

THE EQUITY.

No. 22, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 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 . . . 4,986,304
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

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Christmas Cards for soldiers overseas. Beautiful designs, to send to our brave lads doing their bit. H. IMISON.

See our lines of overcoats, caps, underwear, sweaters and heavy pants for winter. MURRAY BROS., Shawville.

First real appearance of Winter in this section—Nov. 15, 16 and 17. Try and remember this next year.

A Christmas tree will be held on Thursday, 21st of December, in connection with St. Paul's Sunday School.

The rector's bible class of St. Paul's Sunday School will be photographed at Imison's Studio on Saturday of this week.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold a Food Sale on Saturday, the 25 inst., beginning at 3 o'clock, in Mr. Caldwell's Sample Room, Main St.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at Mrs. Geo. Findlay's on Thursday evening of this week.

FOR SALE—A span of good work horses, will take in exchange colts or stock; also Banded Rock cockerels, from a good laying strain, price \$1 each. Apply to J. C. HAYES, Shawville.

A box social was held at the home of Mr. William S. and Miss Clarke, Morehead, on Wednesday night of last week, with the object of raising funds to buy Christmas presents for the soldier boys from that neighborhood who are at the front. A good time was spent and the tidy sum of \$64.70 was taken in for the purpose named.

At St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening instead of the usual sermon, the congregation listened to a very able and impressive address from Rev. Mr. Crawford, representative of the B. and F. Bible Society for Ottawa district. The speaker dealt with the several branches of the work in which the Society is engaged, namely, the world at large, the work in Canada, and also among the soldiers of all nations. The statistics given were both interesting and instructive, and the magnitude of the operations that are being carried on, no doubt were a surprise to many who perhaps, have given the subject little thought. Following the evening service at the Methodist Church, Mr. Crawford gave an interesting Biblical address, illustrated with lime light views, at which there was a large attendance.

The casualties in soldiers from the Ottawa district have been pretty heavy during the past two or three weeks, nearly all the towns in addition to the Capital having lost men, "killed in action," while a large number have been wounded. Quite a large percentage of Arrprior men appeared in last week's lists, the killed including the names of Stanley Hospour, George Nicholson and Robert Childs. The latter was well known here, having been brought up by Mr. John A. Armstrong, formerly of the 7th line. "Bobby", as he was familiarly called, was small of stature—rather undersized—and this proved quite an impediment to his being accepted for service; but by perseverance he got there, alas, only to share the fate of many other gallant boys who were anxious to serve their country.

Another name, which appeared on the same date as that on which Duncan Draper's death was announced, is that of James Sheehan who enlisted last fall at the same time. James was not a native of Pontiac, but he spent some time in this locality, having been employed with Messrs. McCullough and other farmers in North Clarendon. He was well-known in Shawville.

Walter F. McKibben, son of the late Sam McKibben, of Eardley, is also reported among the killed; and a young man named Coles, who lived for some years in this section, is mentioned as wounded.

I have some choice fruit pictures, framed complete; also a large assortment of picture frame mouldings. Bring in your pictures before they get soiled and have them framed. H. IMISON.

Personal

Miss Alva Turner visited friends in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Geo. Amm, Quyon, visited friend in town over the week-end.

Mrs. John Belsher returned home on Friday last from Milly, Sask., where she spent the past four months visiting her boys.

Messrs. Alf Cullen, Armen Hodgins and Hilton Findlay, who went west with the harvest excursions, returned home Saturday night.

G. A. Howard returned from a three-weeks' business trip to Saskatchewan on Thursday last. He says the North Clarendon people who are settled at Milly and neighborhood, are all succeeding well, and in a fair way to make money.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

To the Late Duncan B. Draper.

The Methodist Church was filled to capacity on Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of the memorial service to the late Private Duncan B. Draper, whose death on the battle field in France was recorded in THE EQUITY of last week.



In keeping with the solemnity of the event, the sacred edifice, was draped with the customary emblems of mourning, whilst attached to the archway on the right of those hailing from Shawville and vicinity who have given their lives in order that the great principles involved in the war may be maintained and assured to posterity. It seems appropriate that the list should be given here—

OUR DEAD

IRVIN WILKIE
R. V. ANDERSON
DAVID HODGINS
ASA HORNER
WILMER ARMSTRONG
JAMES SHEEHAN
DUNCAN B. DRAPER

The pastor, Rev. F. Tripp, was assisted in the impressive service by Rev. Mr. McCallum, of the Presbyterian congregation. Rev. A. T. Phillips, who fully intended being present, regrettably sent word shortly before the hour of service, that another unexpected call, unavoidably kept him away.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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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.

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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.

PURSE LOST.—Somewhere in Shawville on Saturday, Nov. 18, a leather purse containing \$12—two fives and one two-dollar bill, and some other papers. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Christmas Calendars and greeting for the amateur—these make excellent gifts. I have a nice assortment of Kodaks and Brownie Cameras from \$1.25 up. These make a choice gift for boy or girl. Catalogues sent on request.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

A "Scotch Social" will be given Bristol Corners, on St. Andrew's night, Nov. 30th, by the ladies of that place. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Proceeds to go to Patriotic and Red Cross causes.

Christmas Entertainment

A Christmas Tree entertainment will be held at the Bristol Presbyterian (Brick) Church on Friday, Dec. 22nd, at 7.30, p. m. Splendid program. Two Christmas Trees. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Besides the regular Christmas Tree for the Schools, there will be a White Gifts Tree for the Day Nursery of Ottawa, for which all may bring gifts.

The order of service was as follows:—

Hymn No. 90.
Prayer—Rev. Mr. McCallum.
Solo—"Best of All"—Mrs. Tripp.
Scripture reading—Cor. II, chap. 6—Rev. Mr. Tripp.
Hymn No. 91—"Lead Kindly Light."

The pastor then lightly touched upon the circumstances which had called the large assemblage together, remarking, that in the number of casualties in proportion to the size and population of the place, Shawville had been as sorely stricken as any place he knew of.

An address from Rev. Mr. McCallum followed, in which he dwelt chiefly upon the glory and the honor which attached to the memory of those who had given their lives in a worthy cause.

Rev. Mr. Tripp in alluding to the deceased soldier said he had given his life in defence of those great principles upon which was based the democracy of Christian faith and Christian teaching, as opposed to Prussian autocracy, and all the infamies and atrocities which it countenanced and fostered. Prussianism by its butchery and maiming of defenceless women, its inhuman treatment of prisoners, its torpedoing of passenger vessels, contrary to all recognized usages of war, resulting in the loss of many lives, had violated every precept of Christ's religion. Christ taught the doctrine of peace and love, whereas the Prussian doctrine was one of hate.

The singing of Hymn No. 632 followed by the benediction brought the memorable service to a close.

"Canada's Best"

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 Gowing's Advocate.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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Miss Hazel Ballantyne

(Graduate Toronto Conservatory of Music)

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

WANTED—Someone to undertake the cutting of 200 cords 4ft wood. Apply at once to DAVID T. HODGINS, Brick Yard.

FOR SALE—Two comfortable dwelling houses, situated on King St., on easy terms. For information apply to THE EQUITY.

APPRENTICE WANTED—A smart intelligent boy to learn the jewellery business. Must have good references. Apply to HANS SHADEL, Jeweller, Shawville, Que.

TO RENT—Two comfortable rooms in private dwelling house in Shawville. Would be suitable for dress maker. Apply to Box 55, Shawville.

FOR SALE—2 pure-bred Leicester Ram Lambs. W. NELLIS HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—1 year-old and 1 two-year-old colts. Both sound and well developed. Apply to ROY DUFF, Maryland.

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

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

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED.—We pay up to \$5.00 full or broken sets. Mail to us and we will make offer. If not satisfactory will return teeth. CITY TOOTH WORKS 505 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

Deaths

After a lingering illness from internal cancer, which was attended with much suffering, Miss Mary Ann Smith, daughter of the late John Smith of Green Lake section, passed away on Thursday night last, at the residence of her brother Wm S., on Centre street, to which he and deceased with their aged mother removed only a few weeks ago. The surviving relatives besides those mentioned are: Brothers George M., Campbells Bay; Herbert, Shawville and John A., Edmonton; also sisters Mrs. Wm. Horsfield, Clarendon; Mrs. James Amm, Quyon; Mrs. Jas. Belsher, Yarm.

The funeral took place Saturday afternoon to St. Paul's Church and cemetery, many old friends and acquaintances of the family, following the remains to their last resting place.

THE HARDWARE STORE

HAY WIRE

Coil Hay Wire \$4.75 per hundred

Cut " 5.35 "

We would advise early buying, wire is scarce, and price advancing.

J. H. SHAW.

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XMAS. GROCERIES

Secure your requirements early

Our Grocery Department is full of good things for holiday baking.

Five Roses Flour
Cranberries, Apples
Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels
Fine Cut Mixed Peels in Packages
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Crisco	35
Pickles	30
Seeded Rasins	13
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Currants	20
Sliced Walnuts	50
Sliced Almonds	50
Pulverized Sugar	12

You always get BEST GOODS and BEST VALUES here.

W. A. HODGINS

"A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN."

The jangle of the old-fashioned door-bell stirred May Dundas from her reverie. The door of the room was opened, and a maid stepped in a pace or two.

"Lieutenant Fraser has called, Miss May," she said. "Shall I ask him to come up?"

May nodded.

Left alone, she turned towards a brightly-polished silver shield which hung over the mantelpiece, and served as a quite efficient mirror.

Satisfied that she was presentable, she seated herself again, and was just picking up a book when she heard the creak of the door-handle.

Twisting round in her chair, and letting the book slip from her fingers, she saw Alan Fraser.

Bronzed, athletic-looking, frank of face, and wearing the Service kit of the Strathmore Highlanders, he came into the room with a swing, and walked towards the girl. The door closed softly behind him.

Halting beside May's chair, Alan took the hand that she put out, and held it firmly. For some moments there was silence; but in the searching eyes of each lay a score of mysterious questionings, tender, unborn speeches, aching fears.

It was the man who spoke first. "I'm glad I found you alone, May. I was hoping for that luck. Your aunt is out?"

"Yes. Sit down, won't you, Alan? We want to talk."

She lowered her eyes then, and did not look at him again for some moments.

Then: "Any news yet?" she asked, her voice not quite steady.

He nodded happily.

"Yes; we are striking camp in a day or two. We hope to be at the front in a week from now."

A little, half-crushed sob came from her, and a strange mistiness clouded her eyes.

"So soon?" she said, in just above a whisper.

"Yes; and, May, that's why I'm going to say something now that maybe I wouldn't have had the courage to say for a long time, if we had kept in this country. Look at me, dear. I want to see if there's any hope for me in your eyes."

Slowly her head was raised. She met his gaze, and a glow, half-awake in its power, but very sweet to her, surged through her being. She scarcely heard his words; there was no need.

"I don't know why I've never told you before, dear. You've had my heart all the time, but I never told you because I couldn't think it possible that you could care. I'm such a poor sort of thing compared with you. My love—my little, grave-eyed sweet-heart!"

Stooping, he put his strong arms about her, and in their shelter she lay trembling, but happy beyond belief; and, with her mouth on his, knew that the glory of love had come to her for all time.

Half an hour later they said their brave good-bye.

"You will come back to me, Alan," she whispered, her small, hot hands on his shoulders. "Before so very long you will come back? Say it, Alan—say it!"

"Of course I'll come back," he answered, his voice cheery. "Maybe by Christmas-time—who knows? But, anyhow, I'll come back. But, May—"

"Yes?"

"There's just one thing I want to say. It's about Roy Davidson."

"Oh!"

"You mustn't mind my mentioning him; I've got to. I know how he's been trying to win you. Everybody here knows it. I don't trust him, May. Once I'm out of the way he'll come pestering you. I know it. Quite possibly he'll ask you to marry him."

She laughed—a broken, pathetic, little laugh.

"There's only you in the world," she managed.

"Roy is nothing. I could never like him—never."

Alan leaned towards her.

"It is not good-bye, sweetheart," he said slowly. "It's only au revoir."

Four or five minutes later May was alone, and sobbing quietly. It was a

harder matter to be brave than she had thought.

When the Strathmore Highlanders had been gone from the great home camp some ten days, and the sunshine of early autumn was still bright, Roy Davidson, choosing his hour carefully, called on May and asked her to marry him.

At first the surprise of the thing rendered the girl wordless. Then, with cheeks aflame, she faced the handsome, rather dissipated-looking man at her side.

"You! How can you dare to ask me that?" she exclaimed. "Don't you know that it is an insult?"

His eyelids narrowed and a nerve in his cheek started throbbing.

"An insult?" he repeated. "What d'you mean, May?"

"You don't think that you are insulting me by asking me to marry you, when you know that I am engaged to another man?"

There was a tense silence, and she noted with a dim wonder how the other's hands clenched and unclenched where they hung at his sides.

"You—are engaged!" he said, in a sort of husky mutter. "I—didn't know. It's to Alan Fraser, of course?"

"Yes."

"And you love him?"

"Yes."

"Would I have had a chance if he hadn't asked you first?"

She shook her head. Gentle as a rule, she felt no gentleness towards this man, of whom she had heard much that was evil and but little that was good.

"No," she said. "There would never have been a chance. I could never have cared for the type of man who skulks at home in safety while his brothers are giving their lives for their country. You have no ties to keep you from joining the Army, and yet you don't join. You are a coward!"

His face was dark with a sudden, bitter resentment, with a passionate hatred of his rival. His hands were twitching then to be at Alan Fraser's throat.

"So I am a coward!" he said, his voice hard. "Well, perhaps! But God grant that Fraser and I may come face to face some day! Pray, then, girl, that I may be a coward!"

Dazed, and with a numbing pain in his heart, he went from the house, and back to the little estate where for the past six months he had been laid.

For a week May heard nothing of him, then got this brief note:

"Dear May,—Having now no fear at all of German bullets, I have joined the 2nd Battalion of the Strathmores as a private, and have been lucky enough to squeeze into a draft which is to go to the front at once to make good wastage in the 1st Battalion. I've escaped weary training by this, and I'll be meeting our friend Fraser soon. He will be my superior officer, but that won't matter. I don't quite know which is the stronger—my hatred for him or my love for you.—Yours,

"The Coward."

With the torn pieces of this note in her hand, May stood staring dully in front of her, a new fear in her heart—a fear for Alan Fraser. Far more bitter than any German would be the enemy whom he would have in his own battalion—perhaps in his own company.

It was not until some weeks later that May heard from Alan, and then his letter contained news, the receipt of which she had dreaded.

"A little while ago," Alan wrote, "I had one of the surprises of my life. A draft came out to us, and one of the privates joining my company was Roy Davidson. It won't be news to you that he is at the front. But imagine his being in my company! We quarrelled, of course. That was bound to happen, and rank and so on was forgotten. I expect we'd been mad enough to come to blows, but—there wasn't time. A little dose of shrapnel wakened me to the fact that I was there to fight my country's battles, not my own."

"Davidson has been in action three times with us already, and I'll say this—he has been recklessly brave. He doesn't seem to care what he does with his life. These are the sort of fellows who win through. Nothing ever seems to touch them. Yes; he's a good fighter—Davidson—and a good hater! He and I will have to settle things some day—"

This was not all of the letter, of

course; but the rest was for May alone.

Day after day she scanned with eager, fear-touched eyes the dread list in the daily paper, where every soldier's name meant the broken heart of some woman who had waited hopefully, helplessly at home. And then one day—it was just at the beginning of December—this item in the "Scotsman" caught her eyes:

"OFFICERS.

"Wounded.

"Fraser, Lieut. Alan J., 1st Batt. Strathmore H."

She did not faint when she read that, nor cry out. Tears did not come to her wide eyes. She just sat holding the paper crushed between cold hands, gazing deep, deep into the core of the leaping fire. He was wounded, they said! To-morrow maybe there might be that awful phrase: "Since died of wounds."

How could she live until she knew? How could she face the grey days of torture ahead?

Two days before Christmas Alan Fraser, with an empty sleeve to tell of sacrifice made for Britain, was brought by May's aunt to the door of the room where the girl was waiting.

"She is expecting you," Miss Dundas said. "It was far better to warn her. Just go in, Alan."

Five minutes later the magic joy of reunion was over. The first soft tears shed upon her hero's empty sleeve, May sat listening to him while he spoke.

"There's something I want you to know to-night—now, dear," he said gravely. "I'm alive and back here with you because another gave his life for mine. I'm not going to give you details of that engagement when I went down; they're too ghastly. But just this you must know—the man who saved me, who, while he was wounded himself, carried me a half-mile under fire into our own lines and then died, was Roy Davidson. May, don't start like that. You must be brave, too."

"I thought we were both done for then, but he had strength enough to whisper, and I had strength enough to hear, his words."

"It's for her I did this," he told me. "I loved her, and I've saved you for her. Love was stronger, after all. She'll understand. You'll see her again, Fraser; I won't. Tell her—"

"That was all. I can't say any more. I'm not able. I can't forget his eyes."

Long moments passed, and she drew near to him so that her wild heart-beats thrilled him. Something wet was shining upon her cheek.

At last: "He died for me, then," she said, so faintly that he could scarcely hear. "He died for our happiness."

Looking past her to the fire, Alan nodded.

"Yes; he died for us. God rest his gallant soul!"

Then he bowed his head, and, with his lips, stopped her starting tears.—London Answers.

HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY.

No person with any sense disputes the wisdom of depositing money in a savings bank and earning three per cent. per annum, but what a good business man cannot understand is, why it should be allowed to remain there and left to accumulate at that rate.

Money to-day is certainly worth more than that, but the difficulty is, the average person does not know how to invest it safely. There is a way open to every healthy person to invest his money without any risk, which may bring him or his family a thousand per cent., and no matter what the result, cannot bring him less than three per cent. interest, and that is by taking out an endowment life insurance policy in the Crown Life Insurance Company of Toronto. The moment you pay your first premium you create an estate of the full value of your policy. Should you die within a year your estate will receive a thousand per cent. on your investment; if you live to the maturity of your policy you will have returned to you more than principal and three per cent. interest.

Can there be any comparison between leaving your money on deposit in a savings bank or buying a policy in the Crown Life? Write the Head Office at Toronto for literature.

WAR IS PREFERABLE.

Former Clerks at the Front Dread Return to Civil Life.

The life of a soldier compares favorably with the pre-war existence of a London clerk, says a man who worked in the office of a great business house before he entered the service. He writes home:

"I am going into the line again in an hour or so for a few days' rest. It's a great life, except for the war, and I say in all sincerity that, after seven months of it, I have really enjoyed it."

"Think of the time saved, for instance, by lying down fully clad, even to one's boots, and the time saved by getting up fully dressed. No need to wash or shave—no water to manage it in. A good, open-air life, plenty of excitement and humor, no worry in the world; why, I fear that I shall feel like a poor stranded jelly-fish when I get back to business and a full drawer of orders."

WEDDINGS IN LONDON.

There Were Over 58,000 of Them Registered in 1915.

Marriage rate—Highest on record. Birth rate—still falling.

These are among the most interesting points brought out in the report for 1915 of Dr. W. H. Hamer, Medical Officer of Health for the County of London, England.

The number of marriages registered in London was the highest ever recorded—58,345, as compared with 43,373 in 1914 and 41,409 in 1913. The increase over 1914 is 34 per cent., but as the corresponding increase for the rest of England and Wales is only 20 per cent., there is reason for thinking that a considerable number of these marriages may not properly belong to the London population.

The estimated "civil population" cannot be used for calculation of the rate, since the males married include a number of men on service, but taking the probable population of 4½ millions the rate would be 25.9 per 1,000. There has been a slight annual increase in the marriage rate since 1908, but the bulk of last year's increase must be directly attributed to the war.

The birth rate shows a further fall from 25.0 in 1909-13 and 24.3 in 1914 to 23.6.

The increasing tendency to marry later in life is another factor which is examined. The effect of postponement of marriage has hitherto been considered mainly from the point of view of its relation to the duration of marriage," Dr. Hamer says, "and insufficient allowance has been made for what might be termed the physiological effect."

The London Chronicle comments as follows on conditions:

"It may be urged that if the decline in the European birth rate be largely attributed to emigration, the countries to which the emigrants go should show high birth rates. It may be noted that the United States have received nearly 20 millions of young adults from Europe during the last 40 years, and as H. P. Fairchild notes, 'the high birth rate of our now large foreign-born population is notorious; moreover, the years of this great exodus are precisely those of the declining birth rates throughout Europe.'

"One curious effect of the war to which Dr. Hamer draws attention is the arrestment of building activity, the result of which has undoubtedly been to check the outward movement of the population which has been going on for some time, more particularly north of the Thames."

GERMANY USING CRIMINALS.

Put Into Most Dangerous Service at the Front.

D. Thomas Curtin, writing in the London Times, says: Throughout the war Germany has used every scrap of material in the Empire to help to win. To one who knows Germany, therefore, it does not come wholly as a surprise to learn that she has heeded the demands from some quarters to put criminals in the most dangerous service at the front, where they are driven to their work. I have heard it stated on excellent authority that some of them have actually been chained to the machine guns and been given this terrible chance to fight for their lives. This is a radical departure from former German boasts that no man with a criminal record was allowed to serve.

Mamma—That's just like his father. He made his money in the grocery business.

LISTER

The name that stands for Quality in Farm Machinery

LISTER ENGINES ARE BRITISH BUILT



Have the Largest Sale in the British Empire.

25.576-9 H.P. On Skids or Truck. High Tension Magneto Ignition. Automatic Lubrication.

Lister Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Thrashers, Sprayers, Milkers, Electric Light Plants, Melotte Cream Separators.

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Write for price of our famous Grinder Outfit comprising 5 H.P. Lister Engine and a 2 1/2 H.P. Lister Grinder.

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TORONTO

MOST NAKED FORM OF PROFITEERING

BAD POTATOES SOLD TO POOR IN GERMANY.

Tricked by Government Into Buying Food That Sickened Pigs.

D. Thomas Curtin of Boston entitles his article on German conditions published in the London Times "The Potato Trick; Rich Against Poor." It charges that the poor of Germany have been sold rotten potatoes with Government connivance.

"The difficulties of the cynical group who are the real rulers of Germany have increased," he writes. One of the countless sources of anxiety has been the harvest of the very important potato crop, now an integral part of the Austrian and German bread.

"The handling of this crop exhibits the most naked form of profiteering to which the poor have been subjected by the rich."

"Slowly the food situation in Germany has grown worse month by month. I would ask my readers not to build false hopes. This is an accurate statement; nothing approaching actual starvation exists in any part of Germany. Thus far I have discovered no child without milk. I believe the infant death rate is less than in time of peace. No German is without a sufficiency of some kind of nourishment to carry on existence."

Weak and Delicate Suffer.

"The weak and delicate are suffering, and there is a great amount of national irritability caused by low diet, but everybody is getting along somehow—the army and navy extremely well."

"No people are more easily and continuously bluffed by their Government than the Germans. Lincoln's dictum about not fooling all of the people all of the time does not apply to them."

"An abominable deception was practised upon the public with the first potato supply. For many months potato tickets had been in use, when suddenly official notices appeared saying that potatoes could be had for a few days without tickets."

"The unsuspecting public ordered great quantities, and the agrarians thus got rid of all their bad potatoes, selling them to the mass of the people. In many cases they were rotting so fast that the purchaser had to bury them, and it was found that they produced illness when given to swine. What other people in the world but the Germans would have stood it?"

"Food Dictator Batocki has been unable to make the agrarians put the potato crop now gathered upon the market even at the maximum price allowed by the food commission. They are holding back the supplies until they have forced up the maximum price, just as a year ago many agrarians allowed the potatoes to rot rather than sell as millings to the city at the price fixed by law."

Won't Agree to Fair Price.

"In any other country in a state of siege the Government would commandeer the supplies. As the industrial classes until recently resisted the war taxes, so the Prussian Junkers snap their fingers at suggested fair laws for food distribution. What state of mind does this produce among the people?"

"Outside Germany there is an idea that every German is working at top speed, the spirit of the fatherland leading him on like a flame. That was the spirit witnessed in the early days of the war. Now there is a great bluff in circulation throughout the world."

"The revelation that so angers them is that it is a lie, that all is going fairly well in Germany and that there is no longing for peace. In certain rural districts there is an intense longing for peace, not merely a German peace, but any peace. This feeling arises not only from military reasons, but from the utter weariness of the rule of the profiteers."

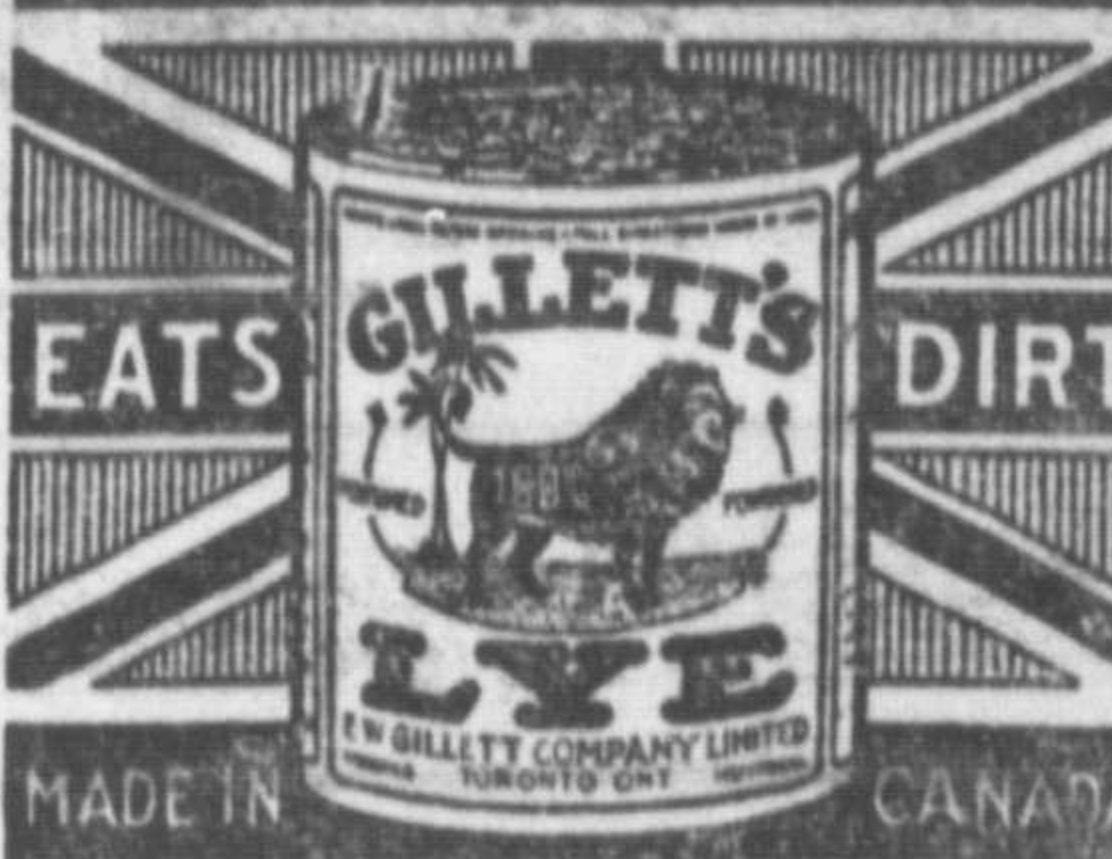
The writer declares that the last potato crop was poor, rye was good, wheat was fair, oats and barley excellent. He refers to the great efforts of the Germans to get oil, nuts, berries and poppies, but says the people are apathetic, as the Government has taken the crops at prices already set. He ends:

"The conquest of Rumania may yield foodstuffs and oil, and smuggling by neutrals will help the army and munition works, but if the blockade is strengthened Germany can be defeated."

A Job for a Versatile Man.

According to a London paper, the Lady's Magazine for 1789 contained the following comprehensive advertisement: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join 'in household prayer, look after horses, and read a chapter in the Bible. He must rise at seven in the morning, obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands, and if he can dress hair, sing psalms, and play at cribbage, so much the better. Wages, fifteen guineas a year."

GILLETTE'S LYE



EATS GILLETTE'S LYE DIRT

MADE IN CANADA

THE WONDERFUL FRENCH ARMY

REVIEW OF ITS WORK SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

British Tribute to Accomplishments and Sacrifices of the Nation.

Is it possible to praise the work of the French army too highly? asks the Manchester Guardian. It began badly, for its plans of campaign were unsound, and, in addition, the Germans had an immense lead in numbers, in their mobilization arrangements and in most important branches of the mechanics of war. But after the opening passages it recovered with amazing rapidity. The strategy of the Marne was in subtlety the finest thing in the war, and on the Nancy front the French, under Gen. Castelnau, were about the same time exhibiting qualities of stubbornness in defence that we sometimes like to think of as distinctively British. Then followed during the winter a period of drastic army reforms which showed the patriotism of the new French army at its best, for nothing puts such a strain on it as to cashier one's friends, as General Joffre had to do at this time in the highest interest of the country.

The French army last year overestimated its power by forcing the enemy's position, and it suffered very heavily in consequence. But for all that, in spite of its failures, what a magnificent record it has, with two tremendous offensives in Champagne, one in the spring and a second in the autumn, the first real breach in the enemy's lines by the conquest of the Labyrinth near Arras, to say nothing of fighting in Alsace and away to the north of Ypres!

Surprised Her Enemies.

And, in spite of all France's losses, she was still equal to a campaign in the Dardanelles, and after that to a leading part in the defence of Salonica. One does not know which to admire most—the loyalty to her ally Serbia in distress, the profusion of her sacrifices to the common cause, the clear, penetrating vision of the strategic situation, or the stoical calm—so different from the ideas of the Frenchman—with which she has borne losses and the postponement of her hopes. But, great as France was last year, she has risen to fresh heights this year. Verdun, after the shock of the first few days, was magnificently done, and, so far from being weakened to helplessness by her losses, as the Germans had hoped, they have stirred her to fresh efforts. Her energy in the Somme battle is beyond praise and is now reaping a splendid reward. She has in General Foch perhaps the finest tactician in Europe, and her staff work and technical organization have now reached the highest pitch of efficiency. But these things would have counted for comparatively little after all that France has gone through if it had not been for the indomitable energy and the lofty pride of her people. Well may we be proud of such allies.

The ocean of life is filled with breakers; that's why so many men go broke.

ACHING TEETH RELIEVED AT HOME

Sloan's Liniment Robs Toothache of Its Terrors. Pain Vanishes in a Few Minutes.

No need to pace the floor all night with the agony of a throbbing tooth. Sloan's Liniment will quickly relieve the pain and give you rest.

A single application and the pain usually disappears. Sloan's Liniment gets right to the root of the trouble. Like a warming balm it relieves congestion, and in a few minutes toothache is reduced.

To soothe the throb of a tooth that pains with neuralgia, apply Sloan's Liniment externally. Aching muscles, rheumatism, gout, bruises, sprains, lumbago, chilblains, sprains and stiff necks can also be most effectively treated with Sloan's Liniment. Clearer than musky plasters or poultices. Sloan's Liniment at all drug stores in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

Think of It---

People cut out tea or coffee before retiring when these beverages interfere with sleep. In the morning they drink freely of them, strangely overlooking the fact that at whatever time of day the cup is drunk the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is irritating to the nerves.

More and more people are turning to

Instant Postum

the drug-free, nourishing, comfortable cereal drink.

"There's a Reason"

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

IN EVERY EMERGENCY
You will find some use for

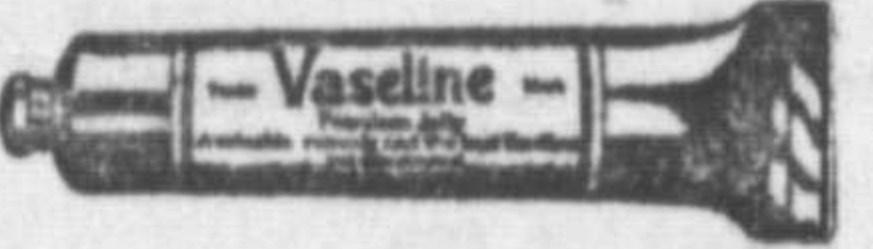
Vaseline

Trade Mark
Petroleum Jelly

It relieves rough, chapped hands, broken blisters, burns, cuts, insect bites and skin irritations of all kinds.

Sold in handy glass bottles and tin tubes, at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

Free booklet mailed on request.



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

The Reason.
Vicar—I was glad to see how quiet and still you were, my lad, during the sermon.
The Boy—Well, you see, I was afraid of waking father.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Punishment.
Ethel—I'll back out and let you marry the wretch.
Marie—Why do you do that?
Ethel—He proposed to both of us and I want to see him punished.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper
Useless Work.
A Scotch farmer, on hearing that the minister was making munitions on week days, remarked: "Munitions made by ministers are of no use; they have been making them all the week during the past two thousand years and firing them at the de'il o' Sundays, and he's aye to the fore yet."



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy. Relieve and Protect Your Children. Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world.

LOYALISTS TO KAISER IN U.S.

500,000 Lamp-posts Ready to Hang Them, Gerard Says.

Herbert Bayard Swope, recently returned from Germany, writes as follows in the New York World:

How strong Germany believes herself to be in America can be seen in any of the political maps issued by the Pan-German League, on which a great blob of pink indicates the residence in America of the nine million of German birth or parentage. Those making up this number are claimed as indirect members of the league, who are, or ought to be, as the Pan-Germans see it, ready at all times to do Germany's bidding. It is the belief of these Pan-Germans that through their far-flung membership some day German "Kultur" will dominate the world.

On the day I left Berlin, only a few weeks ago, I was informed by a member of the general staff that Gen. Hindenburg had sent word through his Chief of Staff, von Ludendorff, to Col. Kuhn, our military attaché, and Commander Gherardi, our naval attaché, that neither would be permitted to go to the front nor have opportunities for observation, although these privileges are regularly extended to all other neutral countries. This is official, and has been made the basis of representations.

Not only does Germany believe that her political strength in this country is great enough to make the American Government take it into consideration, but the belief goes further. One prominent member of the Government told the Ambassador that America would not risk a break with Germany, because "there were 500,000 trained Germans ready to bear arms in the United States against the American Government."

"There may be," was his quick response, "but there are 500,000 lamp-posts in America ready to string them up on if they ever try it."

JUST THE THING FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Maymont, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past four years and find them just the thing for babies and young children." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CLIMATE LESS SEVERE.

What Study of Larger Glaciers in B. C. Has Revealed.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Walcott have just returned to Washington after several months' field work in Canada. Accompanied by only a packer and cook, they spent most of the summer and early fall on the continental divide, which forms the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia, south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, studying the cambrian rocks, containing the fossil remains of the earliest animal life.

Owing to the heavy snowfall of the previous winter, and the fact that most of the geological formations which they wished to examine were in the deep snow about the timber line, little progress was made in July, in August, however, sections were examined and measured in the Mount Assiniboine region, and from there northwest to the celebrated Kicking Horse pass, where the Canadian Pacific Railway has bored a double loop through the mountain in order to obtain a feasible grade on the western side of the pass.

Some years ago Dr. Walcott found a remarkable fossil fauna in boulders which had been carried into Kitching Horse canyon by glaciers that have long since disappeared. This season he located the source of these boulders high up in the mountain cirque, where a portion of what must have been a great hanging glacier is still active.

Mrs. Walcott, formerly Miss Mary Vaux, of Philadelphia, who has studied glaciers for several years, and is well known as an Alpinist, visited Glacier, British Columbia, where she measured the position of two large glaciers, and determined that the front ice foot in each case had retreated at the rate of 100 feet a year during the past two years. Steel plates were placed on the ice on the present surveyed boundary lines. The plates will be buried beneath the winter's snows, but, since their positions are relatively low as to altitude, the snow will be melted off next summer, and their locations then will indicate the amount of forward flow of ice during the year. Mrs. Walcott's studies prove that the ice has been steadily retreating during the past six years. Her measurements agree with observations made in Alaska, and indicate that the climate is not as severe as on the Pacific side of the continent as it was a decade ago.

During the field work a large number of photographs were taken, including a dozen or more panoramic views, exposures being made on continuous films eight feet in length. Besides these of great scenic interest, these photographs form valuable pictorial records showing the general

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British Exchange 6% Bonds.
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Anglo-French Bonds to yield 6 1/2%.

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Sent direct from London, England, teaching the Trenches or Hospitals in about 36 hours perfect and fresh.

'XMAS BOXES

Some recent orders: Westmont Soldiers' Wives' League, 1,500 boxes; 73rd Regiment, 960 boxes, &c., &c.

Quickest! Surest! Cheapest!
We Can Send Anything!
Can. Soldiers' Supply Ass'n
Drummond Building, Montreal.

BILLIARDS

Those long winter nights you will need indoor recreation. Why not install a

Home Billiard Table?
Write for particulars of our famous

Maisonette Table,
for cash or on easy terms.
Burroughes & Watts, Ltd.
Makers to H. M. the King.
34 Church St., Toronto

localities visited and definite locations of certain strata and fossil beds. The party broke camp at Banff, Alberta, September 30, which proved a fortunate move, as the next day a heavy fall of snow covered the entire region.

London's Many Marriages.

The number of marriages registered in London in 1915 was the highest ever recorded—58,345, as compared with 43,373 in 1914 and 41,409 in 1913. The increase over 1914 is 34 per cent., but as the corresponding increase for the rest of England and Wales is only 20 per cent., there is reason for thinking that a considerable number of these marriages may not properly belong to the London population.

Sore Eyes

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

The English Face Altering.

Professor Keith has told the British Association that the English face is altering. "The most definite changes in the modern skull are in the jaws, gums, palate, and teeth. In every tenth modern woman and in every fifteenth modern man are deficiencies in the development of the jaws, contractions of the palate, and irregularities of the teeth, which did not become common until quite recent centuries. A minute comparison of skulls shows that the English face has become narrower and longer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Same.

"Louis Barthou, the French statesman," said a consul of France, "is going to make a bitter war against alcohol after the war is finished."

"Barthou has sad facts and funny facts to show the ravages of alcohol in France. One of his funny facts is about a Breton peasant who was asked in a law court:

"What is your name, witness?"
"Malguenac," the peasant answered.

"Your full name," the judge said.

"It's the same, your honor," said Malguenac, "full or sober."

Struggling to get rich quick keeps many a man poor.

EVERY WOMAN LIKES

to preserve her complexion, and she finds this an easy task, if she uses **Zam-Buk**. This herbal balm not only keeps the surface skin smooth and soft, but penetrates to and feeds the underlying tissues. It stimulates the cells to healthy action, and produces vigorous circulation, which by carrying away all impurities creates a permanently clear complexion. How much more satisfying than a temporary complexion produced by powders and cosmetics! 50c. box, all druggists or **Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.**

ZAM-BUK

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Actually Make.

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some, life itself, to the pills. Miss Devina Laliberti, St. Jerome, Que., says:—"Last year I seemed gradually to grow weak and run down. I did not sleep well, had a poor appetite, and grew pale and generally languid. I consulted a doctor who told me I was anaemic, and gave me a tonic. This I took faithfully for some time, but it did not help me, and I appeared to be growing worse, and finally I was hardly able to go about the house and almost wholly incapacitated for work. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got several boxes. It was not long after I began their use when I could see an improvement, which just manifested itself in an improved appetite and better rest at night. From this on the improvement was rapid and I was not long in regaining perfect health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a real blessing for all weak girls."

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

COMMANDERS WITH MEN.

Went Over Parapets Side by Side at Signal of Battle.

When the big push on the Somme was about to begin and the French and British armies were on the keen edge of expectation, the battalion commander on the extreme right of the British forces sent word to the French forces and asked him where he would be in the attack.

"I shall be over the parapets with the first wave of my troops," was the French commander's reply.

"So shall I," was the British commander's return message; "keep an eye out for me."

So, when the troops were jammed in the forward trenches waiting for the enormous mine explosions under the German communicating trenches, which were to be the signal for the assault, the British commander worked his way to the end of his furthest trench, and there he found the French commander. They stood there waiting, side by side, until the terrific explosions tore the German trenches to pieces, then one with an "En Avant!" and the other with "Charge!" leaped over the parapets, automatics in hand, and led the charge into the German lines.

Luckily, both escaped unhurt, and the story of their unusual action has run through two great allied armies on the Somme.

DRINK HOT WATER FOR INDIGESTION

A Physician's Advice
"If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure bisulphated magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and bisulphated magnesia instantly neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation. The combination of the two, therefore, being marvellously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

The Authority.

Bluejacket (to Chinese ship's steward)—Now look 'ere, Oswald. You can't teach me anything about China. I know, 'cos I've been there.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Fixing the Blame.

Mrs. Jones had just punished her little boy, Tom. After crying for a few minutes he turned to his mother and asked:

"Mamma, did your mamma whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty," was the reply.

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?" continued the little boy.

"Yes, Thomas," replied the mother. "And was she whipped when she was little?" further questioned the boy.

"Yes!" answered Mrs. Jones. A few seconds elapsed. Then Tommy exclaimed:

"Well, who started it, anyway?"

Schools for scandal are somewhat crowded.

THE BIGGEST COAL OWNER.

Lord Joicey Pays Out \$7,500,000 in Wages Yearly.

No fanciful heraldic design adorns the coat of arms of Lord Joicey. The foremost items on his escutcheon are a couple of honest pick-axes and two pit ponies. It was typical of Lord Joicey, the world's richest coal-owner, that when he was raised to the peerage in 1905 he should have chosen this design for a crest, for he is proud of the fact that his immense fortune rests on the pit pony and the pick-axe which his father used to wield in the depths of the mine.

Born in the atmosphere of collieries and brickworks at Tanfield, in Durham, Lord Joicey as a boy grew up in the "black environment." His father, who at one time worked in a Tyneside colliery, was a man of serious thought, foresight, and shrewd common sense. He saw the future of the engineering side of mining, and earned a reputation as a clever engineer. Ultimately his son went to Newcastle to work for a wealthy uncle.

Thrifty and energetic, young Joicey saved every penny he could while learning all he could; and although for a time he was only earning the modest wage of £2 a week, he was able to save enough to invest in some mining enterprises.

With the money he inherited from his uncle Lord Joicey judiciously negotiated various deals. Some idea of the extent of his resources may be gathered when it is mentioned that some years ago his firm took a lease of Lord Durham's pits for £1,100,000, the capital expenditure being paid out of the profits within two years.

A further illustration of Lord Joicey's vast interests is contained in the remark which he made in a speech when he was presented with a portrait of himself in 1913 at the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce to celebrate his fifty years of commercial life.

"Business life," he said on that occasion, "is a good life, and to preside over a concern which spends £1,500,000 a year in wages and supports thousands of families is a thing to be proud of."

For Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Here in America there is much suffering from catarrh and head noises. American people would do well to consider the method employed by the English to combat this insidious disease. Everyone knows how damp the English climate is and how dampness affects those suffering from catarrh. In England they treat catarrhal deafness and head noises as a constitutional disease and use an internal remedy for it that is really very efficacious.

Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick tell how they had their hearing restored by this English treatment to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven and eight inches away from either ear.

Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you will have the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness.

The prescription can be easily prepared at home for about 75c. and is made as follows:—
From your druggist obtain 1 oz. of Farnint (Double Strength), about 75c. worth. Take this home, and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take a tablespoonful four times a day.

Farnint is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian Tubes, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum, but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear, and the results it gives are usually remarkably quick and effective.

Every person who has catarrh in any form should give this recipe a trial and free themselves from this destructive disease.

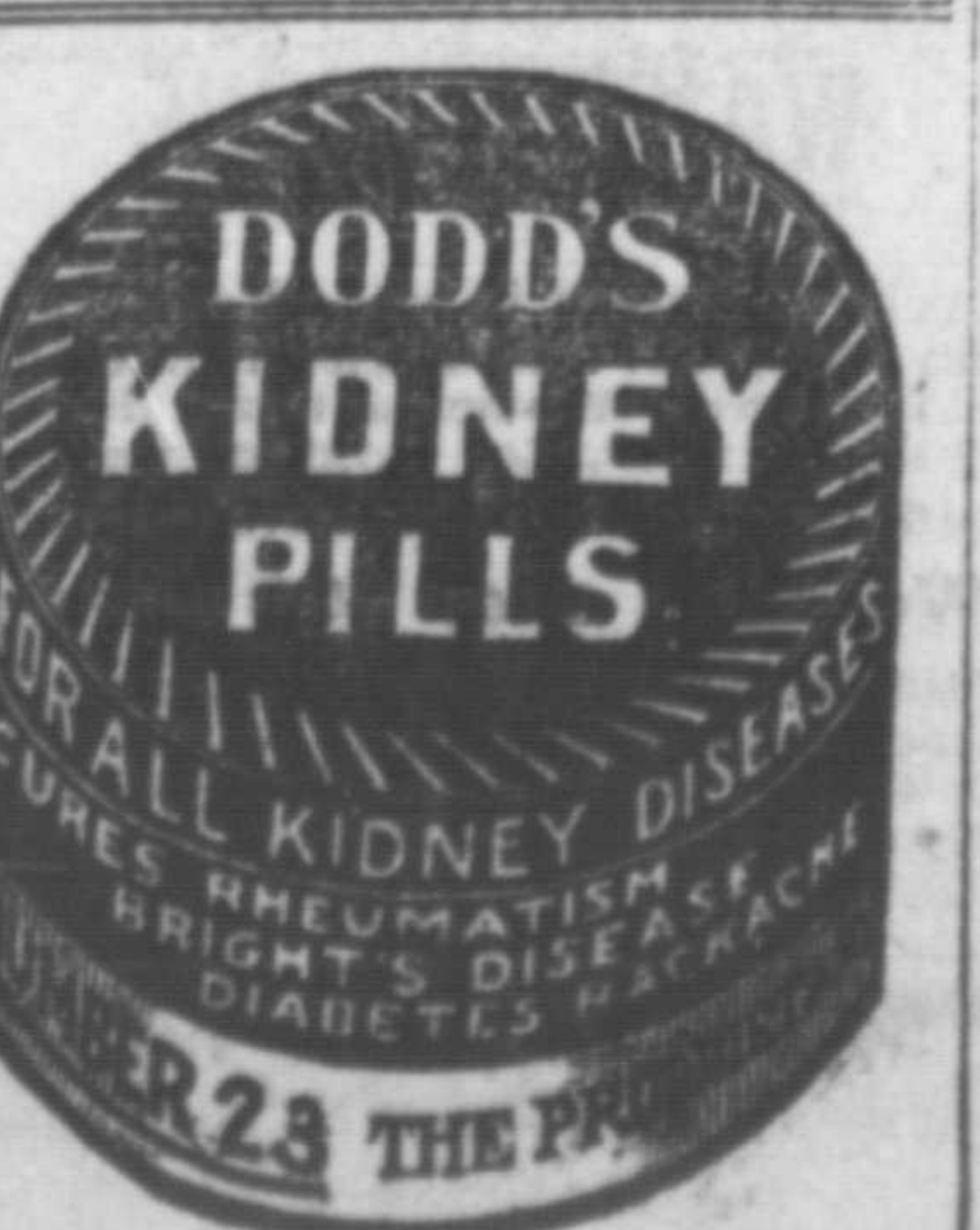
Allied Aeroplanes Superior.

British preparation has secured a decided advantage over German preparedness, in putting into the air about double the number of aeroplanes that the Germans can muster. The Germans have grossly misdirected their energies in building the great cumbersome Zeppelins, which have so far been of no military use whatever. The result is that now when a German aeroplane rises above the lines on the Somme for the purposes of observation, something like a half-score of Allied aeroplanes immediately appear for attack and pursuit. The German commanders are, therefore, left as badly off for information as in the old days a commander was, whose cavalry could not keep the field against the enemy's.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Hermits in Italy.

There are still hermits in Italy who live solitary lives in mountain caves, and they number no fewer than nine hundred and ninety. Among these recluses there are sixteen who are over ninety-five years of age and three centenarians, while all the others have passed the age of fifty.



Killing the Calves

—All sorts of excuses are offered for the high price of beef, the most plausible being the alleged demand for veal—"the killing of calves which should be allowed to grow into regular beef." You cannot have beef if you eat it as "veal," but you can have **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** which contains more real nutriment than beef and costs much less. Shredded wheat biscuit is the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Make it your "meat" for ten days and see how much better you feel. Wholesome and strengthening for any meal with milk or cream or in combination with fruits.

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SEED POTATOES

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

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PIANO ACTION

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin

but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE
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and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts, Abscesses quickly. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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A RARE XMAS GIFT

By sending now for our Price List of

Beautiful Musk Ox ROBES

You will have nice time to look it over for your Christmas buying. A fortunate purchase enables us to offer these RARE and BEST STYLE Robes at prices less than half their usual cost.

They are a rich brown-black, with beautiful lustre and perfectly tanned, unsurpassed for warmth and appearance. The very thing for

Auto, Carriage, or Sleigh
Makes also a luxurious
Floor Rug for the Home
Purchasers are advised to make an early selection as the Musk Ox is becoming exceedingly scarce, the skins therefore will soon be unobtainable.

Write to-day for price list from the largest dealers in Canada.

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MONTREAL.
Manufacturers of Quality
Harness, Trunks, Bags, Etc.
Established 1869.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 23, 1916.

The Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, died suddenly at the home of Miss Irwin, at Allison, last week, whither he had gone to convey Miss Irwin to his home in Cookstown. Mr. Duff had been in poor health for over a year past, and it is said the recent death of a son at the front aggravated his condition.

The forces of the Teutonic powers are exerting much energy just now in an effort to crush Rumania, which is threatened with a serious invasion from two points—so late advices state. Unless Russia can speedily come to her assistance, our latest ally may share in some of the horrors which became the lot of Serbia, as the invaders, like a devastating conflagration, swept over that unfortunate little country last year.

The principal item of news from the war zone this week is that announcing the capture of the German and Bulgarian forces by the Serbians of the important city of Monastir in Macedonia, the fall of which was foreshadowed last week. The evacuating army is reported to have retreated in disorder, leaving many prisoners and much booty in the hands of the victors. One of the first acts following the re-occupation of the city—which fell before the might of the Teutonic legions last November—was the setting up of the capital of Serbia by the veteran King Peter. A despatch commenting on the victory, says:

"The regaining of Monastir means much to the Serbian cause. What it has meant to Serbian ambitions and dreams of empire in the past, it will now mean to Serbian plans of restoration and reconstruction."

GENERAL HUGHES RESIGNS.

Lieut. General Sir Sam Hughes is no longer Minister of Militia and Defence in the Federal Government. He handed in his resignation on Monday morning, 21st, at the request of Sir Robert Borden.

To many, no doubt, the news came as a great surprise; but those who have been closely watching the current of events for some time past felt that a break was imminent, and not a few have wondered that it did not occur sooner.

The trouble with Sir Sam, which eventually led to being relieved from the responsibilities of office, seems to have been that with his great capacity for work, which everybody recognized, he undertook to do too much, and such undertakings embraced considerable that lacked the sanction or approval of the first minister or other members of the cabinet. In short, he became a law unto himself, and egotistically imagined he of all the Government was the one individual capable of deciding whether his actions were wise or otherwise. As Sir Robert Borden put it, he undertook to conduct the Militia department as if it were an organization distinct from and independent of the general administration. Little thought is needed to see that such a course must inevitably produce friction and discord. Along with this, he had the unfortunate habit of talking a great deal and uttering things often that were indiscreet, for which he has been subjected to scorching criticism, and this not from his political enemies only. Again, his jack-blunt method of treating officers and men at times served no good purpose, creating rather resentment and even hatred of the minister among men of all ranks.

Despite his shortcomings and his faults, however, no one can deny that Sir Sam has played a great part in the stupendous task the Government of Canada, backed by the people, undertook and carried through—that of creating a magnificent military force out of practically raw material. Sir Sam gave all his remarkable energy and untiring zeal to the accomplishment of that great work, overcoming and beating down obstacles which less nifty men would have quailed at. Indeed it may be reasonably doubted if there exists in the country any man who could have accomplished so much in so short a time. It seems too bad that this man, after doing so much in his country's service that was worthy of admiration, should have allowed his egotism to outweigh his sense of duty to his leader.

Heifers Astray.

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned about October 1st, two heifers—small-sized year-olds (red and white). Information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received.

HORACE E. CALDWELL,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

Calves Astray.

Strayed from my premises about Nov. 1st, two steer calves—one white, the other black and white. Information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received.

ANDREW McKNIGHT,
Shawville, R. R. No. 1.

THE ARMSTRONG BROTHERS.



Figure on the right—Frank Armstrong, who was seriously wounded in the neck by a fragment of shell while helping to remove a disabled officer from the field.

Figure on the left—Wilmer Armstrong, who was struck by a piece of exploded shell as he was attending to a wounded sergeant, and died within five minutes from the injuries received.

Both young men were members of the Ninth Field Ambulance Corps, B. E. F.

Letters Relating to the Death of Pte. Wilmer Armstrong.

October 6, 1916.

From Lt. Col. C. A. Peters,
O. C., No. 9 Can. Field Ambulance,
To Mr. James Armstrong,
Shawville, Que., Canada.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:—We regret to have to inform you of the death of your son, Wilmer; he was killed on the 30th September.

A shell exploded amongst a number of men who were at work in his neighborhood, injuring several; stretcher bearers were called and the squad, of whom your son was one, readily responded. Whilst your boy was engaged in bandaging a Sergeant of the C. M. R., who was on a stretcher, a shell exploded quite close to them; your son leaned over his patient and a fragment hit him in the back just below the shoulder blades; he died in two or three minutes. The man on the stretcher said: "Well, that boy gave his life for mine."

We all feel sorry to lose our comrade, but we are glad to be able to let you know how splendidly he worked in all kinds of danger and how much he was liked by all the members of this Unit. Kindly accept our sincerest sympathy.

Yours very truly,
C. A. PETERS, Lt. Col.

EXTRACT FROM HARRY HART'S LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.

Oct. 1st, 1916.

During our last trip up the line you saw Frank Armstrong, a Wesleyan Theological student, was hit by a bit of shell on the back of the neck. He is now in a London hospital and progressing favorably. Last night Wilmer Armstrong, his elder brother, and one of my Arts '16 classmates at McGill, was killed. A "whiz-bang," or 3-inch German shell, burst near the squad as they were lifting a wounded man on to a stretcher. One piece struck him under the left shoulder blade. He died five minutes later. The other members of his squad were badly shaken but untouched. Poor Armstrong! I have known him ever since I went to McGill. For four years he studied Arts in my year there. He was a quiet chap, unselfish, conscientious, and a fine Christian. Father may have met him but I do not think that you ever met him. His brother Rinaldo used to preach at Wesley Church, Notre Dame de Grace. His mother must feel the loss keenly—two sons, one killed and one wounded. This morning we went to see his body. Three Wesleyan students—Turrell, Baggs and Tucker—prepared him for burial. We don't know where they will bury him, perhaps in the big French town along side Fraser. And thus one more of our number has gone to his rest!

STARKS CORNERS

Nov. 18.—Hay pressing is the order of the day.

Messrs. Herbert Hodgins and John D. Brown are winding up threshing.

Mrs. Alfred Armitage and son, of Quyon, have been visiting friends around Starks Corners.

Miss Irene Tubman was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wilfred Bean, this week.

Miss Laura Alexander and Miss Laura Lucas have been visiting Mrs. John Brown.

SNOWBALL.

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 135 years. Write to

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
TORONTO.

YAQUIS OF MEXICO

An Indian Tribe Notorious For Its Savage Practices.

EVER DEFIANT AND WARLIKE.

Never Thoroughly Conquered, They Have Been Fanatically Fighting Four Centuries For The Land They Held Before Columbus Was Born.

The story of the Yaquis of Mexico is one of the most remarkable narratives in history. It has never been told in English except in more or less fragmentary fashion, and the English speaking world has missed thereby a romance worth reading.

The tale is liberally blotted with blood and stained with incidents of savage torture and treachery, for the Yaquis are a savage people, but running through it from beginning to end are a fanatic love of country, an indomitable courage and a hardihood that have never been excelled.

In certain parts of Mexico the name of Yaqui has acquired terrors almost legendary among the ignorant classes. It has become a term with which to frighten children. Even on the American side of the border the Yaqui often gets credit for being a more terrible person than he really is. In point of fact the Yaquis are the Apaches of Mexico, with rather more than the Apaches' ability for organization and stubborn resistance.

Aided by the fact that the government opposed to them has always been considerably weaker than that of the United States and by the inaccessible nature of the country that they love so devotedly, they have the distinction of being the only Indian tribe that has never been thoroughly and completely conquered by the whites. There have always been defiant Yaqui outlaws in the hills.

The story of the Yaquis is the story of their wars. Almost a century before the landing of the Pilgrims in New England an army of Spaniards with their Indian allies moved northward from Mexico City, conquering everything in their path. When they reached the bank of the Yaqui river they were met by a large band of Indians whose leader drew a line in the soft earth.

That line he forbade the Spaniards to cross. The white men opened fire with their cannon, but after a brief engagement the Yaquis routed them. The old Spanish chronicler states that he had fought with most of the Mexican Indian tribes, but, he says, "I have never seen Indians fight like these."

That was almost 400 years ago, and since then the Yaquis have fought almost without cessation. The Mexicans estimate that there have been almost 300 years of actual fighting between Mexicans and Yaquis.

Of late years the Mexican government had been adopting the only policy against the tribe which gave promise of eventual success in quelling their fighting spirit. This was the plan of deportation, by which the Indians were sent from Sonora to far away Yucatan as laborers on the plantations. This is said to be the only fate that frightens the Yaquis.

It is easy to idealize the Yaquis at a distance for their courage, their hardihood and their love of country, just as it is easy to paint them as impossible demons for their cruelty and treachery. They have undoubtedly practiced savage tortures on their captives in the past, just as they have undoubtedly broken treaties with the Mexican government, but it is just as true that they are guided by a savage code of ethics and are fighting for land that in the last analysis belongs to them, for they held it before Columbus was born.

In flesh and blood the Yaqui is not a particularly romantic figure. He is the common laborer of Sonora, the peon, the herder of cattle and the tiller of the soil. In the Mexican towns of the district many of the servants are Yaquis. One of the chief difficulties in subduing them has been the highly developed clan spirit that prevails among them.

The outlaw from the hills, hard pressed, slips his rifle into a mesquite bush and enters some peaceful village of his people, where everybody will swear that he has lived there for years.

The Yaqui is a medium sized individual as a rule, rather stockily built, with a face broader and browner than that of the North American Indian whom the tourist sees in the west and who adorns our buffalo nickels. His wiry endurance is truly remarkable. Four centuries of almost continual warfare, interspersed with the hardest of hard work on the ranches, have made him tough as leather. He will travel for days at high speed through desert and mountain with little or no food; he will work all day in the fields under a sun glare that reaches 150 degrees heat in the direct rays. In fact, one of the chief problems in connection with the deportation scheme for handling the Yaqui is that of filling his place as a laborer in Sonora.

Some Famous Old Men.

Palmerston was premier at eighty-one, Gladstone at eighty-three, Metternich and Bismarck were driven out of power at seventy-five, Talleyrand was a power till his death at eighty-four, Guizot till eighty-six, Von Moltke till nearly eighty-eight. Ranke began his history of the world at eighty and wrote twelve volumes before he was ninety-one, while Buffon and Goethe were active octogenarians.—New York Post.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

In Wondering at the New Ones Don't Forget the Railroad.

The most recent mysteries of science are the ones that receive most attention. The air is full of talk nowadays about the thrilling wonders of wireless telegraph and aviation and subterranean transportation and submarine navigation. And very rightly, for these are marvels. But for that matter so are some of the things which we have gradually grown so used to that we never see them at all.

There is the railroad. Plenty of romantic mystery is to be found in the railroad yard of a great terminal. It is, first of all, a network of steel pathways which seems unthreadable. Trains come and go by devious ways; semaphore arms rise or fall in that one rectangular gesture of theirs. The providence that shapes the ends of all this takes the form of men tugging at some very prosaic looking levers in switch towers.

To get still another effect look at the yard by night, when great limiteds come surging through the dark, when the only guides are pieces of multi-colored switch and signal lamps. The cars of night freights being made up trundle about, and the yard never sleeps. In its way it is as full of life as the jungle. Every locomotive is a dragon harnessed to man's service.

The marvels of science are all about us, and the ones we have grown used to are just as remarkable as those of today and tomorrow.—Collier's.

WEATHER TO ORDER.

It May Possibly Be Brought About by the Aid of Electricity.

Is it possible to make weather to order? In the opinion of Sir Oliver Lodge, it is by no means beyond the powers of man. He advances the suggestion that exploration of the upper regions would result in discoveries which would enable man to control the weather.

The latter, he contends, is merely a matter of electrical conditions, and the ingredients necessary for fine weather are an upper atmosphere charged with positive electricity and a negative charge upon the earth's surface. Much, he says, could be done by placing a copper rod round the earth parallel to the equator and discharging millions of amperes (units) from this rod. Sir Oliver points out that we have spent millions on building railways, and why not invest capital in controlling the weather by this means?

Meantime, while we are thinking about the copper rod, much might be done by electricians. Sir Oliver Lodge suggests that they should ascend a high mountain, erect a powerful generating station and discharge all the positive electricity they can produce into the air. By this means much of the abnormal weather from which we suffer at times might be avoided and nature be induced to provide us with more regular seasons.

Why Not Say "Woman?"

Whenever one has occasion to mention the most remarkable sex of the human species one is confronted by the pertinacious fact that there is no general term to describe the subject of one's dissertations except the unlovely and almost meaningless term "female." That term is altogether too general. It includes cows, hens and all other beings of that gender. Some word is needed that will express the female of the human species and nothing else. She who orders the universe and makes planets and stars worth while ought to have a name of her own and one worthy of her. We call upon the nations of the world to devote themselves for a time to this really important task.

Tentative.

Their teacher had lately become engaged, and all the girls were tremendously interested—naturally. Everybody wanted to see the ring, and more than one was grievously disappointed in the size and splendor of the token. One ten-year-old maiden considered it critically and then remarked: "It's mighty small, ain't it? Does that mean that you haven't really quite made up your mind to take him?"—New York Post.

Against Additional Expense.

Young Mrs. Green (to neighbor)—I'm having such trouble keeping our food. I bought a real nice looking refrigerator, but it doesn't seem to work well at all. Neighbor—Do you keep ice enough in it? Mrs. Green—Ice! I hope you don't think, after spending all that money on a refrigerator, we'd go to the additional expense of buying ice.—Boston Transcript.

Avoiding Discussion.

"You must give your wife credit for knowing as much about the political situation as you do." "That's what I want to do," replied Mr. Growcher. "I want to give her credit for about everything without putting her to the trouble of explaining a single word."—Washington Star.

Girls and Giggles.

"Beware of the girl who giggles," says a social settlement worker. Social settlement workers, who have exceptional opportunities for meeting many kinds of people, may actually know of girls who don't giggle.—New York Sun.

Canadian Pacific Railway

CONDENSED TIME TABLE:

Leave Shawville 7.35 a. m.,	arr. Ottawa 9.30 a. m. daily except Sunday
2.55 p. m.,	5.20 p. m. Mon., Wed., Fri.
Leave Ottawa Broad St. 10.00 a. m. for Toronto daily.	
" " Central 1.15 p. m.	" " except Sunday.
" " " 11.10 p. m.	daily.
Leave Ottawa Broad St. 8.30 a. m. for Montreal daily via North Shore.	
" " Central 6.30 p. m.	" " Short Line.
" " " 8.45 a. m.	" " daily except Sun.
" " " 5.05 p. m.	" " Sunday only
" " " 3.45 p. m.	" " Sunday only

For further particulars and tickets apply to

C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

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.

TAILORING



We keep a good line of Serges of fancy patterns always in stock.

Also Overcoats, Caps, Sweatercoats, Underwear and Heavy Pants.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

We Can Supply You

WITH ALL KINDS OF

Tinware, Agateware, Stoves, Furnaces, Roofing Material, Eavetroughing and Repairing.

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
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 in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd
Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

W. G. COWAN, E. WORKMAN,
W. M. Rec. Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each
month.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on
the 14th of each month.

M. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

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

LEGAL.

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

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

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

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.
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196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

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

MEN, ATTENTION!

Have you thought of us when the
New Winter Underwear
was mentioned?

We have a complete assortment
of Fall and Winter Weight in Com-
binations and in Two Pieces.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable
Watson's Unshrinkable
Nova Scotia Unshrinkable
Fleece Lined

Boy's Underwear in all sizes.

OVERCOATS

We would like to mention that we have a
a very good assortment of Little Gents'
Boys' and Men's Overcoats. Good de-
pendable fabrics and conscientious work-
manship.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

STONE CANNON BALLS.

They Were Used in Iron Guns That
Were Held Together by Screws.

In these days of huge projectiles
turned to fit exactly into cannon that
are as near mechanically perfect as
modern engineering can make them it
is almost impossible to believe that at
one time the Turks carried on effective
warfare with wrought iron cannon
screwed together and firing stone canon
balls.

Two of these cannon balls are to
be seen at the museum of Hobart col-
lege at Geneva, N. Y.

They were used by the Turks in
their war against the kingdom of
Cyprus, one of the numerous Christian
states which grew out of the crusades.
The stronghold of the enemy was the
city of Famagusta. In 1571 the Turks
undertook to reduce its walls. For
nearly a year they hurled stone canon
balls against them. The stones
varied in weight from a few pounds to
several hundred. In order to conserve
the force of the explosion the balls
were made to fit the bore of the canon
as nearly as possible, and they were
fired with great deliberation.

This method, though crude, was at
that time regarded as the height of
refinement in siege warfare. The city
finally surrendered because its food
supply was cut off. It was found that
the stone projectiles had done great
damage to the walls and spread terror
among the defenders. At the siege of
Constantinople in 1453 stone shot were
also used by the Turks effectively. As
late as 1807, when the Turks defended
Constantinople against the British,
these guns were used effectively, as the
records of the British war office show.

CARELESS ABOUT GRAMMAR.

A Widespread Fault That a Little
Thought Would Correct.

The young woman who is careless
about the way she speaks, who thinks
good grammar should be used only by
teachers and those engaged in "brain
work," is making a most serious mis-
take.

The manner in which a person ex-
presses himself or herself—the use of
good grammar or the lack of it—stamps
the speaker as either a person of edu-
cation or of very little learning.

"Ain't Margaret any better?" a young
girl was heard asking a chum one day.
"No, she ain't a bit better," her friend
answered.

Both girls were well dressed and
looked as though they came from com-
fortable homes. Evidently a care had
never come to either of them, and to be
in time for a matinee seemed to each
to be the paramount issue of life.
Now, these girls must have known how
crude their speech was, but they were
absolutely indifferent as to what opin-
ions were formed by those who over-
heard them.

Many young persons just out of high
school are very careless about their
grammar. Perhaps they think no one
pays any attention to what they say or
how they say it, but the person com-
petent to judge very quickly passes
judgment on them and quite frequent-
ly lays the blame on the teacher or the
school system.

Ambition.

The scroll of fame has variant at-
tractions for different minds.

"Here lies one whose name was writ
in water"—the despairing and dying
John Keats desired that admission of
defeat engraved for his epitaph.

"Write me as one who loved his fel-
low men," was Leigh Hunt's aspira-
tion.

To be remembered as the author of
the Declaration of Independence and of
the first statute for religious freedom
and as the founder of the University
of Virginia, this was Thomas Jeffer-
son's prayer to posterity.

Thus one may go the range. And
thus the lines recur:

Ambition is our idol, on whose wings
Great minds are carried only to extreme
To be sublimely great or to be nothing.

Paternal Sarcasm.

A father, in the stillness of night,
called downstairs to his daughter sol-
emnly:

"Hannah, what time is it?"

A pause and Hannah answered:

"It's just a quarter after 10, father."

"All right," the father said. "And
Hannah, don't forget to start the clock
again after the young man goes out to
get his breakfast."—Washington Star.

Chess in Ancient Ceylon.

In ancient Ceylon the game of chess
was played with local variations pec-
uliar enough to note. The king may
not castle, but he is permitted to jump
like a knight till checked. The pawns
are exchangeable on the last row for
the pieces on whose row they stand.

Stole a Useless Thing.

An indignant merchant who had been
robbed of a thermometer put this no-
tice in his window:

"The person who took the thermom-
eter from my door had better return it.
It will be of no use where he is going,
as it registers only 125 degrees."

Their Fears.

"I'm afraid, my dear, that you went
to sleep during that learned discourse,"
said the woman with a strong sense of
duty.

"Yes," replied her husband. "When
it started I was afraid I wouldn't."—
Washington Star.

Told Him.

Father (appearing suddenly)—What
sort of business do you call this, kiss-
ing my daughter? Suitor (without a
fluster)—It's a sort of co-operative af-
fair, sir!—Town Topics.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING
INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free
of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent
per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and
accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment
made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of
Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recog-
nized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications
for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

FIREWOOD WANTED

Tenders for the supply of good, sound
dry pine and good sound body hard-
wood—beech, birch and maple—will be
received for the different schools of the
Township of Clarendon, up to 1 o'clock,
p. m., Saturday, December 2nd, 1916.
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

OUR PLACE IN THE SUN.

Human Beings, Like Plants, Need Much
of the Outdoor Life.

A home without windows was built
for the blind in a certain English com-
munity. Scientific heating and ventila-
tion were provided. But architects
and trustees reasoned that light was
not necessary in a house of sightless
people.

Then they discovered that human be-
ings, like plants, dwindle and die when
deprived of the light of the sun. And
they had to remodel their building and
let in the sun's rays to keep the blind
alive.

Since the invention of the electric
light we have all treated sunlight with
amazing indifference. In summer es-
pecially we spend much time, thought,
energy and money protecting ourselves
from the sun.

And in so doing we often are acting
not much more wisely than the com-
mittee that built a house without light
for the blind. In summer, for instance,
we try to escape the sun when we actu-
ally need its services in the cause of
good health.

So take your work and play out of
doors when possible. Don't fear sun-
stroke. Don't be afraid of sweat and
tan.

Grinned Into Matrimony.

That grinning matches were an ac-
cepted form of sport in early English
days is shown by an advertisement
announcing a gold ring to be grinned
for by men on Oct. 9 at the Swan,
Coleshill heath, Warwickshire, which
appeared in the Post Boy of Sept. 17,
1711. Addison gives a detailed ac-
count of one of these "controversies of
faces," telling us that the audience
unanimously bestowed the ring on a
cobbler who "produced several new
grins of his own invention, having
been used to cut faces for many years
together over his last."

His performance was something like
this: "At the very first grin he cast
every human feature out of his coun-
tenance, at the second he simulated
the face of a spout, at the third that
of a baboon, at the fourth the head of
a bass viol and at the fifth a pair of
nut crackers." Addison adds that a
comely wench whom he had wooed in
vain for more than five years was so
charmed with his grins that she mar-
ried him the following week.

Bites as Required.

He was trying to sell a dog, a bandy
legged brute, with features calculated
to stop a motorcar, and the old lady
did not seem averse to buying one.
Their ideas as to the brute's value
scarcely corresponded, however, and
there was little prospect of agreement,
when suddenly the lady demanded:
"Will he bite?"
"Only his meat, mum," responded
the fancier.

"Oh, but I wanted one for tramps."
"Tramps is his meat, mum," was the
artful reply, and there was a deal, af-
ter all.—Exchange.

Disorder.

I distrust both the intellect and mo-
rality of people to whom disorder is of
no consequence. What surrounds us
reflects more or less that which is
within us. The mind is like one of
those dark lanterns which in spite of
everything still throw some light
around. If our tastes did not reveal
our character they would be no longer
tastes, but instincts.—Emile Souvestre.

For Service

Purebred Chesterwhite Hog. Fee—
\$1.00. Apply to
J. W. BROWNLEE,
Shawville.

For Service

Chesterwhite Hog—Maple Leaf Jock,
No. 13025. Terms—\$1.00 for one, \$1.50
for two. Apply
THOMAS THOMPSON,
R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

For Service.

Berkshire Hog, registered, No. 43428.
Terms: \$1.00 for one, \$1.50 for two.
IRA HANNA,
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For Service.

Registered Berkshire Boar for service.
Fee \$1.00.
FOR SALE—Pure-bred Plymouth Rock
Roosters for sale.
GEO. E. PALMER,
Clarendon Front.

For Service.

Berkshire Hog. Service fee \$1 for one,
or \$1.50 for two.
FRED RICHARDSON,
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For Service

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

For Service

For service a pure Chester
White. Fee \$1.00.
JOHN SMILEY,
Starks Corners.

For Service

Purebred Chesterwhite Hog. Service
fee—\$1.00. Apply to
NORMAN DODS,
Maryland,
Lot 11-a 4th Range, Bristol.

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, Enfield,
Sask.

FARM FOR SALE

Good 100-acre clay farm, situated on
gravel road, 3 miles from Beachburg
station. All cleared; first-class build-
ings; well fenced and drained; running
water whole year, close to buildings; 45
acres plowed. Daily mail and telephone
in house. Will sell with or without im-
plements. Owner buying larger farm
and will sell at reasonable price.

THOS. A. ROSS,
R. R. No. 2, Westmeath, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

Being the N. E. Quarter of Lot No. 7
in the 5th range of Bristol, containing
50 acres, more or less, about half of
which is cleared; balance in bush. Log
house, stable and milk house erected
thereon. Soil clay and loam. Good
well. One mile and a half from Mary-
land R. R. station; one mile from Cald-
well P. O. For terms and full particu-
lars apply on the premises, or by letter
to Caldwell post office.

MRS. WM. SOMERVILLE.

Equity Advs. Pay.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.
In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

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

A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months
each of three years, cultivate 50 acres
and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboard,
Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Floor-
ing Mouldings Doors etc. try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 55

Arnprior, Ont.

FOR SALE

West half of 13-a, 4th range, Bristol,
containing 100 acres (more or less)
known as "The Old Graham Farm,"
situated 14 miles from Maryland station
(C. P. R.); also convenient to churches
and school.

Also S. W. quarter of 14-a, range 5,
containing 50 acres (more or less), 25
acres under cultivation; balance bush
land.

For terms and particulars apply to
MRS. A. P. SMITH, R. R. No. 1, Mary-
land, Que., or to the undersigned at
Foxwarren, Manitoba.

A. P. SMITH.

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.

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It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment. So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it. You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies. Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin—or a 3 pound glass jar.



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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIII.

The morning following the disastrous steeplechase, Mr. Jasper Vermont ordered his car, and then sat down to write to Adrienne. He told him that he regretted having to leave the Castle so suddenly, but urgent business required his presence in London, and that he would return to Barminster as soon as possible.

On the appearance of the motor, he took his departure, travelling direct to Jermyn Court, where he stayed to lunch, waited on by the attentive Norgate as though he had been Adrienne himself. Then, having filled his cigar-case with his friend's choicest Cabanas, he strolled through the fashionable parts of the park.

The loungers and idle men of fashion who usually frequented it at that time of the day knew him well, and nodded with forced smiles of friendship—it was clearly to their interest to be on good, if possible, cordial terms with a man who always had the entrée to the innermost circles, and who had won the confidence of a popular favorite like Adrienne Leroy.

Those who had not been personally introduced to Jasper, had still heard reports of his position, and looked after him with that half-envious air which says so plainly.

"There goes the kind of prosperous, wealthy man I myself should like to be."

Mr. Vermont strolled along, his face wreathed in a perpetual smirk of recognition, his hat off half a dozen times a minute, acknowledging the smiling glances accorded to him.

When he had nearly come to Hyde Park Gate, he was confronted by one of the loungers—an old acquaintance of his—whose woe-begone countenance seemed expressive of acute mental distress.

Jasper Vermont recognized him in spite of his altered appearance—usually a very gay one—and stopped him.

"What, Beau?" he exclaimed, with seemingly effusive warmth; "you here; whatever have you been doing—committing murder? Or have you married in haste, to repent of it at leisure?"

"Neither, my dear boy," answered the well-groomed young man—a captain in the "Household" Guards—one of the fastest and most generally-

liked fellows in town. "Neither, Vermont; but I have just come from the city."

"City of the Tombs!" drawled Jasper facetiously.

Captain Beaumont laughed, but rather mournfully.

"Yes," he said, "all my hopes are buried in that beastly place. Really, the County Council ought to put a notice over the west side of Temple Bar monument instead of that heraldic beast: 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here.'"

Mr. Vermont laughed, in his usual quiet way.

"How's that? The city is good enough in its way. What have they been doing to you; won't they lend you any more money?"

"Worse even than that," said the young spendthrift; "they actually want me to repay all that I owe them already, on short notice, with the usual threats if I fail to comply within their time."

"Oh!" remarked Mr. Vermont simply; but his "oh" was full of meaning and apparent sympathy for the misfortunes of his friend.

"Yes, that hard-hearted old skinflint, Harker—what a mean brute he is! I should like to bury him, and would attend his funeral gladly to be certain I had seen the last of him. He holds a pretty little tot-up in the way of bills of mine; and I expected, naturally enough, when I called on the firm, that they would renew them at the usual Shylock rates, and I could try elsewhere for something to go on with."

"Yes," said Mr. Vermont, "of course, that's the way you have done for years."

Captain Beaumont nodded.

"Yes, that's so; but Harker only shook that long head of his, and refused me; and nothing I could say would change the old skinflint's mind either. You know that cock-and-bull story he always tells, about his not being the principal, but only the servant? Well, he says his principal has instructed him to call in my bills, and it is impossible for him to renew them; and that the usual steps will be taken if I am not able to meet them."

Jasper laughed, with gentle sarcasm.

"Of course, that's always the moneylender's excuse. I'm afraid he will sell you up, Beau."

Captain Beaumont whistled.

"My dear Vermont, it will be an awful shock for the governor. He can only give you younger sons a small allowance, and he certainly won't be able to settle this matter; it would be altogether beyond him."

"What is the amount?" inquired Jasper. He was as well aware as was the young captain himself, of Lord Dunford's financial difficulties.

"Well, not much," replied Captain Beaumont. "Only seven thousand; but it's no good my going to the governor for a penny piece, and how to clear it up is more than I can tell. But why do you ask?" he added, though with but faint eagerness. "Do you think you could find anyone able to help me out of this beastly hole?"

"Well I might," said Jasper, eyeing him meditatively, as if seeking from its fumes some inspiration as to a method of aiding his friend.

"I only know one way to prevent Harker taking extreme measures," went on the troubled debtor; "that is if I could get someone to back new bills. Now if, say, Adrienne Leroy, were to back some bills for me, Harker certainly would not refuse; but I am hardly in a position to ask Leroy."

"But I am," said Vermont, smiling with the consciousness of power; "and I will do it for you, for old friendship's sake."

"You will!" exclaimed the Captain gratefully. "Jasper, you're a brick! I feel sure, somehow, he will do it for you. I should stand no chance. You are a good fellow to come to my rescue in this fashion."

"Ah," said Mr. Vermont, with a smile; "but can we be sure that Harker will accept Leroy's name on the bills?"

"Why, of course, Harker or anybody—who wouldn't?" asked the Guardsman, as the cloud dispelled

from his face at hope coming so quickly from this unexpected quarter. "Why, it's as good as the Bank of England. Harker take it?—he'll snap at it. Only try him and see his greedy eyes glisten. What could Harker get by selling me up?—absolutely nothing. Besides, it would do him harm by letting others know how harshly he served me. Oh no, Harker will not sell me up if he can find such an easy, safe way out of the difficulty."

"True," said Jasper pleasantly. "Well, I'll interview Leroy and see if I can persuade him to assist you, as a friend of mine; I believe I can do it for you. Going to Lady Merivale's to-night? Yes? Then we shall meet again; till then, au revoir."

So, with a shake of his fat, smooth hand, the benevolent, unselfish Mr. Vermont took his departure, still smiling serenely, on the business which had brought him that day to London.

Nobody knew Jasper's private address. He was always to be found with Adrienne Leroy, and all letters were addressed to his club, or to Jermyn Court; but of the locality of that place which Mr. Vermont would sanctify by the name of "home," everyone was ignorant. Whenever questioned on this subject—he never obtruded the matter on anybody—it was his custom to answer lightly: "Home! what does such a wail, such a jetsam and flotsam of the world's flowing tide, want with a home? Really, my dear boy—or madam, if the speaker happened to be of the gentler sex—"if ever you have occasion to see me, I am sure to be at one of these three places: Leroy's chambers, my club—the Palladeo, or Barminster Castle."

And, accordingly, to one of these places his fashionable acquaintances directed their inquiries for him. Mr. Vermont, however, really possessed a home, small, it is true, but quite suitable to his needs, and absolutely secluded from the possible knowledge of his friends in the gay world.

After leaving Captain Beaumont, he had himself driven to the City. Alighting in front of a large jeweller's shop, apparently with the intention of purchasing something, he dismissed his car; then when it had disappeared, walked quickly along the crowded thoroughfare for some distance. At

last, looking round furtively—for he was ever cautious—he dived into one of the small entrances in Lawrence Lane, and mounting two flights of stairs, entered the front room. This was the home, or rather, perhaps, refuge from the conventions of society, that Mr. Vermont possessed. Here he could find shelter at any time of the night, for he possessed a private key; and by his orders the bed was kept constantly aired and ready by the housekeeper, who had her own rooms on the floor above. It was no unusual thing for her to leave the rooms tenantless late in the evening, and find them occupied when she rose in the morning, Jasper having arrived during the dead of night, silently as was his invariable custom.

The second morning after his sudden return to town, Mr. Vermont was in his sitting-room, which was very plainly furnished indeed, partaking of a breakfast so simple that his fashionable friends would scarcely have believed the evidence of their own eyes. When he had finished, and the table had been cleared, he went over to the roll-top desk which stood in an angle by the window, and opened it, disclosing piles of letters, sheets of closely-written foolscap and slips of memorandum forms. On the corner of the desk stood a telephone which communicated with Harker's private room, downstairs in the offices; they were dignified by the name of Harker's "Bank" and were, of course, those of the money-lending business which was carried on by Vermont in that name. Taking up the receiver now, he asked Harker to come up to him as soon as possible.

Within the next few minutes, George Harker was standing before the master both hated and feared. He was very tall, with a thin, lined face, from which all light and hope seemed to have fled. His whole being appeared wrapped up in attendance on Jasper Vermont. He watched him eagerly now, not speaking until he was spoken to, but simply waiting patiently, doggedly, till his master was ready to attend to him.

Vermont drew the heap of various papers towards him—with keen eyes and quick brain grasped the multitude of facts they set forth, checked the long column of figures, struck the balances; and, with a nod of satisfaction, looked up at the man before him.

"All right Harker, as far as I can see—and, as you know, that's all the way and a little beyond. But we must do better than that. Where's the private account?"

"Here, sir," said Harker, in a dry, rasping voice, somewhat like the creaking of an old, rusty-hinged door. "Where?—oh, yes, I see. Oh, Pax-horn has come to us, has he? Writing poetry is not a paying game, eh? Or is it the fine, grand company that runs away with the golden counters? Well, all fish—or idiots—that come to our net are welcomed, no matter what wind drives them. Thirty per cent. from Paxhorn. No more?"

"I could not get any more, sir," said Harker earnestly; "I tried—tried hard—indeed I did, I assure you. I would not give in until he threatened to go to another office."

"Hem, well I suppose it's the truth; though, of course, all moneylenders are rogues—and you're only a money-lender, you know." He looked up for a moment to laugh at the logical joke. "Who backs his paper? Lord Standon. Oh, my lord is pretty deep in our books already, isn't he? Where are his statistics?"

"Here, sir," said Harker, taking one of the papers from the heap. Jasper Vermont glanced at it, and laid it down again with an evil smile on his face.

"Oh, he's good for more than that. Harker; but be cautious. We'll lend him another ten thousand; but put on five per cent. Lords must pay, to set the fashion to commoner folk. By the way, Captain Beaumont—"

"Whose bills you instructed me to call in, sir."

(To be continued).

USE AFRICAN LABOR.

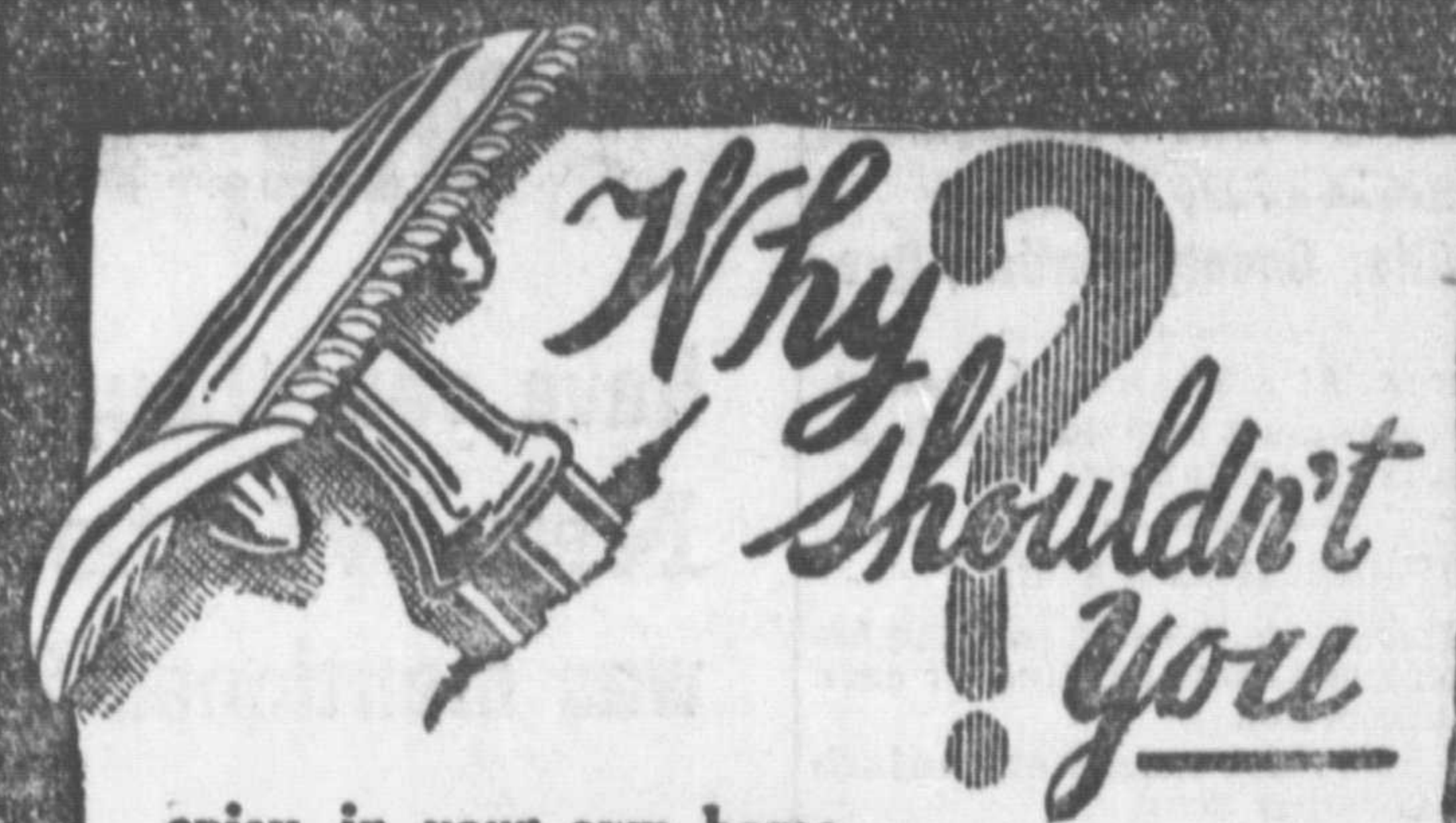
2,000 South African Natives to Work in France.

With regard to the scheme for sending South African natives to France, 2,000 Cape boys, or half-caste natives, are being forwarded in advance of the 10,000 for which arrangements were originally made. The majority of the selected natives have previously had experience of work in the mines of the Transvaal and life in the compounds under a quasi-military discipline. They will be placed in charge of officers of good standing in South Africa, who know how to treat them wisely. Some of the officers have served previously as magistrates in the districts reserved for natives.

Neither Cape boys nor natives proper will be permitted to offer for service at the front; they are to be employed exclusively at the seaports in the south of France, and kept strictly within the compounds. They have volunteered for the work, being satisfied with the wages offered and other conditions, and they will be sent back to South Africa as soon as their help ceases to be required.

Drafts Men for Farming.

It is announced from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has decided to introduce a system of compulsion for agricultural work during the war. All persons not required for military service, including women, will be liable for compulsory work on the land.



enjoy, in your own home, as smooth, clean and comfortable a shave as the city man, or as anyone else in this broad Dominion? Why shouldn't you own and use the keenest, speediest, most convenient shaving tool in the world—the

Gillette Safety Razor

The thin Gillette Blades, electrically hardened, honed with diamond dust, stropped in wonderful automatic machines, carry an edge whose uniform, lasting keenness has never been matched. The curved Gillette head holds them rigid—guarded—adjustable by a turn of the handle for a light or close shave.

With the Gillette there's no need for honing, stropping, or careful working round the chin or angle of the jaw! There are no preliminaries—the razor is ready for business—you just pick it up and shave, with the easy angle stroke, in five minutes or less.

The Gillette "Bulldog", "Aristocrat" and Standard Sets cost \$5—Pocket Editions \$5 and \$6—Combination Sets \$6.50 up. At Hardware, Drug, Men's Wear and Jewelry stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory: GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Couldn't be Rude.
"Are you in love with young Smith?"
"In love! I despise him."
"But I saw him kiss you good night."
"Oh, I couldn't be rude."

Practical Girl.
"Darling, I love you so much I would gladly die for you."
"That's very nice of you, George, but it wouldn't do me any good. I'd so much rather you'd make a good living for me than a glad dying."

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.
Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

FOR 40 YEARS
THE STANDARD
REMEDY

MOTHER
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FOR STOMACH
AND LIVER
TROUBLE

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

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Made with Five Roses Flour, it keeps its freshness and flavour longer. Light, but firm of texture, it won't crumble under the keenest knife. Your guests are sure to praise it.

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FOR BREADS—CAKES—PUDDINGS—PASTRIES.

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Lantic Sugar

Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power. It dissolves instantly in your teacup or on your breakfast cereal.

2 and 5-lb
Cartons
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The Royal Naval
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Free Kit

For further particulars apply to

The Nearest Naval
Recruiting Station

or to the Department of the
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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Economical Dishes With Ham.

No matter what the vegetarians may say, and no matter how earnestly we may be assured that meat is unnecessary and that it is one of the most expensive forms of food, we all keep on eating it and, incidentally, growling about the price, so maybe we may find some consolation and some profit in the consideration of the capabilities of a ham.

We can almost hear you exclaim: "But ham is dear"; it is, but it is economical, because there is not a single bit of waste about it. Every particle of the meat can be used and hambone makes the most delicious flavoring for soup. It is true that a whole ham is a big proposition for a small family to handle, but it is possible to buy a half, or if you have bought the whole, there is no need to eat it all in a week, for it keeps well and can be served in so many ways that there is no danger of it becoming monotonous.

It is a good plan to leave a ham steeping in cold water for a few hours before boiling, so as to make it more delicate in flavor by removing some of the brine. Then put it down in cold water and bring slowly to the boil, keeping it simmering gently until cooked; but be sure not to let it cook too quickly, or it will be tough and hard. If the cabbage is to be cooked with the ham, the meat should be put on thirty minutes earlier than otherwise and taken up before the vegetable is added to the water, because the water must be boiling rapidly for the vegetable, and that would spoil the ham. Keep it boiling until the cabbage is cooked, then draw to one side and put in the meat again to get quite hot. When ham is properly done the skin can be pulled off easily, and it should then be dredged with flour and browned in the oven. While it is being browned, the cabbage should be drained, chopped finely and arranged round a very hot dish, the ham being placed in the center. If you want to serve the boiled ham cold, it ought to be allowed to get cold in the water in which it was cooked.

A two and one-half inch thick slice, which is to be broiled or baked, should be treated as follows, and served with caramel sauce:

Trim and wipe the slice of ham with a damp cloth and put in a pan with enough cold water to barely cover it. Boil very gently for forty minutes, then take out and stick five or six cloves into the fat. Put into a baking tin and dust very lightly with pepper, and cover with two tablespoonsful of flour mixed with one-half a cup of brown sugar. Bake in a very hot oven for thirty minutes, adding a cup of cold water as soon as it begins to brown and basting once or twice. When quite tender, take out, put in a border of mashed potatoes and keep hot while making the caramel sauce.

Caramel Sauce.—To the contents of the baking pan add a cup of cold water, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of flour blended with a little cold water and 1 tablespoonful of caramel. Boil all this together for about three minutes and serve in a separate sauce boat or pour over the ham. With the shank end of the ham you can serve braised ham and sausages, and with the other slice creamed ham and hominy.

Braised Ham.—Put the ham in lukewarm water and soak over night. Then remove the bone carefully and put in a saucepan with enough cold water to cover it, together with 1 carrot and 1 onion, clean and chopped, and 6 peppercorns and 1 teaspoonful of mixed herbs, tied together in a bit of cheesecloth. Simmer gently for two and a half hours, when the ham should be quite tender. Chop up 1 shallot and fry in one-half ounce of butter, not allowing it to get brown. Pour this over the ham and cook for another twenty-five minutes, then take up, cut into fairly thick slices and arrange around a dish, each slice overlapping the other, and put in the oven to keep hot while preparing the sausages to go with this dish.

Par boil one pound of sausages, cut them into rounds, brush with the yolk of an egg, dip in bread crumbs and fry. Then pile a mound of mashed potatoes in the center of the ring of ham slices, dot the sausage rounds neatly over the potatoes in the interstices of the ham and serve very hot.

Ham Pastry.—Mince six ounces of cooked ham and mix with one-half cup breadcrumbs and seasoning. Add enough milk to make a stiff paste. Line a greased dish with short pastry or with mashed potatoes, put in the ham mixture and bake in a hot oven. Boil two eggs hard, separate the yolks and whites, chop separately and then sprinkle the pie with them, putting the yolks in the center and the whites around the edge. Cover with a well-greased paper and put back in the oven just to heat through and serve.

Savory Pudding.—Make a paste of four ounces of finely chopped suet, one-half of flour, a pinch of salt and enough water to make a stiff dough. Roll out, and in the middle put one-half pound cooked ham, minced finely, and mixed with one-half teaspoonful of mixed herbs, and 1 well beaten egg. Fold the paste over, wet the edges to make them stick and boil in a well-floured cloth. Be sure the water is

boiling when you put the pudding in, and keep it boiling for one and a half hours. If you use a gas stove this is not a very economical dish, as it takes a long time for cooking, but if done in a steamer at the same time as the vegetables the one burner does for all, and it is not then extravagant.

Four Good Recipes for Cake.

One-Egg Cake.— $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 2-3 cups flour, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoons of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar and then the well-beaten egg. Mix and sift the flour and baking powder. Add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Cocoa Cake.—1 egg, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 5 teaspoons cocoa, 1 cup sour milk, 2 scant cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon soda. Mix together in order given and bake in a slow oven. Frost with icing of confectioners' sugar, cocoa and milk mixed to a thick paste.

Molasses Cake.—1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 2-3 cup lard, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 3 scant cups flour, 2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix together in order given and bake in a slow oven.

Apple Sauce Cake.—Cream together one-half cup lard and one cup sugar. Add one cup raisins, one-quarter teaspoon each of salt and nutmeg, one-half teaspoon of cloves and one teaspoon each of cinnamon, lemon and vanilla. Dissolve one teaspoon of soda in two tablespoons of boiling water, then stir it into one cup of tart apple sauce. Combine with creamed mixture, beat in two and one-half cups of flour and bake in a moderate oven.

Use For Old Papers.

1. If the soles of boots are thin, a few layers of paper will protect the feet wonderfully.
2. A soft newspaper will polish windows and lamp chimneys better than cloth.
3. Layers of newspaper, folded evenly and placed under the stair carpet at each tread, may cheaply be made to take the place of felt.
4. A damped newspaper torn in bits and scattered over a dusty carpet will take up dust and dirt better than salt or tea leaves.
5. Paper folded and placed over the chest is a great protection on a cold drive.
6. Paper is preferable to cloth for removing black from the outside of pots and pans. The paper can then be burned.
7. A newspaper under the churn will keep milk off the floor when churning.
8. The range may be kept bright and clean by rubbing with soft newspapers after each meal.

Spread a paper on the kitchen table when doing any messy work or when dishing the dinner. It is a great help in keeping the table clean.

Things Worth Knowing.

- It is harmful to silk stockings to iron them.
- Mud stains should be soaked in kerosene.
- Oysters are better fried in oil than in lard or butter.
- A good cook is known by her clever use of left-overs.
- Anything placed in cold water will cool more quickly if salt be added to the water.
- When a bottle of milk sours, seize the opportunity to use it for doughnuts.
- A cut lemon will remove the mark made by striking matches on white paint.
- Always use bread crumbs in preference to cracker crumbs when frying oysters.
- The housekeeper should bring all the sunshine and fresh air into the home that she possibly can.
- Save all the scraps from the table for the chickens. They enjoy them and it gives variety for them.
- Bread made from the true and unadorned whole-wheat flour is a true nerve, blood and bone food.
- To do away with the sound of a watch or clock in the sickroom, place it under a tumbler of a bowl.
- Keep a pumice stone near the kitchen sink. It is excellent for cleaning scorched spots off cooking utensils.
- A slice of potato is an excellent thing to clean white oilcloth which has become disfigured by hot cooking utensils.
- When the cake in the oven is ready for a final browning, a newspaper tucked into the fire will do the work.
- When boiling vegetables never allow them to stop boiling until they are done, or they will be soggy and heavy.
- Starched clothes must be dried quickly if they are to retain their stiffness, and flannels if they are not to shrink.
- If soft-boiled eggs remain from breakfast, boil them hard at once; then they are ready to use in salads or fish sauces.
- A good way of keeping one's coats and dresses slightly scented is by ty-

ing small bags of lavender at the ends of clothes hangers.

If your umbrella handle comes out, instead of gluing on the handle try winding a thread around the stick and then screwing on the handle.

When brushing carpets have a basin of warm water handy, and dip the brush into it occasionally. This prevents the dust from rising, and makes the colors look clear and bright.

The peel of potatoes, after being dried in the oven, will light the fire quickly instead of using wood, thus saving expense, and being more healthy than if allowed to stay in the dustbin.

For a shabby umbrella take half a cupful of strong tea and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, open the umbrella and sponge well. The tea will revive the color and the sugar stiffen the material.

An old sponge which is almost worn out and falling to pieces can be made to last almost as long again if a bag is crocheted with some soft knitting cotton, and the sponge placed in it, the ends being crocheted together.

As the cane chair seats get out of shape, turn up the seats, and with hot water and soap, wash the cane work until thoroughly soaked, and leave the chairs to dry upside down in the air, when the seats will become firm and tight again.

The tip of a kid glove finger may be stretched over the knob on the lid of pots and pans. This to prevent burning fingers when they are lifted from the stove. And you can use the same "stunt" for the handle of the coffee or tea pot.

To remove a blood stain made by a pricked finger on any silk material, place about four inches of white sewing silk in the mouth and moisten. Then roll into a ball and rub the spot gently, and the stain will disappear as if by magic. Just try it and see.

DISABLED CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

What is Being Done to Restore Their Ability and Usefulness.

The Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa informs us that 2,081 soldiers, were under its care at the beginning of this month. Of these, 426 were at Sanatoria for tuberculosis, and 1616 at Convalescent Hospitals, 682 of the latter being outpatients, while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis, it may be added, almost exactly half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of war.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia Department, up to October 5th 1916, the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6,208. Of these, 961 were suffering from wounds, shell-shock, or the effects of gas; 122 were insane; 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4,880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities.

All Canadians ought to know what is being done by the Military Hospitals Commission, acting on behalf of the whole body of citizens, for the restoration of their wounded defenders to a position of self-support and independence.

Every disabled soldier is medically examined on arriving at Quebec. If he is no longer in need of hospital treatment, he is sent home free of expense and discharged with a pension or gratuity according to the extent of his disability. If he needs further treatment, he is taken to the hospital or sanatorium where the treatment most suitable to his case is available, and, if possible, to that which is nearest his home. Men who cannot resume their former work on discharge from hospital are advised and enabled to take special training for new occupations. This is provided free of cost; and while the men are being trained the Dominion Government maintains them and their families. Men needing artificial limbs are taken to Toronto, where these limbs are made and supplied without charge. Men with serious nerve disorders are treated specially in the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg.

Each Provincial Government has appointed a Commission to help discharged men in securing steady and remunerative work. The Dominion Government, and other authorities and employers, systematically give preference to returned soldiers when filling vacant positions.

The public can and should co-oper-

ate heartily in this urgently necessary work, by encouraging the men to take fullest advantage of the curative and educational opportunities given them, and afterwards by seeing that they get work. Local committees have been formed for this purpose in many towns, but much more has to be done in this way.

The treatment, most carefully carried out in accordance with the latest discoveries and the proved results of medical experience, includes many forms of strengthening exercises, often requiring special and costly apparatus; the scientific use of electricity, massage, and continuous baths for affected limbs; with wise dieting and fresh air as a matter of course.

Occupation is often as necessary and beneficial as rest itself, in its curative and strengthening effect on body and mind. Classes are therefore held at the hospitals, for instruction and practice in many arts and industries, such as carpentry and wood-carving, metal and leather working, typewriting and book-keeping, mechanical drawing and elementary engineering, gardening, bee-keeping and poultry-raising.

These all help to increase the capacity of the patients, and to lessen the effect of any injury they have received, by getting them into practice for such industries as they can profitably undertake. The medical and educational officers try first to discover what each man is most likely to succeed at, and then to fit him for it as thoroughly as possible.

It has been wisely decided that no man shall forfeit any part of his pension on account of his industry and enterprise in improving his own financial position.

Let our readers write without hesitation to the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, or to the Provincial Commission at the Provincial capital, asking any further information they may desire, or giving any practical suggestion resulting from thought or experience.

PEOPLE HAVE TWO BRAINS.

One Ministers to Body and Serves in an Emergency.

Nature, according to a new theory, has given us two brains just as she has given us a pair of eyes, hands, and ears, which help each other to do the work of the body.

Everyone has two brains, but he only uses one for intellectual purposes. If a man is right-handed he uses the left brain. The left-handed one uses the right brain. Which brain we are going to use is therefore decided by which hand we make use of first when we are babies.

The brain which is not being used for the intellect helps the other to minister to the body. It also serves as an emergency brain in case of disease or accident. Sometimes memory or speech is destroyed by accident, and if the second brain is trained it may do the work of the other which has been destroyed. It is easier to train the brain in this way if the patient is under thirty years of age.

Seeing Stars by Day.

Although it is an old belief that the stars can be seen in daylight from the bottom of a deep mine, well, chimney or other shaft, the Rev. W. F. A. Ellison maintains that it has no foundation in fact. Writing in the Journal of the British Astronomical Association, Mr. Ellison says that the invisibility of the stars in the daytime is caused by the glare of the atmosphere illuminated by the rays of the sun; and that there is no reason why a chimney or other shaft should sensibly diminish the glare. Even with a telescope the visibility of stars and planets in the daytime depends greatly upon their color. Red or yellow stars are much more easily seen than white ones, and the telescope must be very carefully focused, or even a bright star will be invisible in the bright sky. The planets Venus and Mercury, on the other hand, can be seen better in daylight than in the dark, but most of the planets are less visible in daylight than the stars.

An army rifle is to-day effective over a range of 700 yards, whereas in 1870 the range was only 400 yards. A woman doesn't look so attractive in the morning, we admit, but at that she looks a whole lot better than the man who has just tumbled out of bed.

QUEEN ANSWERS AN OBJECTOR

REPROVED FOR ATTITUDE ON COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Wilhelmina of Holland Says Every Man Must Defend Hearth and Home.

A young Dutch artist, M. J. Hagemeyer, recently addressed a letter to Queen Wilhelmina on compulsory military service, to which he said he had a conscientious objection. Reminding the Queen of the words which, he said, her Majesty had slung or hurled into the world, "Christ avant tout," he maintained that this Christian standpoint was incompatible with military service. He asked her Majesty to clear up what he regarded as a contradiction between her words, "Christ before all," and her action as ruler in summoning him to the colors for service in killing his fellow-men.

Queen Wilhelmina caused the following reply to be addressed to M. Hagemeyer:

No Contradiction.

With reference to your letter of August 29 last, addressed to her Majesty the Queen, I am authorized briefly to reply to you.

It must be clear to you on any reflection that refusal of service, under whatever form and for whatever reasons, can never have the approval of the Head of the State, and that the Head of the State can never find mitigating circumstances for refusal of service. The words quoted by you were "hurled into the world," as you say, but these words were inscribed by her Majesty on a portrait which her Majesty presented to the Argentine lady who presented a reproduction of a beautiful statue of Christ from the Andes to the Palace of Peace. It was thus an entirely private act.

In my view there is absolutely no contradiction between these words and the making oneself ready, if necessary, to be able to defend one's own people and home. On the contrary, it appears to me that from Bible history one must learn from beginning to end that the most sacred duty of man is to defend wife and children, hearth and home, as indeed, is innate in every animal through an instinct given it by God. All nature is based thereon.

"Do Your Duty."

Let me give you good practical counsel, young man! Do not allow yourself to be misled by theatrical words and thoughts. Have confidence in those who have to lead you, even if you cannot understand it. Consider quietly and calmly the duty, which not Government alone, but all nature and your own manly feeling impose on you, to be prepared to be able to defend your people. And fix yourself firmly on that alone. Do your duty and try to serve Christ by observing always in your nearest surroundings as much love, devotion, and self-sacrifice as possible, but not by theatrical words or deeds. Once again listen to my advice. There is no contradiction.

The letter is signed by Jonkheer van Geen, the Queen's private secretary.

The Point of View.

"This man," exclaimed the lawyer during the course of a trial in the West, "is not insane, and never has been." To keep him in an asylum is a blow directed against human rights, an assault upon the sacred institution of liberty, and—

"But," interposed the court, "did you not prove some weeks ago, when the defendant was on trial for murder, that he has been from birth an insane person?"

The lawyer smiled in a superior way:

"Surely," he said, "your honor would not have it believed that this court is on the intellectual plane of that jury."

Be a dreamer if you will, but get up and hustle when the alarm clock jingles.

REALIZE THAT THE WAR IS LOST

THE GERMANS ARE NOW FIGHTING FOR PEACE.

Hope to Crush Roumania and Annoy Britain Into Ending Conflict.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London Chronicle sends the following: The facts with regard to the official German attitude on the present position of the war, together with an outline of the course to be pursued, have been told to me by a distinguished neutral who is a resident in Berlin and who for a few days has been visiting in Sweden. My informant speaks with the knowledge that he is not a casual foreigner in Berlin, but one whose business brings him in touch with public life and public men there, and who has special facilities for knowing the minds of political leaders. I present his narrative as nearly as I can in his own words:

Realize War Lost.

"I left Berlin about a week ago. It may be taken as quite definite that the authorities realize the war is lost. Two facts stand out quite clearly to Germans in power. The first is that while Germany still retains the power to manufacture munitions at a large and formidable rate, the output of the allies is now in advance of the German output.

"The second point is even more important. It is recognized that the reserves of man power are not sufficient to allow Germany to conduct the war to a victorious issue. The offensive on the Somme is a crucial thing. They have no illusions about this. They believe they can impede the allies, hold them back for a long time, but they realize they cannot do it indefinitely. It is privately acknowledged that sooner or later the allies must break through. More than this, the Germans have calculated the limit of time they can effectively withstand attacks on the western front at twelve months. They know, however, the allies may get through before.

Seeking "Honorable" Peace.

"With these facts in mind they have framed their future course of action. They are seeking for a peace which shall not brand them as defeated, and to get it they will make considerable sacrifices. The whole of their new plans will be co-ordinated toward that end. Whatever may be their fears of the future they still have at their command vast fighting forces of various kinds. They are going to use them to bring about this peace which they want so badly.

Smash Roumania First.

"First of all they have made up their minds to smash Roumania completely, not only for the sake of the material advantages, but also for the moral effect on them. Then they are going to throw discretion to the winds with reference to submarines. They are going to use undersea vessels to annoy and hurt Great Britain as much as possible. They will be quite careless of the feelings of neutrals. The visit of Ambassador Gerard to America is undoubtedly connected with this coming submarine campaign.

Peace Within a Year.

"The general idea is not to conquer but by annoyances, losses and perils to increase the desire for peace which they are sure exists among some sections of the population already. The more hateful the war is made for Great Britain, the more easily will she come into line with regard to peace proposals and Germany must have peace by a year from now. The latter is not stated in so many words, but that is what the position comes to."

V.C. MAN SELLS PAPERS.

Won Decoration for Killing Enemy Machine Gun Company.

Private George Wilson, of the Highland Light Infantry, who won the Victoria Cross for great gallantry on Sept. 14, 1914, is now selling newspapers on the streets of Edinburgh, Scotland, with the much-coveted decoration pinned to his vest.

He has a pension of \$4 a week, which includes \$1 a week for winning the V.C., but Wilson said recently this is not enough to live on. He therefore has resumed selling papers, his occupation before joining the colors.

The Official Gazette described Wilson's deed of valor which brought him his decoration, as follows:

"For most conspicuous gallantry on Sept. 14, near Vernuil, in attacking a hostile machine gun, accompanied only by one man. When the latter was killed he went on alone, and shot the officer and six men working the gun, which he captured."

The Bombardment.

"Bang!" went the rifles at the manoeuvres.

"Oo-oo!" screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backward into the arms of a young man.

"Oh," said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."



International Police at Saloniki, including English, French, Serbian, Russian, and Italian.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Rubbers

and still more RUBBERS.

We are handling three of the best brands on market
Lifebuoy, Merchants, and Dominion.

We have them to fit all shapes of shoes.

Also Heavy Gum and Snag Proof Boots
for working.

All at right prices—enough said.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

Christmas is approaching. The most economic gift you can buy is a photograph, made up into a nice folder. Various styles to choose from, and my special offer from now until further notice:—Fourteen photos for the dozen. Don't delay—make an appointment today.
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

It is said the banks in Canada are now employing 3,500 females. Christmas parcels for soldiers overseas should be mailed NOT LATER than Nov. 28th.

The Pembroke Standard says preliminary arrangements are being made to raise a German-Canadian platoon in Pembroke. None but Canadians of German parentage will be eligible.

Word came to hand last week that Capt. Henry Argue, M. D., who has been engaged in first aid work at the front for some time past, has been awarded the Military Cross, which is the reward given to soldiers for distinguished military service.

Some of the town young people held a chicken supper at the home of Miss Gertrude McDowell on Thursday evening last, and while the birds were being "done to a turn," they busied themselves with the old popular house games, etc., for which there were heaps of time.

The proposal to divide Ottawa county, to make a new county with the chef-lieu at Mount Laurier, is being opposed by the Hull Board of Trade, on the ground principally, that such division would result in the loss of much trade which Hull now receives.

Adelard Rock, of Quebec, a mine prospector, who worked in Klondike regions, in Alaska, California and other mining centres, has just taken claim papers at the provincial mines department to work a claim in the parish of St. Joachim, near Ste. Anne de Beaupre, where he says he discovered a gold mine some days ago. Samples of the gold ore he has had tested at Laval University, Quebec, and also in Montreal, and reports, he says, show that the ore from his mine will pay between \$200 and \$300 a ton.

The brethren of L. O. L. No. 31, KNOX, held a supper in their lodge room on Wednesday evening last, to which their families and other friends were invited, to enjoy a sociable evening together and partake of the good things in the eating line, of which there was no scarcity. Mr. John McCriston, County Master, was present and gave a short address. This is an annual event, and much interest is displayed in arranging an elaborate spread, pleasing to the appetites of those who gather.

An exchange says "Good schools, good churches and good roads are a grand thing to have in a community. In order to have these things people must be educated to take a proper pride in them. Your home paper can and will do more to encourage these things than any other agency. The school children read with pleasure the home happenings and as they grow up become interested in the community life and make useful citizens. Give the children the home paper to read. It costs you a trifle."

The city of Calgary was up against it last week in earnest. The mercury was down to 10 below zero, and a break occurred in the main natural gas supply pipe, depriving many of both light and heat for several days.

The Temperance Alliance backed up strongly by resolutions from religious organizations, is going to bring pressure upon the premier of Quebec, Sir Lomer Gouin, to secure a measure of provincial prohibition at the present session of the legislature. Keep your ear to the ground for results.

Another of the batch of members of the Saskatchewan legislature—Herbert C. Pierce—recently found guilty of grossly improper conduct, has been sent to prison for 18 months, and is also fined \$500. Pierce took a bribe for using his influence in blocking temperance legislation.

Mr. Geo. Corrigan, contractor, of Schumacher, Ont., who with his wife and family has been here for several weeks past, left on Monday, taking along three horses, which he purchased in the neighborhood. George says things are looking bright up in the Porcupine district, as several of the mines closed down some years ago, are again being opened up.

William Stokes, of Brockville, who only recently was a patient at the Eastern hospital for the insane, killed his wife with a razor, cutting her throat from ear to ear, and then turned the razor upon himself, gashing his wind pipe, so badly that he was not expected to recover. The man's discharge from the asylum was evidently premature.

Quebec Red Cross Report

The public will be interested in learning of the work done by the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society (with headquarters in Montreal), for the first two years of the war—from the time of its outbreak until July 31, 1916. The accompanying statement shows the receipts in money for that period and also how it was expended.

It may be pointed out that the administration expenses amounted to less than 3 per cent, of the total amount received. Expenses are kept down in every way possible. The premises Nos. 43 and 45 Belmont Park, are occupied rent free, through the kindness of the Barland Estate, and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; lighting, heating, and telephone cost the society nothing, thanks to the generosity of the companies and kind friends. There are a few paid employees—the great part of the work being done voluntarily. The purchasing of material is done systematically and economically and the manufacturers and wholesale houses have been very liberal in their treatment of the society.

The receipts from donations, tag day, membership fees, sundries and bank interest amount to \$207,999.12.

Donations for special purposes, amount to \$33,870.87; Cash on hand at outbreak of war \$844.23, making a grand total of \$302,814.21. The ordinary expenditures have amounted to \$258,795.04; and the expenditures for special purposes to \$32,867.62, leaving a cash balance on hand on 31st July of \$21,151.55.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$9.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.35 to 1.50.
Oats, per bushel, 55c.
Beans per bushel, \$1.50.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50c.
Eggs per dozen 35c.
Wool, washed, 48c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Felts 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 37c to 40c
Butter in pails 40 to 45c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 45 to 50c
Potatoes per bag, \$1.50
Pork per 100 lbs \$11.50 to 14.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$12
Oats per bushel 65c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00
Chickens, per lb., 18c.
Fowls, " 15c.
Geese, " 15c.
Turkeys, " 20c.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders and patrons of Lily Cheese and Butter Co. will be held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, on Friday, Nov. 24, at one o'clock p. m. Important business to be discussed. Please attend.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

Public Notice

Public Notice is hereby given to all parties in the Municipality of Clarendon who have stump or other fences which cause snow drifts to lodge on roads, to have the winter roads opened by December 1st, otherwise the road foreman will be obliged to do so at their expense.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secy-Treas.

If you can't get back to the old home during Christmas and New Year's a new photograph will come nearest to taking your place. Call and see our samples. Fourteen photos to the dozen until further notice. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

An Appeal in Verse.

Pte. Jack Elliott (eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott of Shawville) who went overseas with the 77th, and who has been a patient at Lake Hospital at Ashton-Under-Tyne, suffering from shell shock, is the author of the following composition, which is published at the request of the writer and other boys of this neighborhood who are "doing their bit" at the front:—

On the day we left the Grand Trunk
To embark for overseas,
And the girls were waving handkerchiefs
As they dropped a parting tear,
And we felt like little heroes
As we watched the crowd recede,
For we sailed to prove old Shawville
And our boasting of the breed.

Shawville boys, in stricken Flanders
There's a place that's vacant still;
There's a rifle lying silent,
There's a uniform to fill,
There's a home will hate to part you—
We left families for to win—
We left families for to win—
Shawville comrades, come and join us,
With the "die-hards" to Berlin.

In Tom's shop, securely resting,
Are you there content to stay,
While your comrades guard your honor
While the Germans toast The Day?
For the Shawville boys are waiting
And we want to count you in,
On the road thro' stricken Belgium,
With your comrades to Berlin.

When the day comes Fritz is conquered
When the boys come home at last,
Won't you wish that you had joined us,
Ere old England's need had passed?
But it's not too late to mend it,
And your part can still begin,
Fire away your old black "civies,"
Join your pals to old Berlin.

In the lonely wayside graveyards
Sleep your pals whose day is done,
Don't you hear their voices calling
To complete the work begun?
Some you know are from our home town,
And there's victories yet to win;
Come and join your pals from Shawville
On the march thro' old Berlin.

As we sat back in our dug-out,
When our lips with pain were dumb,
Yet we never doubted,
Always thinking you would come,
Thro' the awful hell of shrapnel
We're content to know we'll win;
Come along—don't disappoint us—
Join your pals to old Berlin.

Some have left their little families
And are lying wounded here,
Does your conscience ever check you?
Oh, at times, you must feel queer.
We would be so glad to have you,
Come and let us count you in,
With your pals who left old Shawville
In their march thro' old Berlin.

Kindly pass this invitation
To your Clarendon pals there too,
As their threshing is all over
And they have not much to do,
So we'll all give three good loud cheers
Are we down-hearted!—Never!
You and me and "The Equity,"
And the Maple Leaf forever!
J. W. ELLIOTT,
Lake Hospital.

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.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have appointed Thomas H. Kelley to look after and have full control over my property in North Clarendon, being Lots west half of No. 3 and east half of No. 4, in the 13th range of Clarendon, for a period of two years from this date.
GEO. L. CORRIGAN,
Schumacher, Ont.

November 20, 1916.

FOR SALE

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

For Sale or Rent

A dwelling house, woodshed, carriage house, stable, henhouse and yard, well, apple trees, small fruit of different kinds—opposite Mr. D. Hodgins' brick yard.
THOMAS MAJOR,
Shawville, Que.

Horses for Sale

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

Mr. W. A. Carson Takes Lindsay Position

The following item from the Peterborough Examiner of Nov. 11, refers to Mr. Willie Carson, son of Mr. John Carson, of the 4th range of Clarendon:

"Mr. W. A. Carson, who has been for the past three years head salesman with the Peterborough Hardware Company, leaves on Monday to accept a responsible position with Cinnamon & Allen, hardware merchants, Lindsay. In his local service Mr. Carson proved himself a courteous and efficient hardware salesman, and with the prominent Lindsay firm he should continue his success. He was a member of the George Street Methodist Church choir for the past two years and a half and will be otherwise missed by his departure to Lindsay."

Card of Thanks.

We desire through the columns of THE EQUITY to express our sincere thanks to our many kind and sympathetic friends in the sad and sudden death of our only child, Elizabeth Claudia, aged 15 months and 7 days.

MR. AND MRS. C. D. WILSON,
274 Janet St., Renfrew.

Somewhere.

"Ah!" chortled the bore. "I thought I should find you somewhere, and"—
"Yes," snarled old Festus Pester; "I am always there."—Judge.

THE DARK HORSE.

How the Name Was Applied to a Political Possibility.

A novel written by Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, entitled "The Young Duke" and published in 1831, contained a description of a horse race in which the following sentence occurred:—"A dark horse which had never been thought of and which the careless St. James had never even observed in the list rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph."

This was only a horse race, but it gave prominence to the fact that the race was won by a dark horse which had not attracted any notice until he came in a winner.

This may have been the origin of the phrase "a dark horse," which, as used in American politics, means a person not prominently considered as a candidate when a convention meets or during its earlier ballots, but who suddenly develops unexpected strength and wins.

A notable case in point was that of James A. Garfield in the Republican national convention of 1880. On the first ballot for president he did not receive a single vote, but he received ten votes on the second ballot, one vote on the twentieth ballot, fifty votes on the thirty-fifth ballot and was nominated by 390 on the thirty-sixth ballot.

Foot of the Fly.

You have seen a boy use what he calls a "sucker," a round, flat piece of leather, which is soaked in water and flattened against a stone so that all the moisture between the stone and the leather is pressed out. He picks up a brick with a string attached to the leather. Since there is no air between the leather and the stone the atmosphere presses the leather so firmly against the stone that the stone can be picked up by the leather.

A fly has suckers on his feet, the Popular Science Monthly explains, which act very much on the same principle. As soon as he puts down a foot he automatically squeezes the air out between it and the surface upon which he is walking. The atmosphere therefore presses him against the ceiling or wall.

OTTAWA

Winter Fair

HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA

January 16, 17, 18, 19, 1916.

\$16,000 in Cash Prizes.

WM. SMITH, M. P.
President,
Columbus, Ont.

W. D. JACKSON,
Secretary,
Carp, Ont.

AUCTION SALE.

Notice of Auction Sale of Radford Cheese Factory and Machinery.

Moved by Thomas Eades and seconded by R. A. Hodgins, that the cheese factory and contents be sold by Public Auction at the said factory, on Thursday, November 30th, 1916, at 1 o'clock p. m. The proceeds to be used to pay the legal debts; the balance, if any, to be divided among the shareholders in proportion to paid-up shares, so that the business of this society may be closed up.—Carried.
All shareholders are requested to attend.
GEORGE MEE, President,
Radford Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Society, Ltd.

Articles for Sale

The following articles are offered for sale at a bargain:
Post Office Equipment, consisting of 50 lock boxes and 150 call boxes. Will be sold in sections if desired.
1 Taylor Safe—medium size—in good repair.
1 small Quebec Heater with pipes.
Apply at the Post Office Shawville.
ROBT. HOBBS.

POULTRY WANTED.

DRESSED POULTRY IS being received at the Shawville Egg Circle every Tuesday and shipped on a commission basis. Bring us your fowl and we will try and give you satisfaction.
W. E. N. HODGINS.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for Shawville and District

—FOR—

"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" Spring 1917 list now ready. Splendid list of hardy fruit and ornamental stock suitable for the province of Quebec, including McIntosh Red Apple, St. Rains Everbearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.

Start now. Terms liberal.

STONE and WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO - - - ONT.

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.

Bull Astray

Strayed on to my property about Oct. 1st, a dark red bull with curly face. About one year and a half old. Owner may have animal by identifying property and paying cost of advertising and other expense incurred.
SAMUEL HORNER, Caldwell, Que.

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 51.

H. SHADEL,

The Shawville Jewellery Store.

FURS ! FURS !

The winter is coming on fast

Are you prepared for the cold weather? We have now in stock Men's Coon Coats, Cloth Coats, and Fur Trimmed Coats, at prices away below the rest.

Our stock of Ladies' Coats is complete in Cloth and Fur Trimmed at prices from \$10 up.

WANTED

100 SKUNK SKINS 100

We are also buyers of all kinds of Raw Furs for which we pay highest prices:

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