

# THE EQUITY.

No. 29, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up . . . . . \$ 4,000,000  
 Rest and Undivided Profits . . . . . 4,868,179  
 Total Assets over . . . . . 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.  
 JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.  
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## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

Paid up Capital . . . . . \$7,000,000  
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . . . . 7,250,984  
 Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, . . . . . 108,956,996

217 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

How are YOU starting off the New Year? By saving a little monthly from your income? If not, why not? Let 1918 find you with a bank balance, no matter how small. \$1.00 starts it, then BUILD.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

## THE HARDWARE STORE

### Fresh Eggs

Considering the unusually high price of Eggs we cannot do better this week than to urge the proper care and feeding of Poultry.

We have the leading Poultry supplies, and a number of "Pratts New Poultry Wrinkles," a very useful book for the poultryman.

Take a hint, it will pay both of us.

J. H. SHAW.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

### THREE SPECIAL

# SALE DAYS

JANUARY 18, 19, 20.

We offer a limited quantity of Goods at reduced prices. Carefully note the following list:

20c. Cotton Suitings	15c.
15 Towellings	12
20 Dreadnaught Shirts	15
18 Apron Checks	15
10 Prints	8
50 Bro. Military Flannel	35
75 Bro. Corded Velveteen	49
50 Men's Grey Socks	35
\$1.50 Underskirts	99
Silkene Spools	5
25 Story Books	20
6 bars Soap	25
2 cans Corn	25
2 cans Peas	25
2 cans Tomatoes	30
Japan Tea	25
20 lb. sack Gran. Sugar	\$1.55
8 lbs. Apples	25
Crystal Sugar Syrup	6

Big table of Remnants  
 1/2 doz. Ladies' Caps } at half price  
 A few pieces Furs }

Please be advised above prices will be withdrawn when Sale is over.

## W. A. HODGINS

A big element of uncertainty is removed when you have a photograph made by H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Something that we will not be able to get rid of for a whole year—the numeral "7."

Amateurs: Now is the time to bring in your choice negatives and have enlargements made from them.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

THE EQUITY acknowledges the receipt of fifty cents from Mr. Thos. S. Dean, Starks Corners, to be applied to the Overseas Tobacco Fund.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held in the Academy on Saturday afternoon of this week at 8 o'clock. Interesting program provided. The regular week night meeting of the club will be held Thursday at the home of Mrs. T. A. Elliott.

QUYON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Naughton have left the old parsonage for the winter because they cannot live in it owing to intense cold through dilapidations. Rev. Mr. Naughton is now staying at the Post Office.—Com.

The members of the Murrell Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. H. Stewart on Jan. 17th at 7 o'clock, p. m. Program: The art of Poultry raising—Mrs. John Stewart; Recitation—Mrs. John Smiley; Music—Miss McClure. Roll call—The name and description of a tree beginning with your surname initial.

### Bright Prospects for Ottawa Winter Fair.

During the past few years the Ottawa Winter Fair has made remarkable progress and last year was an excellent record in both quality of exhibits and entries, in all departments. The poultry department created a record for number of entries as did also the sheep and swine departments. Early indications, as shown by the interest taken in show by live stockmen and poultrymen, lead the management to believe that the coming Winter Fair, to be held January 16th to 19th, will equal or even surpass the show of January 1916.

With the expectation and reasonable assurance that the Ottawa Winter Fair this year will be a record one, the management are putting forth every effort to adequately provide for the comfort and convenience for the record crowds which are expected to attend: visitors will, therefore, find the Winter Fair buildings to be the best in Canada and the very last word in the way of equipment and conveniences for their comfort. An excellent dining-room will be operated under the supervision of the management and visitors will be able to obtain wholesome meals at moderate prices.

An excellent programme of lectures has been arranged for, dealing with the "prospects for breeding, in Canada, at the present time, of the various classes of live stock. As a result of conditions that have arisen out of the war, there is a great future for pure-bred live stock breeders in Canada and it is very important that the breeding prospects should be discussed at this time. The various classes of live stock will be discussed from this point of view, by some of the most prominent live stockmen in Canada.

During the week of the Winter Fair a number of important meetings will be held, including the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Seed Growers' Association, which will be held in the Winter Fair building on Tuesday night, Jan. 16th, also the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, which will be held on the evening of Jan. 18th.

Entries for the Ottawa Winter Fair close on Jan. 5th, and all requests for information should be addressed to W. D. Jackson, Secretary, Ottawa.

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Why not have that family group made to-day?

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

### Personal.

Mrs. Geo. Cardiff, of Pembroke, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. G. Little, in town.

Miss Pearl Hamilton, Quyon, spent the week-end a guest of Miss Gertrude McDowell.

Misses Jennie and Laura Abbott came from Ottawa last Thursday to attend the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. R. Langford.

Mr. Wellington Armstrong, spent a couple of weeks visiting his cousin, Mr. Harry Armstrong, at Charlton, Ont., returning last week.

Mr. S. R. N. Hodgins, editor of The Canadian Horticulturist, Peterboro, Ont., was among those who visited here on New Year's day.

The Misses Shirley and Rose Cohen who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. A. Dover, returned to their home in Montreal on Tuesday.

### Marriages.

DUFF—COMRIE.

On Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1916, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Comrie, Rocher Pendu, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Woods, their youngest daughter Mary Isabel was united in marriage to Mr. Roy Duff, Maryland, Que.—Com.

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

DALE'S SIDING—Official notice has been issued by the C. P. R. to the effect that the Siding between Shawville and Morehead stations, formerly owned by G. F. Hodgins, is now a public siding and may be used for loading cars.

A shooting match for the benefit of Red Cross work was held at Starks Corners on New Year's day. The shooting was at a 4-inch bullseye, for money prizes, turkeys being rather too high priced just now to offer as prizes in a contest of that kind. How different from the good old days, when a fellow could count on making something if his birds realized a dollar a piece!

THOSE N. S. CARDS.—Some of the officials employed in the public departments, not only at Quebec but at Ottawa—especially in the post office department—seem to have got it into their heads that all public documents, sent to anywhere in the province of Quebec, must necessarily be in the French language, taking it for granted, it may be presumed, that that language is dominant everywhere north of the Ottawa river. Governed by that erratic notion, a large number of the National Service Cards printed in French found their way into communities in this county where French is not spoken. Some of the post masters handed them out leaving the recipients to interpret them as best they could; while other postmasters returned the cards with the explanation that "there are no French here." While it is only right to enlighten officials on a condition they have not taken the trouble to inquire into, the admission that French is not understood in some of the purely English-speaking communities should at least not have to be made on behalf of the rising generation, who are supposed to acquire a knowledge of the language, while passing through the higher grades of our Schools. If they do not acquire that knowledge, what are the teachers doing who profess to be able to teach French?

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time. We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paraphrasing, 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.

We have a few copies of last week's paper to spare, if any person would like to have one to send to an absent friend.

### OBITUARY.

ROBERT G. LITTLE.

After a lengthened illness, Robert G. Little, one of our esteemed townsmen died at his home on December 23rd, 1916.

The late Mr. Little was born in Clarendon township on the Little homestead now occupied by his brother James. His father, George Little, predeceased him several years, while his mother (who before her marriage was Agnes Murray) was only laid away nine months previous to her son. As a boy he early and regularly attended the services of the brick church, Bristol, with which he united while still a young man, on confession of his faith. That confession of faith he steadily maintained.

He learned the carpenter trade in the Shawville wood factory, which was then under the firm name of "McCredie & Hodgins." He continued to work in connection with the factory until disabled by illness. He was industrious and capable and trustworthy as a workman.

He leaves to miss and mourn him most, his own immediate family of wife and children—two boys. There also remain: two brothers—John of Foxwarren, and James at the old home; three sisters—Mrs. John Lewis, of Binscarth, Man.; Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of McKee, and Mr. Thos. Thompson, of Zion, besides friends and acquaintances.

On coming to Shawville he became an interested and active member of the Presbyterian congregation in the village, and was for a number of years its secretary-treasurer. He was only in his forty-second year, but was enabled to submit and to trust. This submission and trust brought peace.—Com.

### Clarendon Front

On January 3rd, death removed from our midst Mary Styles, beloved wife of Mr. Richard Langford, at the ripe old age of 77 years. The deceased was born in Fitzroy township in the year 1840 where she lived until coming to Clarendon about thirteen years ago, where she gained many friends. Death came suddenly after a short illness of heart failure.

Besides her aged and sorrowing husband, she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Thomas Abbott, Zion, and four sons: Stanley of Shawville; Isaac of Clarendon; William and David of Annprior.

The funeral took place at 1.30 Friday from her late residence to St. Thomas Church, where a brief and appropriate service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. White, interment being made at Norway Bay. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John Sturgeon, Andrew Davis, Andrew Russell, Frank McCrea, John Armstrong and Truman Draper.

Much sympathy is extended to the family in their sad hour of bereavement.—Com.

## "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 Gowlings Advocate.

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

GIRL WANTED—At once to do general housework. Apply at once to LOUIS HERMAN (formerly of Shawville) 941 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Good wages. Apply at once to LOUIS HERMAN (formerly of Shawville) 941 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

LOST—About Dec. 27th a Gilt Maple Leaf, Military Brooch, No. 12. Please return to Mrs. R. G. HODGINS, Shawville.

LOST—Lost between P. E. Smiley's store and G. F. Hodgins' a small brown alligator change purse, containing some change. Finder will kindly oblige by leaving at P. E. SMILEY'S.

LOST—A lady's gold watch and fob, between Knox's school (No. 4) and Mr. Austin McDowell's. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Austin McDowell or leaving at this office.

LOST—Somewhere between Ladysmith and Campbells Bay, one set of tinsmith's stovepipe folders. Finder kindly communicate with ALEX. E. HODGINS, Box 66 Campbells Bay.

LOST—Black Checker-Cock Homing Pigeon; ring mark F. Gill. Left Shawville about Dec. 20th. Finder kindly forward him C. O. D. to No. 246714 Pres. D. WOODSLEY, No. 2 Co. 207 Batt., Wellington St., Ottawa.

FOR SALE—One frame house, summer kitchen, and woodshed combined on Patterson St., Campbells Bay, close to station—on easy terms. For further particulars apply to JAMES ROONEY, Campbells Bay.

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

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

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

CARD OF THANKS.—I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks to all those friends and neighbors who were so very kind during the illness and after the death of the late Mrs. Richard Langford. Their thoughtfulness will long be remembered.  
 DAUGHTER.

CARD OF THANKS.—For many kindnesses performed and sympathy manifested by friends towards herself and children during the illness and death of her late husband, Mrs. R. G. Little desires to express her most sincere thanks and gratitude.

### 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.

# THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

## CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

"I am," said Leroy. "What is it you want?"

"I want to ask you a question," returned the other, bringing his face closer to Adrien, who recoiled involuntarily—the very smell of the fustian clothes offending his delicate nostrils. The man noticed this, and frowned even more heavily.

"You're a gentleman," he said, "leastways I s'pose you call yourself such—p'raps you'll all like one."

Kindly make haste and tell me what you want, my good fellow," said Adrien impatiently. He did not know but that this was a preliminary to an attempt to rob him, and he was in no mood for a brawl.

"Oh, I'll be quick enough for you," was the sullen reply. "You don't remember me, you say; p'raps you'll remember my name—Wilfer—Johann Wilfer."

"Johann Wilfer," repeated Adrien, thoughtfully and slowly, wondering where he had heard the name before.

"Yes, Johann Wilfer, Picture Restorer, Chacknell Court, Soho."

"Oh!" said Adrien, as a burst of memory dawned on him. "I remember you now. What is it you want? But tell me first, has the girl Jessica returned yet?"

"That's just like you swells," growled the man. "Nothing like getting your word in first. Has she returned to me? You know jolly well she ain't. She won't come back to me, till you've done with 'er, I'll be bound."

Adrien started, as the significance of the accusation dawned on him. He had thought more than once of the girl, with her dark eyes and silken hair. What had become of her? What, alas! could have been her fate, if she had not returned to this man, her guardian.

"What do you mean?" he said now, sternly.

"What I say," roared Mr. Wilfer. "She ain't returned to me, an' that's my question to you. Where is she, an' what 'ave you done with her?"

"How should I know what has become of her?" answered Leroy, genuinely startled. "Do you dare to insinuate that I know where she is? I have neither seen her nor heard of her."

"That's a lie," said the man shortly. Leroy surveyed him for a moment.

"You are impertinent," he said, in his clear tones. "Stand aside, and let me pass."

Mr. Wilfer thrust his hands into his pockets, and stood his ground.

"That won't go down with me," he said insolently. "I want to know where my niece is; and by Heaven, I'll know too!"

Leroy stopped short.

"She was your niece, you say?"

"She was," said the man, "though it's no business of yours; she belonged to me."

"So I presume, or you would not have ill-treated her," retorted Adrien dryly. "When did you see her last?"

"Over a month ago—as well you know," returned Wilfer coarsely. "She ran off the morning you came gallivanting after her."

Adrien could have knocked the man down, but he restrained the longing, and said instead:

"I thought you told me she'd robbed you, and had run away? That was a lie, I suppose?"

"Course it was. Who wouldn't lie to save his gal from such as you fine gentlemen? I know yer, so it's no use coming this talky-talky surprise with me. You just tell me where she is."

"I tell you," reiterated Adrien, "I have never seen the child since the night I took her from the cold. Stand out of my path, or I shall hand you over to the police."

Mr. Wilfer laughed.

"So that's your answer, is it? Call away, my fine gentleman, call away."

He glanced round the deserted path from the corner of his shifty eyes; then with a snarl of a savage beast, he sprang upon Leroy, and strove to bring him to the ground.

But he was no match for Adrien, who beneath all his listless mannerism possessed a grasp of steel and the strength of a gladiator. Almost shuddering at the touch of the man's greasy clothes, Leroy seized his arms, and lifting him off the ground as though he were a terrier, gave him, lightly and easily, over the park railings, which edged the by-path where they stood.

Johann Wilfer was too astonished for a moment to do anything but recover his breath, and Leroy, setting his disarranged cuffs, walked calmly away.

With a furious oath Wilfer sprang up, jumped back over the railings, and was about to pursue Leroy, when from behind him a hand was put on his collar, and he was borne rapidly and silently to the ground.

Meanwhile, Adrien, all unconscious of his deliverance from further disturbance, pursued his way to the theatre.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

Mr. Johann Wilfer glared vengefully at the smooth face of his assailant, and, struggling still, breathed out, with a choice assortment of oaths, the question:

"Suppose I don't?" retorted Wilfer

insolently. "You find out for yourself, if you're so clever, Mr. Know-all; I'm off. He tried to push past Vermont and thus effect his escape; but he was not to get off so lightly."

Jasper removed his cigar, which he had been puffing, and dropping his soft, mocking tone, said sternly.

"Stand back; go and sit on that bench. I haven't done with you yet, Johann Wilfer."

"I shan't," was the worthy's prompt answer.

"Then I shall call the police," returned Vermont, pulling out his silver cab whistle.

Wilfer started back.

"Call 'em" he said defiantly. "I don't care. What's the police to me, as I should be scared of 'em?"

"A great deal," was the calm answer. "If you are mad enough to disobey me, I shall whistle for the police; they will find me struggling with a most villainous-looking ruffian, whom I instantly give in charge for assault and robbery of my dear friend, Mr. Leroy, who has gone in search of assistance."

"It's all a lie," shouted Wilfer furiously.

"Appearances would be too strongly against you, my friend. The law is 'a hass,' as doubtless you have heard before; and when it comes in the shape of a blue-coated, helmeted and thick-headed policeman, whose word do you think would be believed, yours or mine?—to say nothing of this evidence."

Stooping, he picked up Leroy's gold watch and chain, which had fallen from his pocket during his struggle with Wilfer. "I found this in your hand. A clear case of assault and robbery, with penal servitude to follow."

Mr. Wilfer, dazed by the thickly-meshed net drawn round him, eyed the watch and yielded.

"Curse you!" he said. "You're a knowing one, an' no mistake."

Jasper smiled.

"Thank you," he said; "a genuine compliment, and a candid one. Now then, to business. What did you want with Mr. Leroy?"

(To be continued.)

## MASCOTS AT THE ZOO.

### Big Supply of Wild Animals Cannot Be Kept by Regiments.

The Zoo has a new interest nowadays. It has become a hostel for regimental mascots, says London Tit-Bits. The public is largely to blame for this influx of mascots. People hear, for example, that a Welsh unit is entitled to march a goat at its head, and forthwith that quartermaster's office becomes something like a scene in a Swiss valley. But when people continue to send bears to the Canadians, it becomes a question at last of one half of the battalion protecting the other half while on parade—or the Zoo.

As for deer and gazelles, regiments which had badges with suggestions of these creatures might have had venison twice a week. There is a little herd of mascots now deposited at the Zoo. And no fewer than six black bears.

There is also Bill in the monkey house, who, when the T. B. man visited the Zoo the other day was sitting in his cage looking so sad, haughty, and lonely that a lady suggested that perhaps he was only just caught, and was thinking of bananas and orchids and palm trees. "Not 'e, mum," murmured a sailor, who had just come up. "E's thinkin' of the Battle of Jutland. E ain't got over it yet."

At that moment Bill caught sight of the sailor's cap, made joyous sounds, and played a tattoo on the netting with the soles of his feet.

"Bill," whispered the sailor. "Action stations."

Bill gave a wild cry, fell over backwards, and was in the furthest corner of the cage in two grand leaps. There he clung, shivering. "Poor old Bill!" said the sailor. "His ship was a light cruiser of the best. She was in the Dogger Bank fight, and Bill thought then 'e 'ad learned everything 'bout naval warfare. 'E got too proud, because later on 'e heard the guns of Jutland, quite close. Then 'e got into the riggin' and stayed there for two days."

## BAD WINTER FOR SWISS.

### Crowded With Refugees and Food and Coal Scarce.

Food is scarce in Switzerland and the problem of keeping the nation from going hungry is further complicated by the presence of half a million foreigners, consisting of refugees, men, women and children, students, ecclesiastics, from Poland, Belgium and the Balkan States.

Destruction, sequestration, bodily removal and theft of the contents of factory, warehouse, shop and chateau from Lorraine to Serbia by the Huns has accomplished a cruel and bewildering work for thousands of exiles now in Switzerland.

The Swiss army is still mobilized and must be fed.

There are thousands of wounded soldiers interned in camps and at hotels, besides relatives who have come to see and nurse them. Switzerland has no coal mines, and Germany is reducing exports of German coal. Egg shipments from France and Italy have ceased, and chocolate and coffee have doubled in price. Meats and all other supplies are getting scarce, and the outlook for the winter in Switzerland is not very bright.

# Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—  
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

## The Farm

### Don't Separate Cold Milk.

During the winter and cold weather milk should be warmed before separating. Any separator of whatever make will not do thorough work when separating cold milk, and it is impossible to keep it at a favorable temperature without warming it. Butter fat, worth \$600 a ton, is too high priced to feed to calves and hogs, and every precaution should be taken to ensure close skimming by the separator, especially the precaution of warming the milk during cold weather if the temperature drops much after milking.

The cows are well advanced in their lactation periods, which cause a minimum milk production and there being a smaller quantity of this, it more quickly radiates its heat than during the summer. Then the milk is more viscous at this season and separating conditions must be favorable if close skimming is to be expected.

The milk may be warmed by the addition of warm water, or by setting it on the back of a stove in a pan of water until it is sufficiently warm. The addition of warm water lessens the viscosity of the milk, and accomplishes the double result of heating it to the proper temperature and of making it in a more favorable separating condition. The milk ought to be at least 90 degrees and never colder than 80 degrees.

During the winter when only a few cows are being milked, it may be advisable to separate only once daily, preferably in the morning. When this is practiced, night's milk should be strained carefully and kept in a cool, clean room where it will not freeze. Then in the morning it should be warmed gradually until it has reached the proper temperature. It is well to keep it warm for an hour or two before separating so that the fat particles can warm thoroughly. If it is simply heated to the separating temperature, the milk serum will warm while the fat globules will remain at a colder temperature.

The separator ought to be warmed before turning on the milk, by running through a few quarts of warm water. If it is cold, as it is sure to be, it will chill the milk, and the separating be incomplete.

### Do Not Eliminate the Pigs.

A correspondent in sending in some notes from his county a few days ago, made the statement that at present prices of grain there is no money in the bacon hog, and that hogs are being eliminated. We have feared all along that high-priced feed would eventually work havoc with the hog industry. Hogs are consumers of concentrates in large quantities, and it requires a careful feeder when concentrates are high in price to make satisfactory profits from hog feeding.

The man who has roots and skim-milk is in the best position to make satisfactory returns, but whether or not hogs are produced at very much profit this year, it would not be good policy to eliminate them from the farm. Only a few years ago price conditions practically drove the hog out of Western Canada, and as soon as the hogs were out up went the price and those who retained their breeding stock reaped the benefit.

Feed off a few hogs if possible this year and by all means retain the breeding stock. Prices of the finished product are high enough that the skillful feeder even with the high-priced grain should be able to make a reasonable profit, and it is well to always remember that the man who sticks to the different branches of farming in which he is engaged through high prices and low is the one who makes a success of his farming operations. And he who is always going into and out of the various branches of farming is generally in at the wrong time and out when he should be in.—Farmer's Advocate.

### Animal Parasites.

Too little attention has been given in the past to the importance that animal parasites have in relation to the health and well being of our domestic animals. Very few, if any, animals are ever

free from parasites in some form, and many are infested with parasites of a very harmful nature. Parasites are found in many different tissues as the brain, sinuses of the head, air passages, lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, muscles, blood, etc., and externally on and in the skin, in the ears, etc. Some of these cause mechanical disturbances, others create or manufacture toxins which are injurious to the animal infested, some transmit diseases. Some animals may carry one form of parasite which may later infest other animals of a different species in a different form. Some of these parasites are transmitted from animals to man and vice versa.

Animal parasites annually cause great pecuniary loss, and for other reasons briefly enumerated above, more attention should be accorded the domestic animals; and should any suspicion be directed to an animal, competent veterinary advice should be immediately secured.—H. S. Eakins, Colorado Agricultural College.

### How to Water Cattle.

An increasing number of feeders are each year installing watering systems whereby cattle have constantly before them a supply of fresh water, so that they may drink as frequently as they wish. If one is to follow nature, this is the ideal system, as undoubtedly an animal's thirst is its guide as to when it requires water. No reports of experiments touching this question in regard to fattening cattle are available. Experiments with milk cows showed that those having free access to water gave at the rate of 225 pounds more milk annually than cows watered twice daily. Most of the feeders in loose pens have watering troughs in one corner of the pen, and many of those who feed tied have either individual drinking basins or a trough running through the stable along in front of each row of cattle. Others, who allow the stock access to an open yard, or turn them out once or twice each day to drink, have troughs in sheltered places in the yard. A number who have this plan intend to install indoor systems at an early date. Those who have water constantly available indoors claim that the temperature is moderate, and that large quantities are never drunk at once.

### Horse Talk.

Prepare roomy quarters for the colts.

A growing colt tied by the head in a stall all winter will be injured more or less.

Colts should be taught to stand tied in a standing stall, but should not be kept in them "day in and day out."

Roomy box stalls for stormy days and nights, and the yard or paddock for pleasant days, is the proper winter treatment of the colts and the idle horses.

It is of the highest importance that all growing colts have all the exercise they will take naturally.

Colts of the roadster type require more range for exercise than the draft breeds.

Do not depend upon the frost-bitten grass, but give sufficient feed in the stables to keep up fine condition. There is positive loss in letting a colt grow thin in flesh.

With proper care and judgment in handling, a fall colt will be nearly full profit.

Values are soaring for all high-class horses.

There is a steady and increasing demand for riding and driving ponies.

### CLERGYMAN COMMANDERS.

#### Two British Regiments Have Divines At Their Heads.

It is not generally known that two British regiments are commanded by clergymen. Lieut.-Col. Beresford, of the 2-3 London Regiment (R.F.), is in holy orders. His promotion came in the ordinary way, and he was transferred from second in command of a line regiment to his present command. The Rev. W. E. Wingfield (formerly curate of St. Paul's, Portman Sq.), of St. Catherine's, Wigan, and All Saints', Southport, is now lieutenant-colonel in charge of a brigade of artillery.

### Cheaper.

"Given up the idea of moving, old man?"

"Yes; we've changed the furniture around and imagine we're living in a new house."

## WRECKS OF MANHOOD.

### British Soldiers Reach Switzerland From Germany.

In the course of an article headed "Salvage from German Jails; Another Answer to the Peace Talk," a London Times correspondent in Switzerland, says:

"A little electric train to Murren has brought from the lower world many loads of tired men and women, coming for rest and strength on these life giving slopes; but never before, it is surely safe to say, such a piteous, silent company. After the inevitable waiting the two coached train came in sight, more slowly than ever before. There was no waving of hands or shouting from the incoming carriages to greet us, but we, at least, were not lacking in a splendid shout of welcome. A wild waving of flags and handkerchiefs encompassed the train as it slowly drew to a stop at the small station.

"But the smiles merged into tears as we looked and saw what Germany had sent us. We naturally expected to see men thin and worn, for some had been ill in the hospitals, but these creatures looked at one out of sad, hollow eyes, as from a remote dreadful distance. They made one feel as though the door had suddenly opened into a world where fear and despair reigned supreme.

"It was hard to believe that these were British soldiers. Some of them scarcely looked like men; their very manhood seemed to have been crushed out of these poor, broken wrecks, who looked at one out of hunted, miserable eyes. There was no need of eloquence to tell of Germany's crime. So exhausted were the poor fellows that it seemed a crime to question them.

"One was a sailor who was picked up after the Jutland battle. He told in a faint voice how he and his fellows had been taken naked through the streets, jeered and spat upon by the crowds. Others told that food conditions in the prison camps had grown worse in the last two or three months and described the privations suffered by later arrivals from the Somme front. I was able to contrast these stories with those told by men brought to Switzerland from Germany, earlier in the year. There had been very little improvement in the lot of our poor fellows.

"The general impression remains. We looked that day on one of the most tragic sights of life. Nothing that Germany can do or say can wash her hands clean of the guilt of committing a crime against humanity."

## PRISONERS ARE ABUSED.

### British Sailors Were Taken Naked Through German Streets.

In the course of an article from a Switzerland correspondent of the London Times, headed "Salvage From German Jails, Another Answer to Peace Talk," the Times tells of the arrival of paroled prisoners from Germany, and says:

"It was hard to believe these soldiers were British soldiers. Some of them scarcely looked like men. Their very manhood seemed crushed out. These poor broken wrecks who looked at one out of hunted, miserable eyes needs no eloquence to tell of Germany's shame. So exhausted were the poor fellows that it seemed a crime to question them. One was a sailor, picked up with others after the Jutland battle. He told in a faint voice how he and his fellows were taken naked through the streets, jeered and spat upon by crowds. Others told of the food conditions in prison camps, grown worse the last two or three months, and of the privation suffered by the later arrivals from the Somme, who for some time had not received parcels. Nothing that Germany can do or say can wash her hands clean of the guilt of committing a crime against humanity."

## The World's Deepest Mine.

The deepest mine works in any part of the world are in Brazil, says Railway Age. One of the mines of St. John Del Ray Mining Company, Limited, has reached the vertical depth of 5,826 feet, and since the vein shows no sign of losing its size or value the company is considering means of continuing to a vertical depth of 7,626 feet.

# About the House

## Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

### Selected Recipes.

**Scalloped Oysters With Cheese.**—Butter a baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs and put on a layer of oysters, seasoning with salt, pepper, parsley and grated Parmesan cheese. Add another layer of bread crumbs, seasoned oysters and cover with bread crumbs. Pour over one cup of oyster liquor or milk, dot with bits of butter and bake twenty or thirty minutes, or until nicely browned. Never have more than two layers of oysters so that the dish may be evenly cooked and not soggy in the middle. If you like spices, try leaving out the cheese and seasoning with bay leaf, blade of mace, one sprig of thyme and a little parsley chopped fine and sprinkled over each layer of oysters. Use three dozen oysters.

**Braised Beef.**—4 pounds beef (lower part of round), 2 thin slices fat salt pork, ½ teaspoon peppercorns, ½ cup carrot, ½ cup turnip, ½ cup onion, salt scraps. Wipe meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown entire surface in pork fat. Place on rack in covered roasting pan, surround with vegetables, peppercorns and three cups boiling water. Cover closely and bake four hours in a very slow oven, basting every half-hour and turning every second hour. Throughout the cooking the liquid should be kept below the boiling point.

**Pork Cake.**—One pound of fat ground pork, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, two cups of brown sugar, made into syrup, two teaspoonfuls of soda stirred into the syrup while hot, one pint of boiling coffee, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of nutmeg, a pinch of salt, one cupful of English walnuts. Use enough flour to make a stiff batter, and bake for an hour in a well greased tin.

Of the many modes of cooking rice there is none more acceptable than the well-known pudding with milk and sugar, with or without eggs. This might be varied by a rice pudding in the Danish style made as follows: Place in a double boiler four ounces of rice, a pint of milk, and a pinch of salt. Cook until it is thoroughly softened and creamy, whipping it occasionally. Pour out and let it get quite cold. Eat it with sugar. Cream is an improvement, and also red currant jelly.

**Fig Pudding.**—To one-half pound of chopped fresh figs add two cupfuls of grated stale breadcrumbs. Sift into this mixture one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of finely chopped beef suet, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves, the same amount of cinnamon and baking powder. Add two eggs beaten until light, pour into buttered, individual molds. Cover and steam for forty minutes. Serve with hard sauce, heaped daintily around the pudding.

**Apple Sauce Cake.**—Cream one-half cupful butter and one cupful sugar. Into one and one-half cupfuls hot apple sauce beat in two teaspoonfuls soda and one-half teaspoonful salt; stir in with the butter and sugar; add one cupful raisins, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon and cloves. Sift in two and two-third cupfuls flour. Bake forty-five minutes.

**Yorkshire pudding with fruit.**—When the usual Yorkshire pudding mixture is half baked garnish it with fruit, such as preserved damsons, plums or any other variety or mixture available. Finish it by baking and then sprinkle it with spiced sugar or any other sweet substance which may be acceptable, such as honey or a fruit sauce.

**Oysters with tomatoes.**—Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add sliced onion and cook until brown. Add cup stewed tomatoes, when thickened, with a pint of drained oysters, and cook until edges curl. Add a drop of tabasco sauce, one-half teaspoonful salt and tablespoonful chopped parsley. Serve on toast.

### Sauces and Garnishes.

In making most sauces plain white foundation sauce is used.

**Foundation sauce.**—Two ounces butter, two ounces flour, one pint milk, pinch of salt. Melt the butter, blend in the flour, add the milk very slowly, stirring all the time so as to avoid lumps, boil up, add the salt and cook for ten minutes. If not quite smooth, tammy or rub through a very fine sieve.

With this sauce all the following can be made: Brain sauce—Three-quarters pint white sauce, one-half gill stock-seasoning, one calf's brains, one teaspoonful lemon juice. Wash the brains thoroughly, tie up in muslin and cook in stock for ten minutes. Then chop fine, add to the foundation sauce, the seasoning and the stock, reheat and serve.

The following table gives the most suitable garnishes for various dishes:

**Roast beef**—Yorkshire pudding, brown gravy, horsedradish sauce, cranberry sauce.

**Roast mutton**—Onion sauce, baked suet dumpling, red currant or damson jelly, brown gravy, mint sauce.

**Roast lamb**—Mint sauce, brown gravy, lettuce.

**Roast pork**—Apple sauce, sage and onions, thick brown gravy.

**Roast suckling pigs**—Currant sauce, gravy made with brains, fig sauce and sliced lemon.

**Roast veal**—Toasted rolls of sliced bacon, savory stuffing, tomato sauce, brown sauce.

**Roast fowl**—Bread sauce, clear brown gravy, toasted rolls of bacon, fried sausage, lettuce.

**Boiled fowl**—Bread sauce, celery sauce, egg sauce, sliced lemon.

**Roast duck**—Apple sauce, sage and onions, thick brown gravy, green peas in drawn butter.

**Fried fish**—Quarters of lemon, almost any sauce, egg, Hollandaise, tartare, drawn butter.

**Boiled cod**—Oyster sauce, caper or egg sauce.

**Salmon**—Lobster, cucumber, mouseline, mayonnaise, Hollandaise or tartare sauce.

**All boiled fish**—French parsley, parsley sauce, slices of lemon or almost any of the above sauces.

**Grilled fish**—Quartered lemon and maitre d'hotel butter.

**Boiled beef**—Vinaigrette or piquante sauce, boiled suet dumplings, carrots and turnips.

**Boiled mutton**—Caper or nasturtium sauce, carrots and turnips, parsley sauce.

**Boiled veal**—Parsley sauce, carrots and turnips.

**Boiled salt cod**—Egg sauce and parsnips.

**Calf's head**—Brain sauce, lemon, calf's tongue, bacon.

**Game**—Thick brown gravy, bread sauce, fried crumbs, watercress, lettuce, potato chips, cranberry sauce, cranberry jelly, red currant or black currant jelly.

**Wild duck**—Quarters of lemon, cayenne, orange, lemon or paprika sauce.

### Things to Remember.

Whenever vegetables are baked all the food value is preserved.

A little ginger added to the salad dressing is a pleasant flavoring.

Varnished floors should be washed always with cold water.

A paste made of kerosene and wood ashes will hurry a slow fire with little danger to its use.

Cheese can be added to escalloped cabbage or cauliflower, and makes a very nutritious dish.

It's a great convenience to have a separate workbag for each piece of work one has on hand.

House plants will not do well if put in a window over a radiator. The heat will dry them up.

The fumes from ammonia water confined in a box will remove mildew spots from kid gloves.

A piece of sandpaper is of great help in removing stains from cooking utensils.

Give dahlias stored in the cellar frequent examination. Throw out mouldy or decaying tubers before they communicate their diseased condition to other roots. Keep the tubers on suspended shelves some distance away from the cold cellar floor.

### LUXURY AMONG NEWLY-RICH.

Countess of Warwick Notes Sharp Contrast Between Classes.

One of the most disquieting home symptoms of the present hour is the extravagance of a class of women that has been enriched by war, writes the Countess of Warwick in the London Chronicle. I do not, of course, refer to women of the working classes; their transgressions in this direction are venial. Nor to the women of the upper classes—I hate these adjectives but know of nothing that will take their place—who have seriously reduced their normal expenditure.

What I protest against is the fashion in which so many of the wives and daughters of the profit-makers are spending the money. I paid a rare and very necessary visit to my dressmaker the other day, and the slightness of my needs made me almost apologetic. Madame reassured me. She was so busy with big orders for extravagant gowns that she hardly knew how to execute them; all the orders, she told me, came from clients unknown to her before the war.

The restaurants and hotels in London and in the large manufacturing centres are crowded with people eating and drinking rich and unfamiliar food and wines. The women whose husbands are profiting by war are indulging under false pretences in their passion for pleasure and extravagance. They declare that soldiers back from the front must be entertained, and the entertainments is the most extravagant lunch or dinner in the most public place, and an afternoon or night at the places where the most banal forms of revue and musical comedy may be found. The dignified protest of one of our most distinguished generals falls upon deaf ears. The young subaltern may be amused though many are not, to the seasoned soldier the spectacle of luxury and stupidity can only be repugnant.

In thirty-one consecutive days 440 inches of rain recently fell on Dhan-gawats, India.

### GERMAN FEAR OF TANKS.

Berlin Writer Describes Terror Caused in the First Attack.

The following description of the terror created in the German ranks by the first appearance in action on the Western Front of the British "tanks," or armored auto war chariots, is taken from an article entitled "The Devil's Coach," written for the German press by a war correspondent named Dr. R. Dammert:

"When the German trench sentries crawled out of their holes in the ground in the misty dawn of the 16th of September, lifted their heads again after the heavy storm of iron during the night and looked about for the English, their blood froze in their veins.

"Across the field, cut up with gaping craters, crawled two mysterious monsters. Dazed by the earthquake that had been raging about them, they all rubbed their eyes, which were rivetted upon the fabulous beings as though their owners were bereft of reason. Their imagination lashed into a frenzy by the hall of shots, was still full of excitement. So it was no wonder that it held control over these sorely-tired men who were well aware that the enemy was determined to use every means of destruction to break through the steel-like wall formed of frail human bodies.

"They had forgotten what it was to fear men. But here was something drawing nearer that the human brain, with the use of extraordinary mechanical powers, had fitted out like a work of the devil; a secret that oppressed and fascinated the senses, because reason failed to grasp it; a fate before which the men seemed helpless in their own eyes.

"They stared and stared, like men stricken with paralysis. The monsters advanced slowly, hobbling, swaying, and bobbing about, but they were coming nearer. Nothing was able to stop them, they seemed to be driven ahead by a supernatural power. They thought flashed through the head of some one in the trenches, 'The devil is coming,' and the word ran along the line like a flash of lightning.

"Suddenly tongues of flame shot out of the armored backs of the iron caterpillars. Shells whistled over the men's heads and the dreadful music of a machine gun orchestra filled the air. The enigmatical being had revealed its secret and reason returned again."

In the course of his story Dr. Dammert tells how the Germans soon learned how to meet the drives of the "tanks," and succeeded in putting several of the armored monsters out of commission.

### AFTER LONDON CANINES.

Movement to Limit Number of Dogs Kept as War Measure.

There is a strong agitation in London against the extravagance of keeping so many pet dogs during war times, and the London Mail has this to say on the question:

"It is not the usual dog that is the cause of waste. He is usually fed on biscuit and a few scraps and he lives healthily on a diet at trifling cost. The dogs that cost the most are the most useless; they are the pampered pets.

"I know a woman who has forty Pekinese and she reserves three rooms in her house for them. A law forbidding people to keep more than one dog would be useful. My own dog costs me less to keep than my cat."

Another veterinary surgeon was very bitter against lap dogs. "They are the cause of all the extravagance," he said. "A woman who had put her pet dog under my care sent in for it a meal such as I would have been very pleased to eat. What did the little beast do? It sniffed the food all over, left it uneaten, and gobbled up the biscuit and food that I gave it.

"Give an ordinary terrier or spaniel a quarter of a pound of 'cat's meat,' which costs one penny, or meat that is left over from the table, mixed with a little biscuit or bread, and it will keep well and cost you not more than 1s. 6d. a week."

Lady Teynham writes: "Why, because a few foolish women feed their pet dogs on a pound of steak a day, should all sensible women be tarred with the same brush? The Pekinese seems to be the dog generally sneered at—I suppose because he is small. Properly brought up he is hardy, sporting, and as intelligent as an Irish terrier. A friend of mine had one which swam across a small stream and killed two rats. All they require are the scraps left over from the table. In these days, when so many of us have our husbands at the war, it is some comfort not to come back to a perfectly lonely house, but to have a warm greeting from a loyal though small friend."

### A Protective Admission.

Mrs. Burgess was a decidedly practical and up-to-date woman. Some of her friends attributed much of her alertness to the fact that her six daughters, one of whom had married recently, were not providing themselves with husbands as fast as mother Burgess desired.

One evening the energetic mother cornered a young man in the reception hall.

"And which of my girls do you most desire, Mr. Everstey?"

"The married one," came the unhesitating reply.

## THE FASHIONS

The time has long since passed when fashions for misses were of secondary importance in the scheme of things. The fashioning of clothes for young people now receives as much attention as those of their elders, and certain French designers have, of late, been specially concentrating their efforts on producing modes for young girls and small children.

Whether for school, college or the various social and outdoor activities which enter into the lives of all young people, we find an unlimited variety of styles.

At present there is a distinct relation between the styles for grown-ups and those reaching the grown-up stage. The slim silhouette, to which women have taken with so much zeal, is reflected in misses' styles, and certainly there is nothing more befitting the slender grace of youthful figures than the modes which now prevail.

In one-piece style are the majority of dresses, whether they are to be slipped on over the head or closed at the center-front or back. Especially becoming are those that hang from a deep, square yoke, and of these there are many varieties, for below the yoke the material may be side-pleated, box-pleated with groups of large or small pleats, or just simply gathered.

To define the waistline, a leather belt, a regulation cloth belt or a long, narrow girdle is considered correct with this type of frock. The belt being such an important factor, then, it is not surprising to find many novelties in that line. One of the latest is a belt which starts out by being wide in front, but finally becomes divided into two narrow strips at the sides and back. The upper halves fasten at the back and the lower halves are knotted loosely and hang down the back.

Exceedingly attractive, also, are the pockets which give added charm to these dresses. Pointed, square, draped, gathered or plain, they appear in every conceivable form.

For practical wear, the young girl wears dresses of the popular wools, such as serge, gabardine, velours, broadcloth, checks and plaids. There



One-Piece Box-Pleated Dress for Misses

is little trimming on these frocks; perhaps a touch of bead or wool embroidery, a contrasting collar, soutache braid, or flat braid applied in rows. The large assortment of fashionable colors, including burgundy, plum, taupe, brown and green has not ousted navy blue, which is still a favorite.

For her social activities, sweet sixteen may have her choice of soft chiffon velvet, velveteen, taffeta, satin, charmeuse, silk poplin or Georgette crepe, depending on the occasion for which her dress is intended. For dance frocks, tulle, silk net, chiffon and Georgette are particularly girlish, while for a very elaborate dress nothing is more charming than the silver tissue cloths. Her slippers are of satin, to match the color of her dress, or else of silver or gold tissue.

Pale or bright pink, blue, maize, apricot and white are the colors specially adapted to the youthful evening dress. Some delightful frocks are composed of layers of tulle in different harmonizing colors placed one above the other, and the merging of these colors produces a wonderfully artistic effect.

If the selection of her evening frock gives a girl many thrills of pleasure—and every one knows it does—she also derives a great deal of enjoyment from her sports clothes. Sports clothes, to-day, are wholly charming. Such bright, gay colors as are used for them can only reflect the spirit of joy and exuberance which they embody. The enjoyment of sports is really doubled by the lovely clothes that are worn for them.

The skirts of sports dresses and suits are worn very short, and the models are either plain or pleated. With bright-colored skirts are worn slip-on middys of wool or silk jersey in a contrasting color. Hip-length coats of angora and fancy wools are also frequently seen. The accepted

trimming for winter sports suits is either fur or leather.

Scotch plaids and checks in bright colors are very much in evidence. Some of the latest suits are dark green with fine yellow lines forming the checks. Others are in solid block effects in golden brown and black, and other pretty color combinations.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario, "Dept. W"

### PALM CAKE FOR CATTLE.

Experiments Made to Take Trade From Germany.

A further contribution into the palm kernel cake question has been made by Dr. Crowther of the University of Leeds, England. This artificial cattle food is the residue left after the completion of the process of extracting the oils from palm kernels. The trade in palm kernels in Europe was a great German industry before the war, and the nuts were moreover obtained from a British colony. Steps are now being taken to reserve the products of British soil for British manufacturers, and great attention is being directed to the manufacture of margarine and other goods for which palm kernels are needed. The successful disposal of the cake, however, has a great bearing on the diversion of the trade from Hamburg to Liverpool, Hull, and other English towns. Here is where agriculture is concerned, for as an artificial cattle food palm kernel cake has been little used in the past. With the aim of testing whether the farmers' objections to the cake were insuperable or not, Professor Crowther has conducted certain experiments, on the farm, and in the laboratory, with regard to the keeping qualities and the digestibility of the cake.

So far as the keeping properties are concerned the results of the investigation showed that during a period of six months, the palm-kernel cake kept just as well as other cakes, and better than some, and at the end of the period it was quite good and sound. On analysis, the oil in all the cakes had become acid, but the palm-kernel variety was no exception. It was, at any rate, only inferior to the linseed and soya cakes, and was better than cotton cake and soyocot. The opinion, therefore, is held that under ordinary conditions palm-kernel cake as produced to-day will keep as well as ordinary cakes. On the basis of results obtained, it was computed that palm-kernel meal was worth 23 per cent. more per ton than the cotton cake with which they were compared. The cake could be eaten without difficulty, it was found, when mixed with other cake.

Tests directed at ascertaining whether the cake would improve the quantity and quality of milk bore out, as far as they went, the investigations of German agriculturists, that such an improvement did result from the use of the cake.

WHY WE HAVE TWO EYES.

So That Object Seen Shows Depth and Relief.

Because we have two eyes the things we see seem solid and not flat, with the result that we can judge their distance from us with fair correctness. Look through a window at a house across the street with one eye closed, and then with the other eye closed. The bars of the window frame will cut across the opposite house in different places. The two fields seen with the eyes separately, although in the main alike differ. When you look at the house with both eyes open the two fields seen by the two eyes are combined, and the house across the street assumes depth and relief.

Although we see a house with each eye, we see only one house with both eyes. This makes the stereoscope possible—an instrument so designed that the two eyes are made to converge on a single point and yet to see two different pictures. If these two pictures represent a chair as it would appear to the right and left eyes respectively, they are perceived as one solid object.

### HONORS NOG'S SPIRIT.

Emperor's Decree Carried Out at Grave of Hero.

The Nogi cult still grows in Japan. Among the honors lately bestowed by the Emperor were, according to custom, posthumous honors for some of Japan's beloved heroes. Some fell to the lot of the spirit of the late Count Nogi, and when Viscount Sonoike, court ritualist, with his assistant and a delegate of the Imperial household department proceeded to the modest grave of the nation's hero in the great Aoyama Cemetery, they found a reverent group already assembled and waiting patiently under a downpour of rain.

The ritualist announced before the grave the Imperial honors. Among those who attended was the Count Nogi, whom the Emperor appointed to bear the title which otherwise would have disappeared from Japan upon the death of the conqueror of Port Arthur and hero of Mukden.

Complete satisfaction in business is when what he buys looks as good to the purchaser as it did to the salesman.

Charity that begins at home seldom gets over a neighbor's back fence.

## SPIES FOR TEUTONS ACTIVE IN FRANCE

ATTACK FOLLOWED MEMBERS VISIT TO FRONT.

Interesting Example of Ex-Premier's Courage Under Fire.

The question of spies spying is always a live one in France, for many incidents can be recounted which show either that the Germans have close information on what happens in their enemy's lines or that chance is a wonderful thing. For instance, a number of Cabinet members visited a town in the north a few days ago, being accompanied by the director of an important mining works near the town, writes a Paris correspondent.

To suit the convenience of this gentleman the train that took the Ministers away was started an hour earlier than had been arranged. An hour later, at the time the train was intended to leave, the station underwent a hot bombardment, and thanks to the change in the time table the Ministers escaped a very bad quarter of an hour.

Almost every returned poilu can tell a story similar to the following: A division famous for its fighting qualities was suddenly moved to a new position so quickly that the men themselves did not know exactly where they were. Within an hour a board was hoisted above the nearest German trench bearing the inscription in large letters, "Welcome to the Gallant—th Division," and giving the exact divisional number.

The Cri de Paris gives another example that occurred during M. Clemenceau's recent visit to the front as chairman of the Senate's army committee.

### "Tiger" Saw Slain Soldier.

The section was very quiet, nothing had happened for days there. Earlier there had been some hot fighting and the "Tiger" could see the dead body of a French soldier still hanging on the barbed wire between the trenches.

M. Clemenceau gazed at the poor remains with admiration, sadness and then fury. His eyes clouded over and words of vengeance came indistinctly from his lips.

At this moment an explosion was heard close by and then another. Clouds of smoke arose from near where M. Clemenceau stood and the explosions came nearer and nearer. He continued looking at the corpse of the poor soldier.

An officer hurried up. "Monsieur le President," he said (a President of the Council or Premier remains "monsieur le President" all his life), "the Major has sent me to warn you that it's a pretty bad place where you are. It is probable that they have sighted you. It's certain that a barring fire is beginning. The Major begs you to get under shelter."

### Apostrophizes Dead Hero.

And he went on in that semi-sarcastic vein that he enjoys. "Just think Monsieur, I no longer love women, and men disgust me; it would be a good time to make a fine finish!" Then turning toward the dead body he apostrophized it with:

"You were young, you had a long future before you; you had done ill to no one, women pleased you and you had faith in men. How much better it would be if you were alive here and an old body like mine were hanging out there in place of yours!"

The artillery fire finished before M. Clemenceau moved on and the staff captain who accompanied him told the story afterward, declaring, "I tell you he was wonderful! wonderful!" repeating the word "epatant," which means so much in a Frenchman's mouth.

M. Clemenceau is 71 and was Mayor of the Montmartre district at the time of the last war with Germany.

### ORIGIN OF THE BAYONET.

First Used by Troops Out of Ammunition.

The bayonet, which the quidnuncs before the war said was an obsolete weapon, has proved its great value in the recent movements of the British.

Its name comes from that of Bayonne, a little town in the Basque country in France, but cheek by jowl with Spain, down in the far corner of the Biscay. There it was first manufactured.

The story of its invention illustrates the old proverb about the motherhood of necessity. A Basque regiment, having run out of ammunition and wishing to sell their lives dearly, took the suggestion of one of their number that they should fix their long knives to the ends of their muskets and charge therewith and try to break through the ranks of their enemies.

This they did—the first bayonet charge in history—and their success in extricating themselves from a very warm corner showed the value of the new weapon and led to its manufacture and adoption by every country and army in the world.

# THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 11, 1917.

Bulgaria is reported as expecting peace to come quickly, and it is not improbable the wish is father to the thought. The Bulgars are beginning to understand that with the realization of Teutonic schemes in the East, their national status would stand in imminent danger of being wiped out.

A big shell manufacturing concern in England has submitted an offer to make large shells for the American navy at a price that the local munition plants can't touch, and guarantee delivery in a much shorter time as well. The fact brought out by this report with strikingly sharp distinctness, is, that when a British munition firm is in a position to solicit business from a neutral country, the shell problem at home must unquestionably be now well in hand.

A general belief exists in France that Germany will undertake another great offensive on the west front, which will likely be her last supreme effort to impress the world of the invincibility of her military power, and an object lesson to all and sundry that whatever she may offer in the way of peace should be accepted. Adequate provision to meet this expected drive, it may be taken for granted, will not be lacking when the supreme moment arrives, and if it comes, the most sanguinary engagements of the whole war may be counted on.

Partial reconstruction of the Dominion cabinet, as affecting Quebec representation took place on Monday, as the result of the death of Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Postmaster General. The changes are as follows:

Hon. Albert Seigny, (Speaker) becomes Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. P. E. Blouin takes the P. M. Generalship and Hon. E. L. Patenaude, the portfolio of Secretary of State.

Mr. E. H. Rhodes, deputy speaker, falls heir to the Speakership.

For the bye-election in Dorchester county necessitated by Mr. Seigny's entry into the cabinet, nominations have been fixed for the 20th inst.

Speaking a few days ago with reference to the need for national saving, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, said that if the people would give to the extent of their power he had little doubt that Canada would have a munitions business for the coming year of five hundred million dollars. The distribution of this money would mean a continuance of favorable business conditions which in turn would support the Dominion's credit in her financing for war purposes. All the money distributed from time to time by this expenditure should through saving be made available for fresh credits on the strength of which new orders would be placed.

Canada can get all of this business which she can finance, and shells are what Great Britain needs more than anything else.

Complete absolution of the personal honor of Sir Sam Hughes, hearty endorsement of the purchase of two submarines by Sir Richard McBride and no cause for complaint in the ammunition sales, were the three important findings in the reports of Sir Charles Davidson on his probe into these transactions, just made public. The reports are voluminous documents, which deal very fully with the evidence taken before the commission.

"The acquisition of two submarines," says Sir Charles in his report, "probably saved the cities of Victoria and Vancouver from attack. The submarines were highly desirable for defensive purposes and were efficient fighting machines."

It need not be expected, however, that Sir Charles' finding will prevent the charges of graft, made in this connection, from being repeated by the parties who originated them, any more than the Meredith-Duff investigation of the shell contracts put a stop to a repetition of the slanders trumped up in that behalf.

## RAYMOND, ALBERTA.

December 19, 1916.

Dear Mr. Cowan,—I wrote you last week to forward *The Equity* to Raymond, Alberta, as I want to get the home news.

It might be interesting to many of your readers to get a few lines from Sunny Alberta. Raymond, 26 miles south of Lethbridge, is called The Sugar City, because there is here a large sugar

plant. It has been closed and lately sold and will be rebuilt in Utah. The reason the factory has ceased to be is on account of the scarcity of labor they could not raise sufficient sugar beets to make it pay, and growing wheat is more profitable and requires less labor.

The wheat crop of Southern Alberta this year is far above all past records. A farmer belonging to my congregation threshed 21,285 bushels of wheat from 485 acres. The last 135 acres threshed yielded 55 bushels per acre.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Noble, who holds the world's record for wheat. He had 1000 acres that averaged 52 or 53 bushels to the acre. I am not sure which. This world-famed farmer is an elder of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal giver to missions.

Many who bought farms here last year, after paying for all expenses, paid also for their farm and had considerable left. The majority of the farmers were in great need of the good crops, as the past ten years they had got deeply in debt. Some old-timers say they made more this year than in the past twenty years. This year will put most of them on easy street. Some feel so comfortable and so well provided for that they seem to think they can get along without God. This is noticed in church attendance, which is not nearly so good as it was in hard times. This shows that prosperity is as dangerous as when God commanded Moses to write the 8th chapter of Deuteronomy. (I hope all who read this will take time to read that chapter.)

This town and surrounding country is one of the strongholds of Mormonism. At Cardston, a short distance south of here, they are building a Mormon temple to cost \$500,000. Raymond has a population of 1200; all are Mormons except about 60 whom they call Gentiles and are outside the true church. Stirling and New Dayton also belong to my mission field. Stirling is another Mormon town. We have only eight families there. At New Dayton all are the so-called Gentiles. The majority are a superior class of settlers. Although only twenty families, they have built a church and it is all paid for, and next summer they intend to build a manse, and also expect next year to stand alone as a self-supporting congregation.

I have to cover 37 miles every Sunday. It was rather staggering when I landed here and was told this. But as you pay the same for a team as an auto in this country I have used the latter so far, as it makes the work a pleasure instead of burden. No person is so much in need of a car as the missionary who has driven from 20 to 50 miles each Sunday. I have gone the rounds with some of our men who have the 50 mile drive every week. Some congregations are providing autos for their minister so that he can do his best work.

We are fortunate in having only one denomination at New Dayton and only one other than Mormon in Stirling and Raymond, the strong centre of Mormonism. The two latter congregations are composed of different nationalities and different creeds. On Sunday, 17th, I held three communion services. The one at Raymond Sunday evening, although in number (only nine partaking of the Lord's Supper) was one of the best and nearest to the New Testament ideal of any I have ever taken part in. We had English, Irish, Austrian, Japanese, Scotch and Welch. One was Baptist, one a Methodist—the doctor of the town; two Episcopalians, three Presbyterians and two Roman Catholics. One of the Presbyterians is a Japanese and one formerly a member of the Salvation Army. That was not a denominational table. It was not a Protestant table. It was The Lord's Table. We fulfilled the conditions of Psalm 133: "Behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and the Lord's promise was fulfilled. "Then will I command my blessing, even life for evermore."

I did not ask all those different creeds to join the Presbyterian Church. That would be asking too much from some. But if we had church union and had a United Church of Canada then I could and would likely succeed. One of the Roman Catholics who took the Sacrament is a very clever young lady. She is the only teacher in the public school here who is not a Mormon. She is the superintendent of my Sunday School and at present my only teacher. Perhaps I am in danger of being brought before the higher courts of our Church. But I do not think such is likely in the light of the present century, and because of the closer bonds of fellowship being created by the present war. I for one at least prefer the help of a good Christian Catholic to an unreliable, un-Christian Protestant any day, and for any work in the church or out of it.

A Canadian soldier, wounded on the battlefield in France. He was a Roman Catholic. Seeing a chaplain, he said: "Father—crucifix." The chaplain was a Methodist minister. There was no priest at hand. That Methodist minister had christianity enough to go and look for a crucifix. He got one and held it before the eyes of the dying Catholic soldier and talked to him of his Saviour who died for him on the cross. As he talked he noticed the countenance of the man change and he believed he died in peace. That chaplain says the last verse of the hymn "Abide with Me," will always mean more to him after this: "Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes, Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies." You find this broader, truer christian spirit working in the Catholic Church also today. The chaplain of the King of Serbia and Professor of Theology in the University of Belgrade, Father Nicholas, was the preacher at a recent service in Bloomsbury Baptist church, London. Father Nicholas spoke

in broken English, yet held the congregation spell-bound. He said he had been challenged for going to a Baptist church, but that the New Testament said "where two or three were gathered together in Christ's name there He was in the midst." He had no hesitation in going where his Master went.

I hope that spirit of Father Nicholas and the unknown Methodist chaplain may more and more possess the clergy-men of all denominations; then there will be very little trouble in creating the same spirit among the people and help to hasten the day when there will be one fold and one shepherd.

I do not expect to be here longer than New Year, and I am only taking charge until a suitable man can be found for this important field. We have a great many vacant mission fields on account of so many of our men going to the war as chaplains. I expect to visit as many of these fields as possible before Spring and give free services to help them until they get Spring supply.

I ask the prayers of all the churches for the mission work of the West, which is helping all classes of men and women.

Wishing all your subscribers and old friends a happy new year,

I am, yours, truly,  
D. J. CRAIG.

## A Brave Young Ramsay Boy who Won Military Cross

*The Equity* publishes by request of Clarendon relatives the following letter from the Solicitor General and also a clipping from a Carleton Place paper in reference to the distinguished conduct at the front of Lance-Corp. Norman Thomas, a former Ramsay boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thomas, now of Portage la Prairie, Man. The Solicitor General in his letter to the young soldier's father says:

Dear Mr. Thomas:—I cannot help writing you to congratulate you on the distinction being won by your son Norman on the battlefields of France. I need not describe to you the heroic conduct which in recent despatches from the front has been placed to his credit.

I am particularly pleased because the man who shares the credit with him, Mr. Dykes Bredin, is one for whom I take some credit for discovering over eight years ago. I had not the pleasure of knowing your son personally, but know that you had a boy at the front, and immediately the news came of his magnificent conduct, realized at once that he was the son of my old friend, J. T. Thomas. His work will be a matter of pride to his parents for all time, and a pride as well to all Portagers. May he get now the reward he deserves, and come out of the terrible conflict unscathed.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

## ONLY ONE RETURNED TO TELL THE TALE.

The newspaper clipping says:—Mr. J. T. Thomas, of Portage la Prairie, Man., a native of Ramsay, graduate of our high school, well known to many of our readers, in a letter to his brother James, gives some details of the brave conduct of his son Norman, who won distinction on the battlefield in France, and received a letter of congratulation from the Solicitor General of Canada. The Manitoba Liberal prints a picture of brave Corporal Thomas and also gives particulars. It appears that his commanding officer, Capt. Dykes Bredin, asked for half a dozen volunteers to engage the enemy who were hidden in a strong place whilst he went around with a squad to get on the flank and enfilade them. Corporal Thomas was first to offer and five of his comrades joined him in the venture. The movement was a success as the Germans were captured, but Thomas alone escaped to tell the story, all five of his companions being riddled with bullets. Of Bredin, it is said, that after spending six rounds of ammunition and failing to reach the officer he seized a rifle and potted him on the head, the enemy surrendering after their leader fell. Both the Capt. and Corp. Thomas are recommended for the military medal. It is incidents like these that thrill the patriot, and we congratulate Mr. Thomas on the distinction won by his son for heroic conduct on the field.

## Starks Corners.

(Held over from last week)

Mr. Jas Crick has returned home from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. J. Medcoff.

We are pleased to report little Miss Edith Leitch recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Xmas visitors to Starks Corners were:—Miss Evelyn and Miss Nessie Wharrey from Ottawa; Norman Stark, Rupert Smiley and Franklin Leitch, Renfrew and Fred Cotic of Campbells Bay.

On Sunday afternoon just before Sunday School the members of the Sunday School and their parents presented Mr. Stewart Stark with a handsome Hymn book. Mr. J. A. Dean read the address and presented the book before the Sunday School, which Mr. Stark has been Superintendent for a good many years. The address read as follows:—

Dear Mr. Stark:—We, the parents of the Sunday School children and other church members, desire to express to you our sincere thanks for the work you have done in the Sabbath School and we ask you to accept this little gift as a token of our appreciation of your service.

Mr. Stark was very much taken by surprise and he thanked the children in a few well chosen words.—Cox.

## SLANG OF THE UNDERWORLD.

Criminals Have a Suggestive Language of Their Own.

The professional pickpockets, or those who are left of the tribe, have an expression for every professional action and object. Pockets range from "side kicks" to "double insiders," which are the inner vest pockets, and hard indeed is it to abstract a "poke" or "leather" from one of the same and "weed" it in the security of some nearby haven.

A ring is called a "hoop." A watch may be a "super" in one locality, and in another it may be called a "block" or a "turnip" or a "kettle," while the chain is either a "white slang" or a "red slang," the chromatic adjectives denoting either gold or silver.

Money is given a score of names. The most used is "kale," "scratch" or "dough," but the "Humble Dutchman," a well known character, was wont to call it "bullets," and this name is used in many localities. A ticket in the underworld is known the world over as a "ducat," while a uniformed policeman is a "harness bull," which is rich indeed in suggestion and description.

The minions of the law are also given the following names, which are very expressive: "Cops," "mugs," "dy mugs," "bulls," "dicks" (an abbreviation for detectives), while in the west central office men are known as "C. O. dicks" or "elbows," from a habit they have of elbowing into crowds after their prey.—Star of Hope, New York State Prison.

## THE CLOWN'S FACE.

Pathetic Incident From Which the Use of Black Lines Come.

"One of the greatest tragedies of the theater," said a prominent comedian, "is connected with the clown."

"In the time of Louis XIV, there was a famous clown known as 'Fat William' (Gros Guillaume), who held his audience in the Rue Favari by his wonderful eccentricities of gesture, voice and mimicry. One night, so the legend runs, his wife was dying, and he was still obliged to go on and entertain the clanking, clashing, ribald Parisian mob that stood in the pit. It was in the days before there were seats in the orchestra.

"Like all imitators of the Italian 'commedia,' his face was whitened with flour. Under the burden of his great domestic sorrow he was stupid and slow in his performance, and in order to stir him up his companion on the stage hit him a resounding whack with a heavy cane. The combination of his sentimental troubles and the physical pain caused Gros Guillaume to weep. As the tears streamed down over his whitened face the aspect was so comical that the audience cheered and laughed itself into hysterics. And ever since then every clown has black lines on his whitened face.

"Many are the black lines on the face of the actor that the audience knows not of."—Chicago Tribune.

## Carlyle Declined the Honor.

Among the many distinguished men who have refused honors was Thomas Carlyle. Disraeli offered him in the queen's name the Grand Cross of the Bath, "a distinction," writes Froude, "never before conferred upon any English author, with a life income corresponding to such rank." Carlyle declined the honor, but he was deeply touched by the compliment, the more so as he had frequently attacked Disraeli in his writings. Most readers will probably agree with the verdict of the Chelsea bus conductor who said to Froude: "Very proper of the queen to offer it and more proper of him to say that he would have nothing to do with it. 'Tisn't they who can do honor to the likes of he."—London Standard.

## Over the Bridge of Sighs.

Nine times out of ten it is over the Bridge of Sighs that we pass the narrow gulf from youth to manhood. That interval is usually occupied by an ill placed or disappointed affection. We recover and we find ourselves new beings. The intellect has become hardened by the fire through which it has passed. The mind profits by the wrecks of every passion, and we may measure our road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone.—Bulwer-Lytton.

## Inconsistent Doctor.

"Why are you so sore at Dr. Jones?" "The old hypocrite charged me \$10 for advising me to confine myself to a diet of crackers and milk, and the very next evening I saw him in a restaurant blowing in my ten on lobsters and trimmings."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Islam and Dancing.

Mohammedanism forbids dancing, and it is only by special permission that the master of a house is released from this law, for, according to the Koran, this form of amusement is not one of the pleasures permitted in paradise.

## Opinions.

"A man may change his opinions." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "but a man who changes them too often need not have troubled himself to have any in the first place."—Washington Star.

## Precaution.

"I am no sentimentalist. I am a man of deeds and few words. Will you marry me, Mabel?" "First let me have a look at the seeds."—Baltimore American.



## NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective time and place mentioned below.

### FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

Province of Quebec, Superior Court District of Pontiac, No. 1613

THE BRADING BREWERIES, LTD., Plaintiff; vs HECTOR CHIENIER, Defendant.

That certain lot of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the township of Duhamel, in the county of Temiscamingue, as lot number seven (7), in the third range of the said township of Duhamel, in the said county of Temiscamingue—together with the buildings thereon erected, as well as all the members and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To be sold at the registry office for the county of Temiscamingue, Que., in the village of Ville-Marie, in the district of Pontiac, on the FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN, Sheriff's Office, Bryson, Que., 23rd December, 1916. [First published, 30th December, 1916.]

## 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.

# TAILORING



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

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

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

We Can Supply You

WITH ALL KINDS OF

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

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

**THE EQUITY,**  
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests,  
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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  
discharged.

**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.

G. G. McDOWELL, W. E. N. HODGINS,  
W. M. Rec. Secy.

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

EDWARD DALE, REG. HODGINS,  
W. M. Secy.

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

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

**Professional Cards.**

**DENTAL.**

**DR. A. H. BEERS**

SURGEON DENTIST  
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery  
McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

**LEGAL.**

**S. A. MACKAY**

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

**R. MILLAR, L. L. L.**

ADVOCATE.

Campbells Bay, Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

**D. R. BARRY, K. C.**

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

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Visits Shawville every Saturday.

**GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.**

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Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-  
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**PROMPTLY SECURED**

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

**MARION & MARION,**

364 University St., Montreal.

**G. F. HODGINS CO'S**  
**ANNUAL CLEARING SALE**

6 DAYS ---- 15th January to 26th ---- 6 DAYS

Everybody knows the situation which has existed in the markets for  
the last year and a half. They also know that it has particularly affected Clothing,  
Underwear, Boots and Shoes, also Furs. In these lines the advances run from  
25 to 75 per cent.

At the outset of the war this Store realized that we would be in for a  
season of high prices. We immediately set out to buy thousands of dollars' worth  
of goods to tide over a year or two, and to maintain our usual low prices. In this  
we succeeded, and although this has been a bumper year, we find ourselves consid-  
erably overstocked. It is necessary to reduce this surplus and we wish to do it  
quickly.

**Now is your time to buy at nearly the old prices**

**- CLOTHING -**

This gives you an opportunity to buy your Spring  
Suit at a cut price. You will certainly save money by  
buying now.

**- UNDERWEAR -**

Anticipate your needs. You will save Gold Dol-  
lars. Britain is preparing for another year of war. This  
will affect the wool market.

**- - FURS - -**

Our offerings in this line are exceptionally good  
You must see them to appreciate.

**- BOOTS & SHOES -**

This is where the high prices pinch, and it will be  
worse. Compare the price of raw hides today with  
before-the war prices.

**- MOCCASINS -**

We have seen the new prices for next season. Can-  
didly we did not buy. The prices are awful.

**- RUBBERS -**

The rubber itself may not be much higher, but the  
other materials and workmanship will be.

**- APPLES -**

A car load of Apples to sell that week.

**Here is a List of Specials :**

12½ lbs. Granulated Sugar	for \$1.00
5 gals. American Coal Oil	" 1.00
1 20-lb bag Rolled Oats	" 1.10
1 pkge Robinhood Rolled Oats	" 25c
8 pounds Sulphur	" 25c
2 " 'The Best' Bak. Powder	" 25c

**REMEMBER THE DATES - JANUARY 15th to 20th**

**TO INVESTORS**

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

**DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK**

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

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

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

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

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

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

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

**GASTRIC REBELLION.**

Some of the Mistakes in Eating That  
Incite Poor Digestion.

Indigestion is often attributed to  
hasty eating, and people are reproved,  
and rightly so, for bolting their food,  
but it is interesting to observe that,  
while the bolting of meat is always se-  
verely censured, one never hears any  
blame attached to those who swallow  
fruit by the mouthful and devour un-  
cooked vegetables without any at-  
tempt at mastication. Nevertheless it  
is the hasty swallower of vegetable  
fiber who is really the inciter of gastric  
rebellion. Vegetables are at all times  
very imperfectly digested by the stom-  
ach and require their tough fibers to  
be thoroughly broken up by the teeth  
if they are to be dissolved even in the  
bowel.

There is a well known saying which  
avers that digestion waits upon appe-  
tite, and there is no doubt that of all  
the adjuncts to digestion a keen de-  
sire for food is the most powerful and  
important. But appetite itself often  
depends upon conditions which are in-  
dependent of the body's absolute neces-  
sities. Thus the aspect of the food, its  
smell, taste and even the manner in  
which it is served all help either to  
stimulate a desire for it or to induce a  
sense of aversion, while the environ-  
ment of the diner often exercises im-  
portant influence, beneficial or other-  
wise.

Brain work of any kind interferes  
with the rapid digestion of food, and  
even the habit of reading during meal-  
times, practiced by so many, is con-  
ducive neither to appetite nor diges-  
tion. A well lighted room, music and  
frivolous conversation will often per-  
mit a chronic dyspeptic to enjoy with-  
out remorse the pleasures of the table,  
while a depressing atmosphere, uncon-  
genial company and unappetizing  
dishes may induce a fit of indigestion  
in the most healthy individual.

**CHARM OF THE BIBLE.**

Its Poetic Beauty and the Marvel of Its  
Word Pictures.

Then some of us who cared for lit-  
erature took up the Bible casually and  
found its poetic beauty. We read the  
book of Job—which, by the way, Mr.  
Swinburne is said to have known by  
heart—and as we read it even the  
stars themselves seemed less wonder-  
ful than this description of their mar-  
vel and mystery:

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of  
Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?  
Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his  
season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus  
with his sons?

Or we read in the thirty-seventh  
chapter of the book of Ezekiel of that  
weird valley that was full of bones—  
"and as I prophesied there was a noise,  
and behold a shaking, and the bones  
came together, bone to bone"—surely  
one of the most wonderful visions of  
the imagination in all literature.

Or we read the marvelous denuncia-  
tory rhetoric of Jeremiah and Isaiah  
or the music of the melodious heart-  
strings of King David. We read the  
solemn adjuration of the "King Ecce-  
siast" to remember our Creator in the  
days of our youth, with its haunting  
picture of old age, and the loveliness  
of "The Song of Songs" passed into  
our lives forever.

To this purely literary love of the  
Bible there has been added within the  
last few years a certain renewed re-  
gard for it as the profoundest book of  
the soul, and for some minds not con-  
ventionally religious it has regained  
even some of its old authority as a  
spiritual guide and stay. And I will  
confess for myself that sometimes as  
I fall asleep at night I wonder if even  
the most picturesque of modern writ-  
ers has written anything to equal the  
Twenty-third Psalm.—Richard Le Gal-  
lienne in Phoenix.

**When the World is Full.**

The mean decennial rate of increase  
in the population of the world is 8 per  
cent, and at this rate the 28,000,000  
square miles comprising the fertile re-  
gions of the earth, which Ravenstein  
computed can only support 207 persons  
per square mile, will have their maxi-  
mum population of 5,994,000,000 per-  
sons in the year 2072. This estimate  
allows fourteen persons per square mile  
in the 18,000,000 square miles of steppes  
and deserts.

**Crookedest Railroad in the World.**  
Up California's Tamalpais runs the  
crookedest railroad in the world. Of  
the eight miles of track the longest  
tangent is but 413 feet. In one notable  
instance the road makes five complete  
loops and ties two complete bowknots  
to attain an elevation of ninety feet.  
The end of the line is about half a mile  
higher than the starting point, and  
there is not one particularly steep  
grade in the entire system.

**Painfully Frank.**

Hostess (to departing guest)—Must  
you go so early, Mr. Blank? Blank—I'm  
very sorry that I must leave, Mrs.  
Park. The fact is, not expecting to  
have such a pleasant time this eve-  
ning, I made another engagement.—  
Boston Transcript.

**Worse Still.**

"Did Mr. Jobless pay his bill?"  
"Yes, sir," answered the collector,  
"but he made a lot of fuss about it."  
"Um! Don't let that trouble you, son.  
It's the fellow who yells and doesn't  
pay that we should worry about."—  
Birmingham Age-Herald.



**Agent Wanted!**

**EMPIRE SEMI-TRIMMED  
WALL PAPERS**

(Patented)  
Nationally Advertised

The Greatest Wall Paper inven-  
tion of the age.

**A TWIST OF THE WRIST  
TRIMS THE ROLL**

No knife, scissors or straight  
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Paper hanging made easy,  
quicker, cleaner and better.

An energetic agent is wanted in  
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Handsome bound sample books  
showing hundreds of beautiful, ex-  
clusive patterns are furnished  
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Over 2,100 agents are making  
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Applicants please state occupa-  
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"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"

Spring 1917 list now ready. Splendid  
list of hardy fruit and ornamental stock  
suitable for the province of Quebec, in-  
cluding MCINTOSH RED APPLE, ST.  
REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and  
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TORONTO ONT.

**HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.**

TIME OF MEETING :

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- 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  
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WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Equity Advs. Pay.**

## MARKING GRAVES OF DEAD HEROES

SYSTEM SOLVES PROBLEM AND RELIEVES BEREAVED.

Last Resting Places of British Soldiers Who Have Fallen on the Battlefields.

In keeping with all other phases of the war, order has come at last in the care of the dead. Where all was topsy-turvy two years ago in the first pell-mell rush to battle, and where there was little time to bury men even where they fell, the British now have evolved an organization and a system of dealing with this ever-growing problem which will at least relieve the bereaved at home of the added torment and anxiety of the unknown grave.

At the beginning of the war men were buried near the trenches only to have their graves blown away by exploding shells the very next day. But many remained, and some have been identified as the allies have fought their way slowly back over part of the ground once occupied by the Germans.

### Many Low Crosses.

Where there was hard fighting in France and Belgium, the eye of the traveller along the roads to-day is struck by many low crosses sticking out of the ground in the fields, in cottage gardens, in corners of farmyards and orchards, even on the roadside strips of grass. Where the ground has changed hands a good deal in the course of the war one can see, within a few hundred yards of each other, the gabled and eaved cross of the Germans, the "Hier ruht in Gott" and a name painted white on a dark background; the beaded wire wreath of the French with its Requiescat or "Mort pour la France," and the plain lined cross of the English, white or light brown, or just unpainted wood, "In loving memory," of one or more officers and men.

### Buried in "No Man's Land."

The very position of some of these isolated memorials is eloquent. Near Fricourt, on what used to be "No Man's Land," until the English won it the past summer, a number of English crosses stand to the memory of unknown French soldiers. This was part of the line turned over to the English by the French. "We leave you our trenches and our dead," they said. When the English offensive began last July and the first line German trenches were carried by storm, it was one of the first cases of the British Tommies to bury the bodies of their French comrades, some having lain in the fire-swept zone since late in the winter.

To some officers the idea of being buried where they fall, and have there erected even the modest little memorial of a roughly hewn cross, is an honor greater than the shelter of Westminster Abbey. A few such graves, and some part of the trenches near them, probably will be preserved forever by village communes or private owners of land.

But as the war has lingered, and there still is much stubborn fighting ahead—some say for years—the care of the dead has become a most important branch of war work—important alike in sentiment and sanitation. The British have organized a Commission of Graves Registration and Inquiries, and under its direction registration units and sections have been sent to the front, and back of the front. Much of the work is done by non-combatants, but many of their tasks must be carried out under fire and some have been killed and others wounded.

### Graves Identified.

When an officer or man is killed at the front, or dies of wounds, his burial is now at once reported to the registration units. If killed in action he may still be buried in the old way somewhere near the trench. If so, the chaplain or officer who buries him, reports the position of the grave, which, as soon as possible, is marked with a durable cross and an identification plate stamped in aluminum. But this mode is becoming much less common. The army has been quick to realize the desirability of burying its dead in the nearest of the 300 or more recognized cemeteries behind the line. The bodies are carried back by road or light railway to one of the little wooden, iron or canvas mortuaries which the registration units have set up in the cemeteries. There is nothing perfunctory about the funerals. Everything is done as tenderly and reverently as if the dead were in an English churchyard.

Some of the cemeteries are great extensions of little village graveyards. Some were begun by special corps or divisions, which wished to bury their dead all together. In one is found separate plots, each with its special entrance, for Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjabs. Under the great trees of another, where many of those who fell at Festubert lie, some Indian soldiers have followed the custom of their country and built brick tombs of extraordinary massiveness.

### Died at Vimy Ridge.

At Villers aux Bois the French buried 2,500 of those who were killed in winning the Vimy Ridge. On each

grave, at the foot of its wooden cross, there is still stuck in the earth, neck downward, the bottle in which the first hasty record of the interment was placed.

A few days ago a woman in deep mourning visited one of the French cemeteries with a handful of white flowers. She was arranging these on one of the French graves when one of the usual little bareheaded processions with an English chaplain in front, passed by. On the stretcher was a body sewn up in a brown army blanket, a big Union Jack lying over it. The woman rose and shyly, with some of the flowers still in her hand, fell in at the rear of the procession. As the chaplain was reading "dust to dust," and "ashes to ashes," the little French woman was kneeling on the ground. The service over, and the rest turning away, she came close to the grave, dropped the white flowers in, and returned to the other graves empty handed.

### THE RIVER OF THE BRIDGES.

Some of the Miracles Performed to Save Verdun.

The United Press correspondent at the headquarters of the French armies uncovers another interesting view of the death struggle before Verdun in the following:

As a result of the Crown Prince's protracted and costly assault on Verdun, the Meuse in the immediate vicinity could to-day very consistently change its name into that of "The River of the Bridges." The construction of these bridges is another of the veritable miracles of genius and organization which the French army performed to save Verdun. Several of the French rivers, and notably the Meuse and the Somme, consist of an endless chain of marshes, connected by a number of small streams extending over the entire valley for a width of never less than a mile and from this to a mile and a half and two miles. Each one of the Verdun bridges, therefore, instead of being a flimsy structure of a few hundred feet in length, is obliged to span the entire valley of the Meuse.

Half of the miracle of these bridges is found in the almost incredible circumstances and conditions in which their construction took place. The object aimed at by the Crown Prince in attacking on both sides of the Meuse was to cut the French army in two by a wide marshy river that was utterly impassable except over the two or three bridges then in existence. This was one of the defects in the defence of Verdun which the French at once set themselves to remedy. The first bridge was built in reasonable tranquility, with the result that the army of French engineers employed on it completed their task in just 15 days. The sudden appearance of this structure, however, revealed to the Germans what the French were doing, and from that moment every foot of the Meuse, north and south of Verdun was kept under a terrific bombardment. Coupled with this unending hail of shells came also the frequent inundations to which the Meuse is subject, especially in the spring. Day after day spans of the bridge would be washed out before they could be anchored firmly enough to ensure their permanency; bursting shells likewise carried away span after span, sometimes just at the moment of completion, sometimes while the work was still progressing, and sometimes long after the entire bridge had been completed and was in use. Yet never for an instant did the French engineers relinquish their work. The bridges promise to remain for a long time as a lasting tribute and monument to the genius and perseverance of the French army engineers.

### CAPTURE DYE TRADE.

British Dye Makers Reap Harvest From War.

Many a struggling company has been set on its legs by the war, but there is perhaps no more remarkable instance than that of Levinstein, Limited, the dye and color manufacturers of Blackley, Manchester, says the London Chronicle. This company was formed in 1895, with a capital of £90,000.

Not by any stretch of imagination could the company's pre-war record be called successful. The disappearance of German competition, however, brought about a great change, and for the year ended June 30, 1915, the company made a net profit, after meeting all charges, including £21,700 for depreciation and wiping out the goodwill and patent items in the balance sheet, of £80,000. Fourteen and a half years' arrears of preference dividend were discharged, and 30 per cent. was paid on the ordinary share capital.

There has been delay over the issue of the accounts for 1915-1916 owing to difficulties with the authorities over the amount of excess profits tax payable by the company. But the profits are believed to have been prodigious. Already, ordinary shareholders have received 30 per cent. in dividend in respect of the 1915-16 operations, and a further distribution is evidently expected when the accounts make their appearance for the £10 ordinary shares, which at the outbreak of war stood at a very low figure, and, indeed, were practically unsaleable, are now quoted in Manchester at £75 apiece!

It is normal for a man to breathe eighteen times a minute.

### HUN PROPHET HEDGES.

Major Moraht, Military Expert, Busy Changing Viewpoints.

Major Moraht, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, has not been much in evidence lately, says the London Chronicle. About three months ago he declared that the possession of Verdun was a life and death affair for the German armies in the west. Nearly two years ago he said the same thing about Calais. Once a fortnight since the Somme offensive began he declares that the British and French advance has fizzled out. He has prophesied about Egypt, about the Caucasus, about Saloniki, and none of his prophecies have been fulfilled. Merely as a prophet he is not worth his wages.

He has now taken to lecturing, after excursions to the eastern and western fronts, and the first fruits of his tour he presented to Hamburg in the shape of a lecture on "Our Victorious War of Defence." He spoke of the aims and objects of Germany's enemies, pointing out that these aims and objects have never varied from the beginning of the war. He expressed astonishment at this, "for these aims have not yet been attained, nor are they likely to be." It is the evident impossibility of Germany's enemies realizing their aims which has filled the German nation with "the healthy feeling" that their enemies really desire peace.

Major Moraht naturally devotes most of his remarks to the campaign against Rumania, and compares the number of square miles of Rumanian territory occupied by the Central monarchies with that won from Germany on the Somme and Ancre. As to the ultimate destiny of Rumania Moraht has no doubts, but with regard to the Somme he thinks that "even if Bapaume and Peronne are lost we can maintain our front intact." He tells his Hamburg audience that they are to wait "until the time comes," and that then "the western front will assume an entirely different shape." It is safe soothsaying with which all of us may agree.

About Italy Major Moraht is doubtful. He does not like the advance in the Carso, and asserts that "it will only continue until Austria-Hungary is able to resume the offensive." "There is no force ready to give Italy the knock-out blow."

The lecturer is very confident about the German reserves. "Our youth, which has not been put too early into service, constitutes a powerful reserve. It is important when discussing peace to show our enemies that we have a reserve army ready to strike." In conclusion, he rejoices at the failure of England's starvation war, and hopes that before long a German victory will secure what he calls a German peace.

### BRITAIN IN THE SOUDAN.

Population Have Proved More Loyal Than Ever.

In spite of frequent reports that the native population of Egypt and the Sudan are on the point of rising against their British rulers, they have proved themselves more loyal than ever, says Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe," who recently spent some time in the various North African countries gathering material for his new book. Mr. Gibbons describes, in confirmation of this opinion, a visit which he paid to Omdurman on the occasion of the prophet's birthday. His host was Sir Reginald Wingate, Kitchener's successor as Sirdar of the Sudan. "When Sir Reginald explained to the sheiks who I was and what I had come for," writes Mr. Gibbons, "they nodded their heads with satisfaction and laughed.

"Tell him to write what he sees," they declared. "We are glad that he came to our feast, for he can give London a good report of us."

"The last tent we visited was the most important, and around it were gathered all the people of Omdurman and of the tribes who had come into the city for the festivities. Thousands of white-robed howling dervishes were dancing and barking, and had reached the point of frenzy. We sat sipping coffee in the midst of a crowd of sixty thousand Moslems who had been followers of the Mahdi and believers in the Khalifa. The Sirdar's guard of honor was four mounted Sudanese lancers. There were no troops, Egyptian or British. None of our party was armed. The people of Omdurman, at the moment of the greatest religious exaltation of the year, had in their power the Governor-General and the chief representatives of British military and civil authority in the Sudan.

"I know the feeling of Moslem fanaticism in an Oriental crowd. I have experienced it more than once when I knew that I was facing death. That feeling was not here. There was real love for the Sirdar, and no hostility to the rest of us.

"As we were leaving the tent, one of the turbaned dervish chieftains who had followed the Sirdar to the entrance, put his left hand on my shoulder as he shook hands and said: "I hope you have enjoyed the feast at Omdurman and will come again."

"Who is that sheik?" I asked Sir Reginald.

"One of the Mahdi's sons," he answered.

Russia is over forty times the size of Germany.

### CANADIAN CAMPS GROWING.

Spreading All Over England—Wonderful Organization.

The Canadian army is gradually spreading itself over the face of England. The comparatively small force which made history at Salisbury has grown into a tremendous army. On every street of every city in the United Kingdom and along the highways throughout all parts of the country soldiers of the Dominion are to be seen.

There are now three great training camps in England; the training division at Shorncliffe, which is well known to the people of Canada; the training area at Bramshott, which we have occupied for over a year, and a new command at Brighton, which has just recently been established. Concerning the latter, although it is probably our finest camp, the people in Canada know very little. The Brighton command consists of four main camps, located at Crowborough, Hastings, Shoreham and Seaford.

The average person in Canada does not realize what it means to handle troops in camps which, compared with Camp Borden, are twice its size. Occasionally 5,000 or 10,000 people are seen gathered at some function, but there are very few places in the Dominion that can muster a crowd of these proportions. If one stops to think, it will be readily realized that to handle expeditiously and without confusion an army of this size perfect system is required. As a matter of fact, it is no small task to keep a body of men of this size in a perfect state of discipline and health in ordinary camp routine.

The capacity for work of headquarters staff can be judged from the fact that they average eleven hours a day for seven days a week, and are frequently called up at night when circumstances demand.

### BATTLES IN AIR.

Aviator Dead, But Plane Sailed On As Usual.

Replete with dramatic incidents are the reports just published of the late Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, who brought down forty aeroplanes during his service ended by his death on October 29.

One of the most striking incidents is included in an Overseas Agency summary as follows:

"I wondered at the stubbornness of the enemy," wrote Boelke, "considering that he must have been finished a long time ago; but he continued to circle in the same fashion. Reason told me the man must be dead and that the machine was being maintained in its right position only by the rubber band at the helm. Therefore I approached closely and saw the occupant of the machine leaning toward the right side, dead. The aeroplane bore the number 7495. The horrible picture left me unshaken. I let the man alone and attacked the next one."

An example of chivalry reported in Boelke's book is to the effect that after having encountered an adversary Boelke made several "rounds of honor" over the place where his enemy had fallen. "A round of honor" among aviators is a mark of courtesy to a fallen brave enemy. Boelke himself decorated the place where the enemy aviator had been buried with military honors with a bunch of red, white and blue flowers. One of Boelke's most remarkable qualities was his respect for an enemy and he repeatedly used phrases like the following:

"A British aviator really flew home at a height of 100 meters above our trenches. He was a smart chap. This is not likely to be done by another."

### TRANSPORTATION ROMANCE.

How Great Engineering Problems Are Mastered.

The transportation romance of the 450-mile mountain front of the Italian army, set down in cold, hard figures, reads thus: 2,248 miles of railroads built or repaired, 590 miles of new railroad built, 150 miles of air line cables stretched for the teleferica system, 30,000 miles of telephone wire put up, 10,000 new troop, hospital, and freight buildings erected; 200 miles of narrow-gauge railroad laid in or behind the trenches, 110 new bridges thrown across rivers and precipices to accommodate 2,040 miles of operating road.

The work is credited to 120 civil engineers of the Government Department of Public Works, aided by army engineers proper; likewise by 200,000 workmen and 100,000 army mules, hitched to 50,000 wagons.

The foregoing is the official record of the exact extent of the construction work on this front, carried on steadily for 18 months despite enemy artillery, avalanches, snow falls, rains, floods, frost, lack of material, and all the other ills by which engineers are beset.

### Realism.

The Author—Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic?"

The Critic—Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.

### Financial.

He—How did you come out financially over your entertainment for the Old Ladies' Home?

She—The old ladies owe us \$50.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Readable Paragraphs About a Little of Everything.

Switzerland has 796,909 cows. Onaxca is pronounced Wah-ha-ca. Balsa wood is the lightest of all lumber.

Switzerland imposes a tariff on auto imports.

Turkey has put bakeries under Government rule.

China will teach paper making in a Government school.

The United States in 1915 produced 550,055 tons of lead.

The United States coast guard in 1915 saved 1,607 lives.

Argentina has 528 waterworks systems, costing \$123,000,000.

Australia boasts of the tallest trees grown on British soil.

In Cuba tobacco is planted, grown and gathered in ninety days.

Superior, Wis., for the first time in sixty years is without saloons.

The United States yearly spends \$100,000,000 in building public schools.

English colonies total 13,002,321 square miles in area, with a population of 830,065,035.

Telescopic spectacles have been invented for persons who are so extremely nearsighted that ordinary lenses do not offset the defect.

Boats passing through the hydraulic lift lock at Peterboro, Canada, are lifted a total distance of sixty-five feet in one and one-half minutes.

One of the most beautiful of the early lighthouses, and the first tower in a sea-swept position, was Cordouan light, on the coast of France at the entrance to the River Gironde. It was built in 1611, and, although it has been remodelled, some of the original structure is still there, more than 200 feet high.

Salonica contains a large number of Spanish-speaking inhabitants, not very surprising, perhaps, in a mongrel city of the Near East, but explained by the fact that large numbers of Spanish Jews, exiled some centuries ago, took refuge there and carried their language. Another part of the world in which the Spanish Jew is outstanding is the high plateau of Columbia. Its inhabitants are a vigorous people, noticeably of Semitic stamp, and successful commercially.

The author of the "History of Brazil" tells of a species of monkey called "preachers." Every morning and evening these monkeys assemble in the woods. One takes a higher position than the rest and makes a signal with his forepaw. At this signal the others sit round him and listen. When they are all seated he begins to utter a series of sounds. When he stops these cries he makes another signal with his paw, and the others cry out until he makes a third signal, on which they become silent again. This author, Mr. Margrove, asserts that he was a witness to these preachings.

The first attempt of government by the people begun in America was in 1619, when Sir George Yeardley was sent from England as Governor of the Jamestown colony. His charter provided that he should call a few chosen men, two from each of the eleven boroughs that constituted the colony. The meeting, which was known as the assembly, was held at the church, with the Governor and his Council presiding. Those who came from the boroughs were called burgesses, and the assembly, which met every year, was styled the House of Burgesses. At this period this was the only English colony in America.

### INDUSTRIES IN TRENCHES.

Making of Amateur Jewelry a Passion With Soldiers.

The monotony of life in the French, as in the British, trenches is varied by a number of small industries, turning to account bits of stone or wood or enemy cartridge cases and spent bullets in ingenious trifles for use or for mementoes, says the Manchester Guardian.

Quite the most popular manufacture is that of finger rings from the aluminum used in German shells—"les bagues boches" they are called. These are of many kinds, from roughly hollowed out circles to highly polished ferns decorated with delicately-shaped fern leaves and hearts or inlaid with pieces of polished French copper, on the top of the German metal. The French soldiers carry this passion for making amateur jewelry into hospitals. The British nurses at L'Abbaye Royaumont tell us that most of their patients who can use their hands are busy making "les bagues boches" at every available moment after the surgeon's morning visit. They all have their little stores of German aluminum in their musettes or pockets and many have brought with them a complete outfit of files, vise, emery paper and finger-blocks cut from bits of sticks. When the time comes for the "sortants" to bid good-bye to comrades and staff there is an interchange of souvenirs. Then it is that "les bagues boches" fulfill a pleasant destiny of further strengthening the entente cordiale as gifts for the fingers of British ward sisters and nurses.

### Possible Value.

A curious possible source of value in unconsidered waste is revealed by a British chemist's thought that tobacco ash contains 20 per cent. of potash. He estimates that the ash of a cigar contains 6.5 grains of potash; that of a cigarette 1.75 grains, and that of an ordinary pipe of tobacco 1.6 grains.

## MICROBE PLOTTING LAID TO GERMANS

PLANS TO POISON RUMANIAN CATTLE.

Bottles of Deadly Germs Found Buried in Yard in Bucharaest.

Henry Barby, Le Journal's (Paris) special correspondent in Rumania, has written the most detailed account received here of the discovery of deadly microbes sent by Germany to Bucharest to spread disease among cattle, if not among the population. He writes:

M. G. Corbesco, prefect of police at Bucharest, has learned of the existence of certain mysterious packages at the German Legation. He went there on October 5, accompanied by Mr. Andrews, the secretary of the United States Legation, which is charged with the protection of German subjects in Rumania. They found the watchman, Marcus, and a servant, Maftel, left in charge of the house after the staff had left. Both men on being questioned admitted the existence of the cases and at M. Corbesco's request went into the garden and began to dig by the wall on the side of Cosma Street, between the eighth and ninth trees.

They very soon reached the cases, buried about half a yard deep. They contained fifty glass tubes labelled Bickford cord and fifty tin boxes. These boxes were inscribed "Donarch L. Kvalierie Spring Patronnen, sprengstoff A. 6. Carbonid Hambourg Schlebusch."

### "Very Secret."

The prefect of police having asked if any other cases were hidden, Marcus went to the end of the court and dug up a small wooden box covered with paper and bearing the seal of the Brashov Consulate, with the following inscription in French: "By courier, very secret, to his Excellency, the military attache of Bulgaria at Bucharest, Col. Samaradjieff, for M. Kostoff."

Kostoff was known to the Rumanian police as a Bulgarian spy, but was covered by being appointed attache to the Bulgarian Legation. Under the first envelope was a second, on which was written in red pencil: "Very secret. To his Excellency, Col. von Hammerstein, military attache of Germany."

Below was a sheet of paper with the following directions in German: "Herewith four bottles for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as agreed. Each bottle is sufficient for 200 head. If possible have it absorbed directly or else place it in the fodder. Please report results, and if other instructions are needed, K's (Kostoff's) presence would be desirable for a day."

### Anthrax and Glanders.

The explosives, as analyzed by the army's experts, showed that they were very powerful. The bottle of microbe culture contained, according to the first examinations, half microbes of glanders and half microbes of anthrax.

The two men were examined at the United States Legation, at Mr. Andrews' desire. They said the explosives had been brought from the German Consulate to the Legation, where they were kept some days in the cellar. The day before mobilization Mr. Rheinbaden ordered Marcus to bury them, which he did with the help of Maftel and M. Kruger, chancellor of the Legation.

As for the microbe bottles, Marcus said he did not know what they contained. He buried them on the order of the assistant military attache, who placed them with his own hands in the hole dug by the watchman the latter having been called at the moment to help in packing up. Marcus and Maftel were then kept under arrest.

### FOOD SHORT IN HOLLAND.

Flour and Necessaries Scarce—None for Germany.

The Holland-American Line announce that about 75 per cent. of the cargo holds of their steamers have been requisitioned by the Netherlands Government to carry foodstuffs. Unless goods offered for shipment on these steamers are accompanied by a cable permit from the Dutch Government they cannot be received.

It is the opinion in shipping circles that there is a serious food shortage in Holland. All consignments to Holland are received by the Overseas Trust, which posts a cash bond with the British Government for every shipment as a guarantee it will not reach German hands.

There is a great need for flour and various foodstuffs.

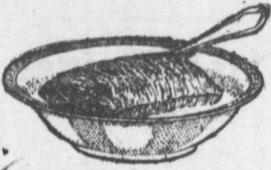
### He Was Short.

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out.

The storekeeper, thought averse to frightening the little thing, called after her, in a gentle voice: "You're a penny short."

"No, you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.

**Putting Punch in Preparedness** is not a question of guns and shells alone—it is a question of men—and you have to build men out of food. Be prepared for the critical moments in life by eating **Shredded Wheat**, a food that supplies the greatest amount of muscle-building material with the least tax on the digestive organs. For breakfast with milk or cream or fruits.



Made in Canada.

MILLIONS TO CANADA.

Cost of Fifty Branch Plants Estimated at \$15,000,000.

Since the outbreak of the European war, about fifty American industrial corporations have opened branch establishments in Canada. Most of these have gone to Ontario, several to Quebec Province, and a few to western cities of the Dominion. It is conservatively estimated that these fifty plants represent an investment of \$15,000,000. Prior to the war there were about 450 such companies in Canada, so that the total investment of the 500 concerns must at least amount to \$150,000,000.

For years prior to the war, a number of American industrial corporations, such as the International Harvester Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the Westinghouse Electric established plants in various parts of Europe, including Russia. Since the war, however, the extension has been largely in the direction of Canada. Many concerns have found it advantageous to have plants in Canada because of the saving in the cost of distributing their product and also for tariff reasons.

Following is a partial list of the articles manufactured by American companies that have recently located in Canada:

Railway accessories, overalls, chemicals, silverware and flatware, automobiles, horseshoes, steel goods, patent medicines, spices, soaps, perfumes, glue, beet sugar, pumps, greenhouses, railway signals, fuses, boxes, spreaders, silk gloves, stockings, tires, steel, steel products, canned goods, automobile varnishes, belting, store counters, explosives, pulp and paper, sewing machines, alexite and other abrasives and electric furnace products, grain and elevator machinery, silk and chamissette gloves, refined nickel, and cottonseed oil products.

The total of American investments in Canada, according to The Monetary Times of Toronto, is \$978,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 represents the branch factories.

Discussing what it calls "the United States commercial invasion," The Monetary Times says:

Since informal discussion in various quarters has been heard as to the possibility of favorable tariffs among the Allies and the Dominions after the war, there has been an impetus given to the movement of United States branch plants to Canada, and a number of inquiries continue to be made by United States firms with a view to their establishment in the Dominion. In the event of favorable tariff treatment as between the Allies and the Dominions, these United States manufacturers in Canada expect to be regarded as Canadian manufacturers, and thus entitled to the benefits of any such favorable tariff legislation. These firms are now in a position to cater at close range to the demands of the Canadian market, and hope also to be in a position to handle some

## Why Wait

Mr. Tea or Coffee Drinker, till heart, nerves, or stomach "give way?"

The sure, easy way to keep out of tea and coffee troubles is to use the pure food-drink—

# POSTUM

Better quit tea and coffee now, while you are feeling good, and try Postum, the popular Canadian beverage.

"There's a Reason"

or all of their export trade from their Canadian factories under present or revised tariffs of various countries. Industrial commissioners throughout Canada are receiving numerous inquiries in connection with sites in their industrial districts from United States firms contemplating the establishment of a new industry here. The outstanding feature in connection with the inquiries of these United States concerns seems to be that they are all awaiting the much-discussed preferential tariff of the Allies.

Probably 90 per cent. of the correspondents desire no publicity regarding their inquiries, apparently not desiring their competitors in the United States to be advised of any intention of establishing in Canada.

Prior to the war there were established in Canada branch factories for the production of asbestos, barrels, buttons, carpet sweepers, corsets, condensed milk, bags, corks, carriages, couches, brass goods, billiard tables, cash registers, disinfectants, fly paper, files, fire extinguishers, fountain pens, phonographs, hardware, pickles, presses, pulleys, razors, rubbers, shoes, scales, typewriters, watch cases, tobacco, &c.

## A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION

People Who Complain of This Trouble Usually Are Thin Blooded.

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact, thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble; it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J. Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deathly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor who gave me some powders, but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store where the clerk fixed up something to take, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the Pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health. These Pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

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

**JAP KNIT GOODS HIT HARD.**  
Britain's Ban on Imports Effects a Growing Eastern Trade.  
Great Britain's war ban on importation of knitted goods will probably prove to be a great blow to the Japanese knitting industry. During the ten months ending October 31 the total value of this line of goods exported to Great Britain reached \$9,000,000. In addition, contracts entered into call for delivery of additional goods up to next June, amounting to \$6,000,000.

Exporters have held conferences urging the Japanese Government to strive for the rescinding of the order. It is claimed that the order is not a friendly measure of an allied nation and that it will injure the friendship between the two countries. It is also feared here that similar bans will affect other lines of Japanese manufacture.

The immediate effort of the British order will be the suspension of many factories and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workmen. As a result of the Japanese representations the British Government has announced that the enforcement of the prohibition order would be postponed until January 1. The press is expressing hope that the authorities will further be persuaded to take into consideration the situation facing the manufacturers and workers in Japan and see whether there is not some way of permanently modifying absolute prohibition.

At once masterly and masterful is Lord Devonport. "I know how a business must be conducted if it is to be successful." That was what he said when he started in to organize the Port of London. It is on business lines, we may be certain, that he will organize and control Great Britain's food supply.

For he is a great business head. No man living knows better than he how to make a great business succeed. It was no successful, sensational speculation that built up his enormous fortune. It was industry, integrity, and efficiency—willing hands, a stout heart, and a clear, capable head—that in seven years raised him from a lad of seventeen in service at a tea dealer's at \$6 a week to a successful man of business earning \$15,000 a year by the time he was twenty-four. To-day, at the age of sixty, his income is estimated at anything between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

The son of a small farmer, young Hudson Kearley having learnt the tea business in all its various ramifications at two different tea dealers, at the age of twenty founded a tea firm of his own without any em-

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## DEVONPORT ONCE VERY UNPOPULAR

WORKINGMEN PRAYED GOD TO STRIKE HIM DEAD.

Organization of Port of London Was a Remarkable Accomplishment.

A strong man—strong physically as well as mentally—with a capacious head firmly set on sturdy shoulders, a decisive mouth, and a determined, clean-lined chin—that is Lord Devonport, Food Controller in the Lloyd George Government. The First Lord of the Larder, as he has been aptly termed, is already making himself felt in the Old Country. He is likely to do so with increasing stringency. For that is Lord Devonport's little way. You may admire him, or you may dread him. But you can scarcely be unaware of him.

Four years ago Lord Devonport's name was anathema to a large section of the British working classes. So also was that of Lord Rhondda, also a member of the present Government, as president of the Local Government Board. In all great strikes there is some one employer whom public opinion fixes on as the quintessence of the employing type. In the coal strike of 1912 it was Lord Rhondda, then Mr. D. A. Thomas, and at that time all unaware of what the future held in store for him in the way of acquaintance with Canadian munition methods.

Later in 1912, the dock strike coming along, Lord Devonport, in the capacity of chairman of the Port of London Authority, took Mr. Thomas' place in the public view as the typical stern, unbending employer. But he came in for a larger amount of abuse than usual. For it has not happened to many men (or had not until we knew the Kaiser) for thousands to pray for their death. Yet that was what happened to Lord Dev-



Lord Devonport.

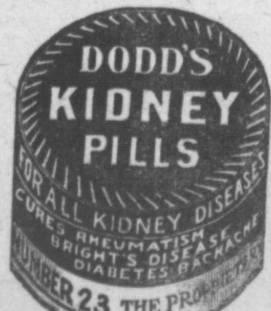
onport in 1912. Ben Tillet, the Socialist orator, publicly supplicated the Almighty, at a huge meeting on Tower Hill, that he would strike Lord Devonport dead. "And all the people said 'Amen.'" However, the devout supplication was not answered. And Lord Devonport is to-day very much alive.

### Great Business Head.

At once masterly and masterful is Lord Devonport. "I know how a business must be conducted if it is to be successful." That was what he said when he started in to organize the Port of London. It is on business lines, we may be certain, that he will organize and control Great Britain's food supply.

For he is a great business head. No man living knows better than he how to make a great business succeed. It was no successful, sensational speculation that built up his enormous fortune. It was industry, integrity, and efficiency—willing hands, a stout heart, and a clear, capable head—that in seven years raised him from a lad of seventeen in service at a tea dealer's at \$6 a week to a successful man of business earning \$15,000 a year by the time he was twenty-four. To-day, at the age of sixty, his income is estimated at anything between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

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ED. 7. ISSUE 1-17.

**TRAPPERS!**  
Send your **RAW FURS** to **JOHN HALLAM**  
and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commission—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada who send their furs to us because they know they get a square deal, and receive more money for their furs than they could get elsewhere. We buy more furs from trappers for each skin than any other firm in Canada. You will like to know more. Write for our free literature. It tells you all the details. It is a real money-maker. It is a real business. It is a real opportunity. It is a real chance to get rich. It is a real chance to make a fortune. It is a real chance to live in luxury. It is a real chance to enjoy life. It is a real chance to be happy. It is a real chance to be successful. It is a real chance to be a millionaire. It is a real chance to be a billionaire. It is a real chance to be a tycoon. It is a real chance to be a king. It is a real chance to be a prince. 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It is a real chance to be a lieutenant. It is a real chance to be a sergeant. It is a real chance to be a corporal. It is a real chance to be a private. It is a real chance to be a

# The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

## EIGHT-DAY Bargain Sale.

We have some Broken Lines of Stock in  
**Men's, Women's, Children's Footwear,**

which we will sell at reduced prices

## for Eight Days only Jan. 12 to 20th inclusive.

As this is likely to be the last sale of Boots while present prices prevail, make it a point to see our bargain tables.

**P. E. SMILEY.**

### Local and District.

A skating rink was opened at Bristol Corners on New Year's day. Mr. Nathan Sellers is the manager.

Friday last handed out the second heavy snowfall of the season, giving plenty and to spare for all practical purposes. If the clerk of the weather could be induced to put in the plug now, there would be no occasion for grumbling.

The Xmas tree entertainment at Charters on Dec. 20th was a success, the sum of \$22.50 being realized. Rev. Mr. Gelye's illustrated lectures, both at Charters and Greer Mount were well attended and much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rimer of Bryson, celebrated their golden wedding on New Year's Day, receiving on that noted occasion the congratulations and well wishes of many friends. Mr. Rimer has held the position of registrar of the County for 46 years. He was Bryson's first mayor, being chosen to fill that office in 1873, and he has occupied the seat at the head of the council for many terms since then. His municipal services also extended to the position of warden. Mrs. Rimer is the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Purvis of Portage du Fort.

### Large Entry for Winter Fair.

The Ottawa Winter Fair which will be held in Ottawa from Jan. 16th to 19th, will be one of the best in the history of the Show. The entries in all departments are up to the mark of previous years and in some cases exceed all previous records. Horses will be exceptionally strong, with a much larger entry than in 1916. There is a record entry in dairy cattle for the Three Day Dairy Test, with almost 100 animals competing. The dairy test will be a special feature this year, and the exhibit will form the finest display of high producing animals brought together in Canada for some time. Farmers interested in dairying cannot afford to miss seeing this record exhibit of dairy cattle. Entries are also exceptionally good in the sheep and swine departments and the poultry show will be equal to the record set last year when over 4000 birds were exhibited. An excellent lecture programme has also been arranged for.

### Public Notice.

I hereby give notice to all parties interested that I will be at the Bretzlaff Hotel, Ladysmith, on Monday and Saturday of each week, until further notice, for the purpose of receiving taxes, and transacting other municipal business.  
THOS. J. McKEE,  
Sec. Treasurer,  
Tp. Thorne.  
Ladysmith, Jan. 4, 1917.

### 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.

### Cache Bay

Mr. A. Horner spent Christmas with his family.  
Private Cecil Judd of the 228th Battalion spent Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Judd.  
Mrs. A. Horner, her daughter Etta, and son Harvey spent New Year's in North Bay at the home of Mrs. R. Somerville. They enjoyed meeting a number of old friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sphinks of Eau Claire, Mrs. R. Conoly, Mr. and Mrs. G. Telford and Mrs. Somerville's daughter-in-law and grandchild, Stella. In the afternoon a friend of Mrs. Conoly took them all out in his car. After returning they enjoyed a hearty supper.—Com.

### Christmas Exams. District Schools

SCHOOL NO. 5, CLARENDON.  
Grade VI—Thomas Sheppard, Elvyn Corrigan, Mildred Wilson, Milburn Hodgins, Edwin Alexander, Eddie Brackett, Hawley Elliott.  
Grade IV—Wendell Wilson, Wallace Wilson, Lillian Dagg, Norma Hodgins, Ada Wilson, Wilson Barber, Harold Wilson.  
Grade III—Ema Elliott, Beulah Wilson, Erma Corrigan, Alfreda Elliott, Melville Slye.  
Grade II—Muriel Hayes.  
Grade I—Willard Elliott, Wesley Dagg, Norval Wilson, Marion Fraser, Winnifred Wilson.  
MARGARET E. HARKNESS,  
Teacher.  
SCHOOL NO. 4, CLARENDON.  
Grade VI—Sarah Hodgins, Edgar Draper.  
Grade V—Lawrence Wilson and Howard Harmer equal, Lottie McDowell, Ruby Mee, Grace Hodgins, Horace Hodgins, Lottie Wilson.  
Grade IV—Henry Hodgins, Neta McDowell, Walter Young.  
Grade III—Lottie M. Hodgins, Gladys Corrigan.  
Grade II—Iva Hodgins, Earle Wilson, Eason Hodgins.  
Primer II—Irene Hodgins, Nina Hodgins, Inez Hodgins, Emily Hodgins, Minnie Corrigan, Lindsay Kilgour, Arline Kilgour.  
Primer I—Winnifred Hodgins, Margaret McDowell.  
JEANETTE L. HYDE, Teacher.

### FOR SALE

1 Deering Hay Loader,  
1 Hay Tedder,  
1 Frost & Wood Binder,  
1 Deering 13-disk Drill (new),  
1 M. H. 14-disk Harrow,  
1 Percival Walking Plow, No. 1,  
1 Royal Favorite Cook Stove,  
1 McClary 'Famous' Coal Stove,  
A quantity of Building Timber, 7x9 inches, 12 feet long.  
All will be sold cheap for a quick sale.

A. P. SMITH,  
R. R. No. 1, Maryland, Que.

### Notice of Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Pontiac Wool Growers' Association will be held at Shawville on Friday, January 12th, at 1 p. m., in Mr. Hynes' Hall. As this will be one of the most important meetings that the Association has held, any one who is at all interested in sheep should be there.  
H. H. WALSH, C. H. HODGE,  
President, Secy-Treas.

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.

### THE MARKETS.

#### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$10.00  
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.35 to 1.50.  
Oats, per bushel, 50c.  
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.  
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c  
Potatoes per bag, 1.50c.  
Eggs per dozen 40c.  
Wool, washed, 48c.  
Hides per 100 lbs. 15.00  
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.

#### Bull. Astray.

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned on the 13th range of Onslow, during the past harvest time, a red and white bull, 1½ years old. Information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received by  
JAMES G. YOUNG,  
R. R. No. 3, Quyon, Que.

### NOTICE Re. Annual Meeting

The Shareholders of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Co. Ltd., are requested to note that as at present it would appear that the audit may not be complete for January 15th. The Annual Meeting will be held about ten days later. Stockholders will receive notice of date.  
R. W. HODGINS,  
Secretary.

### 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.

### ZEPPELIN AIR CRAFT.

Aluminum Girders and Hoops Line These Monster Balloons.  
The technical details in the construction of Zeppelin air craft are explained in a journal named the Aeroplane. The visible exterior part of the Zeppelin is merely the cloth or fabric covering of the framework, which consists of sixteen girders made of very thin aluminum. The girders run from end to end of the ship, parallel for most of their length and turning inward to meet one another at nose and tail. The cylindrical body of the Zeppelin may therefore be said to have sixteen sides on account of the sixteen girders. To keep these longitudinal girders, or "stringers," in position there are thwartship girders, which run like hoops around the ship and act like the ribs of a boat. There are generally about eighteen hoop girders, spaced an equal distance, one from another, and they are braced across and across inside each hoop to the next by wire bracing, so that they cut up the whole skeleton into a succession of compartments, each of which—except the end compartments—has flat ends and sixteen sides. In each of these compartments is a gas bag standing on its edge. The idea is that if one gas bag springs a leak or is punctured by a projectile only that one bag collapses, and the weighting of the ship is so arranged that even if four or five gas bags are entirely deflated those that remain will float the ship after all ballast, ammunition and other nonessentials have been thrown overboard.—London Standard.

The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.—Holmes.

Patience, persistence and power to do are only acquired by work.—Holmes.

#### Ontario is Generous.

For the second time since the war started Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, is able to announce that the collections for the British Red Cross Society in Ontario are away ahead of those from any other portion for the Empire. Last year Ontario sent \$1,550,000—a sum greater than that received from all other parts of the Empire. This year, while the returns are not all complete, it is expected that Ontario will send \$2,000,000 to help carry on this splendid work, and information so far available indicates that Ontario is again in the enviable position of a year ago.

### STRATAGEMS OF WAR.

Clever Tricks by Which Two Chilean Warships Were Sunk.

Between the years 1879 and 1884 the republics of Peru and Chile were at war, and, although the Peruvians were eventually discomfited, they displayed great adroitness in naval matters. On one occasion they succeeded in sinking two Chilean warships, their clever strategy being thus described by Stephen Coleridge in his memoirs:

"Soon after the Chilean fleet had settled down to the blockade of Callao there appeared in the bay one morning a large barge of fruit that had obviously gone adrift from the shore. The Peruvians put out in boats and steam pinnaces to bring the barge back, and the Chileans, seeing what was happening, also sent out pinnaces and boats to intercept and capture the drifting barge. A fierce fusillade between the hostile boats followed, and several men were killed or wounded. At length the Peruvians drew off and left the barge in the hands of the triumphant Chileans, who towed it off amid the cheers of their ships' crews, who had watched the fight with keen interest.

"They brought the barge alongside one of the big men-of-war and quickly sent the cargo of luscious fresh fruit up the side in baskets. When about half the cargo had been taken on board a terrific explosion shook the bay, and an enormous hole appeared in the side of the great ship which sank instantly with all hands. By an arrangement of springs and balances a huge charge of dynamite in the bottom of the barge was ignited when a certain amount of the weight of the cargo was removed. Although the Peruvians had waged the fight for the possession of the barge with fierce persistence, they had never intended to be successful!

"A few weeks later a huge man-of-war was sent up the coast to capture anything worth having at Huacho. On the appearance of the vessel the inhabitants drew their boats far inland and, taking all their valuables, fled into the interior. One boat, a new one, larger than the others, they hauled some little way up the beach and then abandoned.

"After pillaging the place the Chileans looked at the boat, which was entirely empty. The Peruvians had removed oars, sails, mast and even the rowlocks. The Chileans looked it over to be sure that there was no dynamite in it and then towed it away to their vessel. The captain had the davits run out and ropes put round the seats at the bow and the stern. Then he ordered his men to haul away.

"It was the last order he ever gave, for the moment the ropes tightened the ship was blown to pieces and disappeared in seventy fathoms of water. A false bottom had concealed a tremendous charge of dynamite that was arranged to ignite when any upward force was applied to any of the seats. "The inhabitants of the town, who had watched their stratagem destroy a great man-of-war without the smallest risk to themselves, returned hilariously to their houses with songs and dances."

#### Sun Drunkenness.

To become sun drunk is a condition into which any one may fall in the tropics. Exposure to the sun's rays will reduce a man to a condition almost exactly resembling drunkenness. He staggers about and is usually compelled to lie down and "sleep it off." Sun drunkenness is sometimes accompanied by nausea. Another curious fact in connection with life in the tropics, where the sun rises at the same time all the year round, is that if you do not get up before sunrise you do not feel well all day. You feel heavy, out of sorts and sickish.

#### Complicated, but Easy.

"How do you get your husband to do what he doesn't want to do when you want him to do it?"  
"That's easy. I make a big fuss over something he has already done which I didn't want him to do or I remind him of something which I have done which he wanted me to do and I didn't want to do and soon he is doing what I want him to do just as though he had wanted to do it all along."

#### Montreal's Cathedral.

The great landmark in Montreal is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which, next to the famous cathedral in the City of Mexico, is the largest church building in America and has a seating capacity of 12,000. The church was built in 1829 and is noted for its magnificent chimes, one of the bells of which, called "Le Gros Eourdou," is one of the largest suspended bells in the world and weighs 24,750 pounds.

#### A Lightning Flash.

A flash of lightning lights up the ground for one-millionth of a second, yet it seems to us to last ever so much longer. What happens is that the impression remains in the retina of the eye for about one-eighth of a second or 124,000 times longer than the flash lasts.

#### Unsolved Mystery.

"Pa, everybody knows Methuselah was the oldest man, don't they?"  
"Yes, my son."  
"Then who knows who was the oldest woman?"  
"Nobody, my son; nobody."—Baltimore American.

#### Crusel.

Clara—He says he thinks I'm the slicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call? Sarah—No, dear; let him keep on thinking so.—Town Topics.

### OTTAWA

# WINTER FAIR

Howic Hall, Ottawa  
January 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917.

**\$16,000.00 Cash Prizes**

Large List of Poultry Specials  
Entries close January 5th.

Single Fare Rates on all Railroads

For Prize List and Information apply to Secy.

**WM. SMITH, M. P.,** **W. D. JACKSON,**  
President, Secretary,  
Columbus, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.

## HAY WANTED

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

**G. A. HOWARD.**

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society No. 1 of the County of Pontiac will be held in Hynes' Hall, in the Municipality of the Village of Shawville, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of the month of January, 1917, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors in order to form a Board of Directors of that Society.

Given at Shawville this eighth day of the month of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

WM. HODGINS, M. L. A., R. W. HODGINS,  
President, Secretary.

P. S.—A meeting of the Directors of the above Society will be held in the office of the Secretary at 10.30, a. m., same date.

## Our Big Sale

is in full swing this week

# Ending Saturday January 13th.

Only a few days remain

Do not allow an opportunity such as this to pass without taking advantage.

Full value for every cent invested. This sale is no fake, but a reality.

# ARCHIE DOVER