

THE EQUITY.

No. 25, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
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Dr. O'Hara has been confined to his house for the past two weeks with a severe attack of quincy.

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

Ladies, Buy your young man's Christmas gift at Dover's. We have a full range of men's furnishings at low prices.

WOOD WANTED—A few cords of dry wood, right off, wanted at this office. Things will go bad if we don't get it this week.

A Christmas Tree and entertainment will be held at No. 4 School, Bristol, December 21st. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

The weekly work meeting for Red Cross purposes will be held at the home of Mrs. H. Shadel, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

A Christmas Tree and Entertainment will be held in No. 5 School, Clarendon, on Friday evening, December 22nd. Proceeds to be devoted to Library and Patriotic Funds. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Program to begin at 7.30 o'clock. A cordial welcome extended to all.

The Murrell H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. M. McGuire on Wednesday, Dec. 20th at 7 o'clock, p. m. Program:—Setting the Table—Mrs. McGuire; Christmas Cooking and Serving—Miss Verna Cameron; Roll Call:—Recipe for Homemade Candy.

TO PROVIDE COT.—The proceeds of the sale of fancy work and food which the ladies of St. Paul's Church Guild intend holding at the Pontiac House sample room on Saturday afternoon of this week, are to be devoted to supplying a soldier's cot in the convalescent home in England, which the Guild in common with other organizations, some weeks ago decided would be provided. As the object is a worthy one it is hoped the ladies will not be disappointed in their aims.

Contributions of food from the ladies of the congregation are solicited and will be thankfully received.

THE EQUITY learns that Messrs. G. F. Hodgins and brother William M. L. A., have recently purchased the power rights of what is known as "High Falls," on the Quyon river, where it is claimed from 500 to 700 horse power can be developed. The purchasers' object, it is said, is to harness the falls and install an electrical plant, with a view to transmitting power, primarily to Shawville, and other points if, after that, any surplus is available. THE EQUITY hopes the Messrs. Hodgins will have success in carrying out their proposals. Water powers anywhere that can be utilized to advantage should be set in motion. This is one of the great national resources which the country boasts of, yet the greater proportion of it, in this province at least, is allowed to go to waste.

Mr. Alf Cullen has received a letter from Pte Harry Taylor, of the 119th Battalion, written from Bramshott, in which the writer says that the voyage across the Atlantic was very stormy, and the troops were not sorry when they landed in Liverpool. On arrival in England the battalion to which Taylor belonged was broken up and the companies attached to other units, his company going to the 119th of Sault Ste Marie, which was composed of the biggest men of any battalion he had seen—all miners and lumberjacks and a hardy bunch. Taylor says the discipline of the camp is very strict and gives some instances to bear out this statement. Mr. Cullen met Pte Taylor during his stay at Milly, Sask., this Fall. He was one of the soldiers released from duty to assist in the harvesting operations in the West, and on his return to Kingston left for overseas at once.

Look for Dover's Xmas Ad. on the 4th page this week.

Attend the fancy work sale at Pontiac Sample room on Saturday afternoon.

Trapper.—Bring us your furs. We are licensed to buy same and we pay highest prices. A. DOVER.

All during cold weather months, fish and oysters for sale at H. E. STILES' grocery, Shawville.

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.

The Rev. F. Tripp took the services in the Renfrew Methodist Church on Sunday, whilst Rev. Dr. Taylor visited the Shawville congregation, to give addresses on the subject of Missions.

Flour dropped another thirty cents a barrel last Tuesday making a total decrease in price of ninety cents within a fortnight. Lots of room at the bottom still. Let her tumble.

A public dairy meeting in the interest of the people of this community, will be held in the Masonic Hall, Friday, Dec. 15th, at 1.45 p. m. The speaker will be Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa.

On Friday, Dec. 8th, a number of friends and neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. B. Kilgour, also the members of Yarn Ladies' Aid, and all enjoyed their ample hospitality and a very social time was spent.—Com.

The establishing of new post offices and the closing of others in our Great West, cause frequent changes in the addresses of people who have made their homes on the prairies. A good way for former Pontiacers to do, when their post office address changes is to follow the example of Mr. Robt. Elder, who asks this paper to tell his friends that his present address is Patience, Alberta.

The Lily Cheese and Butter Co. has decided to dispose of the old factory, and wind up the affairs of the company, it is understood, with the formation in view of a new organization, which will likely erect a plant in Shawville, which is a central point that now ships a very large quantity of cream to Ottawa. The installation of a butter-making plant should keep this output of raw material here.

There was a representative attendance at the meeting held here on Wednesday last in the interest of the Prohibition movement, at which resolutions were passed dealing with the situation in this country, as well as the wider issue at Quebec. The provincial government's intention, as reported, to abolish the bars and permit of the existence of cafes was strongly disapproved of.

Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in the Gouin Government, in the course of a debate on the high cost of food, expressed the opinion that an embargo placed on the exportation of food stuffs to the United States, would have the effect of reducing prices, and probably he is not far wrong. Mr. Caron could not have belonged to that class of politicians who, a few years ago, fought to secure reciprocity with our southern neighbors.

A change of considerable interest to business men throughout Canada took place last week in the Management of the Bank of Ottawa, whereby Mr. George Burn retires from the position of general manager—long filled by him with much credit and distinction—and he is succeeded by Mr. D. M. Finn, who for a term of nearly ten years has efficiently discharged the responsible duties of assistant general manager. The retiring president is expected to take a place on the board of directors.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,250,984
Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

206 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time. We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work. Since January, 1913, more than 265 students from other local colleges have joined our classes. Students are assisted to positions. More than 115 were placed during the past year—most of them in the Government. Send for circular.

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

Men, we have some dandy values in suits, overcoats, sweaters, hats, caps, etc., for Xmas trade. It will pay you to look them over. DOVER.

Personal.

Miss M. Prendergast visited Ottawa friends during the past week.

Mr. Sam H. McDowell, of Massey Station, has been spending a few days with relatives in this section.

Mr. John Beamish, of Renfrew was the guest of Mrs. C. Caldwell while in town last week for a few days.

Mrs. Thomas Hodgins arrived from Creelman, Sask., on Saturday, and will reside with her relatives here during the winter.

THE EQUITY had a call on Wednesday from Mr. P. S. Roberts, district representative of the Confederation Life Association of Canada.

Mothers, why not dress up your boy for Christmas with one of our stylish suits and overcoats? Our range is the largest and best in town barring none. DOVER.

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.

An early Saturday morning fire on Sparks Street, Ottawa, destroyed property to the value of about \$70,000, belonging to the several occupants of the Titus block, the principal one being the F. W. Woolworth Company's five and ten cent store.

Col. Tancred Pagnuolo, commander of the 20th battalion, (French-Canadian) was summoned before Court Marshall last week, on the charge of having given the men under him a very strong hint to desert, in the course of an address to the regiment on July 15th. The Col. pleaded not guilty. It is to be hoped for the fair name of Canada, that his innocence will be proven. The prospect, however, is not hopeful for the colonel.

Little Girl Victim of Gun Accident.

Bryson, Que., Dec.—While their parents were attending mass four miles distant, the two children of Mr. John Dorchester, Calumet Island, a girl and a boy, endeavored to experiment with a rifle, a tragedy being the result. The little boy took the rifle from its accustomed place, and followed by his sister, started for outdoors. The rifle went off, the bullet entering the little girl's forehead. She died the following day.

"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 Gowling's Advocate.

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

Miss Hazel Ballantyne

(Graduate Toronto Conservatory of Music)

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

LOST—Between John Rennick's and Cater's Hill a box of Handkerchiefs and Fancywork. Finder will oblige by leaving it at Shawville Post Office, Box 217.

FOR SALE—On Main St., Shawville brick dwelling, with store or office room in front. Outbuildings and good yard. Apply to Mrs. G. M. DONALDSON, 63, 3rd Avenue, Ottawa.

FOR SALE—Three Shorthorn Bulls—two 10 months and one 6 months old. Large, sappy fellows, from the best milking herd of Shorthorns in the Province; also females, all ages. Apply to Thos. McDOWELL, Village View Farm, Shawville.

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 jewelry business. Must have good references. Apply to HANS SHADEL, Jeweller, Shawville, Que.

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

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

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

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.

The temperance people of this province, who are bringing much pressure to bear upon the provincial government just now to have a prohibitory liquor law passed at the present session of the Legislature, are not likely to succeed in their object, judging from the reports from Quebec. Whilst the movement has a pretty strong support in the Assembly, the anti is considerably in the majority, and the best the Gouin Government can offer, under the circumstances, is a compromise in the form of legislation to abolish the bar, and substitute the cafe in its place. This, however, is far from satisfactory to the prohibitionists, who want a bill put through to knock out the traffic, or have a referendum on the question without delay. The prospects are, nevertheless, that the majority in the legislature will have its way, and Sir Lomer will not go very far in running counter to that desire.

THE HARDWARE STORE

We have had a reminder of the coming cold weather, suggesting many things in the Hardware line. You will require something named below:

Coal Oil Heaters \$3.75 and \$5.50
Short Globe Lanterns 85c.
Rayo Lamps \$2.50
X-Cut Saws, old prices
Axes "
Weather Strip, a wood saver
Skates, Game Traps, a money maker
Cow Chins, Stall Fixtures, Boys' Sleighs
Building Felt, Glass, Locks, Hinges and Hasps.

Think of us when looking for Groceries.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Holiday Season.

We have an ample stock of Goods suitable for the season.

We have not forgotten the Little People, and have tried to secure goods suitable for the Grown Ups.

Those acquainted with market conditions know the extreme difficulty of procuring Holiday Goods, and we trust will appreciate our efforts to serve them.

Our other Departments—Grocery, Dry Goods, Men's Wear, Footwear and Rubbers, are ready to serve your wants.

CALENDARS

We have NO CALENDARS for our customers for 1917, but have devoted the amount usually spent this way towards worthy war funds.

1916 THANKS 1916

We wish to thank our customers for their continued patronage for this year, and especially for the last six months. We note a gratifying increase in our business, and in spite of the prospect of abnormally high prices for 1917, we promise to do all in our power to meet the wants and satisfy our customers for the coming year.

W. A. HODGINS

"SALADA"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury

STEADFASTLY REFUSE
SUBSTITUTES

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E205

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd).

"No, Lady Constance," he said. "I fear the world gives me too much credit. I have nothing to do with this whim of Adrien's save to pay out the salaries for the company. The management is his—or rather, perhaps, I should say, Miss Lester's; and I am not answerable for its failures or its successes. I believe, too, he is about to give the whole place to Miss Lester."

Lady Constance started almost unconsciously, and Jasper knew that his words had hit home at last.

"I am sure you do your best to help him," she said, after a moment's pause.

"You are most kind," he returned with a bow and an ironic smile.

trust you will let me prove my friendship both to Adrien and yourself."

CHAPTER XV.

It was the night on which Adrien had returned to town. Jessica, ignorant that he had ever left it, had found her way to his chambers, and waited there patiently and hungrily in the hope of once more seeing him. As the clock struck eight she decided that it was unless to remain any longer, and accordingly retraced her steps through the crowded thoroughfares.

Anything would be better than waiting like this, she thought despairingly.

After the silence of the deserted street, the crowd, pushing and jostling her, brought her almost a feeling

of satisfaction. Even if she were alone, at least she could not be solitary while the world rushed past her, in its eager search for pleasure.

At one point near Charing Cross a few curious loafers had collected on either side of the brilliantly-lit facade of a theatre, over which, in colored lights, was the name, "The Casket."

As Jessica stood watching listlessly, indeed almost unconsciously, a handsome motor rolled up before the imposing entrance. The little group surged back before the white-gloved commissionaire, who hurried forward, but the door of the car had already been thrown open by the chauffeur, and a gentleman and lady stepped out.

At the sight of one of them, Jessica's indifference became changed to a feverish eagerness. The color left her face; her eyes dilated, her lips parted. She, swayed back, half fearful, half desirous that he should see her; for it was he, the man for whom she had waited so long, the man she had enshrined within her heart.

Adrien, all his doubts as to the possibility of winning Constance's love returning to him in full force once he had left her presence, had come down to the theatre with two objects. One to distract his thoughts from his hopes and fears, the other to arrange with Jasper for the entire transfer of the theatre to Ada. He meant this to be the last night as far as the Casket and Ada Lester were concerned.

Absorbed in his own reflections, he hardly saw the group of humble spectators, and did not appear to hear their murmurs of recognition but turned and held out his hand to assist the lady who accompanied him.

Jessica's eyes flashed fiercely as they wandered from his face to that of the woman beside him.

"She is beautiful," she murmured beneath her breath. "She is beautiful, and with him!"

All the love which had been aroused in her passionate heart surged up, and for the minute, almost turned to jealous hate. "Beautiful, and with him." It was agony to her to see him as he bent down to catch some light words of his companion, whose perfumed satin cloak swept by the crouching girl, as the pair passed into the theatre.

Full well she knew that she herself could never hope to hear his voice, or feel the pressure of his hand; yet it was with the bitterness of death that she saw him pass her by in the company of this beautiful woman. Mingled also with her jealousy was another feeling, that of partial recognition. For the moment—she could not remember where—but at some time in the past, she fancied she had seen that dark highly-colored face, and heard the harsh vulgar voice.

As Leroy turned from the motor, she heard him say to the chauffeur; "Be here at eleven."

"At eleven," she thought, "then I will be here too, and see him once more."

She hung on the outskirts of the group and listened with greedy ears for any chance word that might arise about her idol.

"A regular beauty, I should just think so," said a man, addressing another who had passed a remark on the lady in question. "She's the biggest star on the stage, you bet! Ada Lester knows her value, and ain't likely to forget it neither."

The other man ventured a remark concerning the lady's escort.

"Him? That's Leroy—son of Lord Barminster—the richest of 'em all. She belongs to him, she does; so does the whole theatre. Costs him a pretty penny, you bet. But lor' bless yer, he don't mind! Can't spend his money fast enough. My brother's one of the shifters; and the things he cud tell yer about 'er, and 'er temper, 'ud make yer 'air stand on end."

Jessica moved away, while members of the group aired their knowledge of the rapidly entering, smartly-dressed audience.

"That's Mr. Leroy's friend, Mr. Vermont," commenced the first speaker again. "I've 'eard tell 'e does all the work and pays out all the other one's money; but he ain't no class himself—he's not a real tip-top swell like them others." He pointed to a little group of white-waistcoated, immaculately-dressed men, now standing on the steps of the vestibule. "Lord! this 'ere 'Casket' 'll be crammed with all the swells to-night—'cos it's the fashion."

"So Ada Lester is the fashion now, eh?" commented his companion, who had probably known her in her poorer days, and therefore was inclined to be interested in her.

"Not 'arf, she ain't," agreed the man, with the Londoners' ride in laying down the law on the subject. "She's got a house like a duchess, and can eat off gold or silver if she chooses; an' all for her face, for she can't act for nuts. I've see 'er, so I know!" With which lordly criticism, he closed the subject.

As for Jessica, sick at heart with jealousy, she turned up one of the side streets to commence her long wait for Adrien Leroy; while the group dispersed, laughing and chattering.

The "Casket" was filled now to its utmost capacity. It was the first night of a new piece. The unfortunate comedy which Ada had so strongly condemned had been withdrawn, and a so-called musical farce—consisting of very bad music, and still worse comedy—hastily put on in its stead. As usual, no expense had been spared in the mounting, and Adrien's money had been poured out like water on extraordinary costumes, gorgeous, highly-colored scenery, and a hundred embellishments for this new piece of

elaborate and senseless burlesque, "Prince Bon-Bon." But with all its deficiencies as regarded culture, the piece appeared to be a success.

Ada Lester could dance, if she could not act; and she could shout a vulgar patter song, if she could not sing; therefore after a tumultuous first act, during which she had been "Hong-kored"—as she expressed it to her heart's content, she was standing in the wings, with a cigarette between her painted lips, radiant with content and gratified vanity.

"Well, Shelton," said Leroy, as his friend approached him, where he leaned against a stack of scenery. "What do you think of the show this time?" "As beautiful as it is senseless," was that gentleman's sarcastic reply. "Heaven alone knows what it cost you," he added.

"I certainly don't know myself," admitted Adrien, knocking the ash from his cigarette. "Ask Paxhorn—he wrote the lyrics, and had the management; or better still Vermont, whom I'm going to see myself presently. But this will be a success, Mortimer, and I shall make a fortune."

"Yes," said Shelton quietly, "for Paxhorn and Vermont. Well, it's no business of mine, of course."

He turned to Ada, who had been tapping her foot angrily during this little conversation. "Well, Miss Lester," he said, "haven't you a word for me, to-night?"

She glared at him viciously, for Mortimer was not a favorite of hers.

"Yes," she snapped. "I hate the sight of you!"

Both men laughed as though amused.

"That was a fair hit," said Shelton, with mock grief in his voice. "Don't kill me right out, Miss Lester. Let me open a bottle of champagne for you."

"I don't want it," said the popular dancer, her eyes flashing angrily. Then, turning her back on him, she said to Adrien. "Ain't you going to the front to see me dance?"

"I can see you from here," was his answer. "You look charming, my dear Ada; doesn't she, Mortimer?"

"Yes, and as good as she is beautiful," declared that gentleman, making her a low bow.

With a furious glance at him, and a furtive look at Adrien, she passed them, and, accompanied by a burst of music from the orchestra and a storm of clapping from the audience, she commenced her dance.

Shelton watched her with a sneer. "Hark! how they applaud," he said, glancing up at the crowded and delighted house. "They seem to admire her, anyway. Long live Miss Ada, Queen of dancers. Adrien, why do you put up with that painted vixen?"

Leroy smiled at his sudden change of tone.

"Don't let her hear you," he said. "And don't worry yourself about me, old fellow."

"You're afraid of her," continued his friend. "Oh, yes, you may think it an impertinence if you like, but I know you are. You'd face a cannon's mouth sooner than that woman's angry abuse. You dread a scene as a musician does a false note. For me, I'm sick of the whole world."

"Why do you remain in it, then?" asked Adrien, laughing.

"For the same reason as yourself," replied the cynic. "Neither of us know what the next will be like."

Adrien laughed, but before he could explain to his friend his plan with regard to Ada, a crowd of pretty dancers in silver gauze surrounded him, begging for real bon-bons, instead of the painted property sweets given out to them.

"Do you girls think I am made of Bon-bons, like the piece?" he said waving them back. "Why, you'll make yourselves ill."

"Oh, Mr. Leroy," pouted one, "we've danced so hard, too!"

"Go to Mr. Vermont, then," was the indolent reply; "he'll give you what you want," and with a rush they swept back on the stage.

"Always Jasper," murmured Shelton sadly, as his friend, with a genial wave of the hand, picked his way past cardboard castles and paper trees, till he disappeared through the door that would lead him to his stage-box.

At eleven o'clock the play was over; the superbly-dressed woman, with their escorts, were descending the wide staircase, laughing and discussing the piece which seemed likely to become the success of the season. Outside, the pavement was filled with the gay, excited crowds. Whistles resounded for taxis hovering in the immediate vicinity, like steel-plated birds of prey. Carriages were being shouted for, and throughout all the bustle and excitement, a slight girlish form doggedly kept its vigil near the main entrance.

The crowd of pleasure-seekers and onlookers had melted away, and the attendants were busy turning out the lights, when the glass doors swung open again, and three or four gentlemen came out, laughing and talking.

"Quite a success," said one of them. "Yes, indeed," from another. "Paxhorn, I congratulate you again, old man."

"Thank you," replied the author his face beaming with satisfaction. "Thanks to Leroy, it will run for a hundred nights, and my name will be made."

"On Bon-bons," sneered Shelton; "what a thing it is to be a popular playwright."

"Better to be a popular dancer," whispered Paxhorn, as the door swung open again, and Adrien came out, with Ada Lester on his arm, Mr. Jasper Vermont following behind them.

(To be continued).

When The Children Rush In From School,

and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with



CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



"Twill be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should be. The most delicious of table syrups for Griddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cake and especially for Candy making. In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—and a pound 'Perfect Seal' Glass Jar. At all grocers. Our new recipe book, 'Desserts and Candies' shows the new and right way to make a lot of good things. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office. It's free."

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Glass" Laundry Starch.

Papa of the Past.

Willie was doing penance in the corner. Presently he thought aloud pensively.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy anyway?"

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point out a moral.

"Papa," came the reply, "when he was little."

A Delightful Surprise.

"I was a good girl, mamma," announced Lucille on her return from her first party, "and talked nice all the time."

"And did you say something nice to Mrs. Appleby before leaving?" asked her mother.

"I sure did," said Lucille proudly. "I said, 'I had a lovely time Mrs. Appleby, and had lots more to eat than I expected.'"

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS - CAKES
PUDDINGS - PASTRIES

YOUR neighbour,
famous for her
baking—maybe she
uses Five Roses.



AN IDEAL TONIC

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, and you feel done-up and good for nothing, without knowing what is really the matter with you, probably all that is needed to restore you to health and vigour is a few doses of a reliable digestive tonic and stomachic remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup. Take it after each meal for a few days and note how beneficial is its action upon the stomach, liver and bowels—how it restores tone and healthy activity to these important organs, and by so doing enables you to gain new stores of vigour, vitality and health.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

5015

Use Rubber To Save Leather—It Is Needed In The War!

Rubber Supply Is Ample—Leather Is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster today than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war—one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical Dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 7½%, is actually cheaper today than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort and protection against colds.

"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance

18

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Two thousand Canadians are wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve towards manning the new ships of the Imperial Royal Navy. Immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit
\$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

A Very Merry Christmas



The Gift That Gets A Smile—

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas—over and over again—is

The Gillette Safety Razor

It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from \$5 to \$25.

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

Gillette

MONTREAL, QUE.

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

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

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

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

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

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

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Secy.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE.

Campbells Bay, Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K.C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION.

364 University St., Montreal.

A MERRY XMAS.

Old Father Christmas is anxious
to see everybody remembered
:: at Christmas Time ::

Fancy Linens for Gifts

If there is anything that more delights a woman than
nice linens, it still has to be found.

Table Linens, Towels, plain and embroidered,
Shams and Runners, Centre Pieces, Napkins.

FURNITURE

One of the most pleasing features of a gift of furniture
is that the family at large derives benefit from it.

Parlor Sets, Fancy Chairs,
Dining-room Sets.

SILVER and CHINAWARE

Every lady likes to set an attractive table. Help her
with a gift of silver or chinaware.

Butter Dishes, Cake Plates, Berry Spoons,
Cold Meat Forks, Sugar and Creams,
Berry Sets, Vases, Table Sets.

Gifts that are on Everybody's List

Handkerchiefs,	Gloves,	Neckties,	Neckwear,
Sweaters,	Fancy Shirts,	Papetries,	Perfume,
Music Rolls,	Brush and Comb Sets,	Tie Racks,	
Manicure Sets,	Collar Boxes,	Smokers' Sets,	Jewel Cases.

TOYLAND

We have not forgotten the "Little Folk"

Games,	Dolls,	Mechanical Toys,	Drums,
Picture Books,	Safes,	Post Card Albums,	Whips,
Rattles,	Tops,	Dishes,	Irons.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Good Results Already Seen.

The first results from the work-
ing of the Ontario Temperance Act
will be found in the cities, and al-
ready these results are becoming
known. Lieut. Colonel Grassett,
Chief Constable of Toronto, in a
statement covering the six weeks fol-
lowing the sixteenth of September,
comments on the marked change in
conditions. For the period from
September 15 to October 15, 1915,
there were in Toronto 1,059 arrests
for drunkenness, and for the same
period this year, which is concurrent
with the operation of the new
law, there were only 214.

"Evidence of satisfaction with this
era of prohibition is being given
constantly by men who were never
known to be temperance advocates,"
says Colonel Grassett, and he cites
several cases where individuals have
been benefited by the Act, and one
hotelkeeper who acknowledges that
the bar was an abomination and he
was glad to see it go.

The economic advantage, which is
principally what was in the minds
of the Government when the law was
proposed, is equally significant.
There is a marked absence of loiter-
ing around hotels now, and many
former habitués are now seen in the
company of their families and the
necessities of life are taking the
place of the whiskey glass. It would
seem that the Ontario Temperance
Act, given the same reasonable en-
forcement in the future that it has
received so far, is going to prove
popular, and will at the same time
meet every reasonable demand that
exists for restricting the sale of in-
toxicating liquors.

Canada's First Farmer.

The first farmer settler in Canada
who lived on the produce of the soil
was Louis Hebert, an apothecary
from Paris, who landed in Quebec
in 1617 with his wife and children,
and at once started to clear and cul-
tivate the soil on what is now the
site of the Cathedral of Quebec, the
Seminary, and part of the Upper
Town. With a spade as his only tool
he worked and re-worked the soil
until it was ready to receive seed.
He threw in seed from France, plant-
ed apple and rose trees, and at last
saw waving in the breeze the golden
grain, the flowers, and fruits from
his motherland. The third century
of the landing of Louis Hebert will
be commemorated in Quebec in 1917,
and a citizens' committee has been
formed to erect a monument to the
first farmer of the Dominion.

A Wonderful Record.

It is stated that the British have
not lost a gun in the whole Somme
offensive; and it is probable that this
is the only offensive in the war that
can boast of such a wonderful record.

New British Cabinet

London, Dec. 10.—Official announce-
ment was made tonight that the new
government had been constituted with a
war cabinet comprising the following:

Premier—David Lloyd George.
Lord president of the council—Earl
Curzon, who also will be government
leader of the House of Lords.

Arthur Henderson—Minister without
portfolio.
Lord Milner—Minister without port-
folio.

Andrew Bonar Law—Chancellor of
the Exchequer who has been asked by
the premier to act as leader in the
House of Commons and also as member
of the war cabinet without being ex-
pected to attend regularly.

THE MINISTRY.

The other members of the ministry,
who are not in the war cabinet are:

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert
Bannatyne Finlay.
Secretary of State for the home de-
partment—Sir George Cave.

Secretary of State for foreign affairs—
Arthur J. Balfour.
Secretary of State for the colonies—
Walter Hume Long.

Secretary of State for war—The Earl
of Derby.
Secretary for India—Austen Cham-
berlain.

President of the Local Government
Board—Baron Rhondda.
President of the Board of Trade—
Sir Albert Stanley.

Minister of Labor—John Hodge.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir
Edward Carson.

Minister of Munitions—Dr. Christo-
pher Addison.
Minister of Blockade—Lord Robert
Cecil.

Food Controller—Baron Devonport.
Shipping Controller—Sir Joseph Pat-
on Maclay.

President of the Board of Agriculture
—Rowland E. Prothero.
President of the Board of Education
—Herbert A. L. Fisher.

First Commissioner of Works—Sir
Alfred M. Mond.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
—Sir Frederick Cowley.

Postmaster General—Albert Illing-
worth.
Minister of Pensions—George N.
Barnes.

Attorney General—Sir Frederick E.
Smith.
Solicitor General—Gordon Hewart,
K. C.

Secretary for Scotland—Robert
Munro.
Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde, K.
C.

Solicitor General for Scotland—

Thomas B. Morrison, K. C.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Baron
Wimborne.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry
E. Duke.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Sir Ig-
natiu J. O'Brien, K. C.

Sir Robert Bannatyne Findlay, in ac-
cepting the office of Lord High Chan-
cellor, stipulated that his right to a
pension be waived.

Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting of Municipal Council
of Shawville, held Monday, Dec. 4th,
1916.

Present: Mayor Argue and Coun-
cillors R. G. Hodgins, W. H. Hodgins,
Dagg and Barnett.

Minutes of last meeting read.

Moved by Dagg and W. H. Hodgins
that minutes of last meeting as now
read be adopted.—Carried.

Councillors Hynes and Smiley took
their seats at the board.

Moved by Dagg and R. G. Hodgins
that the Sec-Treas notify all ratepayers
in arrears of taxes by registered notice.—
Carried.

Moved by Smiley and Hynes that this
Council purchase twenty snow gates.—
Carried.

Moved by Dagg and W. H. Hodgins
that this Council pay for supplies to the
amount of \$15.00 for Mrs. H. Camp-
bell.—Carried.

Moved by Barnett and Hodgins that
Council adjourn.—Carried.

S. E. HODGINS, Sec-Treas.

District Schools

ROONEY'S SCHOOL No. 2

Grade I, Jr.—Sarah Sparling, Lewis
Sparling, Basil Black.

Grade 1, Sr.—Francis Dagg, Laurence
Sparling.

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

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

Grade IV.—Mamie Dagg, Eva Spar-
ling.

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

Grade VI.—Sybil Sparling, Lizzie
Black.

Daily attendance 18.

MABEL A. LETT, Teacher.

Bulletin on Weights and Measures.

Ottawa, December 6.—That certain
standards of weights and measures used
in some of the states of the United
States, and which are frequently used in
Canada, are not legal, is the statement
contained in a bulletin issued by the
Trade and Commerce Department and
containing a synopsis of Canadian laws
respecting the sale of food and other
commodities. The purpose of the pam-
phlet is to help reduce the cost of living
in one way, that of familiarizing Cana-
dians with the legal weights, on which
they may demand when purchasing.

With further reference to the matter
of United States standards in use here,
the bulletin states that these are, as a
rule, about twenty per cent smaller than
the legal standards in Canada; that is,
the imperial pint, quart and gallon.

The bulletin gives the regulations ap-
plying to a long list of food and forage
commodities, fuel, etc. It also gives the
general standards of measurement, such
as that the standard pound avoirdupois
must consist of seven thousand grains,
the standard gallon shall be of such a
size as to contain ten pounds of distilled
water under certain prescribed condi-
tions.

Enemy Cruiser in Atlantic

New York, Dec. 10.—A heavily ar-
med steamship fitted with torpedo tubes
has been sighted about 500 miles north
of the Azores in the middle of the
steamship lane according to a wireless
warning flashed tonight to merchant
vessels of the Entente allies by a British
or French cruiser laying off Sandy
Hook.

The message which was sent first in
English and then repeated in Italian,
said:

"Sighted seven a. m., December 4,
longitude 48.45 west; latitude 27.57
north, a steamer of about 4,000 tons,
350 feet long and 45 foot beam. Vessel
well armed and fitted with torpedo
tubes. Had one short, broad funnel
and two masts. Steaming probably
high speed. Take all precautions."

Killed Pig in Bathroom.

An Ontario manufacturer who de-
sires to have his hands stay with
him all the time sees to it that they
are well housed. He will build for a
promising workman the kind of house
he wants and charge him a
very moderate rate of interest on the
outlay, the result being that he pro-
vides six rooms for \$10 or less per
month. The price will vary slightly
according to taxes levied by the
municipality, which go up annually
with never-failing regularity. It was
not always possible to get English-
speaking workmen, and resort finally
had to be had to any type, irrespec-
tive of language or nationality. A
southern European was installed in
a six-roomed suite with model bath-
room, hardwood floors, and other
conveniences. It was found by an
inspector that the tenant in this in-
stance used the bathroom for killing
hogs. This is but one instance of the
difficulty of socially reforming some
classes of immigrants. They have
skill as workmen but social habits
that are hard to eradicate in a gen-
eration.

Aviation School for Canada.

Canada is to go in for the manu-
facture of aeroplanes. The Govern-
ment has for some time had under
consideration the establishment in
Canada of an aviation school with a
view to the development of what
has become so important a branch
of warfare on both land and sea.
The matter has been further con-
sidered during the past week, and
a decision has been reached to estab-
lish a school and also to have built
and equipped in Canada a factory
which will turn out complete aero-
planes, that is to say, complete with
the motors, which heretofore have
not been built in this country.

The aviation school will be under
the direction of the Imperial authori-
ties, who have agreed to provide a
staff of experts for the purpose. The
factory will be established under
the direction of the Imperial Munitions
Board, the Imperial Government
having assured orders which
will take care of the output of the
factory while the war lasts. No in-
formation is available at present as
to the probable location of either
the school or the factory.

PROHIBITION FOR QUEBEC.

The Matter is Becoming a Practical
Political Issue in That Province.

Three hundred leading citizens,
lay and clerical, of the province of
Quebec, recently waited on Sir Lomer
Gouin, the premier, and the mem-
bers of the provincial cabinet, and
urged the responsible ministry to use
its influence in favor of at least a
test of the attitude of the Legisla-
ture as to prohibition of the liquor
traffic. In the deputation were
judges, officials of temperance orga-
nizations, clergymen, and laymen of
all callings. They held steadfastly
to their straight demand, and re-
fused to be diverted by intimations
that light drinks should be excepted.
They impressed the Government of-
ficials strongly by their unity and
zeal. Sir Lomer Gouin pledged ser-
ious attention to the arguments pre-
sented, intimating that it was now
more a question as to whether the
public opinion of the province had
been educated to insist on enforce-
ment of such a law, and less a ques-
tion of the righteousness of prohibi-
tion itself.

The character of this deputation,
as well as its size, the respect with
which it was treated, and the answer
it received, all combine to make
friends of temperance throughout
Canada more hopeful. It has been as-
sumed by many that Quebec must be
left out of any general prohibition
scheme, however remote its complete
accomplishment. The supposition,
for a long time, has been that eccle-
siastical and political forces too
strong to be overcome stood in the
way of even converting cities like
Montreal and Quebec and a peasantry
such as inhabits the villages to
any favor for prohibition, much less
getting a statute on the law books.
And no doubt the past history of re-
form movements in the province has
given much cause for the supposi-
tion.

The fact is, however, that example
teaches louder than precept, and the
victories for prohibition in Ontario,
and in the provinces of the west, are
not being overlooked in Quebec. The
facts cannot be hidden, and they are
having an educational effect. The
burdens of taxpayers will be heavy,
and if jails can be emptied, prisons
relieved of many inmates, and bank
deposits increased, the French-Can-
adian town or country dweller will not
miss noting the relation between
cause and effect, between temperance
and thrift. He is as shrewd a citi-
zen as any country boasts, albeit
thriftily to an extraordinary degree.

After Ypres the Somme.

Two officers—one from Edmonton
and the other from Montreal—who
were wounded early in the recent
advance, too early to speak of the
actual event, in the course of con-
versation with a representative of
The Canadian Gazette discussed the
difference between life in the Ypres
salient and on the Somme front.
"Ypres and the Somme are," said
one, "the exact opposite of each
other." On the Somme front, they
explained, they were out in the open,
and shell-holes served as trenches.
At Ypres there was no seeing the
enemy and very little chance of hit-
ting back. On the Somme you saw
the enemy and even saw cavalry at
work. It was harder work on the
Somme, but it was much better
sport. There was not the sense of
being shut up in a limited area, for
there were many miles of front. Both
officers spoke of the superiority of
the British in the air. The enemy
employed no Zeppelins on the
Somme, and very seldom was an
enemy aeroplane seen. When one
was seen it was so high up as to be
useless from an observation point of
view. The consequence was the
German observation was nothing like
as efficient as it used to be, and
more liberties could be taken than
in the Ypres salient. Rations could
be brought up in the daylight, and
altogether life was very different
from that led in the Ypres salient.
The "boys" were all glad to be on
the Somme front. The German shell-
ing was sometimes severe, but the
British artillery sent over quite ten
times as many shells as the Germans
fired. Our guns stood in rows and
did terrible execution. A large
number of German prisoners were
taken. They were for the most part
small men, but were very smart,
springing to attention directly on
meeting an officer. These prisoners
expressed their amazement "at our
artillery, which had done destruc-
tion in their ranks. Both officers
spoke with enthusiasm about the
"tanks" which were like little battle-
ships on land. The noise of a "tank"
could be raised up, and that was how
the great machine managed to cross
trenches. They were marvellous in
what they could do, and they cer-
tainly annoyed the Germans very
much.

For Service

Chesterwhite Hog—Maple Leaf Jock,
No. 13026. 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,
7th Line, Radford.

For Service.

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

For Service

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

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.

For Service.

Purebred Yorkshire Hog. Service fee
—\$1.00, two for \$1.50. Apply to
PETER MOYLE,
Maryland R. R. No. 1.

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

SHINGLES

at \$1.65 per M and up
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards
Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Floor-
ing, Mouldings Doors etc try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

BOX 55

Arnprior, Ont.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING :

Austin - First Tuesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Saturday,
Yarm - Last Monday,
of each month.

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.

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
conditions. A habitable house is required
except where residence is performed in
the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.

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

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

How to Prepare Cereals.

When the colder weather comes it is well to remember that one of the best ways to economize on fuel (an important consideration when we remember the present price of coal) is by arranging the diet so as to include as many heat-giving elements as possible, and among these we must not forget the morning cereal.

It is not only because of this property that cereals deserve a high place in our menu, but also because they rank high as both economical and healthful, containing a large quantity of protein. Some have also a good percentage of fat, and all contain both starch and mineral matter, and they are comparatively inexpensive—that is if we use the uncooked cereals, not the ready-to-eat, which are only economical when the cost of cooking is high and the time of the housewife of considerable money value.

In the preparation of cereals the great point is to see that they are thoroughly cooked, for few things can cause more trouble in the way of indigestion, headache, irritability and nervousness than a porridge which has not been cooked long enough to soften the tough outer coat of the grain.

In Ireland and Scotland people do not seem to tire of oatmeal porridge, or "stir-about," for breakfast—even for supper—year in, year out, but here we require a greater variety, and the skillful housekeeper will not find very much difficulty in ringing the changes and keeping from too frequent repetition. Here are a few recipes to help in the task, and we will begin with the plain boiled oatmeal or porridge, which is so seldom had in perfection, and which is the richest of all cereals in fat and consequently the best for the sharp winter mornings.

Oatmeal Porridge.—Put one and one-half pints of water and a half teaspoonful of salt into a saucepan and bring to a quick boil. Then, taking one cupful of oatmeal in one hand and a wooden spoon in the other, sprinkle in the meal and stir briskly the whole time, so as to keep the meal from lumping. For this reason, too, the meal must not be added too much at a time, but should any lumps form, draw the saucepan to the side of the fire and crush them out with the spoon. When all the meal is in, let it boil up again, and then keep simmering in a double boiler. The longer you leave the porridge cooking the better, but it should never be served without at least an hour's simmering.

Porridge for Wee Children.—Porridge can be cooked in large quantities and reheated as required by adding a small quantity of boiling water each time and stirring well. For very little children plain oatmeal is not always advisable, but a very safe and palatable mixture can be made with equal parts of oatmeal, barley meal and wheat meal. Allow one cup of meal to two pints of slightly salted boiling water and cook in exactly the same way as ordinary porridge.

Oatmeal Jelly.—To each pint of water allow one heaped teaspoonful of coarse oatmeal. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of salt in the water and stir in the oatmeal. Cover and leave for at least twelve hours. Turn into a saucepan and boil for twenty to thirty minutes. Pass through a fine sieve and pour into a wetted mold. When cold, the jelly will turn out and it is delicious eaten with stewed fruit, cream or milk and either salt or sugar.

Rice and Barley Porridge.—Ingredients: One-quarter pound of rice, two quarts of water, one-quarter pound of barley, salt to taste. Boil the salted water and stir in the rice and barley mixed together. Cook very slowly for about three hours in a double saucepan until the grains are soft. Next morning add a little cold milk and reheat.

Rice Milk.—Ingredients: ½ pound of rice, one and a half pints of fresh milk, one quart of salted water. Cook the rice gently for one hour and a half in the salted water. Next morning add the milk and cook for half an hour. Serve with syrup, sugar or fruit.

Oatmeal and Apples.—Ingredients: One pint of prepared cold porridge, two ounces of sugar, six apples, peeled, cored and cut in rings. Line a mold with apple rings and fill up with alternate layers of apple sprinkled with sugar and porridge. Cover with grease-proof paper and steam till the apples are tender. Serve hot or cold with milk or cream.

The Art of Making Cocoa.

All children and most grown-ups like the chocolate flavor, and, indeed, where tea and coffee disagree, prefer it to these beverages. Its richness is what makes chocolate an unsuitable accompaniment to a substantial meal. But it is possible to obtain the much-desired chocolate favor without having to partake of the fatty, heavy components of chocolate by the right preparation of cocoa.

Cocoa, as most people know, is simply the residue of chocolate, after the fat has been removed. The bitter chocolate which we use for icings and candy making is the pure chocolate—the solidified ground bean. Sometimes, in the manufacture of chocolate for beverages, starch is added, and this, of course, contributes considerably to its heating quality.

But cocoa can be made to give all the chocolate flavor so pleasing to the palate minus the overrichness. Many people believe that because cocoa is less rich than chocolate a great deal of milk must be used in its preparation. On the contrary, in order to get the value for which we buy cocoa instead of chocolate, we need to use less milk and more water, and then it can be consumed like any lighter beverage. Here is a simple recipe that makes exceedingly good cocoa:

Two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cocoa, a few grains of salt, three cupfuls of water, one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix sugar and cocoa together and boil with water until it becomes a little syrupy, then add milk and scald, but do not allow to come to a boil. Just before serving add a few drops of vanilla and the salt, and beat with an egg-beater for a few minutes. This makes it light and more appetizing.

Cocoa can be served in this way, and those who like it a little richer can add whipped cream to it.

On the other hand, if you keep a supply of cocoa and once in a while wish to make cocoa that will have the "rich, chocolatey flavor" of real chocolate, you can do so simply by adding cornstarch yourself, instead of paying for cornstarch in some of the manufactured chocolates. The recipe follows:

Two tablespoonfuls of cocoa, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few grains of salt, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, two cupfuls of milk, one cupful of water, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil one cupful of water and scald, but do not boil the three cupfuls of milk. Mix cocoa, sugar, cornstarch and salt with boiling water and boil for five minutes, then pour into the hot milk, add vanilla and beat with an egg beater for a few minutes.

Some people who like the chocolate flavor find that neither chocolate nor cocoa agrees with them. In this case it is still possible to get the flavor without the use of either chocolate or cocoa, but of "cocoa nibs" or "cocoa shells," as they are sometimes called. These are simply the shells of the cocoa bean, and can be purchased for about six or eight cents the pound. They are prepared just as one prepares tea or coffee, and are similarly thin and watery. But they have a very agreeable chocolate flavor, and are, indeed, more wholesome than tea or coffee. As the shells naturally contain no oil whatever, they are especially adapted to young children or persons whose digestion is weak.

Household Hints.

To prevent rust forming in a tea-kettle, keep an oyster shell in it.

When a cake is done it should be turned out gently on a sieve or cloth. New mattresses should be turned often, else they will wear unevenly.

Turpentine will prevent the moths from eating the felts inside the piano. A nickel wall towel rack is a handy thing fastened on the end of a kitchen table.

Never allow a mirror to hang in the sunlight, or the backing will become clouded.

Wear gloves whenever they don't interfere with your work if you would have nice hands.

Stains on mirror glasses can be removed with a flannel cloth dampened with spirits of camphor.

When beating butter and sugar to a cream a perforated spoon will be found more convenient than a fork.

If you boil hooks and eyes in strong soda water before sewing them on garments it will prevent their iron molding in the wash.

For apple snow, bake seven large apples, rub through a sieve, add quarter-pound sugar, a little essence of vanilla and the whites of two eggs well beaten.

A teaspoonful of ammonia mixed with half a cup of cold tea is said to be excellent for cleaning black felt hats or men's black coats. Apply with a bit of cloth.

Remember that butter, milk and eggs, are very apt to absorb strong flavors, so keep them right away from such things as cheese, apples, smoked fish or onions.

For dirty boot or sticky makkak on a carpet, use ammonia; if it should seem to fade the color, this is easily restored by rubbing with chloroform. A cloth wrung out of salt and water brings up the colors after sweeping.

No Sentiment For Jack.

Not everyone is imbued with sentiment, as this story teaches: Mr. Fred Jane, the writer on naval subjects, used to tell of an old gentleman, an enthusiastic member of the Navy League, who visited Portsmouth and looked at Nelson's Victory lying in the harbor. A bluejacket passed. The old gentleman seized him and pointed to the Victory.

"D'you know what that ship means, my man?" he exclaimed.

"Rather," replied the bluejacket. "It's the old tub they hold court-martial in!"

It isn't at all likely that a woman will ever discover that she's beautiful if she waits for another woman to tell her.

PRODUCE MORE EGGS.

By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

Canada wants eggs and more eggs. Never were the prospects for a bigger demand and better prices more promising than right now.

In spite of this, with the cost of grain high and the prices for poultry meat good, the tendency will be for farmers and poultrymen to sell stock that should produce the high-priced eggs this winter. The fear is that eggs cannot be produced at a profit, but, though a good price can be obtained for the meat at present and high prices will have to be paid for the feed, eggs will be correspondingly high and eggs can be produced at a profit even with the high prices of grain, if proper conditions are supplied.

Cost to Produce a Dozen Eggs. Last winter at the Experimental Farm a pen of 100 pullets whose percent egg yield by months ranged from 5 per cent in November to 50 per cent in April, an average of 27 per cent for the six months, produced eggs at a cost of 34 cents per dozen. The percentage of egg yield determines more than anything else the cost of production, for instance, when the egg yield was 20 per cent, the cost was 21 cents per dozen, and at 40 per cent, yield the cost was only 10½ cents per dozen.

This pen was selected as it was thought to be equal in production to an average farm flock. The average dozen eggs sold for 20 cents more than the cost of feed required to produce it.

Each hen gave 99 cents over cost of feed in the six months, which, though not large, shows that even at the high price of feed, eggs can be produced at a profit. The prices paid for grain were local Ottawa prices and were high. The price received for the eggs was 44 cents per dozen. This was not as high as the local market and no higher than many farmers obtained during the same time. But the farmer in addition might cut down cost, for he has table scraps, milk and other feeds that may be used which were not available here. To make a profit this year, business methods must be adopted and a few suggestions that may help follow.

Kill All Non-producers.

Keep only the best pullets for eggs and the best year old hens for breeding. For good chicks must be produced next spring as well as eggs this winter.

More than ever will it be advisable to get rid of everything that does not produce. Market pullets not matured enough to start laying before early winter. Sell all the hens that are more than two years old, also all cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes. If the cockerels can be kept until later and well fed, a bigger price will be obtained, but better sell all now than take up space required by the early pullets.

Housing.

See that the house into which the birds go is suitable. Have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. Keep all draughts out and be sure it is dry. See that the front of the house, from eighteen to twenty inches above the floor, has glass and cotton, one-third glass to two-thirds cotton. Make these windows so that they can be opened up every day if desired. Shut up all holes in every part of the house that might cause a draught. Double line the north side so as to give the hens greater protection while on roosts. If the house is inclined to be damp, more ventilation helps. It is also a good plan to put in a straw loft. If this cannot be arranged, because of the nature of the roof, tack slats below the rafters then stuff straw in between. See that the house is perfectly clean and free from mites, then get the pullets in at once.

Do not overcrowd. Give an average of five square feet of floor space to each bird of the heavy varieties and four to the lighter or Leghorn type. If there are too many pullets for the available space cull out the poorer ones. Fifty pullets with sufficient accommodation will give more eggs than sixty in crowded quarters.

Feeding.

The question of feed is the hardest one to solve this year because practically all feeds are high. It will pay to feed the pullets well from the start, though the hens might be fed more lightly till the middle of January. Where possible, use feeds grown on the farm. Good wheat screenings, shrunken wheat, barley, oats, or buckwheat, all make suitable feed. Clover and milk cover a multitude of feeds and cut down the cost. If these can be fed, animal foods such as beef scrap may be curtailed or dispensed with. High-priced mashes may be eliminated and cheaper ground feeds such as bran substituted. Two or more of the grains may be mixed in equal proportions for the grain rations. The mash may consist of ground barley and oats, or bran may be added. If grain has to be purchased cracked corn is as cheap as anything and makes a suitable addition to any ration. Bran is as cheap a food as one can buy for the mash.

The mash can be fed dry in a hopper or mixed with milk and fed moist once a day. Any table scraps should be used in the mash. If milk is not available, beef scrap or other animal food should be fed in the mash. In a good heavy litter, feed a mixture of the grain ration morning and night, allowing the hens sufficient grain so that they will always have some in the litter, but not so much that they can get a crop full without scratching for it. In the Prairie Provinces, there is considerable shrunken wheat available. Shrunken wheat, if it is dry, is as good a poultry food as wheat fit for milling purposes. Care must be taken that it is not damp or otherwise spoiled. Shrunken wheat alone, if there is no other grain, will answer for the grain feed. For the mash use bran, middlings, or chopped oats. Elevator screenings, free from black seeds, make a good feed for either grain mash. If alfalfa or clover can be had, by all means give the leaves to the hens.

In Central Canada, Ontario and Quebec, grain is scarce and it is likely some will have to be purchased. If there is feed wheat from the west available, it should be used. Cracked corn may be purchased and other farm grains which may be on hand or purchased locally, such as barley and buckwheat, might be used. Bran can be used in mash feed and the good crop of clover in Ontario and Quebec will do much to cut down the cost of the ration. The clover may be fed dry or steamed and used in a mash.

In the Maritime Provinces where grain is usually purchased for the poultry, the same advice may be given as that for central Canada, not forgetting the clover and milk. If small potatoes can be had for poultry feed they may be boiled and fed in the mash.

In every case grit and shell should be before the layers at all times. In some localities the grit can be secured from the local gravel pit and in other cases sufficient lime can be secured to do without the commercial shell. If neither of these is available they should be procured and as much given to the birds as they will eat.

It does not pay to stint the layers. If they do not get the feed they will not lay the eggs. As a rule, a laying hen will not get too fat. Therefore, feed the pullets well. If green cut bone is available and there is no milk, the former may be fed to the pullets at the rate of about half an ounce each per day. The proportion of grain and mash usually eaten is from two to four of grain to one of mash.

From the Chestnut Tree.

"Willie, don't hug that dog."
"Why not, ma?"
"Mange!"
"Aw, no danger! He's got it all ready."

That, Too.

"Everything has gone up since the war started."
"Yes; including the firm I worked for."

A woman does as she pleases before marriage, and after marriage her husband does as she pleases.

END OF WAR BY SHORTEST WAY

SOLDIER SUPPLY OF THE GERMAN NATION.

Winston Churchill Writes of the Difficulties of Decisive Operations.

An article by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, published in the New York Times, following his comments upon the war from a naval standpoint, deals with the war in the European battlefields.

To try to quell machine guns with the bare breasts of men or to oppose the torpedo and the mine by the unprotected bellies of ships is to seek paths of ruin, says Mr. Churchill. Theatres of decisive action, no doubt, exist both for fleets and armies, but they are not necessarily those in which the main strength of the nations is at present concentrated. At this time it is too early to attempt to measure of appraise the results of the tremendous five months' battle which has been raging on the Somme since the first of July.

For Effect, Not Territory.

The reclamation of a hundred square miles of French territory (itself permanently devastated in the process of recapture) out of a total of nearly twenty thousand in the hands of the invader in France and Belgium, could never be regarded as an object in itself worthy to be counted for a moment against the precious lives and sublime sacrifices which its purchase has required. It is to the effects produced upon the German armies, and the consequent reactions on their plans, that we must look for the rewards of this most wonderful and terrible manifestation of human valor.

Terrific Power of Artillery.

"I have called attention recently," says Churchill, "to some of the conditions and limitations of the latest form of the artillery attack—how overwhelming it was upon the troops and areas subjected to it; but how ponderous and slow moving in application and how local in action; and how considerably it could be mitigated by an elasticity of defence which allowed for a certain limited cession of ground. I have shown also that it reaches its maximum intensity in cases where the defenders, as at Verdun, are resolved not to yield an inch, but where, by continual counter-attacks and the pouring in of new troops, they strive with the utmost desperation to hold and regain their fixed positions. No one must underestimate the terrific power of the artillery development as a new means of offense; but neither must they forget its limitations. For the rest, there is only the heroism of the soldiers and the ruthless character of the war."

Shortening the Line.

"It is usually assumed that the Germans will be able to relieve themselves of pressure in the west and reduce the strain by what is called 'shortening of the line.' The struggle in the west is between 2,500,000 Germans and 3,500,000 French and British. These immense armies are locked in conflict with each other. They can bring their maximum power to bear upon each other equally well on a 350-mile front as on a 450 or 500-mile front. If the Germans, by 'shortening the line,' save 500,000 men, the same process will liberate at the same time about 700,000 French and British troops who are now opposite them. These 700,000 men would be pressed into the attack on one of the existing battle fronts, or alternatively a new battle front will be opened, and the 500,000 Germans who had been 'saved' will be required to meet their old antagonists in somewhat different circumstances."

Germany's Man Power.

"Here are the sharp prongs of thought: Either an effective method whereby three men can advance continually against two, or a war of sheer extermination. Every year 600,000 German youths reach the military age. Until this annual increase has been consumed—and every life costs at least a life—no progress has been made toward the final exhaustion of the capital. It is only the excess loss above the annual increment which constitutes definite progress toward the end. It is necessary, therefore, if the extermination plan is followed that the pace of the struggle should be urged to the extreme in order that the period may be shortened."

"For instance, if the war so languished that not more than 600,000 Germans were destroyed or disabled in any one year there would be no reason why their supply of men should ever run short."

Find the Shortest Way.

"The Verdun blunder, the victories of Brusiloff, the entry of Rumania, the tremendous pressures of the Somme offensive have extorted these new intense exertions and increased expenditure from the enemy. And it should not be supposed even if the allies can find no better way of winning than by the crude processes of exhaustion and extermination, that they are not able and not ready to tread that terrible road. But the obligation to seek better methods is imperative on the chiefs of the allies. Is generalship content only with or-

dering cannon to fire and infantry to charge? Is science bankrupt when she has made shells? Let search be made, let wits be used, let risks be dared by those who have the power to find the shortest way."

A VERSATILE PRINCESS.

Beautiful Wife of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Princess Arthur of Connaught, the beautiful and charming consort of the Duke of Connaught's heir, is one of the most versatile of princesses.

The elder of the two daughters of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, she has a distinction unique in the annals of English history, for the Fifes having no son, Princess Alexandra succeeded to the dukedom and is our only duchess in her own right.

The Princess, besides being an accomplished musician and linguist, is a firm believer in open-air life and physical exercise, being a good horsewoman, swimmer, and all-round gymnast. She fishes well, too, and enjoys nothing better than a long fishing excursion. Since the war she has worked unceasingly in the cause of our heroes. In appearance she is tall, slim, dignified, and bears a remarkable resemblance to her grandmother, Queen Alexandra. Her marriage to the "handy man of the royal family," as Prince Arthur has been called, was quite a surprise. Yet no betrothal could have been more popular, for both the Prince and Princess have gained the love and respect of all classes by their generosity and simple tastes.

Before their engagement the royal couple were subject to much harmless prophecy as to whom they would marry. Gossipers "in the know" talked about the coming engagement of the Duke of Rutland, and rumors were rife that Princess Alexandra would marry King Manuel of Portugal.

It is very interesting to note that the Princess stands considerably nearer the throne than her husband. She is eighth from the succession. Those who come before her are the six children of the King and her own mother.

The couple are extremely well off. Prince Arthur will inherit a considerable fortune from his father, and the Princess is one of the richest women in England, for her father left a fortune somewhere in the region of a million sterling. The couple are very fond of society, and it has been said that once a friend of the Connaughts always a friend.

THE SOUND OF GUNFIRE.

Heard at Long Distances and Not Heard at Short Distances.

Under certain conditions the sound of gunfire can be heard at great distances. The firing at Waterloo is said to have been heard in Kent, England, one hundred and thirty or more miles away. In 1864, when the Alabama was sunk off Cherbourg, the sound of the guns was heard in Somerset, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant. During the present war, artillery actions in Flanders have been audible in the south of Holland, in southeastern England and at places far inland. But more remarkable than the fact that cannonfire can be heard at such long distances is the fact that sometimes it cannot be heard at short distances. All observers near the western battle front remark the absence of the sound of the guns only a short way in front. Mr. Charles Davison, who discusses the subject in the Quarterly Review, says that on one occasion in 1901 not a sound from the Spithead guns could be heard in the neighboring towns, and that the nearest place at which any report was recorded was fifty miles away, in Surrey. Similar phenomena have been observed in volcanic eruptions. Professor Omori, in Japan, finds the sound area of the Asamayama, a very active volcano, to consist of two zones entirely detached from each other. Mr. Davison furnishes an ingenious explanation of the way in which the sound waves may be lifted by contrary winds over the heads of observers and afterwards, by favorable winds, brought down to the level of other observers far away. He comments, too, on the curious sensitiveness of birds, especially pheasants, to the sound of guns at a great distance. The North Sea battle in which the Blucher was sunk caused great excitement among the pheasants of Yorkshire and Cumberland, at points more than two hundred miles distant from the guns.

LAND RUINED BY WAR.

Scientist States Battlefields Will Have Chalk Surface.

Land is actually being destroyed, at least its usefulness is at an end, by reason of the gigantic struggle in France. This is the conclusion of Sir Herbert Matthews, who had just made a tour of the Albert and Fricourt districts, as a representative of the English committee which has been collecting money to help in re-instituting the small farmers in the countries of the allies.

He says that the general displacement of the earth by trenching shell pits and mine craters has so churned up soil and subsoil that levelling will leave a surface mainly of chalk.

How long nature will take to cover this with enough soil to sustain vegetation is difficult to say, but in Sir Herbert's opinion it does not appear commercially feasible to redeem this area.



The Crisis Over.

Minister: "Is your poor father's wound any better, my dear?"
Little Girl: "Oh, yes. He's so much better that mudder's stopped prayin' for him, and gone to jawin' him again!"—Judge, New York.

The Passing of Peter

The Quach brawled merrily in the summer sunshine in the peaceful valley of Glen Gollach; but for here and there a wounded hero in khaki hobbling down the village street and the Sunday bulletin displayed in the window of the little post office, there might have been no war within a million miles. True, provisions were rather dearer than of yore, but Glen Gollach was largely self-supporting, every cottar had his garden and his hens and his pig, and most grew a modest boll or two of oats, which was ground into the staple oatmeal by Andy Greig, the miller, at a price but little exceeding that of pre-war days, and, moreover, there was no get rich quick willingly at your poor neighbor's expense in that bonny glen.

It was early August, and one night Peter Tamson sauntered by the Quach with Tinny McTavish, Peter shouldering his old .12-bore, for he was after a rabbit for supper, and Tinny bore his big greenheart in the dubious hope of ensnaring a stray salmon. As the keepers had gone to the war, Lord Peat had given permission to these two to shoot and fish for him, with the proviso that they might retain for themselves every fourth salmon and every tenth grouse, the rest to be duly left at the "Hoose" for his lordship.

The twain sat and watched the fish rise in the Fir Park Pool and smoked the pipe of peace.

"Aye, Tinny, am hopin' the Arch Sinner is geyan near the end o' tether and the Grand Push wull hurl they barbarian devils back tae their ain country, aye and smite them there. By God, I'd gie me ither leg tae march intae Berlin wi' the Allies, an' I'd make nae peace that didna include that march. Weel, weel, there's a fish risin' heed an' tail. Awa an' pit yer eagle over him, an' I'll up tae the whinny brae for a rabbit an' jine ye in the gloamin'."

Peter limped away, and when he reached the whinny brae found rabbits scurrying in all directions. He shot two right and left, and as cartridges were dear in these days, shot no more. He sat down and filled his pipe. As he sat there reflecting on many things he felt a curious uneasiness, a sort of semi-prescience that something important—he could not tell what—was about to happen, and almost unconsciously slipped two fresh cartridges into his gun. All was still save for the gentle murmur of the Quach and the occasional call of the cock grouse. He puffed away at the old clay pipe, listening—he knew not for what. The light was failing a little. Presently he heard a whirring sound far, far away in the distance, and thought he could see over the purple hills a birdlike thing moving quickly.

"What wud an airyplane be daein' here—it canna be! By gum, it is though," for the whirring got louder and more insistent, the birdlike object became larger and more distinct. "There's something wrang wi' it, he's hobbling terrible. Where on airth can he be tryin' tae gang tae? May-be he's lost his wye. God, he couldna, surely, be a German in Glen Gollach; but fegs, ye never ken what'll happen neist noodays. I'll just hide a wee an' no scare him awa an' we'll see."

Suiting his action to his words, he lay down under some broom bushes and watched. Nearer and nearer came the aeroplane, for so it was, hissing along in a lame duck kind of fashion, now falling like a stone hundreds of feet, then soaring a little; but it was evident that it could not keep aloft much longer, betokening either shortage of petrol or genuine trouble of some kind. Was it German or British? At that moment I think Peter would have given all he had to know as he lay there still as a stone, gripping his gun fiercely in case it should be the war engine of the Hun.

Down it planged; then the whirring ceased altogether—the engine had stopped. It must come to earth, and quite near to Peter. As it was but a hundred feet up, he heard the guttural accents of the pilot, and knew it was the hated enemy. If ever Peter cursed his wooden leg he did so now.

Gracefully the aeroplane glided down and touched earth fifty yards from where Peter sat. The pilot and observer clambered out and began gesticulating wildly and jabbering to each other in a language which not even Peter could mistake for anything but German. He now cautiously rose and approached the enemy. When within fifteen yards of them they saw him, and instantly whipped out their revolvers and covered him. But he was too quick for them and, believing in the adage of shooting first and reckoning afterwards, he aimed at the right arm of the taller, and a well directed shot put number one out of action with a shattered arm and a peppering of No. 6 shot in the ribs. His companion fired, but fired too low, and Peter, who rocked and fell, gurgled out "Good luck, it's my 'timmer' leg," and, firing quickly, brought down number two with a shot from his left choke barrel which pierced the enemy's right hand. Peter hopped up after quickly reloading, and handicapped though he was by his shattered wooden leg, managed to secure both their revolvers.

By this time Tinny, attracted by the firing, had arrived on the scene, and Peter shouted to him to hurry up.

"Hae ye a bit 'tow' on ye, Tinny?" "I hae that, Peter," gasped the astonished tinsmith, and shaking with fright though he was, produced a bunch of thick cord.

The Germans were meanwhile nursing their wounded members and cursing Peter volubly. "You damn fool, why you did shoot us, you had not shoot we give you much gold for petrol."

"Ye damn'd scum, I'm nae traitor tae my country; an' I'm in twa minds whether I'd no' better jest settle ye here an' now. Gold" (with ineffable scorn), "gold, d'ye think there's a Scotchman in the land woud touch yer dirty gold? Here, Tinny, help me tie up the pigs an' gyne awa tae the village for twa or three stoot men an' the policeman, an' we'll hae them 'gyled' in a twinklin'."

"But they'll maybe harm ye, Peter," said Tinny, only too anxious to depart.

"Harm me!" roared Peter. "God, they're welcome if they can dae't—awa wi' ye."

Tinny needed no second bidding, and raced off down the riverside.

"We bleed, you pig of a Briton," quoth the Huns rather feebly.

"Pigs yersels an' ye can damn weel bleed. I'd no trust ye wi' a baubee. Blead till ye faint, an' syne I'll tie yer wounds up—ye'll no die that wye. Nae doot yer maister, the De'il, has something else in store for ye."

To make assurance doubly sure Peter fired a couple of shots into the planes of the machine. He did not believe in taking any chances. He kept an anxious eye on the riverpath for the aid he sought and another on the captives bound. Presently he saw the relief party running up the glen.

Tinny and Robbie Dunn, Sandy Glen, and old John Ferguson, the superannuated policeman who had come to the glen to take the place of a younger man taken for the war, came clashing up and none too soon.

The bullet which shattered Peter's wooden leg had in its course struck the stump and, tearing it open, he had bled freely without noticing it during the excitement of the capture. But now, faint from loss of blood, he was collapsed on the ground, and one of the Huns had crawled to him and seized the revolver Peter had confiscated with the intention of putting him out of action. Luckily, the aged policeman was in time, and a well-directed blow on the head nearly finished the representative of Kultur.

Tinny was now despatched for a cart, and eventually the party reached the village, the three combatants much the worse for wear. The whole village turned out to greet the arrival, and Peter was tenderly carried home and laid on the big bed in the kitchen, while the doctor was summoned to attend. He dressed Peter's wound, a nasty jagged one, and then proceeded to the police station to attend to the wounds of the Germans.

Peter was once more the hero of the day. Representatives of the Press came to interview all concerned, and photographs of the starwar Highlander who had done so bravely appeared in all the illustrated papers. The King graciously sent a telegram, which delighted Peter's heart, for he was a King's man and his country's to the backbone.

Days passed and weeks, and Peter's wound did not heal. A great specialist was sent for by Lord Peat, and wrung his lordship's heart when he said, quietly: "There is no hope; gangrene has set in. He has lost so much blood that amputation higher up is impossible owing to his weakness."

Peter realized all this and knew his time had come.

The doctor came late one night, and Peter asked him to send the Rev. John McGollach to him at once. The Rev. John came quickly and went into the kitchen.

"Aye, weel," said Peter, in a tired voice, "it's nearin' the end noo, an' but for Janet I'm no sorry. Man, I'm jest tired, tired; my puir auld body's fair worn out. Noo ye'll see to Janet. Little Peter a'll no see, for he's over in France daein' his bit; but jest tell him frae me that his feyther, auld Peter, died game. Man, it's queer lyin' here and kennin' that in an hour or twa I'll see what ilka man must see some day; what'll it be like up there? We talk lichtly o' the Great White Throne, but when we come within reach o' t' we wunner what things'll be like. I woud like fine tae be able jest tae look doon whiles on this bonny glen an' a'body in 't, and wha kens but I'll be allooted tae dae't. Now, John, I'm slippin' away, an' I must have a wee talk wi' Janet. Caal her in."

Poor Janet, distraught and tearful, came in and knelt by the bedside, taking the now white but garbled hand in hers and pressing it gently to her heart. "Oh, Peter, ma' man, if we could jest take the road thegither I wudna care; but, dear, I'll hae a loney wind tae dree, an' a'll miss ye sair."

"Janet, dinna greet, we'll meet again. Sae far as I cud, I've deen ma duty, and nae mair's expectit o' my man. I'm jest wunnerin' if things up there'll be ony like in this bonny glen. Tae me there's niver been ony place on God's airth like it, the heather an' the hills, an' the music o' the Quach, an' the bit wild flowers—Janet."

The grand old man raised himself on his elbows. His eyes expanded in wonderment. He saw at that moment more than earthly eye could see. A

peaceful smile came over his face. He gripped Janet's hands tightly in his, and with no further word sank down on her breast.

The sun shone bravely as the simple coffin was carried to its last resting place in the little grey stone walled kirkyard by the side of the river. Today the music of the sun-kissed Quach was hushed and gentle, the bees droned drowsily as the minister with throbbing heart and eyes bedimmed with tears pronounced the last solemn words of the burial service. The glen had lost its best beloved man. No one would ever fill his place—Peter had passed.—J. L. Dickie in Country Life.

THE FAT MAN'S WATCH.

Those Belonging to Heavy Men Invariably Gain Time.

A watch is a very delicate piece of mechanism—far more so than the average watch-owner realizes. For instance, the balance-wheel vibrates at the rate of five beats to the second, or 18,000 to the hour. The wonder is, then, not that watches lose or gain, but that so many keep such good time as they do.

Consider the jarring which all watches have to put up with. Their wearers run, jump, ride, and take all sorts of violent exercise, and the action of the body of the wearer is bound to influence the delicate machinery of his timekeeper.

It is notorious that watches belonging to big, heavy-footed, weighty men invariably gain, while those worn by women and light-footed or quietly-moving men usually keep good time.

A watch should always be wound in the morning. By so doing the spring will exert its strongest power during the day. When a watch is wound at night it has only a weakened spring to offer as resistance to the jars and jolts of the daytime.

The pocket in which you keep your watch all day averages a warmth of 77 degrees Fahrenheit. On a winter's night the temperature of the table by your bedside will probably be from 40 to 45. How can you possibly expect so sensitive a machine as a watch to stand a sudden drop of between 30 and 40 degrees?

Your motor car will not go without oil. Nor will your lawn-mower or your sewing machine. A watch, though to some extent air-tight, also requires oil. At least once in two years you must take it to the watch-maker for cleaning and oiling.

No watch is completely dust-proof. Particles of dust work in, they mix with the oil, and presently begin to act like emery-paste, and wear out the working parts. When you consider that a watch ticks 432,000 times a day you can compute the gigantic nature of the task which it performs in a year, and realize how necessary are regular cleanings and oilings.

The best watches of to-day are so made that they are proof against ordinary magnetic influences; but the average watch will be entirely upset if worn during a visit to a power-station, and even the magnetism of an ordinary motor car may affect its working and time-keeping.

BRITISH FOOD DICTATOR.

Lord Faringdon Is Chairman of Committee of Inquiry.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Faringdon, better known as Sir Alexander Henderson, who has been appointed chairman of the British commission to enquire into the food problem, has long been known as an enterprising railway magnate. He has been chairman of the Great Central Railway for the last 17 years, and under his guidance the officials of the Great Central Railway have acquired a reputation for keenness and business acumen which they thoroughly deserve.

Born in London nearly 70 years ago, his father and mother were natives of Dumfries, Scotland, and after receiving a private education he entered the office of Messrs. Deloitte & Co., the accountants of the Great Western Railway. Having acquired a thorough grounding on the commercial side, he went through the engineering shops. Young Henderson was destined for a brilliant career, and his pertinacity and unceasing energy soon brought him to the top of the ladder of success. In 1894 he was elected a director of the Great Central Railway.

Not only is Lord Faringdon a remarkable organizer, but he is also a clever financier, and he greatly assisted in raising the large amount of capital required for the London extension. This new route gave the public much better facilities and advantages when traveling up to the Midlands and the north.

Lord Faringdon was made a baronet at the Coronation of King Edward VII., and was honored with a barony this year. He is a keen politician, and his Parliamentary career dates back to 1898, when he was elected member for the west division of Staffordshire in the Conservative interest. Subsequently he represented St. George's, Hanover square, until his elevation to the peerage.

Besides his great interests in railways, chiefly in South America, he is closely connected with the coal and iron industries of this country. His heir, Major H. G. Henderson, M.P., is a well-known sportsman, and is married to a daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

A Chinese philosopher says there is an ounce of wisdom at the root of every gray hair.

GERMANY HAS 4,500,000 MEN

THEY ARE ABLE TO CONSERVE THEIR STRENGTH.

Military Writer Says Allies Must Strain Every Nerve Next Year.

The military correspondent of the London Times writes as follows, on the question of the man power of the allies and the Central Powers: "Germany's wise economy of her young contingents and her constant re-examination of the medically unfit and the refusal to consider the claims of the 'conscientious objectors' and also of the civil service, her success in restoring to the colors a high proportion of the German wounded, the use of prisoners in factories and on farms, the forced labor of the population of the occupied territories and finally the trap she has baited to catch the Poles, all enable her to maintain in the field units of full strength much longer than any one would have thought possible."

National Discipline.

"These successes are due to national discipline and complete subordination of the interests of the individual to those of the state. The militarization of the entire nation represents a remarkable achievement. By a well organized system of substitution Germany is already able to take for her armies two batches of half a million men each and is in the course of taking a third from the munition works, mines, railways and other essential national industries."

"She has been able to build up 200 field divisions and cannot now safely be credited with less than 4,500,000 men in her field armies. On lines of communication, guards and reserves generally, owing to the measures Germany is taking, she cannot even now be reckoned to have less than 2,000,000 men."

Allies Must Work Hard.

"The situation broadly is that the allies are faced with the necessity of straining every nerve to place in the field next year every man, gun and shell that all the countries can produce."

"We allies are quite able to make this effort, and to overmatch Germany. We in these islands have still between three and four million men of military age in civil life, not counting men over forty-one. We are in far better position than Germany to maintain the war. Our gallant dominions have still large reserves of man power. Russia has still ample reserves and will produce larger armies each year the war lasts. Italy increases and improves the quantity and quality of her armies monthly and France has been most successful in drawing more men from civil employments. She now excels in the art of accomplishing great things in the field with relatively slight losses."

German Compulsion.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger quotes a Frankfort telegram to the effect that all German citizens in good health are to be summoned compulsorily to do work of national importance. Berlin newspapers published an urgent official appeal to the women to apply at the war factories for work. War brides are accused of leaving factories on their marriage and taking separation allowances and refusing to continue work. A proclamation by the general commanding the Munich district threatens that selfish idle persons who refuse to take work and forego amusements will be forced to do so in the end.

SIGNALING BY SUNLIGHT.

The Method Is More Than Two Thousand Years Old.

The heliograph, although largely superseded by wireless telegraphy, is still largely used on the frontiers of India and in South Africa, where the air is clear and signals can be seen over long distances.

Botha's men are using it, and so are his opponents, though perhaps they seldom think this method of signaling by means of flashing reflections of the sun's rays is more than two thousand years old, being invented by Tacitus. The shields of soldiers, grouped in a pre-arranged manner, were used, but, of course, the system was very primitive and transmission slow, only the simplest expressions being possible.

Under favorable conditions a heliograph signal can be read for very long distances, seventy miles being not at all uncommon; while fifteen years ago Major Home, on the staff of General French, managed to send messages for ninety-two miles—for long a record.

More recently this has been outdone, and the same officer was able to read quite clearly signals which were flashed from a distance of 180 miles. Captain Sedler, of the Carabiniers, using a Sin. heliograph from Compass Bag, talked to Major Home on the Cockscrobs Mountain, near Ultenhage—a record which remains unbeaten.

Hope and advice never yet satisfied a man's hunger.

WAR BRINGS NEW DISEASES

ARE NOW BEING INVESTIGATED BY COMMISSIONS.

Dr. Hugo Cabot Tells of "Trench Fever" and "Trench Nephritis."

The horrors of war have been augmented by two new diseases—"trench fever" and "trench nephritis," the latter somewhat similar to Bright's disease—according to a report received at Harvard University from Dr. Hugo Cabot, who is in charge of the Fourth Harvard Surgical Unit at the front.

Both diseases are subject to investigation by commissions appointed by the British Government.

Eight thousand wounded and sick soldiers cared for and only nineteen died is the record of this unit during its three months of service at its semi-base hospital "somewhere in France," Dr. Cabot says.

More Wounded Than Sick.

The contingent, consisting of 34 physicians and surgeons and 75 nurses, was established last June at its hospital, which was principally under canvas, though several corrugated iron "huts" were available for the most severe cases. The contingent was just in time to share in the work of caring for the wounded from the Somme region, which necessitated an increase of beds in the hospital from 1,340 to 2,380.

"A most striking percentage of modern warfare," says the doctor, "is the high percentage of wounded as compared with sick. In most former wars the proportion of sick to wounded has been at least four or five to one, whereas during the summer in this war the proportion of sick to wounded is one to five-six, and in the winter one to one and one-half."

Proof of Effective Fire.

Speaking of the character of wounds, the doctor says: "Rifle and machine gun bullets, on account of their steel jackets and high velocity, cause relatively clean wounds, and the same is true of shrapnel. Interestingly enough, during the early part of July, at the beginning of the 'Somme drive,' we had a large proportion of machine gun bullets, due to the fact that the German trenches were at least partially intact; were still in three well developed lines so arranged that one regiment would enfilade the other. Thus a section of a regiment having entered a second line German trench on the 6th of July was literally wiped out by an enfilading machine gun fire from both sides. Later, after the three lines of permanent trenches had been blotted out by the extraordinary accurate fire of the British heavy artillery, most of the wounds were produced by fragments of high explosive shells and bombs, and were therefore ragged, tearing injuries, removing two or three inches of the great bones of the thigh or lower leg and producing most hideous wounds."

Steel Helmets Same Many.

"The universal use of steel helmets has much reduced the importance of wounds in the head. Though not an absolute protection, they either deflect the course of the projectile so as to produce only a stunning injury, or break the force of the blow with the production of a badly bruised or devitalized wound, but often without penetrating the skull."

"Of abdominal wounds we saw nothing in their early stages, since, if these injuries are to be successfully dealt with they must be operated upon within six hours. Special hospitals for the purpose have been established immediately behind the firing line. During the first year of the war these injuries were almost universally fatal. To-day between 40 and 50 per cent. of the cases operated upon recover."

"A most important part of the work of the unit has concerned itself with the management of the dreadful wounds of the face involving mouth and jaws. This department is under the management of Dr. Kazanjian, whose work has been of such a high order that all cases of this kind in the whole area are placed under his care. In this department, probably more than any other, the Harvard unit has contributed to the efficiency of the Royal Army Medical Corps."

Nearly All Wounds Infected.

"Practically all wounds are infected, but the most serious and important of these infections is the so-called gas gangrene, caused by a gas-producing bacillus. From 80 to 90 per cent. of the wounds are infected with this organism, in which, in rapidly developing cases, the tissues about the wound crackle under the fingers on account of the minute collections of gas under the skin. More important, however, are the collections of gas deep in the tissue, where it spreads rapidly to the soft parts, literally melting away in this neighborhood and thus producing the most startling and most serious complication, secondary hemorrhage."

Speaking of the work at a semi-base hospital, Dr. Cabot continues: "Work is light or heavy in very direct relation to the activity of the fighting in that section of the front



they drain. For this reason there were periods of relative calm during which it was possible to carry on more or less scientific investigations into the new problems presented by this war.

"Shell Shock."

"One of the most interesting problems was the condition known as 'shell shock,' more closely allied to the so-called traumatic neuroses seen in civil practice than to any other condition with which we are familiar. 'Just as in civil life traumatic neuroses have been a cloak for deception, so in military operations 'shell shock' has become a potent source of malingering. In the most severe cases of 'shell shock' the men are deaf and dumb, show gross shakiness and tremors, and in some instances various grades of paralysis of arms or legs. All the symptoms are easy to counterfeit, and when it became generally known that men with so-called 'shell shock' would be sent to the base the strain proved too much for a considerable number of men."

GRASSHOPPER AND ANT.

An Irish Soldier's Experience in the Boer War.

It was during the Boer War that an Irish soldier in South Africa, gingerly removing from his stew as much as he could find of a large, unwelcome grasshopper, was heard to remark, with praiseworthy resignation to the ways of Providence:

"The drumsticks of the baste is still in it, worse luck! But if I ate them I must, thanks be to hivin that kapes the crayturs smaller than a hin!"

Mr. J. P. Kay, writing recently of his experiences "With Botha's Army," supplies a present-day pendant to the anecdote. He was visiting the lines of the Natal Field Artillery when, as he records, he almost tripped over a philosophic son of Erin eating his dinner.

"He was Irish, and he sat upon an upturned soap box and toyed with a dish of something that sounded like camp stew. There was a sudden noise that makes a grown-up say to a child, 'You should put your hand before your mouth when you do that,' and I heard rather than saw the superphilosopher clear his mouth of some objectionable morsel. I looked round, and his pale eye closed with mine."

"Praise the saints!" he said. "Thim ants have no bones into thim!"

The Stopper.

Lottie—He wore my photograph over his heart, and it stopped the bullet.

Tottie—I'm not surprised, darling; it would stop a clock.

Not at Work.

Employer—John, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work.

Boy—I wasn't working, sir; only whistling.

LISTER

The name that stands for Quality in Farm Machinery

LISTER ENGINES ARE BRITISH BUILT

Have the Largest Sale in the British Empire.

23.576.9 HP. On Skids or Truck. High Tension Magneto Ignition. Automatic Lubrication.

Lister Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Thrashers, Sprayers, Milkera, Electric Light Plants, Molotte Cream Separators.

THE LISTER GRINDER

Write for price of our famous Grinder Outfit containing everything you need for grinding and a Lister Grinder.

Write for Catalogue in Dept. C

RALISTER & Co. Limited TORONTO

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.

Peterborough suffered from the ravages of a very bad fire on Monday, which broke out following an explosion in the dry house of the Quaker Oats Company. The two-million dollar plant of the Company, and also the court house and jail, were destroyed, while the municipal and other adjacent buildings were reported in grave danger. It is reported that four employees of the factory were killed.

December Rod and Gun

Rod and Gun for December is replete with good things for its sportsmen readers. Among the stories and articles that may be specially mentioned are: "Hunting the Webfoot among the Ice-fields," by Bonnycastle Dale, the well-known Canadian naturalist and writer of outdoor life; "Trails That Cross in The Snow," another nature story by H. C. Haddon, who always writes entertainingly and convincingly of the creatures of the wild; "A Mountain for The Hall," by Paul A. W. Wallace, a humorous sketch of the obstacles encountered and overcome by a young husband who undertook to secure for his capricious better half a picture of an almost inaccessible mountain. Nipigon Lake and River is a been there account of a fishing trip to this famous resort. "King of the Big Swamp," by F. V. Williams explains the cover cut for December. The regular departments devoted to Fishing, Guns and Ammunition, the Trap, the Trapline, Conservation, the Kennel, are all well maintained. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers of this premier Canadian sportsman's magazine.

New object for Red Cross Contributions.

Mr. Editor,—Would you please note the following from our Honorary Secretary Red Cross Society, J. J. M. Pangman, Montreal. Mr. P. says in a recent letter:

"This province was allotted 120 beds in the Princess Patricia Hospital. These beds have all been taken up and we cannot accept any more money for this purpose. The Canadian Red Cross Society is erecting a large hospital in Paris, and the Quebec Provincial Branch has undertaken to supply the funds for the erection of the 'Dining Room Block,' which will cost some \$7,200.00. Will the various Working Clubs in Pontiac county please send their contributions to Mr. W. A. Hodgins, Shawville, at their earliest convenience?"

S. J. ARMSTRONG.

R. R. No. 3 Shawville, Dec. 19th.

BRISTOL RIDGE

Miss Eva Harris and Miss Myrtle Tubman were guests of Mrs. Wm Mc Cleary on Friday night.

Mrs. Archie Grier and children visited her mother, Mrs. Alex. Corrigan, last week. Miss Lena Alexander has come to Bristol Ridge to work.

Mrs. W. J. Tubman and son Clarence paid a visit to Ottawa last night, returning home Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bean and daughter visited Mrs. W. J. Tubman on Sunday.

All the girls around Bristol Ridge are very lonely since the woods. S. S.

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.

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.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$10.60
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.35 to 1.60.
Oats, per bushel, 60c.
Beans per bushel, \$4.50.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 37c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50c.
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 48c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Pelts 1.00 to 1.50 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins, each 90c.
Chickens from 15 to 21c.
Fowl from 13 to 16c.
Geese 15c.
Ducks 15c.
Turkeys 22 to 26c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:

Butter, in prints 40c to 45c
Butter in pails 43 to 46c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 45 to 50c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.00
Pork per 100 lbs \$14.00 to 15.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$9 to \$12
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00
Chickens, per lb. 18c.
Fowls, " 16c.
Geese, " 15c.
Turkeys, " 27c.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Round Trip Excursion FARES

Christmas, 1916 - New Years, 1917.

Lowest one-way first class fare, good going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Return limit Tuesday, December 26th, 1916. Also Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 30, 31, and January 1st. Return limit, Tuesday, January 2nd, 1917.

Lowest one-way first class fare and one-third, good going Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday December 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1916. Return limit, Wednesday, December 27, 1916. Also Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, December 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1916. Return limit, Wednesday, January 3, 1917.

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

Equity Advs. Pay.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

ALWAYS CHERISHED.

Such is the story of the gift from the store that has made its name as the delight of the gift seeker. The gift shop has become the companion phrase to Christmas time, and the seeker of the holiday gift has made it so.

During the past year we have been successful in our efforts to please the holiday shoppers, and today we pride ourselves on our reputation as the store where the selection of Yuletide tokens and remembrances is made easy. With our experience of choosing the right things for holiday time, we are enabled to foresee almost every individual gift.

Such has become the duty of the Gift Shop to the Holiday Shopper, whose choice is often hampered by decision.

Our stock this year is a marvel of beauty and elegance. Its new features are innumerable and its variety almost unlimited. Never before has the gift shop showed a more brilliant array. New novelties are here in abundance, and the latest and best of everything is the outstanding feature of our display. We shall deem it a favor to show you our expensive assortment.

The gifts we are showing are as new as they are pleasing and appropriate each article is the best of its kind and the prices are always reasonable.

We invite your inspection, and feel sure that we offer you more and better inducements in quality and variety, and at a more reasonable price than can be found elsewhere in Jewellery.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS SILVERWARE,
BRASS GOODS, ETC., ETC.**

To insure each and everyone to buy something for Christmas, we are offering a special discount of 10 to 20 p. c.

We would invite you to come in and inspect our stock, which we shall be pleased to show you. Our store will be open every night during the Holiday Season.

**H. SHADEL,
JEWELER.**

FOR SALE

West half of 13-a, 4th range, Bristol, containing 100 acres (more or less) known as "The Old Graham Farm," situated 1 1/2 miles from Maryland station (C. P. R.); also convenient to churches and school.

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

For terms and particulars apply to

A. P. SMITH.

R. R. No. 1, Maryland, Que.

AN OVERSEAS MINISTER

NEW OFFICE HAS BEEN CREATED IN DOMINION CABINET.

Sir George Perley Will Undertake the Task of Looking After Canada's Interest in Great Britain and Will Look Also After Efficiency and Welfare of the Expeditionary Forces.

SIR GEORGE PERLEY has been appointed Minister of the Canadian Overseas Forces in Great Britain, and will preside over a sub-militia council which it is intended to establish there. The requisite order-in-Council was passed last week. The situation leading up to the new system is outlined in the following memorandum issued by Sir Robert Borden:

"During his recent visit to Great Britain the Minister of Militia gave very careful consideration to more effective arrangements in connection with the overseas forces, and reached the conclusion that a committee or sub-militia council ought to be established. In view of the unexpected length of the war and the unprecedented efforts which are being exerted by Canada, in common with the rest of the Empire, for its defence and for the common welfare, careful attention was necessarily given to the situation which has developed.

"The forces already despatched by Canada for overseas service in Europe number about 258,000. The expenditure involved in the organization, maintenance, equipment, and direction overseas of these forces is very great, and every available effort must be made to assure not only the highest degree of efficiency, but the most thorough and prompt co-operation of the overseas forces with those of the Mother Country and of the other dominions, as well as the most economical and careful administration of the means which are appropriated for that purpose. Having regard to all these considerations, it has been thought desirable that, in connection with the proposal to establish such a committee or council, there should be a member of the Government resident in London and charged with important duties and responsibilities in connection with the overseas forces. The Minister of Militia can visit Great Britain only occasionally, while a resident Minister would be continually in touch with the British Government, as well as with all questions touching the efficiency and welfare of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"The necessary orders-in-Council for the purpose have been passed, and Sir George Perley, who for two years has been resident in London, discharging the duties of High Commissioner, has been selected by the Prime Minister to undertake the duties and responsibilities of Minister of the Overseas Forces. He will bring to the important responsibilities which he has undertaken qualities and experience which will enable him to give splendid service to the country in the discharge of his duties."

"Kitchener Square."

An interesting suggestion for the utilization of the old courthouse grounds in Vancouver, as a site for a soldiers' monument, is made by Mr. J. W. Weart, member-elect for South Vancouver. Mr. Weart prefaces his proposal with the suggestion that the new Government should, as one of the first acts in office, make a grant of this square to the city of Vancouver, in trust for the people of Greater Vancouver, including North Vancouver and New Westminster, who could erect thereon a suitable monument to the memory of the gallant soldiers who have fallen in this war. "In my opinion," said Mr. Weart, "the name that should be given to the square which will undoubtedly be turned over by the Government to the city, is Kitchener square, as a tribute to the memory of Kitchener, the man and soldier, who will be given by history the credit of organizing that magnificent army of citizen soldiers, which is destined to uphold British institutions and be the means of bringing everlasting peace to the world."

Someone Ought to Tell Her. Dear little Willie was only recently married, and for the last fortnight he had been wearing that famous smile which a man wears on only two occasions—when he is first married and when the first baby arrives. That smile, which suggests a coddish in paradise is extremely annoying to the onlooker. Therefore, Willie's friends were relieved to see him appear one morning looking very glum.

"Hullo, Willie! What's the matter?" they cried in chorus. "Oh, don't chaff, boys—don't chaff! Marriage isn't what I thought it was! My wife can't sing!" "Can't sing? Why, you ought to be thankful for that!" "Yes, I dare say. And I might be—only, you see, she doesn't know it!"

Look for Dover's Xmas Ad. on 4th page this week.

A Mennonite Problem.

A delegation of western Mennonite bishops saw the Prime Minister recently about a curious grievance, and they asked his protection. It appears that under the Mennonite faith they cannot enter into litigation. They can neither prosecute nor defend lawsuits. Recently a member named Heinrich was excommunicated, and he sued the bishop for damages. He was non-suited and he then sued a number of members of the church for conspiracy. The case was undefended and he got \$1,000 damages. The Mennonites fear that this sort of thing will become a habit, and it is suggested that the Government should name a counsel for them. It would be a way out. The community is law-abiding and much respected. When the Mennonites came to Canada, in 1873, they were granted freedom from military services. After the war began they waived this right and many of the young men have enlisted.

The Kaiser Talks. The Kaiser, addressing troops on the Somme front, thanked them for their sacrifices and adjured them to stand firm against French insolence and British stubbornness," concluding: "The Lord will give His blessing in the end."

Captured With a Football.

A prominent Paris paper, Le Journal, records the impressions of an Australian soldier, one Jack Bullock, who was wounded at Thiepval. He went out with five comrades in an attempt to bomb into silence a German machine gun. He says: "Getting near the enemy block-house, we threw all the bombs we had so as to leave the Huns before us no respite. They were certainly on the point of surrendering when we found that our ammunition had given out. What bad luck! Already the Germans were showing their noses over the redoubt. In the fear that they would find out our embarrassment and profit by it one of my two surviving comrades—have I said that three had been killed?—seized a Rugby football which we had dribbled before us from our trench and made a motion as if to throw it at the enemy. They, not understanding the nature of the object, and no doubt taking it for a new and formidable engine, held up their hands, and we captured them easily."

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.

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.

WANTED NOW

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

We have over 600 acres of the finest varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, including new varieties of apples which we control. Reliable trees only sold. Established 35 years. Write to
PELHAM NURSERY CO.
TORONTO.

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. Regis Everbearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.

Start now. Terms liberal.

STONE and WELLINGTON,

The Ponthill Nurseries

(Established 1837)

TORONTO ONT.

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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE

Year old Shropshire Ram, reg.

Some Ram Lambs.

1 Durham Bull Calf.

Apply to,

JOS. BROWNLEE,

R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

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.

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.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the Clarendon council for the hauling of the following lots of gravel: 200 yards at Anson Murphy's Corner, P. D. F. road; 200 yards about 4 acres north of that point; 200 yards south of Bert Hodgins' gate on Yarn road, and 200 yards south of Chas. Stephens, on Calumet road.

Tenders to be in by December 16th; first two lots of gravel to be got from the pit at George B. Armstrong's; 3rd lot from James Hanna's hill; 4th lot at Knox hall, or Town Line.

Time for delivering gravel, March 1st.

E. T. HODGINS,

Shawville, December 4, 1916.