew.

Edward H. Devline, the erring Liberal member for Kinistino, Sask., who was proven guilty of several corrupt and illegal acts, including forgery, in connection with his activities as a member of the Legislature, has been sentenced to three years at hard labor by Judge Hannin. Devline will have sufficient time on his hands to ponder well the fact that, after all, it pays to be honest.

Opinions as to remedial measures to combat the high cost of living will be heard from parties by the sub-committee of the federal cabinet on Friday, October 20th. The Government has referred the question to Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Doherty and Crothers for report. The Ontario Municipal Association has asked to be heard and an invitation is extended to any organization or person in the country to present their views on the same occasion.

The Allies have shown a firm hand in dealing with the situation in Greece with the result that the wishes of the majority of the people are not likely to be thwarted much longer. M. Venizelos, former premier, has formed a provisional government at Salonika, and he is now practically the dominant force in the country. On the demand of the Allies the Greek fleet has been handed over to them, and as a further precaution against possible treachery, all Greek forts are to be disarmed. The Allies also have assumed full control of all railways, canals, and the telegraph and mail service. Venizelos' ambition is to raise, as speedily as possible, an army corps to fight on the side of the Allies against Greece's traditional enemies, the Bulgars and Turks.

Canada is Eulogized

RIGHT TO RANK AMONG THE GREAT NATIONS, SAYS CUYON.

London, Oct. 11.—Speaking at the Etonians' luncheon to the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Curzon declared that: "It were any among the Dominions that had established for itself a right to rank among the great nations of the earth it was Canada. If there was any part of the British Empire that was assured of dazzling and almost limitless expansion in the future, it was Canada. If in this war there were any of our fellow subjects, who, in a superlative degree, might be said to have shown loyalty of the loyal and bravery of the brave, those were our fellow subjects from the Dominion." The Duke of Devonshire, in replying said Canada had played her part in the war, and he felt proud to think that he would be able to bear a message to the people of Canada of gratitude and heartfelt sympathy for the assistance they had rendered to the Empire in the great struggle.

Insane King of Bavaria Dead

London, Oct. 12.—Former King Otto of Bavaria, who has been insane for many years, has died suddenly, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting a Berlin official announcement. The mad king died at Fuerstenried castle, near Munich, where he had been confined since 1893.

King Otto was born on April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II in 1886. Ludwig II was also insane and drowned himself in Starnberg Lake. King Otto was deposed on November 5, 1913, and was succeeded by the present monarch, Ludwig III, formerly regent.

Trespass Notice

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary

and intermediate Stations and return

Every Tuesday from March 7 to October 31, 1916.

Return limit two months.

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

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd November 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route

Desjardins R. R. No. 1

via Allumette Island P. O., from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Desjardins and Allumette Island and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, October 7th, 1916.

P. T. COOLICAN, Post Office Inspector

FOR SALE

Year old Shropshire Ram, reg. Some Ram Lambs. 1 Durham Bull Calf.

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

TIME AND THE CLOCKS.

Curious Contradictions That Spring From Our Present Methods.

The paradox of time, reckoned as we have come into the habit of reckoning it, by which a cablegram that leaves England at noon is received instantly in India at 5:30 p. m. and in New York at 7 a. m., has long since been discarded by astronomers and mariners. To these the time is always Greenwich time, and it is on Greenwich time that the wireless signals of all the world are based since the international time conference which met in Paris in 1912 declared that "the universal time shall be that of Greenwich."

The Scientific American analyzes the paradox and prophesies that the day will come when all the world will have but one standard time. We should then abandon our time zones, with their strangely irregular boundaries based upon the exigencies of railroad systems and political frontiers and the "curious fiction of the international date line could be given up."

"It would at first seem strange to the New Yorker to begin work at 4 a. m. instead of 9 a. m. and dine at 2 p. m. instead of 7 p. m.," says the Scientific American, "but as these changes would be merely nominal and involve no dislocation of his habits with respect to daylight and darkness he would soon become accustomed to them."

As things are now we are so familiar with such contradictions as receiving a telegram four or five hours earlier than it was sent and finding it 7 o'clock on one side of a street when it is 8 o'clock on the other that they do not strike us as strange. Yet now is always and everywhere now, no matter what we may call it. When it is now in New York it is now in Calcutta and in London. "Call it what you like, the time remains identical."

We have inherited our ideas of time from ancestors whose only clock was the sun and who divided the day into twelve hours between sunrise and sunset. In summer these were very long hours and in winter very short. How perplexed a Greek or Roman horologist would have been near one of the poles where his "hours" would have been as long as many modern days! With clocks numbered from 1 to 24 we could abolish "a. m." and "p. m." as several countries have already done. "Noon" at any place would be when the sun was at the meridian, and it would not matter in the least what clock time coincided with it. Today in the United States the only places at which noon and 12 o'clock exactly coincide are those precisely on the meridian. For example, when it is "noon" in Florida it is 1 p. m. just across the border in Georgia and when it is "noon" in Georgia it is only 11 a. m. in Florida. Similar conditions exist in many places.

Garlic In the Milk.

As to milk diluted by the light diet of the cow, what is this compared with the garlic to which any one at breakfast in Italy in spring is subject without warning? The mere tourist is no doubt guarded by a taster in the hotel-keeper's service, but the resident may any morning find his milk or his butter or both made impossible by a flavor more rank than any onion. The Italian cow evidently loves the garlic plant and inconspicuously feasts upon it, with consequences overpowering to the senses of man.—London Mirror.

WANTED NOW

A reliable agent in your home district during fall and winter months to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, etc. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory.

We have over 600 acres

of the finest varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, including new varieties of apples which we control. Reliable trees only sold. Established 35 years. Write to

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable George Bryson, of the Village of Fort Coulonge, in the District of Pontiac, Lumber-Merchant; James W. Bryson, of the same place, Lumber-Merchant; John B. Fraser, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Lumber-Merchant; William H. A. Fraser, also of the said City of Ottawa, Lumber-Merchant; the Honorable George Gordon, of North Bay, in the said Province of Ontario, Lumber-Merchant, and Alexander B. Gordon, of the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Ontario, Lumber-Merchant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorporation under the name of the "Grand Lake Railway and Transportation Company," with the following, among other, powers, rights and privileges:

(a) To own, build, acquire, lease, maintain and operate a tramway and railway from a point at or near Christopher Lake on Bell River, to a point at or near Twenty-one Mile Bay on the Ottawa River, and also from a point at or near Lake Atikamek to a point at or near Rabbit Lake on the Ottawa River, the whole in the District of Pontiac, and also engines, locomotives, cars, coaches, and such other plant as may be deemed useful or proper for operating thereon;

(b) To own, build, purchase, acquire, lease, sell and dispose of all kinds of vessels, boats and appliances that can be used in the transportation of persons and property, and in the towing and driving of logs, timber and wood goods generally, and to carry on a transportation, freight, towing and driving business, and also a general forwarding, shipping and express business, therewith, and in any other way and by any other means or things, the whole to the South of the National Transcontinental Railway, and between Nottaway and Amos; on said Railway and the Ottawa River, and elsewhere in the Province of Quebec;

(c) To own, purchase and otherwise acquire, lease, sell and dispose of timber lands, timber lands, mines and mineral lands, and other real estate, mills, factories and industrial establishments of all kinds, and to operate all or any of said properties and establishments;

(d) To own, purchase, acquire, develop, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of water-powers, riparian and hydraulic properties, rights and privileges of all kinds within the Province of Quebec; also develop, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of water-powers and electricity derived therefrom;

(e) To store, dam, collect and retain water in, on and near the lakes, rivers and streams within the territory referred to in paragraph "b" above, as being between the National Transcontinental Railway and the Ottawa River, and use, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of such water, and also supply and use the same in driving and handling logs, timber and wood goods generally, and in developing water power, electricity and all kinds of motive power, and do and perform everything deemed necessary, advisable, expedient, useful or proper to accomplish or carry out said objects or any of them;

(f) To own, purchase, acquire, lease, sell, dispose of, and operate telephone and telegraph lines within the territory referred to in paragraph "e" above, and also on and along the transportation routes of the company, and on and along the railways and tramways of the company;

(g) To carry on the business of lumbering, manufacturing and disposing of lumber of all kinds, and in all its branches, or wherein wood goods of any kind, in whole or in part, are used, or made or handled, or wherein things are made of or from or out of wood, pulp or paper;

(h) To mine and carry on the business of mining in all its branches;

(i) To own, purchase, acquire, build, maintain, lease, sell and dispose of all buildings, factories, mills, shops and houses deemed useful or proper for the objects aforesaid, or any of them; also all machinery, tools, instruments and things deemed useful or proper for carrying out said purposes or objects, or any of them, and to install, use and operate the same in said buildings, factories, mills, shops and houses, and elsewhere;

(j) To do, perform, make and erect all things and works on land or water, and partly on land and partly on water, thought useful or proper to accomplish or carry out, or give effect to, anything, work or enterprise that by this act is authorized, and that the Legislature of the Province of Quebec has power to sanction or authorize;

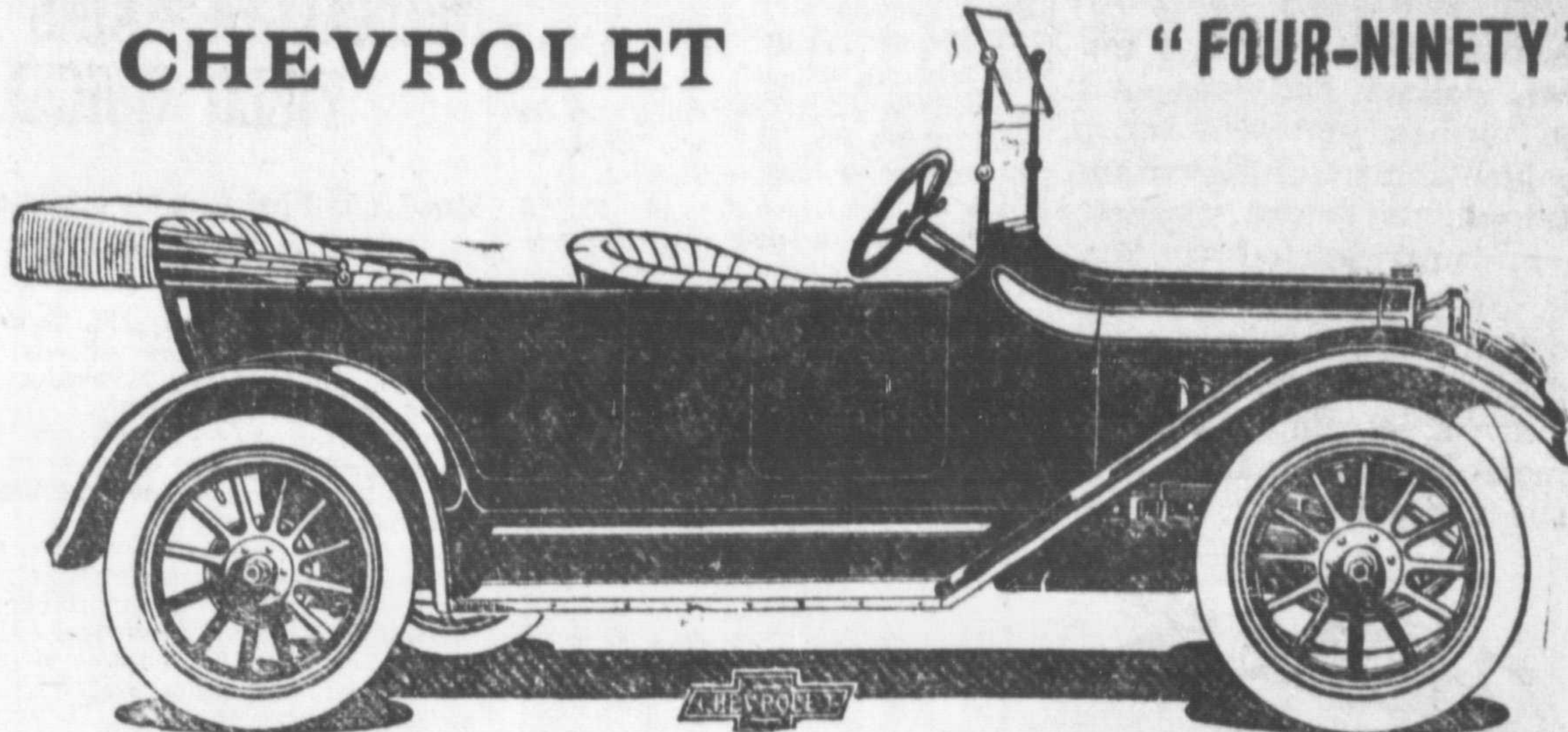
(k) The whole with power to appropriate all properties required for right of way, transportation by land or water, telephone and telegraph lines, water-powers and the development and operation thereof, mill and factory sites, piers, dams, wharves, storage of waters, and for all other works, enterprises and operations of the company.

Hull, October 2nd, 1916.

AYLEN & DUCLOS, Attorneys for Applicants.

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.

Von Der Goltz a Novelist.

A good deal of the late Field Marshal von der Goltz's reputation rested upon his military text books, and it is interesting to recall that he first won literary fame by writings of a very different character. When a poor cadet at Grosslichterfelde with a widowed mother to support he turned his hand to novel writing and gained a considerable reputation by a series of sentimental romances.—London Chronicle

ARRAY OF MINERALS.

Province of Ontario's Exhibit Showed Some Striking Facts.

The fame of the minerals of Ontario has increased so greatly in recent years that the exhibit of the Bureau of Mines in the Government Building at the Toronto Exhibition had very special interest for every patron of the exhibition. There were seen products from the richest mining lands in the world that indicate something of the wonderful natural resources of the banner province of Canada. In the central booth stood a safe that contained gold ore valued at \$10,000. This ore is regarded as some of the richest specimens ever discovered in Ontario, having been taken from the Croesus gold mine, Munro township, and it is the property of the Government. Another interesting specimen standing at the west side of the exhibit was a large piece of ore which was taken from the bed of Kerr Lake, Cobalt, after the water had been pumped out. It was cut from a large vein that was found after the draining of the rich lake. Nearby on another stand were two large pieces of native silver that are valued at \$5,000.

While these are a few of the extraordinary features, the details of the exhibit bear careful examination. Among the cases of silver were samples of ores from mines like the Timiskaming, Tretheway, Crown Reserve, Beaver, and the Nipissing. In the Coniagas exhibit of the ore and smelter products was a sample of their metallic arsenic, and there was a very fine collection of products from Cobalt ores displayed by the Delora Smelting and Refining Company.

The exhibit of gold ores was a very fine one, and in the case containing the ores were shown the materials used for the extraction of the gold. There were some rich samples also on view. Among the mines that contributed to this display of rich minerals were the Porcupine, Crown, Dome and Hollinger, from all of which have come both gold and rocks. The little gold brick from the Porcupine mine was found especially interesting by the lay visitor.

There was a case of nickel, the much discussed mineral of which eighty per cent. of the world's supply comes from Ontario. In the same case were samples of copper from Sudbury. The iron pyrites shown by the Algoma Steel Company is the mineral from which sulphuric acid is manufactured. Among the less well known minerals shown are corundum, graphite, and barite. The samples of the last named from the Premier Langmuir mines were remarkable for the native silver in it. One case contained feldspar, used for producing the glaze in pottery. Chemists are now working on a process to secure potash from this attractive-looking mineral. There were also a number of samples of gypsum, mica, and a little peat, as well as salt from the brine wells on the shores of Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair.

Of very special interest at the present time is the exhibit of molybdenite, from which is manufactured the valuable molybdenum steel. Very different from this dark ore was the white talc. George H. Gillespie and Company have built up a large industry at Madoc in talc, which is utilized for chalk, talcum powder, and other similar articles.

The various types of brick showed the clays of Ontario to advantage. The office used by the men in charge of the exhibit was constructed of Ontario marble, than which there is no finer in the world. For building purposes, Ontario also supplies sodalite, a particularly striking stone that is used as a decoration in the Old County.

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.

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

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
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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 subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month or for longer periods inserted at low rates which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices published free of charge. Obituary poetry declined.

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

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.

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

R. MILLAR, L.L.L.
ADVOCATE,
Campbells Bay, Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

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

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
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All calls will receive prompt personal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISORY, which will be sent free.
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WINTER COATS

Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats
\$6.00 to \$17.50.

Tweeds, Beaver, Chinchella, Blanket Cloth, Full Flare Skirts with Belt and Big Collar.

These are Overcoat Days.

Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats
mostly of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Friezes, in brown, grey and fancy mixtures—plain or belted back—lined with heavy Italian Twill.

Serviceable Fall Goods.

Boys' Overcoats, Jumpers, Mackinaws, Heavy Tweed Pants, Underwear.

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Frank Armstrong Relates How He Got Wounded.

In a letter recently received by his brother, R. W. Armstrong, of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, which was published in the McGill College Daily of Oct. 9, Pte. Frank Armstrong of the 9th Ambulance Corps, graphically tells the story of how he was wounded while attending to the needs of others who had been also wounded. That part of the letter dealing particularly with what Frank terms his "Lucky Misfortune" is herewith given:—

"Our section was detailed for the task of clearing wounded from the end of a communication trench up a hill to meet the motor ambulances. There was a little trolley track up which we used to push the wounded on trucks. The work had continued steadily all day until our boys made another charge. Then a BATTLE began. I do not think that anything so mild as English could describe the noises, and more especially the scenes of that day.

"About five o'clock we had some tea. It was evidently a beautiful evening but for the battle. On looking around I remarked to Fraser, who was one of our squad, that it was a bloody looking sunset. He said, 'It certainly is.' It proved to be a bloody evening for both of us. I believe he was killed by the same shell that hit me. He was pushing on the truck with me at the time, but he was not found when I was put in the ambulance. But whether he is living or dead I cannot speak too highly of his pluck and heroism. He was an inspiration to me. I never was less nervous in a bombardment. My mind was absolutely settled, and I felt confident of every step I was taking. I think I had been nerved up by the fact that there were so many wounded about that needed our immediate attention. Immediately after supper Fraser and I went down into a trench to be on hand if any of the boys were wounded. Later we took a truck and went right down into the valley, which was in itself a picture of death and hell. Look at some of those dreadful pictures in some paper like the London Illustrated News, and you will have a faint idea of what it was like. This, however, was our post of duty. There we packed ourselves in the depths of a shell-hole, with shells bursting near (mighty shells they were, too), and pieces flying over us. In the midst of all this I never feared in the least, and Fraser did not seem to, either. But we enjoyed a strange consciousness of God's presence, and talked with Him in absolute confidence that He would keep us in life and in death. At Fraser's suggestion he and I went up the hill towards the front line of trenches a few hundred yards to procure some other trucks that had been taken up there with ammunition. Again we took refuge in our shell-hole, but soon an officer was hurt, and we were needed.

We laid him on the truck and started to go. Everyone was anxious to get away from it, so we all pushed hard. We were going at a great speed, and I was warning them that if we went so quickly we would knock the truck off the crooked track once more, because one of the boys was getting quite excited.

"We were just getting out of the thick of it when this shell that did the damage came along. We were making too much noise to hear it coming, but it came and 'bang' it went. Had we been in any other position the result would have been different. I do not know exactly what happened, but I fell face downwards on a little ridge and rolled over on my back. How long I was in that position I do not know. It might have been hours, but I think it was only a few minutes. Gradually I realized that something had happened—what it was I could not say; my head was singing like a top. Finally I persuaded myself with some difficulty that I had actually been hit. It seemed hard to believe. I tried to move, but not a muscle would go, so I decided to lie there and die. I imagined I had heard the voice of Pete Robb, one of our four: 'Is any one hurt?' he shouted. This voice filled me with new hope, and I shouted, 'I am.' He said, 'so am I, let us beat it.' With that I made another effort, and my muscles worked this time. In another instant I was on my feet with him. I had not taken many steps when I located my wound in the back of my neck. Robb was wounded in the arm, but he supported me with the other one. I supported my head with my hands, and thus we marched for a mile to the dressing station. Herriot assisted the now twice wounded officer, and another squad went out to look for Fraser. This is the story of how I 'got it in the neck.' The pain is not very severe now, and the wound will not be at all serious in its effects. Wilmer and Maxwell were at the ambulance and put on the first dressing for me. I was taken to the No. 1 General Hospital, Etaples, for a few days, and then brought over to England. I am getting along well now."

ROONEY

Oct. 10.—Mrs. R. Rooney is slowly recovering from illness.
The farmers have finished threshing. Are you glad, boys? For it is rather hard on driving gloves.
Mr. Melville Black received a slight injury in his eye. We hope you'll soon be better, Melville.
Some of our boys left for the camp last week, among whom were Reuben Shepherd, Geo. Sparling and Chas. Black. Times are proving rather quiet, but cheer up, girls, the Robin is returning.—Com.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Rousseau Thought It Might Come, but the Problem Stumped Him.
A curious little book is an old, old treatise on aeronautics by Jean Jacques Rousseau, called "Le Nouveau Dedale."
Like Leonardo da Vinci and Cyrano de Bergerac, Rousseau was haunted by the dream of aerial navigation. We read in his treatise: "Men walk on the earth, they sail on the water and swim in it. Is not the air an element, like the others? What business have the birds to shut us out of their premises while we are made welcome in those of the fishes?"

Rousseau took no stock in any theories propounded by the Darius Greens of his day. He sifted the matter for himself and thought it involved two problems. First, to find a body lighter than air, so that it would rise. He imagined that sooner or later such a body might present itself. There was no telling.

But what stumped him was his second problem—how to make that obligatory body stop rising and how in creation to make it come down. This was too tough a problem for Jean Jacques, and he wound up his book by admitting it.

For a long time "Le Nouveau Dedale" remained unpublished, appearing only in 1801.

MOSBY'S PRESENT

A Gift and Message That Ticked Lincoln's Sense of Humor.

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.

An Equivalent That Was Appreciated and Treasured by the Confederate Colonel—An Episode Born of the Capture of General Stoughton.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the southern cavalry leader in the war between the states, accumulated many mementos of that long and bloody struggle, but none which he treasured more jealously than a lock of dark hair wrapped in a faded yellow scrap of newspaper. The hair was cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln. It was Lincoln's own hand which cut it, and the great war president himself who sent it.

In the spring of 1863 the Army of the Potomac lay along the north bank of the Rappahannock, about fifty miles south of Washington. The intervening country was, of course, in the possession of the Union troops. Off in the recesses of the Blue Ridge mountains, about thirty miles westward, was Colonel Mosby, with a body of picked southern cavalymen, seeking to do what injury he could to the Federal outposts and lines of communication.
About the middle of March there encamped at Fairfax Court House, a village of about 500 inhabitants, halfway between Washington and the army on the Rappahannock, a force of several thousand Union troops under General Stoughton.

From a military point of view, his camp at Fairfax was nearly as safe as Boston. Between his own force and the southern army, under General Lee, lay General Hooker's great Army of the Potomac. Even Colonel Mosby's small force—less than a hundred men—was thirty miles away.

Nevertheless, Colonel Mosby determined to capture General Stoughton. Selecting twenty of his best troopers, he started one drizzly March afternoon for Stoughton's camp. It was after midnight when he ran into the first picket, who was easily captured in the darkness. And thus, taking picket after picket in the black night, Colonel Mosby made his way without alarm into the village, until he entered General Stoughton's bedchamber.

The unhappy officer was compelled to dress and accompany his captors. The pitch black, rainy night and the fact that the men of both commands wore rubber capes of the same style rendered it impossible for the prisoners, Stoughton included, to determine the number of the enemy. With half a hundred prisoners and a hundred horses, Colonel Mosby quietly made his way out of the camp and was soon beyond reach of pursuit.

The adventure created a stir in military quarters. Stoughton was roundly censured for allowing himself to be stolen from the midst of his troops, although he was in no wise to blame.

President Lincoln, whose sense of humor nothing could quench, remarked, when told of the affair, that he did not mind losing the general, but the hundred horses were a serious matter. "I can make a general with the scratch of a pen," he said dryly, "but I can't make horses."

Shortly afterward Colonel Mosby, with a few companions, was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Washington. On the road he encountered an old Dutch market woman taking her garden truck in her cart to peddle it through the Washington streets. Colonel Mosby stopped and questioned her. Noticing a pair of scissors at her belt and having heard of President Lincoln's comments on General Stoughton's capture, he said:

"Do you know Mr. Lincoln?"
"Yah," replied the old woman. "Seen him often, I have."
Taking the scissors, Colonel Mosby cut off a lock of his hair, and wrapping it in a piece of paper handed it to the old woman, saying:
"I'm Colonel Mosby. When you see

Free Gasoline for thirty-three hundred miles--the Ford owner's saving in one year

The light economical Ford with its smooth running engine averages about twenty-five miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Compare this with the gasoline consumption of the Sixteen-Miles-To-The-Gallon car.

Then figure the difference, having an eye to the present price of gasoline.

Six thousand miles is a fair season's travel. The Sixteen-Miles-To-The-Gallon car, going six thousand miles, burns up one hundred and thirty-five more gallons of gasoline than does the Ford going the same distance.

This means that the Ford owner saves enough during a single season to pay for his gasoline for an additional thirty-three hundred and seventy-five miles.

You can travel a year and a half in a Ford for what it costs you to travel one year in the Sixteen-Mile-To-The-Gallon car.



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to Washington go to the White House and tell the president that Colonel Mosby sent him this lock of his hair and say also that he is coming over into Washington some night to get a lock of the president's hair."

The old market woman went her way, and Colonel Mosby rode back and forgot the incident. Some weeks later, however, when making another reconnaissance in that neighborhood, the old woman hailed him from a roadside cottage. Hurrying into the cottage, she brought forth a scrap of newspaper and delivered it to Colonel Mosby.

"Here is a lock of President Lincoln's hair," she said. "He told me to say to you that he hat rather you would not come over to see him and that he send it to you by me. Here it is!"

As She Saw It.
"What is the meaning of specter, Lizzie?"
"Please, sir, I don't know."
"Now, then. What is the specter that usually frightens people?"
"The school 'specter, sir."

An Example.
"The evil that men do lives after them." Even when the amateur corner player dies he leaves the fatal instrument behind.—London Tit-Bits.

For Tubercular Veterans.

A new military sanatorium for the treatment of tubercular patients will be required in the near future in Ontario, judging from what has already taken place in the Province of Quebec. Some months ago the Laurentide Inn at St. Agathe was lent to the Military Hospitals Commission by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, of Montreal. About one hundred tubercular soldiers are now in residence there and at the neighboring Laurentian Sanatorium. A number of the men do not belong to Quebec, but to neighboring provinces. Several special sanitariums have been provided in various parts of the country for soldiers who have fallen victims to tuberculosis, and on August 25 there were 331 Canadian soldiers under treatment for lung trouble, while 180 more are expected from overseas within the next six months.

The Military Hospitals Commission has been able to make particularly good use in the treatment of tubercular and other patients, of hotels which have been turned over to it, in some cases fully equipped.

Margaret Anglin Born There.

When so large a measure of domestic life went on in the big Parliament Buildings at Ottawa years ago it was but natural that there should have been such incidents, not usually associated with State capitals, as births, marriages, and deaths. Margaret Anglin, the Canadian actress, was born in the Speaker's apartments, when her father was Speaker of the Commons. At least one member of the House died in one of the private rooms of the Speaker after a speech in the Commons, and many others at various times were seized with illness while resting or working in some of the apartments.

Fruit Crop Poor.

A September fruit bulletin, issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture, states that lack of rain has had a serious effect upon small fruits. Orchards and vineyards in the Niagara district, that have not been cultivated, are showing serious results. Apples in the commercial apple centres of Ontario will be small. East of Toronto there will not be more than 20 per cent. of No. 1 fruit, and the crop is very light. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia the outlook is better.

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
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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, Maryland, Que., or to the undersigned at Foxwarren, Manitoba.
A. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE

Two Village Lots situate on Main Street, Shawville, opposite the Methodist 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 Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.
Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except 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 homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Must reside six months 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.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

The conversation then flowed into other channels; Paxhorn provoking roars of merriment by his stories and epigrams. Presently the ladies withdrew; Lady Constance to prepare for a ride with Adrien, which he had just suggested, and Miss Penelope to rest her "nerves."

While waiting for his cousin to rejoin him Adrien crossed over to the window, which commanded a view of the Castle entrance, and stood gazing idly down. Outside stood a smart motor, and from it was alighting the trim figure of Jasper Vermont.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "I had forgotten Jasper."

He tapped at the window, and waved his hand in affectionate greeting to his friend, who looked up with his most amiable smile, as he brushed aside the servants who had hurried out to meet him.

There are people who are served well from sheer force of personality, and who, though neither generous nor unselfish themselves, yet contrive to abstract the very essence of these qualities from those around them; and of these Jasper Vermont was one. His tips were few, though he was lavish in smiles and honeyed words; yet not one of the retinue of servants at Barminster Castle but would fly to attend to his wants, as they would those of Adrien or Lord Barminster himself.

A few minutes later he strolled into the room where the rest of the guests were seated. As he did so Lord Barminster involuntarily drew himself up with a slight frown. He had hoped that the "adventurer," as he invariably termed him, would remain in town and not thrust his unwelcome presence upon the guests at the Castle. But, in another minute, his natural courtesy reassured itself; and, though it was patent to the least observant that the new arrival was not as welcome as he might have been, he answered Jasper's amiable inquiry as to his health politely enough.

"Thank you, Mr. Vermont," he said grimly, "I am quite well. But you, I fear, are an invalid."

His sharp eyes glanced towards the closed motor, which was gliding round the bend of the drive.

"No, sir, I'm quite well, I assure you," Jasper replied, meekly, as if unconscious of any irony. "But I have learned enough wisdom to feel convinced that all journeys, including that of life itself, should be taken as comfortably as possible. I prefer, therefore, to have the dust and smell outside the car instead of in. Am I not right?"

"Perfectly," returned his opponent, with a sarcastic smile; "you should surely know your own constitution best. It was an unfortunate error on my part."

At this moment, Adrien, who had been listening to the point-and-thrust conversation, exceedingly ill at ease, intervened, and under some pretext drew his father out with him into the corridor.

"I do detest that fellow so," said the old man apologetically, as though ashamed at having displayed his feelings.

"It's a pity, sir," returned Adrien, respectfully; for his father was the only person who dared say a word in disfavor of his friend. "He takes any amount of pains to save me trouble."

"Well, it pays him," retorted Lord Barminster dryly; then with a wave of the hand as if to dismiss an unpleasant subject, he added, "You're off to the stables, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," replied Adrien, "I want to have a look at 'King Cole.'" With a friendly nod, he ran lightly down the wide oak staircase and disappeared.

For a few moments Lord Barminster stood gazing after him, his stern face relaxed, his keen eyes softened. Adrien was more to him than all his possessions, which were vast enough to have provided for a dozen sons. Therefore, he denied him nothing, however extravagant or reckless in price, and refrained from any comment on his line of conduct.

CHAPTER X.

Adrien's appearance in the stable-yard was the signal for much excitement among the hands there; and presently the head groom made his appearance, struggling into his coat, while coughing with embarrassed respect.

"Good morning, Markham," said his master with a nod; "where's the King?"

"In the south stable, sir," replied the man, as he fumbled in his pocket for the keys. You would like to see him, sir?"

Adrien nodded, and made his way to the stable accompanied by the groom. "No one else is allowed to enter the stable but yourself, Markham?" he asked, as the man unlocked the door.

"No one, sir. I'm always here when he's being littered or fed. Not a soul touches him without I'm at his side. He's in fine condition, sir; I never saw him in better."

Adrien passed his hand over the satiny coat of the racehorse. The dainty creature pricked up his finely-pointed ears, and turned to his master with a whinny of delight.

"He looks well enough," he admitted. "Has he had his gallop this morning?"

"Yes, sir; but would you like to see him across the paddock?"

"Yes," said Adrien. "By the way, who rides him to-morrow?"

"Peacock, sir."

"Ah, the new jockey."

"Yes, sir; Mr. Vermont's lad," returned the groom.

"A good seat?" asked Adrien.

"Capital, never saw a better, sir, and weighs next to nothing. I'll send for him. He whistled, and half-a-dozen stable helpers rushing forward, he despatched them to find the jockey. While waiting, the groom had the precious "King" brought into the yard and saddled; and in a few moments the man arrived. Markham had called him a lad; but in reality he was almost middle-aged, with the stunted stature of a child. Adrien looked him over critically.

"So you ride the 'King' to-morrow?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the dwarf, humbly.

"Let me see you take him round the paddock," said Adrien. The man threw off his coat, showing himself to be in shabby riding costume; then, vaulting into the saddle, he took the racer to the meadow at the back of the stable-yard. Adrien watched the bird-like flight of the superb animal, and nodded approvingly when he presently returned to the starting-point.

"You'll do," he said, as the jockey dismounted; "ride like that to-morrow, and we shall win. There is something for you, but no drinking, mind."

He held out a ten-pound note as he spoke. The man stared at it for a moment, then crouching almost like a dog, took it gingerly by the edge.

"Don't be afraid, man; one would think you expected a blow," said Adrien, with a smile.

Touching his forelock, the man took the note, and Adrien turned away. As he walked out of the stable-yard he happened to glance back at Markham, who was re-covering the "King," and he saw that the jockey was still gazing after him, with a tense, almost longing expression in his small, deepest eyes.

"Poor devil!" said Leroy to himself as he went up the drive, "I must get Jasper to do something for him, especially if he wins—I only hope he doesn't get drunk!"

In the courtyard Lady Constance's horse and his own were waiting for him, and in a few moments they irish themselves appeared, accompanied by the ever-smiling Jasper Vermont.

Blessed by nature with a good figure, Art, as represented by French modistes and Redfern, had put the finishing touches, with the result that Lady Constance Tremaine, whether in evening dress or the blue cloth riding habit of the field, was a joy to the eye. As she stood now, waiting Adrien's approach, he could not help mentally contrasting her natural, spiritual type of beauty with the made-up and coarsened charms of Ada Lester, and he wondered how he could have been so blind as not to notice it before.

He was not the only one who admired her. Jasper Vermont had elected himself as the girl's chief slave, and whenever he was at Barminster Castle invariably managed to carry out her lightest whims—indeed, would even endeavor to forestall them. Now it was he who attended to her saddle, and helped her into it before Adrien had fully realized what he was about to do; and for once Leroy experienced just the least feeling of resentment towards his devoted friend.

For a while the two rode almost in silence; but after the first canter Adrien reigned up his horse close to that of his companion. Lady Constance purposely brought the conversation round to his estates, for, with all his dissipation and languor, Leroy was no indifferent landlord, and Lord Barminster invariably referred all complaints—such few as there were—to his son.

"I'm sorry you would not renew the lease for Farmer Darrell," she said gently; "he is almost heart-broken at having to leave Briar Farm."

Adrien pulled up his horse sharply. "Farmer Darrell to leave Briar Farm!" he said quickly. "What do you mean, Constance?"

She looked at him steadily, as she replied:

"I rode over there yesterday, and found them all in great trouble. They told me Mr. Vermont, acting under your orders, had refused to grant them new leases. I promised to speak to Uncle Philip; but you know how angry he gets whenever anyone mentions Mr. Vermont's name, so I thought I would ask you myself."

She blushed crimson, as if at her own boldness. "Of course, you mustn't do it just on my account, but—"

"Mustn't I?" interrupted her cousin, looking keenly, almost affectionately at the slim, girlish figure, and pretty piquant face. "I should certainly grant whatever you asked me if it lay in my power. As a matter of fact, however, I think Jasper said that, as they were unable to make Briar Farm pay, would I lower the rent; and as that would be creating a precedent for all the other tenants—I refused."

Lady Constance nodded her head. "Quite right," she agreed; "but I happen to know that the farm does pay splendidly, and—"

"In any case, Constance," interrupted Adrien, almost tenderly, "it is quite sufficient, if you wish it so. But I think—I am sure—Jasper must have made a mistake."

Lady Constance did not reply, but wisely changed the subject; she was too clever to pursue her advantage, and she had gained her point—sown the least little doubt of Mr. Jasper Vermont's rectitude in Adrien's mind.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vermont had also betaken himself to the stables; but he did not ask to see King Cole—contenting himself with beaming admiringly on Mr. Markham, while the head groom held forth on all the precautions he was taking with regard to the precious animal's safety.

"An' if he's got at, Mr. Vermont, sir, I'll eat my head," was his parting speech.

In reply to which Mr. Vermont murmured inaudibly, as he walked away; "It's a lucky job, my good fellow, that I shan't make you keep your word!"

At the end of the plantation, beyond the stable buildings, there was a little cottage attached to the straw-yard. Having reached this, Jasper listened attentively; then, without any warning knock, he lifted the latch, and entered.

To all appearances the room was empty, save for some pieces of poor furniture. But the visitor, blinking at the sudden transition from light to darkness, walked over to a rough couch, where lay the mishapen jockey Peacock, either asleep or deep in thought. Jasper shook him angrily by the shoulder, and a sullen scowl darkened the little monkeylike face as he recognised his visitor.

(To be continued.)

WHAT EYEBROWS REVEAL.

Thick Hair Denotes Violent and Passionate Character.

Straight eyebrows show orderly habits and a methodical turn of mind in their possessor.

Arched or pointed brows are a sign of taste in the arrangement of colors and a wonderful ability to match shades and hues of all sorts.

Eyebrows set far apart from one another betoken a capacity for judging sizes and proportions with a considerable amount of accuracy.

If eyebrows bend down in the middle towards the eyes, so that they appear as if indented, they show a nature that is disposed neither to forgive nor to forget, which is resentful and inclined to revenge itself for injuries.

The greater amount of space between the ridge of the eyebrow and its outer end and the corner of the eye, the higher are the powers of calculation in the person.

When the outline of the eyebrows is straight, it indicates sincerity and frankness. If, however, it should be oblique, and the hairs spring from the root of the nose, it shows elusive and deceptive tendencies.

Very thick brows denote a somewhat violent and passionate character, especially in a man.

Brows that are exaggeratedly arched and placed high on the forehead denote a dull and unemotional disposition.

DOGS ATE A CHURCH.

'Twas Built of Whales' Ribs and Walrus Hide.

The lot of an Eskimo dog is a hard one. In the first place, he has to earn his living by drawing sledges. In the next place, food is so scarce that a dog is usually hungry, often hungry enough to eat his harness, or, indeed, any bits of skin and leather he can find. To prevent this the men rub the leather cords with tar. But in order to live at all an Eskimo dog has to fight his way. Whenever there is a pack of dogs together they fight. The weak ones are driven away or killed. The strongest and fiercest one, who can thrash any or all of the others, is known as the king dog. He has the best place to lie, and his choice of the food. A single growl from him is like a growl from an emperor whom all are ready to obey.

Of all the things that can befall a church, nothing could be much stranger than the destruction of a little house of worship north of Hudson Bay. The Eskimos had built a church with whales' ribs for rafters and covered it with walrus hide; the little church held eighty persons; but in the time that elapsed between two services the building was set upon by a pack of famished dogs and demolished in a few hours.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS BUSY.

Preparations Are Being Made for After-the-War Trade.

The shipping trade of Great Britain, while suffering considerable losses from enemy submarines, is nevertheless quietly strengthening itself by means of various financial amalgamations of interests to meet the "after war" competition, and by means of fresh tonnage construction, despite the huge increase in cost of material and labor. Various shipyards are stocked with orders. The investing public are also showing their belief in the future of British shipping by absorbing all sorts of shipping shares privately and on various stock exchanges.

The Farm

Winter Care of Cows.

Cows are sensitive creatures and for this reason must have especially good care during the winter season. The man who would obtain the best milk yields in the winter must endeavor to approximate summer conditions as closely as possible.

On account of their general sparseness of flesh, cows have little protection for their vital organs and are therefore peculiarly susceptible to cold. For this reason warm housing during the winter season is a matter of the highest importance. It matters little how good a dairy machine a cow may be or how well she may be fed, the returns from her will be unsatisfactory, if she is compelled to shiver in the stable.

Never expose cows to the cold drizzling rains which usually precede and follow the severe cold of the winter. It is not uncommon for cows to shrink ten per cent in their milk flow as a result of such exposure and there are cases where the shrinkage is more than double this amount.

Many, in their attempts to keep cows warm, expose them to conditions which they may suffer even more than from exposure to cold. We refer to the practice of shutting up cows in stables where there is no provision for ventilation. A cow barn should be built as warm as possible.

Another matter of importance is to supply cows with reasonably warm water. Think of the amount of fuel (feed) necessary to heat water from near freezing to blood temperature! The best plan is to furnish cows only freshly pumped water. If the water is allowed to stand in the tank until it is nearly frozen, it should be warmed by means of a heater placed in the tank. In this connection, it is well to remember that wood is cheaper fuel for heating water than feed. But there are other disadvantages of allowing cows to drink cold water aside from the extra feed required in warming it to blood temperature. The bad effects of giving very cold water to cows just before and after calving are too well known to require much comment. Many an afterbirth has been retained by chilling cows with ice water at this critical period.

Provide cows with plenty of salt. Cows on dry feed exhibit an inordinate craving for salt to which they should have free access. Place the salt where the cows can have as much as they wish to, adding it to the feed. Some cows crave more salt than others and since they will not eat more than is good for them, they are more likely to get what they need by allowing them to help themselves.

With the foregoing conditions provided and plenty of succulent feed, such as silage and roots, supplemented with leguminous hay and grain, winter dairying will be found very profitable.

In connection with the subject of feeding, attention is called to the underfeeding of dry cows on many farms during the winter. We have known farmers to winter their cows on a ration consisting almost exclusively of corn stover and straw. Needless to say, such a ration is entirely inadequate to properly nourish a pregnant dry cow. When no grain is fed dry cows must be given a liberal allowance of leguminous hay. Underfeeding dry cows not only results in a poorly developed calf, but is also followed by reduced milk yields.

Dairy Helps.

There are so many good dairy helps that each individual preference may be supplied, but which to advise would be foolish, even if allowable, as what will suit one will not fill the bill with others.

The best plan is to inspect various dairy helps, where their use is demonstrated, then think if your conditions would allow of securing same results. If the answers are satisfactory, procure the helps at once.

A cream separator, a good tester, reliable scales, and a good churn, where cream is not sold, are among the helps that are necessities. The silo is all but a necessity. Just as soon as the way is made clear, by all means procure or build a silo.

The many other helps are sometimes just conveniences; as such the most of them should be purchased. Where the conveniences are plenty, we hear less of farm drudgery and of the young folks leaving the farm.

Through the coming stormy days, when so many will be of necessity "shut in," make use of the leisure for studying and planning the work for another year. Arrange the dairy barn and pasture, on paper, as it should be according to other surroundings and buildings, then at the very first chance, arrange them in reality.

Use lots of bedding. This saves so much of valuable fertilizer that it would seem none would be allowed to waste, but a drive through a farm section will soon cause you to conclude otherwise.

It seems foolish for farmers to allow such fertility to go to waste for the need of more bedding when often the material is going to waste in the fields in the shape of straw. Then in the spring buy commercial fertilizer to use on the crops.

Such management, or rather non-management, is what causes discontentment, and "farming don't pay" ideas. Farming, nor anything else, will not succeed under such managing. If no straw is available, haul sawdust. Nothing is a much better absorbent. Get something and make use of it every day. If used, and the manure utilized, the resulting crops will be an agreeable surprise.

Comments on Systematic Farming.

Farmers, in order to be successful in their work should be systematic both in business transactions, and in the general farm operations. One farmer we know keeps a memorandum book in which can be found entries similar to the following:

Nov. 15—See to fences and have men begin repairing. Drive to— and ascertain price of pork—if over \$10.50, sell.

Nov. 20—Sell about 25 early capons to meet note due Dec. 1.

Nov. 24—Put stub cutter through 40 acre field.

These are simply representative items and do not apply to any year in particular, but they show the methods employed by the farmer in order to keep things working smoothly. The farmer is educated or trained rather to his business, and during his leisure moments thinks out and plans ahead to meet the little matters constantly worrying the average farmer, and keeping him awake nights. Take for instance the item dated November 20. By careful calculation during leisure time the man has concluded that these capons will be ready to kill by that time, and it will be the best possible way for him to raise the cash. Now, a less thoughtful man may have sacrificed his pullets or other fowl that might bring considerable better prices and have been in much better shape by Christmas. By so doing he would have been the loser to a considerable amount.

He is not like many who forget about their bills until due, and then borrow the money of someone else, at a big rate of interest.

Again, the first item concerning the pork, was doubtless jotted down as the result of much careful consideration. The conclusion was that if \$10.50 a hundred could be realized at that time the amount received for the weight would bring more money than heavier hogs would around the holidays, even if worth a trifle more money. In other words the clear money for the additional feed necessary, at a higher price would not counterbalance the extra money expended in feed.

The plan is one worth the careful attention of every progressive farmer, and one sure to be productive of good. Every farmer can adopt the use of one of these plan books, in which to keep his farm work carefully planned out throughout the year, a month or two ahead of the operations scheduled all the time. The benefit is in bringing system into the work where in many instances several odd jobs would always be piling up on each other.

Fertilize the Soil Daily.

Haul out and spread the manure every day from now on. The meadow is a good place.

As we begin to stable the stock more during the cool nights, a load of manure will collect in a few hours' time around the stalls, even where stock-raising is not carried on very extensively; and if this supply is hauled out promptly and spread over the fields, it will save handling it so much, and prevent its being scattered and wasted; while the rejuvenation of the soil will begin at once, as all of the rich liquids and fertilizing components work into the very texture of the ground. And whatever part of the manure-particles do not enter the soil this winter, will be right on hand to do its work the very first propitious day next spring.



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BUY PACIFIC OIL LANDS.

British Firm Resumes Negotiations Broken by War.

Negotiations for the acquisition of important oil interests in California which were concluded by a British shipping syndicate, but which fell through when the war broke out, have been revived and the original scheme will be carried out, says a London despatch. The primary movers in the scheme include Earl Grey, Lord Pirrie, Thomas Royden and Hans Anderson, managing director of the East Asiatic Company, Copenhagen, for which eighteen motor ships of from 10,000 to 13,000 tons are now being built.

The British firms concerned are the Cunard, White Star, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Atlantic Transport, Dominion and Leyland lines, and it is likely that most of their vessels will be fitted to burn oil when the shipping world gets straightened out again. The syndicate will establish stations for the supply of oil fuel on various ocean routes.

Orders for a large number of vessels of the tank type were placed with British firms some time ago, but the great pressure of naval work has made it impossible for these firms to get on with the work, hence many of their vessels are now being built in the United States.

Wanted To Know.

A bold, unobdurate citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly, he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked: "Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?" He looked over the table and said gloomily: "I'd like to know what for?"

The Sensible Girl.

"She's a mighty sensible girl," "That so?" "Yes, the man she is to marry asked her if she'd have her diamond ring now or use the money to buy something for their home instead." "And she took the furniture?" "No, she took the diamond ring."

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SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN

GREW FROM THE TIME OF THE ROMAN GALLEY.

When Julius Caesar's Admirals Ruled the English Channel.

When the gigantic "Queen Elizabeth" class took the sea against the Germans, the British were but continuing a line of succession which can be traced by small gradations right back to the galleys in which Julius Caesar's admirals ruled the English Channel nineteen hundred years ago.

In the wake of Caesar's ships with their grey-blue sails and twenty chained oarsmen on each side came the high-prowed Saxon "long ships" and "ceols" carrying a single mast. These culminated in Alfred's "King's ships," which the chronicler writes were "full nigh twice as long as the others." They were propelled by as many as sixty oars.

The Norman Ships.

The Normans built still larger craft and, in imitation of land warfare, constructed high "castles" on bow and stern. These were sturdy square structures for the fighting, much like the stone keep.

Nor did the Norman fleet lack for picturesqueness. The sides of their warships were painted in bands of blue, yellow, red and brown, and the sails were striped with the same bright colors.

With the Plantagenets the vessels of war became more business-like and more formidable. The Norman boats were under fifty tons, while now many were of eighty tons. Each carried thirty seamen and an equal number of crossbowmen and other soldiers. In the castles fore and aft were fighters armed with spears "long enough to spit a man on the deck of a ship alongside."

Slings and javelins were also used, with axes and bills to cut the enemy's rigging at close quarters. On meeting a hostile ship a war vessel ran alongside under the fire of crossbowmen and volleys of heavy stones, darts and incendiary projectiles, and then grappled and boarded her.

The oar-propelled galley disappeared about this time. In Edward III's reign naval architecture had progressed to the "cog," a vessel of 200 tons and more. She carried from 120 to 150 seamen, soldiers and archers. From the "castles" at stem and stern and on the mast amidships the archers fired their arrows and bolts at the enemy until the moment arrived to run alongside and board her.

Hurled Stone Missiles.
A great new departure must also be noted. From the castles crude cannon of hooped iron bars hurled stone projectiles. The weapon which had so astonished the French at Cressy had been adapted to the sea.

By the end of the fourteenth century the "cog" had been relegated to the scrap heap for the "great ship" of 500 tons burden, carrying 280 sailors, archers and spearmen.

The hulls were ornamented with heraldic carvings and "some had purple sails, embroidered in gold and emblazoned with bright colors."

The method of fighting still remained the same. The long bow and the crossbow were the principal arms of attack, and the primitive cannon were used more for their demoralizing effect on the enemy than for their destructiveness.

Growth More Rapid.

With the coming of the fifteenth century the growth of the warship became more rapid. Vessels of a thousand tons with two masts were not uncommon. Heavy cannon of cast-iron were mounted on the fore and aft "castles" which had now become permanent structures wrought strongly into the framework of the hull.

We also hear for the first time of "hand cannon," the muskets and pistols of later days. The little primitive muskets popped side by side with the twang of the bows. A little later light cannon were fired through loopholes in the bulwarks.

Under the Tudors, warships took a great leap forward.

We come to the Great Harry, the celebrated vessel of King Henry VII, which cost \$14,000. This and the Great Michael were each 240 feet long and 36 feet broad. They could fire a broadside of eight large guns each, in addition to smaller ordnance.

Guns Pointed Inward.

Followed the Harry Grace a Dieu, a great two-decked vessel, with 58 cannon, the largest 60-pounders, besides curious batteries of short, wide-mouthed cannon, mounted fore and aft and pointing inward. The latter were to blast the enemy when the deck had become a battlefield.

The Harry Grace a Dieu was 1,500 tons gross and had four masts. So large was she that many veteran men predicted she would founder the first time she was taken into the open Atlantic. The great Tudor ships proved very seaworthy, however, but not over fast.

By the time of Queen Elizabeth the days of boarding were near an end. The cannon had been improved until they were able to rend the enemy's masts, yards and hull. The guns of largest size were eight feet long and 8½ inches bore, and could send their projectiles a mile. Each ship carried from 40 to 60 of these cannon, the broadside reaching as much as 400 pounds. The "hand cannon" had now become arquebuses, but long bows were still in use.

Formidable Fleets.

The Stuart kings brought forth formidable fleets, consisting of vessels of different types, from pinnacles of less than 300 tons to the Sovereign of the Seas, the first British three-decker. She was a gorgeous affair, with decorations of carved angels and cupids covered with gilt, and she cost just \$204,165, not counting the expense of her two hundred guns.

The warship in Stuart days did not depend entirely on her guns for punishing the enemy. We read of "arrows trimmed with wildfire to stick in the sails or ship's sides," and "hollow brass balls and earthen pots covered with quarter bullets stuck in pitch, which, in a crowd of people, will make an incredible slaughter."

Another step forward was taken with the "first rate" ship of about 1700, such as the Britannia, which carried 100 guns, from 6 pounds to 78 pounds.

Larger Than To-day.

Before the close of the eighteenth century Great Britain had a fleet numerically larger than that of to-day. There were about 700 sail, of which 435 were so-called "rated" vessels of 20 to 120 guns.

The so-called "three-decker," which really had five decks, was the stock large ship, and she left the Sovereign of the Seas far behind. The famous Royal George, for instance, had a tonnage of 2,286. Again the old salts feared that such great ships would not be able to navigate.

The ship of Nelson's day indeed touched the imagination of its contemporaries. "She carried in her timbers the growth of a century of British oak, and a fifty-acre forest was needed for the two thousand well-grown trees required for her building. Her cost, with all equipment, was 120,000 pounds (\$600,000), and a couple of hundred shipwrights took a year to do the work."

First Iron Ship.

But it was more than thirty years after the Battle of Trafalgar before a warship carried a gun firing a heavier projectile than 32 pounds.

In 1861 Britain's first iron ship, the Warrior, of 9,210 tons, was launched in the Thames. She was plated for two-thirds her length. In the next three years the Civil War in the United States forced the science of building ships of war to an astonishing growth. The victory of the Monitor over the Merrimac doomed the ship of oak and brought in the ship of iron. Since then there has been a half-century of development the most rapid the shipbuilders of the world have ever seen. The ship of iron has been displaced by the ship of steel. Cannon have increased until the maximum bore is fifteen inches. We have certainly not reached the pitch of development. Who can say how much further it will go?

TREE HUNTERS.

It is a Profitable Profession and Requires Training.

Mahogany hunting is one of the best paying professions. Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered through the forests. The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practised eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage, and he counts the trees within sight, notes the directions, and distances, and then, descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes and marks, especially if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity.

To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds must be erected, and the tree cut off above the spurs. The hunter has nothing to do with the work of cutting or removing the timber. He merely points out the tree, and moves on in search of more. He is paid by results, and it is by no means unusual for a clever hunter to draw \$500 for a month's work in the forests.

She Confessed.

A young woman called at the Post Office and bashfully inquired if there was a letter for her. "Business or love letter?" "Jokingly inquired the clerk. "Business," was the reply, accompanied by a blush of the deepest crimson. As there was no such letter to be found, the young lady took her departure. She came back, however, after a little while, and said, in faltering tones, "Please, would you mind looking among the love-letters?"



Queen Mary Placing Flowers on a Mural Roll of Honor.

The little thoroughfare of Balcombe street, an offshoot of Well street, in South Hackney, was, in common with a number of other streets in this busy and crowded district, honored on August 10 by a visit from Queen Mary, who is shown in our photograph placing a little bunch of flowers at the foot of the Roll of Honor placed here, as in other streets of the East End, to record the names of local men who have joined the Army or the Navy. Her Majesty was greeted with the keen enthusiasm which her constant and unvarying kindness in showing her appreciation of loyalty and courage invariably calls forth. The streets of this teeming district have sent nearly 500 men to the colors. To one mother, who has four sons at the front, the Queen said: "Keep a brave heart!" and shook hands with her. Her Majesty's visit was punctuated by such touching and womanly incidents. In one case, a woman said to the Queen: "You know how mothers feel." "I know," replied the Queen, "and that is why I am here."

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

The Figures Surpass in Interest the Latest Fiction.

Western Canada's crop year commences on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September, those chiefly interested in the marketing of the crop, collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare with those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of interest wider than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer, they surpass in interest the latest fiction. To the business section, they speak of obligations met and credits removed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a revival of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people, they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways, they provoke reminiscences of days and nights on the road, and continuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in motion while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West. This is an increase of 69,828 cars over the total of the last previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the figures mean really, that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Toronto to Montreal and back, and up north as far as Parry Sound. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before, would constitute a train continuing without a break from Toronto to New York.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year which ended with August last, the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531 or more than twice the handlings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

A woman isn't afraid to trust her husband anywhere so long as she makes the trip, too.

AGES OF GENERALS IN WAR.

Average of Germans is Highest, With French Next.

British.	Years of age.
General Sir D. Haig	55
General Sir H. Plumer	60
General Sir H. Rawlinson	53
General Sir C. Munro	56
General Allenby	56
General Pulteney	55
General Sir C. Fergusson	52
General Byng	54
General Alderson	58
General Sir H. Wilson	52
General Haking	55
General Gough	46
General Birdwood	51
General Hunter-Weston	52
General Lord Cavan	51
General Keir	60
General Fanshawe	57
General Morland	52
General Snow	59
General Cosgrove	54

Average 53.9

French	Years of age.
General Joffre	65
General de Castelnau	65
General Poch	65
General Langlois de Cary	67
General Petain	59
General Dubail	65
General Villaret	64
General Roques	60
General Humbert	55
General Gouraud	47
General Franchet d'Esperey	60
General d'Urbal	58
General Hely d'Oissel	55
General Dubois	64
General de Maudhui	60

Average 60.5

German.	Years of age.
General von Scholtz	66
General von Fabeck	63
General von Elchorn	69
Prince Leopold of Bavaria	70
General von Woyrsch	70
General von Linsingen	67
General von Bothmer	64
Field Marshal von Hindenburg	69
Field Marshal von Mackensen	71
General von Heeringen	67
General von Einem	64
General von Strantz	64
General von Gade	65
General von Falkenhause	72
General von Kluck	71
General von Beseler	67
General von Bulow	71
General von Below	63

Average 66

(American Civil War.)	Years of age.
General McClellan	39
General Hooper	51
General Grant	43
General Sheridan	34
General Sherman	45
General Lee	58
General Longstreet	44
General Jackson	41

Average 44

OVER NINE MILLION DOLLARS

What Forest Fires Cost Canada in the Year 1916.

Canada has lost through forest fires in 1916 over nine million dollars. This equals more than six times what has been spent on forest protection work from coast to coast.

The enormous sum wasted through this year's forest fires most of which were preventable, would add another \$480 to the first year's pension allowances of nearly 19,000 Canadian soldiers.

It is noteworthy that while some parts of the Dominion owe to rainy weather their immunity from fire damage, the season's record proves beyond gainsay that in areas where first rate fire protection systems were in operation, losses of life and property were held down to a remarkable minimum.

Quebec had some heavy fires in the Lake St. John and Saguenay districts, also in the Gaspé peninsula and west of Escalena on the Transcontinental railway. It is a striking fact, however, that within the 24,000 square miles of Quebec, covered by the two well-organized associations of limit holders, the amount of green timber burnt is practically negligible. This immunity was not a matter of luck but of consistent patient effort to educate settlers, lumber-jacks and others in care with fire, coupled with a system of promptly reporting all outbreaks, and attacking forest fires in their incipency with large forces of men and modern equipment.

British Columbia faced fairly favorable fire conditions through the summer months and the cost of fire fighting was reduced by about 75 per cent. over the record of 1915. The number of fires was about half of last year. The British Columbia forest protection service is the most complete in Canada thus far and the saving of timber is a logical consequence.

A heavy average of rainfall kept fire troubles at arm's length in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and this weather condition was undoubtedly responsible for the escape of the main areas of big timber throughout Ontario. The Claybelt fires at the end of July and first week of August provided a tragic sacrifice of 262 lives and what is estimated to be six million dollars worth of property. There was practically no forest guarding organization in the forest district, except along the railway track.

New Brunswick escaped the risks of 1916 with a very small timber loss, Nova Scotia having a similar experience. The records of the Dominion Railway Board show that the private-owned railway lines of Canada have not been responsible this year for any damaging forest fires. Those that were started were promptly extinguished by railway employees.

GOLD CORD A WAR PERIL.

Now Very Difficult to Distinguish An Officer.

One of the earliest lessons of the war was that of the danger to officers in allowing them to wear badges of their rank, gold cord around their coat sleeves, gold decorations on their headgear, etc., which marked them out to the enemy's picked shots and resulted in unnecessary and avoidable losses among them, says a Paris despatch. This lesson was learned, and now it has become so difficult at the front to identify an officer that a failure to salute is overlooked on this ground.

There seems, however, a chance that this danger is being revived by the regulations making the wearing of chevrons obligatory. These chevrons are in the form of an inverted V and are worn on the right arm between the elbow and shoulder to denote that the wearer has been wounded, and on the left to show the length of time he has been at the front, one showing one year of active service, two for eighteen months. They are worn in all sorts of material and colors, officers wearing them in gold and silver. When worn on leave or during convalescence their visibility is a good point, but at the front they draw upon their wearers the same danger that badges of rank formerly did.

PROPOSING WITH A SPLASH.

To Break Jar Over Girl's Head is Avowal of Love.

The land of the Tarascans lies due west of the city of Mexico, and here the natives retain many of their practices which were well established when the Spaniards first landed at Vera Cruz. Here is the accepted method of courtship, for example:

The lover goes to the spring where the object of his affections is accustomed to fill her water jar. He holds her shawl until she accepts him, and then, with a stick, he breaks the jar which she holds on her head and gives her a betrothal baptism of water.

According to Prescott, the Tarascans had a Noah, called Trezpi, who escaped from a great flood in a boat laden with animals. Instead of a dove, Trezpi sent out a vulture first and then a humming bird, according to the legend.

The Tarascans once possessed the secret of tempering copper, an art now lost to the world.

There is a speed limit of twenty-five miles per hour for motor-cars at the Front in France.

DEEDS WORTHY OF VICTORIA CROSS

THOUSANDS OF THEM ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Remarkable Story of the Man With the Bent Nose at Pozieres.

"You must never suppose that the only deeds of heroism are those that get into despatches and win decorations," said a wounded senior officer landed at Southampton, England; "scores of thousands of V.C.'s have been earned by our brave fellows since July 1.

"Take this last 'do,' now, from Pozieres, the one I was knocked out in. I was knocked over in a bit of a hollow. I was rather dazed at first. Then I heard the order given several times for our chaps to get back to the trench. I saw a big, burly, dark chap, with a queerly bent nose, making back for our trench. It was queer to see him striding back in that jerky, hesitating sort of way, as though a string were pulling him after the Boches, but not strong enough to overcome the pressure the other way of discipline.

Cowardly Boches.

"He was just on the edge of my hole when he swung right round, facing the Boches, and I saw what he saw, twenty or thirty paces off. Two of our men were down, wounded, and three Boches were prodding at them with their bayonets, meaning to take them along back, you see, as prisoners. The poor devils struggled up to their feet and fell again. They'd nothing in their hands. The Boches were yelling at them to get on, and as one fell again a Boche kicked him on the side of the head.

"At that, my big chap with the twisted nose let out a roar like an angry bull. 'You dirty German swine!' he yelled, and he made one bolt of it for those Boches. Mind, there were plenty of bullets flying, and there wasn't a sign of another man of ours about then on his feet. Run! That fellow fairly bounded over the broken ground. The Boches ran, too, and they yelled and screamed like frightened women. One of them got clear away; but my dark chap struck one through the back, and the other he just jumped on, brought him down, and smashed him.

Crawled With Wounded.

"The fire got a bit hotter, and I saw no more of the dark chap. Must have been bowled over, I thought. And I was sorry for that. But five minutes later the fire slackened again, and next thing I saw was my dark chap crawling past the side of my hole with one of those wounded men of ours on his back. I thought that was pretty good for him. But ten minutes later hanged if he didn't come striding past me again; no crawling this time; walking at his full height, and with a regular swing, as if he'd been crossing a parade ground, instead of a ploughed up No-Man's-Land, with a dropping fire falling across it.

Rescues Second Man.

"I plainly saw him get hold of that other wounded man of ours and fix him across his back; but then he went down on hands and knees and started crawling back for the trench. You see, he'd got upright himself, but preferred to give the other fellow a better chance by crawling; though, mind you, it's not easy over ground like that. I lay very low, partly to escape fire, and partly because I didn't want to attract that dark chap's attention, or I felt he'd come out again for me; and it was hardly to be expected he'd get through three trips alive."

ATTACKED BY AN APE.

Wife of President of France Has Terrible Experience.

While the President of France and Mme. Poincare were taking an after-dinner stroll in the gardens of the Elysees recently, the President was summoned to read some despatches that had just come from the front. He had hardly reached his study when he heard screams from the garden, and rushing back, the President learned from Mrs. Poincare that the moment he left her she had been attacked by a "strange being."

While an inquiry was being made Dr. Henri de Rothschild, who lives a few doors away from the Elysees, arrived on the scene and explained that an ape which had been sent to him had escaped from its cage and had been seen climbing over several garden walls in the direction of the Elysees.

The ape was found in a tree, but it was not until a Hindu attendant had been summoned that the animal could be induced to come down.

Well Fixed.

"I see Smith is building a garage. When did he get a car?" "He hasn't got one yet but he's got an option on 10 gallons of gasoline."

Old-Fashioned.

"They're old-fashioned people." "In what way?" "They still have fried potatoes and pork chops for breakfast."

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.

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.

Pte Frank Clarke, of the 230th battalion, died in the Water Street hospital last week from an overdose of cocaine.

Aged Clergyman Honored.

An event of more than ordinary interest was the recent visit to the Parish of Portage du Fort and the village of Bryson, after an absence of 47 years, of the Rev. Canon Gribble, now superannuated. Although the venerable clergyman had few of his old parishioners to greet him, his welcome was, nevertheless, a whole hearted one, and everything was done to make his short visit pleasant. The services at which he preached in Bryson and Portage du Fort, were regarded by the aged Canon as his "diamond jubilee services," and in connection with the proceedings at Portage du Fort, he was presented with an address, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Reverend Canon Gribble:—
Reverend and Dear Sir:—All great joys are tinged with sadness. And this expresses our feelings on the occasion of your farewell visit to the parish and scenes of your early manhood. In these long since days Portage du Fort was an alive town with glowing prospects of a future. And the untiring efforts of the splendid and enthusiastic young rector was an inspiration to all.

Alas! the years have worked many changes. And few, if any, of your contemporaries remain. But we who are here this evening welcome you with overflowing hearts, and appreciate the loyalty and affection that prompted you to take a long and wearying journey in order that you might celebrate your Diamond Jubilee with us in the old church. Your visit recalls to our memory many who have gone to join the Church Triumphant, and we know that when the day is far spent, and the shadows begin to fall, your saintly lips can say:—

Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace.

We offer this our gift in gold; it is pure and without dross, therefore appropriate and emblematic. We pray that your years may be prolonged to a great old age, and that you will have the joy of celebrating the greatest victory that the world has ever known, when the tragedy of the age that is being enacted on the blood-stained battlefields of Europe will have passed into history. Once more, farewell. And God be with you.
Portage du Fort, Sept. 25th, 1916.

WALTHAM

October 10—Miss Maud Watt is visiting her brother at Beachburg. Come and see us soon, Maud.

Pte Wm Robinson, of the 130th Batt., is spending a month with his parents.

Miss Bessie Letts spent Thanksgiving at home.

Quite a number of people attended Beachburg Fair, but considered Chapeau better, and why, girls?

Corpl R. Robinson of the 156th Batt., paid a speedy visit to friends before leaving for overseas.

Rev. S. Burman delivered an inspiring missionary address, October 8th, which was well attended by an attentive congregation.—COM.

DUNRAVEN

Oct. 10.—Miss Mable Lett of Rooney spent Thanksgiving with her parents.

Mr. Earl Lang from Greer Mount spent the week-end at the home of Mr. J. J. Moore.

Ptes. R. Lett and F. Ostrom and also Lee-Corp Lett, of the 159th Batt., Camp Borden, spent a few days with their parents before leaving for Overseas, and were given a farewell party by the young people on Saturday evening and spent a pleasant time in games, and ended the evening in music. The song, "Just before the Battle, Mother" was sweetly rendered by Lee-Corp Lett and Miss L. Ostrom.

Miss Janet Carswell, who was suffering from a severe cold, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Herbert Durrell was the guest of Mr. J. Ostrom on Sunday last.—COM.

District Schools

ROONEY—THORNE No. 2.

Grade VI—Lizzie Black.

Grade V.—Marshall Sheppard, Martin Black, Arvilla Black, Allan Sheppard.

Grade IV.—Eva Sparling, Mamie Dagg.

Grade III—Violet Black, Iva Sparling, Sydney Sheppard, Jerry Dagg, (equal).

Grade II—Russell Black, Percy Sparling, Bertie Black, Noble Sheppard, Garnet Sparling.

Grade I—Francis Dagg, Basil Black, Lewis Sparling, Lawrence Sparling, Bernice Sheppard.

Number enrolled 23; daily attendance 18.

MABEL A. LETT.

In Memoriam.

In sweetest remembrance of Annie Lida O'Brien, beloved wife of Jos. Vallille, who died at North Onslow, Que., Oct. 20th, 1915.

In a near and silent graveyard Where the trees their branches wave, Rests a true and loving sister,

In her cold and silent grave.

She bade no one her last farewell,

She waved her hand to none,

Her spirit fled before we knew

That she from us was gone.

—SISTERS.

NOTICE

Creditors and debtors of the Clarendon Dairy Co. will please have all accounts in the hands of the undersigned on or before the 21st of October 1916.

By order of the directors.
T. S. HARRIS, M. R. McGUIRE,
Secretary, President.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Shawville.

Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the School Municipality of Shawville, 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 undersigned, at my office within twenty days following the date of this notice.

Given at Shawville, this 1st day of October, 1916.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

HAY WANTED

I am prepared to buy any quantity of good, well-saved Pressed Hay, delivered at Shawville, or other convenient points on railway. Highest market price paid.

G. A. HOWARD.

P. S.—War Horses and Cattle wanted.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$8.50
Wheat, per bushel, 80c to \$1.20.
Oats, per bushel, 50c.
Beans per bushel, \$3.50.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 32c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50c.
Eggs per dozen 35c.
Wool, washed, 48c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Pelts 1.00 to 1.50 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins, each 90c

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:

Butter, in prints 35c to 37c
Butter in pails 30 to 35c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 40 to 45c
Potatoes per bag, \$1.50
Pork per 100 lbs \$11.50 to 15.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$11
Oats per bushel 60c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

CLEAN UP SALE.

The following articles will be sold at a sacrifice in order to clean up:
1 Doherty Piano—new; also two new Single Buggies and one Express. Primrose Cream Separator—new.
G. A. HOWARD.

For Service.

Berkshire Hog. Service fee \$1 for one, or \$1.50 for two.
FRED RICHARDSON,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

For Service

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

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till Saturday, Oct. 28th, for ten cords of good dry 2 ft. wood, suitable for furnace, to be delivered at the Shawville Academy.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

FARM FOR SALE

Being S. E. half of lot 24, all lot 25, 8th range, Clarendon, comprising 350 acres, more or less. This is known as a good grain and dairy farm. 100 acres good hardwood bush. Will be sold en bloc or separately to suit. Terms, cheap for cash, or to responsible party will arrange terms to suit.

Apply to T. A. EADES, Shawville, Que., or E. S. EADES, owner, Ernfold, Sask.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

There will be a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Lily Cheese & Butter Company in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock, p.m., to discuss the advisability of removing the Lily Cheese Factory to (or near) Shawville, before repairing it where it now stands. Please attend.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, Nov. 10, 1916.

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 Shawville Egg Circle is in a position to handle Live Poultry on Tuesday of each week.

Bring up your fowl and we will try and give you satisfaction.
W. E. N. HODGINS.

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.

NOTICE

I wish all who owe me would call at my office in Shawville and settle accounts immediately.
J. W. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
Montreal, Que.

Horses for Sale

Fifteen fine young Horses for sale or exchange. Apply to
J. L. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

Heard on the Highway.

Troubles are so far scattered it takes a lifetime to get around all of them. Mighty few rest places on the road to the promised land. The motto is, "Keep a-going till you get there." Sometimes a cabin may be roomy enough to hold all the happiness one needs in a lifetime. Heaven is all the time near us, while we're flying from star to star to find it.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

How to Be Well Dressed and Not Look Like a Cloudy Winter Day.

In the American Magazine is an account of one of the most successful insurance solicitors in the country, who attributes a large part of his success to the fact that he always looks well dressed and prosperous.

"If you have only one suit of clothes, keep that one suit clean and pressed all the time," he says. "Press your trousers yourself every day if necessary. I have pressed my trousers lots of times. Keep your shoes shined."

"If you can afford several suits, change off from one suit to another frequently and keep all of them spotless and well pressed. I never wear a suit longer than the second day at a time. To change every day is better. It gives the clothes a chance to 'rest.' I always hang my clothes on hangers the minute I take them off. It gives them a chance to 'come back' into shape and the nap to come up again."

"It is a great economy to have lots of good clothes. A suit will last twice and three times as long and always look well if you keep changing off from one to another. Besides, people get tired of seeing a man in the same suit day after day for a whole season."

"When I started in the insurance business years ago I realized that to make a good appearance was to look prosperous, and I paid much attention to my dress. I avoided solid colors and always selected clothes with some life in them. A dash of color about your person, whether it be in the plaid of the suit, the shirt, tie, hat or handkerchief protruding from the coat pocket, will take away the monotony of one's appearance and is sure to please. But, in adding this 'life' and 'pep' to one's appearance, avoid, above all things, the colors that clash. Get clothes with 'snap' and 'life' avoid those which make the wearer look like a cloudy winter day."

WON THE AUDIENCE.

Bernhardt's Clever Trick Turned Coldness to Enthusiasm.

Once when Sarah Bernhardt was acting in Italy the audience was rather unfriendly, owing to the fact that the prices of the seats had been considerably increased.

After the first act Mme. Bernhardt called her maid and gave her some directions in an undertone. The maid left the theater, but speedily returned, and just before her mistress went on the stage again she handed her something as she stood in the wings. The scene progressed. "The Divine Sarah" seemed hoarse. She tried to clear her throat, passed her handkerchief across her mouth, and suddenly a stream of blood poured from her lips, and she fell into the arms of the actor with whom she was playing.

The curtain was promptly rung down, and the audience waited breathlessly to hear the worst. All their previous vexation was turned to sympathy, and when it was announced that the great actress would shortly resume her part rather than disappoint them the cheering was deafening. When Madame came on again the people applauded her as fondly as formerly they had shown their disapproval, and the rest of the play was one long triumph.

But that audience never knew the truth, for when Madame had sent her maid out of the theater it was to get her a small bladder of red ink, which she kept in her handkerchief and which she bit through with her teeth so as to produce the alarming effect that had transformed her audience.

Shop Here For 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.

PHONE 54.

H. SHADEL,
The Shawville Jewellery Store.

-- ARE YOU A --

Money Saver ?

If not then please pass this bill on to your neighbor, but if you are, then read it over carefully and note what money you can save on your Fall and Winter Needs by buying at this store

—ON—

October 19, 20, 21,

Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Come expecting to save money; you will not be disappointed.

All our this year's goods are included.

Railway Fare Refunded
on purchases of \$20.00 and upwards.

Read carefully the following Bargain List:

	Reg.	S. P.
Men's Tweed Suits	\$ 9.50	\$ 7.15
" Serge Suits	12.50	9.75
" Tweed Suits	14.00	10.75
" Tweed Suits	15.00	12.25
" Fine Suits	17.00	14.00
" Fine Suits	19.00	15.75
" Fine Suits	20.00	16.35
" Fine Suits	21.50	17.65
" Serge Suits, blue	20.00	16.95
" Serge Suits, blue	22.00	18.35

Boys' Serge Suits, blue, less 20 p. c.

Boys' Tweed Suits, less 20 p. c. off already low marked prices.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats all less 15 p. c.

We have 27 Men's Overcoats from last year at the old price, less 15 p. c. for this sale—reg. prices from \$12.50 to 20.00.

10 Men's heavy Beaver Cloth Coats, Persian Lamb shawl collar, quilted lining, rubber interlined. Reg. \$19.50 sale price 15.25.

10 Men's Beaver Cloth Coats, same as above, with Marmot Collar. Reg. \$18.50 for 14.35.

Men's Pants, 20 p. c. of marked price.

Sheep Lined and Mackinaw Coats less 15 p. c.

Sweaters and Sweater Coats less 20 p. c.

Men's Rain Coats less 20 p. c.

Men's Underwear, Fleece Lined and Woollen at reduced prices.

Men's Overalls and Smocks less 15 p. c.

One lot of Men's Fine Shirts 43c.

Work Shirts from 50c. up.

Ladies' Overcoats, Boys' Pea Jackets, Children's and Misses' Coats, all at 20 p. c. off.

Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Furs, Fur Coats, Blankets and all lines of Dry Goods at reduced prices.

Two pair only Horse Blankets to be cleared cheap.

Heavy Flannelettes, reg. 14c. for 12c. Not more than 15 yards to one customer.

Flannels, Yarns, Kerseys, etc., all at reduced prices.

Reductions on every line in the store.

No goods exchanged. Cash only.

ARCHIE DOVER