THE EQUITY.

No. 31, 34TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 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.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, ALEXANDER McLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
GEORGE BURN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, E. C. WHITNEY.
D. M. FINNIE, General Manager. W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPBELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting M'gr.

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

Pratt's Food and Remedies

There is none better - All at old prices.

Animal Regulator
Heave Cough and Cough Cure
Condition Powders
Lice Killer, Worm Powders
Healing Ointment, Bug Ointment
Roup Remedy, Gape Remedy
Diarrhoea Remedy
Veterinary Colic Cure
Baby Chick Food.

Bibby's Calf Meal in stock.

J. H. SHAW.

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Why not have that family group made to-day?
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Pembroke is likely to have another industry added to its number—one to undertake the manufacture of electrical articles.

Mr. E. L. Vermilyea, representing the House of Hobberlin, Ltd., will be at Dover's store, Monday and Tuesday, Jany 29th and 30th, showing all the new styles in clothes for Spring and Summer of 1917. Come in and look them over.

Our report of the election for mayor in Shawville, would perhaps have more fully included the facts in connection therewith if it had been stated that Mr. Argue was absent on nomination day, and that he took very little, if any interest in the election on the day following.

Miss Babb, of Macdonald College, will give a lecture on "Bread-making and Canning," to the members of the Homemakers' Clubs, in the Academy, on Thursday evening of this week, beginning at 7.30. This will take the place of the regular work meeting. Lady friends cordially invited to attend.

Pontiac was well represented at Ottawa's big Winter Fair last week, the number of our county farmers who attended being larger, it is said, than at any previous event of the kind. The holding of the Motor Show on the same dates, contributed to the success of both enterprises, so far at least as attendance was concerned, despite the rigorous weather which prevailed throughout the week.

The Shawville hockey team was re-organized at a meeting held at the Pontiac House on Monday evening of last week, with the following officers:—
Hon. President—C. Caldwell and Hon. V. President, were re-elected.
President—G. A. Howard.
Manager—C. W. Hodgins.
Asst. Mgr—E. Workman.
Secty—H. Imison.
Committee—S. L. O'Hara, W. E. Shaw, and Thos. Shore.
The matter of forming a county league was discussed, and an effort will be made to see what can be done in that direction, and also in arranging for some exhibition games.

The scarcity of farm labor has become one of the most serious problems which has faced this country in many a day, and unless some solution is found pretty soon, the program for greater production for next summer must necessarily fall through; not only that, but it is predicted that there will be a marked decrease in the acreage which will be put under crop in consequence of the labor shortage. It is said that many farmers have decided not to sow any more grain than they feel certain of being able to harvest, as they don't care to run the risk of probable loss. Schemes are being worked out at the Central Experimental Farm, with a view to relieving the situation.

The Foster weather predictions for this week are not very comforting to those whose fuel supply is running short and in many cases on the verge of exhaustion. Since the new year set in the weather has been unusually cold, and, singularly unfortunate, in view of this fact, fuel has been harder to procure than it was ever before known to be. In some of the large centres where the chief dependence for domestic purposes, is upon coal, the latter has been hard to obtain, owing largely to the congestion of railway traffic, a situation which it is hoped will be relieved before very long. When the well-to-do have occasion to complain of the pinch, it may well be imagined what hardships those in poor circumstances are experiencing, even in a country where prosperity is evident on all sides.

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

Hymeneal

GRANT—MEE

Last Wednesday a very pretty wedding was solemnized at Radford, the contracting parties being William Ralph Grant, of Morehead, and Miss Isabella Harriett Mee, of Radford. A large number of friends and relatives were present at the ceremony which was conducted by the Rev. Rural Dean Phillips.

The bride was beautifully attired in a dress of taupe crepe de chene and wore a boquet of violets. She was given away by Mr. Geo. Mee, in whose home a sumptuous dinner was given after the ceremony. Toasts were received by the bride and bridegroom, the latter responding with a short speech.

Numerous presents were given to the bride and bridegroom which were displayed in the home of Mr. Geo. Mee.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Grant wish them both a happy and prosperous future.—COM.

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

Personal.

Miss Adella Stark returned last week from a visit to relatives in Bristol.

Misses Annie Wainman and Erma Armstrong were visitors at Campbells Bay last week.

Mr. Noble Horner, of Haileybury, was in town for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connelly, of Cobden were in town last week for a day or two. THE EQUITY learns that Mr. Connelly is a candidate for the wardenship of Renfrew County this year.

Mrs. Will Meredith and little daughter Edna, of South Onslow, spent the week-end visiting with Mrs. G. W. McNeill, of Provost, Alta., who is spending the winter in the east.—COM.

Messrs. Robert Corrigan, Trueman Tuck, Frank Blackwell and Ben Young, who are engaged at Trenton, Ont., in the construction of munition plants, etc., spent a few days at their homes here during the past week, returning Friday.

Sergt. John S. Moorhead, who is looking up recruits for a Forestry Company, which is being organized in Ottawa, was in town on Friday on his way to Otter Lake, where he expected to get in touch with some shanty boys, although it is certain lumbering operations have been greatly handicapped by the lack of men this year.

Harvey C. Smith, of the R. J. Devlin Co., Ottawa, and son of the late Joseph Smith, of Bryson, P. Q., left on Sunday with the Signallers for Overseas. Before leaving, he was presented by his fellow employees with a wrist watch, pocket kodak, and fountain pen.

No Compulsion.

Replying to the labor delegation that waited upon him last Tuesday, Sir Robert Borden assured the delegates that there would be no industrial conscription and such was not contemplated by the Government. He stated that the whole plan, regarding the manufacture of munitions was a voluntary co-operative one.

Concerning the land settlement scheme, he said that it was being worked out by the Dominion Government and the premiers of the provinces.

The Premier said that the several other requests would receive the careful consideration of the government.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

Amateurs: Now is the time to bring in your choice negatives and have enlargements made from them.
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Deaths

After a long illness, there passed away on January 15th, at the home of his mother at Starks Corners, James Albert, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Helmer, at the age of 41 years. For a considerable length of time he had been in declining health, brought about by hardships and hard work in early life. He visited many places with a hope of being restored to health, but to no avail. In spite of all that could be done death put in its claim on the above date.

Besides a sorrowing widow-mother, four brothers and five sisters survive.

The remains were brought to Shawville for burial in the family plot, on Jan. 17th.

Mr. Wm Hodgins, of the firm of Hodgins Bros., lumber dealers of North Clarendon, passed away on Sunday at a hospital in Ottawa, to which institution he had been taken a few weeks previously. Of the nature of the malady which caused his death, THE EQUITY is not informed. The remains were conveyed to Shawville by Monday evening's train and thence taken to North Clarendon where interment took place on Tuesday. The deceased is survived by one sister—Mrs. A. W. Chamberlin, and two brothers—Edward of Yarm, and James M., who was the partner of deceased in the lumber business for many years. He was a man of quiet, inoffensive disposition, generous hearted, straightforward in his dealing, and well thought of by all who knew him, especially those who were on intimate terms and understood his peculiarities. As a resident of the community with whose affairs he was identified since early manhood, he will be missed and his departure regretted.

Intelligence of the death of Mr. William Young of Bristol, which reached Shawville on Monday morning, came as a shock to many old friends in the village who had not even heard of the deceased gentleman's illness.

The late Mr. Young was one of the oldest residents of Bristol Corners, and one of the early settlers of the township, having come to Canada from Scotland with his parents about seventy years ago, when he was only five years of age. For many years he followed the blacksmithing and farrier trade at the Corners, and was deeply interested in horses, of which he made quite a study; and long before the professional vet. became a factor in the community, Mr. Young's acknowledged skill in treating equine ailments was frequently resorted to by the farmers of the surrounding neighborhood. Hence, in this role as well as in municipal and other avocations, he was a man who for a long period remained in the public eye, enjoying the public confidence and the esteem of his fellow men.

The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was usually associated in some way with the administrative work of the congregation to which he belonged. He was also a staunch Conservative in politics, and in his younger days took an active and effective interest in the election campaigns.

His aged wife—the companion of many years of sunshine and shadow—with two sons and one daughter, survive to mourn his departure.

The funeral took place to Norway Bay cemetery on Tuesday.

Renfrew lost one of its most prominent citizens when Mr. Alexander Barnett, the well-known lumberman, and prominent business man, passed away on Friday, the 12th inst.

In December, envelopes for a special contribution for the relief of the children of Belgium, were distributed among the children of School No. 5, Clarendon. After Christmas holidays these were collected and with a portion of the proceeds of their Xmas entertainment, amounting to $10.00 forwarded to the Belgian Relief Fund.

"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, President. H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, Principal.

WANTED—At the Rectory, Shawville, about 10 cords of good hard, body maple, 2 feet long—dry preferred.

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—Somewhere between Ladysmith and Campbells Bay. one set of tinsmith's stovepipe folders. Finder kindly communicate with ALEX. E. HODGINS, Box 56 Campbells Bay.

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 SHADEL, Jeweller, Shawville, Que.

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

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Swinging Into Line for 1917

A Bigger and Better Business than ever.

- OUR AIM -

To serve you to our best mutual advantage.

For You Dependable, Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

For Us A Fair Legitimate Profit.

The Ideal System Is

— FOR —

"Manufacturer Direct to Consumer"

but until this plan is possible, allow us to act as your MIDDLEMAN.

Stock Taking Bargains.

We are now in the midst of our Annual Clean Up, taking stock. Many unnoticed articles—slow selling lines, short ends, etc., will day by day come to light, and will be priced to sell quickly.

A visit during the next ten days will amply repay you.

W. A. HODGINS

"DRIFT"

At the sound of approaching footsteps Anne Sinclair put down the photograph she had been studying so thoughtfully and turned towards the partly-open door.

She listened expectantly. The footsteps passed. Then another door, quite near, closed quietly, and at the sound her face changed. She was exquisitely beautiful, with the beauty youthfulness alone can give, and the lovely, oval face, framed in a mass of soft, cloudy hair, might have belonged to a girl of nineteen rather than to a woman of twenty-five.

She gave an odd little laugh. Twenty-five! And she had been just eighteen when she married John Sinclair. Even in those days his career had given promise of great success; now he was one of the leading physicians of his time.

Anne's deep grey eyes wandered towards the door that separated her husband's "den" from her own. In the early days of their married life it had seldom, if ever, been closed. She stepped softly across the room and noiselessly turned the handle. But it did not yield. The door was locked on the other side.

"Hallo, Anne!"

So absorbed had she been that the further opening of the door had escaped her attention, and it was not until Pat Winterton spoke that she became aware of his presence.

"Nothing unusually wrong, Anne?"

"Why should there be?" she asked lightly, one hand momentarily brushing Pat's thick, brown curls.

"Well you seemed so preoccupied when I came in. I was half a mind to turn tail again."

"I'm very glad you didn't," Anne said stoutly. "I've lots of things I want to talk to you about."

Pat's eyes followed her as she crossed to a small escritoire that stood in one corner and put out his hand for the two letters she held towards him. A long silence fell between them, broken only by the rustling of the thin foreign paper as Pat perused the letters.

He looked up at last, his boyish face unusually grave.

"Poor old Anne!"

With an impulsive movement he flung out his hand so that it rested for a moment on her softly-rounded shoulder.

"I don't know what I'd do without you, Pat," was Anne's swift answer, her grey eyes lifted gratefully to his. "You've been the salvation of these last dreary months!"

Neither knew that the door leading to John Sinclair's room had opened, to be quietly closed again.

. . . . . .

The small silver clock on the mantel chimed the hour. With a sigh John Sinclair let the pen slip from his fingers and stood up.

It had been a trying day, full of disappointments, but they were not wholly responsible for the weary lines that had crept round the firm, strong mouth, the tired expression in his eyes.

"Anne no longer cares," it seemed to mock at him. "You were a fool to marry her!"

Had he been a fool? He reviewed the years that were gone. First, his meeting with Anne—young and beautiful, little more than a schoolgirl; his deep passion for her; their short engagement, and a speedy marriage.

What next? The coming of little Peter—Sinclair shaded his eyes then—the little one's sudden death, and then—drift!

Anne had gone her way, he his. Perhaps he was to blame. His work had seemed the only panacea for the dragging ache at his heart when he thought of their little dead son, Peter, in whom they had both taken such a pride.

And Anne? What of Anne? Sinclair told himself that she had grown tired—and with little wonder! She was young, he was old—no, not old, but his hair was tinged with grey, and his arduous work left little time for pleasure and frivolity.

He got up and opened the door dividing their rooms. Hers was in darkness, but the silver-framed photographs on the small rosewood table caught the light.

One of them had been in her hand as he had passed her room that afternoon. A queer smile curved his lips as he picked it up. The photograph was Pat's—young Pat Winterton, who, with his youth and high spirits, had captured Anne's heart.

And was it any wonder? Youth called to youth. And he had left his beautiful young wife to drift into this.

He set down the photograph and returned to his room, a terrible thought fast taking shape in his mind. His life stood between Anne and happiness!

"Anne and happiness!" the clock on the mantelpiece ticked out relentlessly.

Opening a drawer, he touched a small steel object that seemed to twinkle up at him with a hundred evil eyes.

His hand closed mechanically over it. Surely that was the answer to the question! "Anne's happiness!"—the clock still ticked louder than ever in his ears.

But first of all he would have to satisfy himself as to Anne's whereabouts. He had dined alone, so probably she was out. At any rate, he would make sure.

His finger touched the bell-push, and a trim maid appeared. Yes; her mistress was out, and had said she would not be back till late.

Once more John Sinclair passed into his wife's room, but this time he switched on the lights. A morbid desire to see her special possessions for the last time took hold of him. In fancy he pictured her as he had seen her a hundred times before—sitting in the lamplight, just where he could catch a glimpse of the exquisite girlish face through the open door.

He was about to switch off the light, when something white by the foot of the Chesterfield caught his eye. He stooped and picked it up. It was a crumpled note. He smoothed it out, and read the few brief lines.

"Dearest Anne," it commenced, in Pat Winterton's scrawling hand,—"It wasn't until I'd left you this afternoon that I remembered I'd booked seats at the Frivolity. Of course you'll come. The play is nothing very special, but at least it will give us a chance for further talk.—Always yours—Pat."

The veins stood out like purple cords on John Sinclair's brow, and for a moment he felt a wild desire to kill this man—this boy, he told himself contemptuously, who had stolen Anne's love.

But the desire swiftly passed, giving place to another. He must see Anne—must look upon her face once more before—— He did not finish the ugly thought.

Back in his room he turned down the light, and, after slipping into his outdoor clothes, left the house.

The Frivolity was packed, but it was not a difficult matter to find the two he sought. From a sheltered spot John Sinclair watched them unobserved—watched Pat's handsome head bent close against Anne's, watched the eager animation in her sweet face as they talked.

He slipped out again then, satisfied. The course he meant to take was the right one, since it meant Anne's happiness. Heaven, he had never known how much he loved her until then!

Returned to the house, he sat down at his desk, writing swiftly.

An hour passed, and the last letter was addressed and sealed, the one directed to Anne placed against the lamp, rose-pink in its rays.

With a jerk he opened the drawer and drew out the little weapon that was to give the woman he loved her liberty. His finger crooked itself round the trigger, and he raised the glinting barrel to his head.

"For Anne's sake!" The little clock ticked now.

A sharp report, a spurt of flame, then darkness.

The lamp shivered to fragments over the desk.

"John!"

The soft rustle of her gown, the firm pressure of her hand on his wrist, told him that it was Anne.

The firelight touched her hair, turning it to gold, and in the dusk her face gleamed, pitifully white.

"John, were you mad that you contemplated such an awful thing!"

He stared at her dully, as though she were some ghostly visitant, and his lips voiced the one word:

"Anne!"

They stood a little apart now, and still the woman waited, a prayer of thankfulness in her heart that she had been in time.

"What made you come?" he asked suddenly.

She shook her head.

"I don't quite know, except that just over an hour ago, as I sat in the theater, I seemed to see your eyes upon me. The presentiment was so strong that I felt I must come home. Pat laughed at my fears, but I'm glad I came."

"Glad?" He echoed the word meaningly, and in a flash of womanly intuition she understood.

"You meant to do this awful thing for me?"

She read the truth in his eyes.

"You cared so little as that, John?"

"So much!" he answered quietly.

She slipped to her knees by his chair, her face softly outlined in the ruddy firelight.

"I don't yet understand, John!"

"It's simple enough," came back the low reply. "I wanted to give you back your happiness. But that letter explains everything," he added wearily, nodding in the direction of his desk.

"Go on!" she pleaded. "I'd rather hear it from your lips."

Her head leant heavily against his knee, and her eyes were wet with unshed tears.

"Things haven't been the same between us for some time now, Anne—not since little Peter died. I blame myself. I neglected you, and it was no wonder that we should drift apart. Then this afternoon, I learnt the truth. I saw you with young Winterton. I had seen the handle of my door turn. I thought perhaps you wanted me. After a while I quietly opened it. You and Pat——"

"Were standing together!" she broke in swiftly. "Oh, I remember now! We had been discussing a most important subject. You must know that Pat was my brother's dearest friend. Bob went abroad, and met with nothing but ill-luck. He wrote to me some months ago, but begged me to say nothing to you of his misfortune. I took Pat into my confidence, and through him sent what I could, knowing Bob's pride. That's why Pat came so often of late—to see Bob's letters and discuss the affair with me. Oh, John, my husband, you surely never thought that I——"

Her face flooded with crimson as she raised it questioningly.

"I must have thought a lot of foolish things, Anne," said John gravely. "You see, as I passed your room you had Pat's photo in your hand, and—"

She laughed then for the first time.

"Not Pat's, but yours," she answered softly. "It stands on the table, and the frames are identical. I was wondering if—if little Peter's successor would be at all like you, and——"

"Anne!"

He caught her in his arms and held her close, breathing a question in her ear.

She nodded.

"And I was hoping you would come into my room as you passed, so that I might tell you the wonderful secret," she added, with a happy smile.

He stooped and kissed her warm red lips.

"No more drifting," he said. "From now we move together."—London Answers.

GEN. NIVELLE, WHO SAYS YEAR OF VICTORY'S BEGUN

Gen. Nivelle, the new commander-in-chief of the allied forces, is here shown greeting Miss Kathleen Burke at Verdun. She is an Irish woman and secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospital. Gen. Nivelle, whom she describes as "a modern D'Artagnan," is scrupulous to a fault about the appearance of his own uniform and the uniform of every Poilu.

WAR WORK IN RURAL ENGLAND.

Many Small Industries Giving Their Quota Towards Ending War.

While our farmers are hard at work attending to the food supplies of the nation many little industries are giving their quota towards the effort which is to win the war, says London Answers.

Thus, when the war started, country blacksmiths were given orders to supply so many horseshoes for the Army, according to their capacity, while quantities of tent-pegs are being made in the villages.

Trench warfare in winter led to the revival of the charcoal-burning in the woods, as the troops were supplied with braziers to keep themselves warm. Wooden soles for clogs have been made in great numbers owing to the high price of leather and boots brought about by the demand for military purposes. Clogs are made in the woods, and now a few clog-makers' camps can be seen in the South of England, though formerly confined to the North.

Owing to the falling-off of imports the country basket-makers have been busy—a special branch of the industry being baskets to carry shells—and at one village in Cambridgeshire, where osiers for the making of fascines are grown by the War Office, the workers have plenty to do. In a few woodland districts, where firs and pines are plentiful, pitprops for the mines are being made, in one or two places large forests being cut down so that the scene resembles a Canadian loggers' camp.

WAR AND INSANITY.

Statistics Show Marked Reduction Since War Began.

Probably the average man is under the impression that war has a tendency to increase lunacy. It is indeed generally considered that anything so destructive of life and property, so appalling in its nature, would have an exceedingly perturbating effect upon the human mind and cause innumerable cases of mental derangement.

Paradoxical, however, as it may seem, war has just an opposite result. According to the returns issued by the various asylum authorities since the war began, there has been a marked reduction in insanity.

It might, of course, be suggested that this is due to the fact of so many men being drawn away from the distracting competition of the industrial world into the Army, where life, if more precarious, is more varied and interesting. This no doubt is a contrbutory cause. But recent returns show a reduction amongst women as well as men.

What, then, are the general reasons adduced by the experts for this satisfactory state of things? Well, in times of peace they tell us that life is dreary and monotonous, and, in order to vary their existence, people resort to forms of amusement which, instead of affording them genuine recreation or gratification, only produce languidness and ennui

When, however, a great war breaks out it dispels the monotony of our lives, and gives us serious and practical things to consider. Hence, instead of causing intellectual breakdown, it rather generates new intellectual energies.

THE JAPANESE HUSBANDMAN.

Agriculture Suffering From Scarcity of Labor.

Japanese farmers live in the little hamlets and villages, instead of on their separate farms, as in Canada. If you watch them early in the morning you will see them going to the fields, spades on shoulders, like soldiers with their rifles. Occasionally some of them look up toward heaven and the sun and begin clapping their big hands, breathing deeply the refreshing morning air and saying prayers. They are worshipping the sun.

The majority of the farmers are Buddhists and the young ones materialists. Old ones inherit their religion as their duty to the departed members of the family; and the young ones, with the modern education of New Japan, revolted against anything brought a grave condition in the rural community. Hands are getting scarce. Farmers' boys get out to the cities and daughters go to the factories. They have gotten just enough false knowledge of the world to think they would be better off in the cities than at their homes. Most of the teachers in the rural schools are those who revolt against the business of tilling the land, or those who come from the cities, pale faced. They constitute some of the causes for the depreciation of the rural communities.

"Agriculture is the foundation of the nation" is an old Japanese maxim, and it ought to apply everywhere. But Japan is suffering at present because the farmers are not satisfied on the fields."

VEGETABLES THAT WRITE.

A Curious Invention of an Indian Scientist.

Since the price of meat has risen, we have paid increased attention to vegetables. But how many of us realize what truly wonderful things vegetables are?

Did you know, for instance, that vegetables can write?

An Indian scientist, who has made a very close study of vegetables, has invented an elaborate instrument, through which vegetables record their emotions in visible marks and dots. As, in the ordinary course of events, it would take too long to wait for the emotions to occur—for vegetables do not pass through such rapid emotions as human beings—the scientist induces the emotion, "reading" subsequently the vegetable's remarks upon the subject.

He excites the vegetable, and its excitement is plainly shown by the manner in which it writes its dots. He benumbs it with potassium cyanide. The "pen" writes nothing. He makes it drunk by administering intoxicating vapors. Lo and behold, the dots are as straggling as a toper's footsteps!

Finally, he kills the vegetable by heat. The dots descend as the temperature rises. At 140 degrees Fahrenheit the dots bound suddenly upwards. This is the final spasm—the vegetable is dead.

Astonishing as this may appear, it is less astonishing when we realize what a fine line divides the animal and vegetable kingdom. Six people out of every dozen will call a sponge vegetable. But it is an animal—just!

BRITAIN BUSY IN MEXICO.

Capitalists Secure Control of Raw Materials.

That Great Britain is being kept busy attending to its share in the European war goes without saying; that the industrial interests of the country are being neglected, however, is a conclusion far from the truth. Its capitalists are not overlooking any opportunities, especially opportunities to secure control of raw materials needed in their industries. They realize that it is just about as important to secure raw materials for their manufacturers as it is to secure markets for the finished products. Acting on this principle, they are preparing for the great commercial and industrial war that is destined to follow the present terrible conflict by getting control of large supplies of raw material wherever they may be found, regardless of distance or immediate accessibility. As an evidence of this the following item from the September number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union is of interest:—

"El Dia, a daily newspaper of Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, is authority for the statement that a company of English capitalists with available funds of several hundred thousands pounds sterling has been organized in London to work the Mercado Hill Iron Mines, near Durango. This iron hill is one of the richest and most extensive deposits of iron ore in the world, and has heretofore been largely used for fluxing purposes in the principal smelters of the republic. The company is reported to be negotiating with the Mexican government concerning the granting of the necessary concessions; plans have been made for excavating work, smelters are to be erected and the necessary machinery is to be installed as soon as practicable. The company has placed a practical mining engineer and metallurgist in charge of the work and a number of laborers have already been engaged to carry on active operations in the development of the mine."

GERMAN POST-WAR TRADE

Business Experts Work Day and Night Preparing for Peace.

Details of Germany's far-reaching plans for conducting a world-trade campaign after the war were made public recently in a lecture in His Majesty's Theatre, London, England, by Frederic William Wile, for many years a Berlin correspondent.

Mr. Wile declared there were countless indications that German finance, commerce and industry hope to be better organized for the post-bellum campaign all over the globe than any other of the great trading nations including the United States, as the German manufacturing system and distribution systems are the only ones of the first magnitude which have not been abnormally preoccupied during the last two-and-half years. The speaker said that German agents in recent time had been particularly active in China and South America.

"What few people outside of Germany seem to realize," said Mr. Wile, "is that the Kaiser's Government recently established what is virtually a separate Government for the exclusive purposes of paving the way for the new trade war. They have set up a so-called Imperial Board for Transition Economics consisting of nine of the finest business experts in the country, who are working day and night to transfer German commerce from a war to a peace basis with the least possible delay.

"Their main concern is to arrange for the earliest and largest possible supply of raw material, especially from the United States. The fleet of thirty to forty odd German liners tied up in New York harbor are to make their first homeward-bound journey after the war packed to the rails with American cotton, copper, petroleum, lead, zinc and all other manufacturing staples of which Germany will stand in such urgent need."

Wile said there is hardly an industry in Germany to-day, from banking to dyes, which is not girding up itself in new syndicates in order to present more united front than ever the moment peace comes.

Hitting Back.

Uncle Silas (visiting city relatives who use electrical appliances for cooking at the table)—"Well, I swan! You make fun of us for eatin' in the kitchen. I don't see as it makes much difference whether you eat in the kitchen or cook in the dining-room."

TEUTON FORCES TOTAL 6,516,000

RUSSIA TO BE ANVIL FOR GERMAN HAMMER.

Hindenburg Has Now 2,700,000 Men Opposed to the Czar's Forces.

The London Times military correspondent, commenting on the German plans, writes: "In mid-December there were, not counting cavalry, 128 German divisions (2,560,000 men) on the west front; 106 divisions (2,120,000 men) on the Russian front, of which 65 are German and 39 Austrian, and two Turkish; 29 divisions (580,000 men) on the Rumanian front including 12 German, 11 Austrian, 4 Bulgarian and 2 Turkish divisions; 12 divisions (240,000 men) on the Macedonian front, of which 8 or 9 are Bulgarian, 2 or 3 German; and one Turkish; 33 Austrian divisions (660,000 men) in the Italian theatre. Now that the Rumanians have joined the Russians, we must admit that there are 135 enemy divisions (2,700,000 men) opposed to Russia.

Hindenburg's Next Move.

"It takes two to make peace. The writer is only concerned as to what Hindenburg will do if the war continues. We can put the west out of account. First, because the Germans had such a gruelling in France, and, secondly, because a German offensive in this quarter would suit us so well we cannot dare to hope for it. Verdun and the Somme have given the enemy no desire whatsoever to recommence his experiences against the armies of France and Britain. Meanwhile his plan is to amass heavy guns, shells and men, so that his inferiority in the west may be less sensible in 1917 than in 1916.

"We cannot exclude Italy as the destination of Hindenburg's floating balance of reserves, because 20 divisions added to the 33 Austrian divisions facing Italy would give the enemy a good chance of doing something. The situation in Switzerland also needs attention.

A Vigorous Campaign.

"We well believe Hindenburg, who always affirmed the greatest danger threatens from Russia, wishes to continue the campaign broken off in the Autumn of 1915. With 135 divisions on the Russian front he has the power necessary for conducting a fresh campaign with vigor. Germans declare the Russian armies are exhausted and short of war material, and the Austro-German railway system is far superior to the Russian. Russia must certainly be prepared to find herself in 1917 the anvil for the German hammer."

SERVICE TO ALASKA.

C.P.R. Steamer Will Make Three Trips for Tourists.

As was the case during the past season the C.P.R. steamship Princess Charlotte will make three round trips in the Alaska tourist service next year, which becomes effective June 8, 1917.

The list of tourist sailings between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway, which has just been announced by the B.C. Coast Service, provides for three round trip sailings for the Princess Charlotte, seven for the Princess Alice and seven for the Princess Sophia, making 17 round trip sailings all told for the summer season of 1917.

The advent of the palatial steamship Princess Charlotte in the Alaskan tourist trade last summer was such a pronounced success that the company had no alternative but to arrange for her return to the northern run next year, when it is expected tourist travel north will break all records. The schedule has been arranged earlier with a view to giving plenty of time for the arrangement of advance bookings.

If when frying fish the pieces are put in the hot fat with the skin side uppermost and allowed to brown before turning they will not break.

Using coarse threads for stitching does not insure longer service, as the thread stands out on the surface of the cloth, causing it to receive constant rubbing and thereby wearing away before the garment.

Are You Intoxicated? The question is not as impertinent as it sounds. You may be a real teetotaler and yet be "intoxicated"—that is, poisoned by the gases that come from imperfect digestion. The products of food putrefaction are taken up by the blood and often poison the entire system. Cut out meats and starchy foods for a while. Eat **Shredded Wheat** with milk or cream for breakfast; eat it with stewed fruits and green vegetables for dinner or supper. It will cure auto-intoxication and make a new man of you. All the meat of the whole wheat in a digestible form. A perfect meal at lowest cost. Made in Canada

THE IRON OF LORRAINE.

May Incite Another War Between France and Germany.

It is unfortunate for the future peace of Europe that by far the best iron fields that are accessible either to France or to Germany lie exactly on the present frontier of the two countries. A good many Frenchmen believe that the Germans' hope of seizing permanently the part of these fields that lies in French Lorraine was one of the real causes of the present war, and the reason that last winter determined them to attack at Verdun, instead of at some point nearer Paris. Certainly, thoughtful writers, both French and German, discuss the subject very frankly, and point out to their respective countries how fatal the final surrender of any part of this disputed territory would be to the prosperity of their nation.

In this age of machinery a plentiful supply of both coal and iron is essential to any country that hopes to maintain itself as an industrial power; and the last ten years have proved that such a supply is even more necessary in war than in peace. The Germans admit that without the iron of the Metz and Thionville regions (which they thriftily took from France after the war of 1870) they would have been unable to supply their armies with the incredible quantity of guns and ammunition that modern fighting requires. France has kept up only because the British navy has kept the seas open for the import of iron; its own mines in the basins of Briey and Longwy have been in the hands of the Germans ever since the war began.

Now, neither France nor Germany is rich in iron outside the Lorraine fields. The year before the war France produced nearly 22,000,000 metric tons of iron, and Germany dug more than 28,500,000 tons from its mines. If Lorraine were all French, the figures would have been 43,000,000 tons for France and 7,500,000 tons for Germany. If Lorraine were all German, that country would have had 48,500,000 tons to 2,000,000 tons for France. The figures explain why the two nations will fight to exhaustion rather than surrender any territory that they now hold in Lorraine.

The question of coal is less critical, for the coal fields of the Saar—part of which was French until the fall of Napoleon—are farther from the border, and are not essential to Germany, although they would be very useful to France, which has very little coal of its own, and which has, largely for that reason, seen itself outstripped in the industrial race by Germany.

It begins to appear, however, that neither power is likely to gain any territorial advantage in Lorraine as a result of this war. Peace is likely to leave the frontier still cutting the precious fields of iron very nearly in half. But unless Europe is wise enough to find a way out of its national envies and jealousies, the time may come in the not far distant future when the prize will seem rich enough to one country or the other to justify another war of aggression and conquest.

Before Drinking Tea or Coffee, You Should Consider Whether Or Not It Is Harmful

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

BELGIAN ARMY CAME BACK.

Now Well Equipped, Horse, Foot and Artillery.

The Belgian army has been completely organized, says Henry Wood, United Press correspondent with King Albert's army. Horse, foot and artillery, the army is now well equipped and busy holding their part of the line from the Hun. The soldiers are comfortably clothed and well armed, the cavalry supplied with horses and the artillery satisfactory. The Belgians are in charge of the inundated country, which affords splendid protection against the enemy and renders infantry attacks impossible. The Belgians are separated from the Germans by a mile of water, including the River Yser and the Yser Canal.

The Belgian artillery includes modern guns made in Portugal, contributions from France and England, and guns captured from the Germans in the original inundation when the dykes were opened and the Huns had to hustle out to escape drowning, without waiting to try and extricate the guns, which were recovered by the Belgians, who drew off the water from that section when it was convenient.

RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abounding health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance Mrs. Alex. Gillis, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was almost marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

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

GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

Extracts From a Conversation With a German Diplomatist.

One may regard the old war spirit as definitely dead in Germany. Every one wants peace, even the Junker class. The peace movement is very strong among the commercial and working classes, and at the court itself every one professes horror at the continuation of the slaughter. All ideas of annexation and indemnity have vanished. On the other hand, no one thinks that the Allies can impose peace terms on Germany.

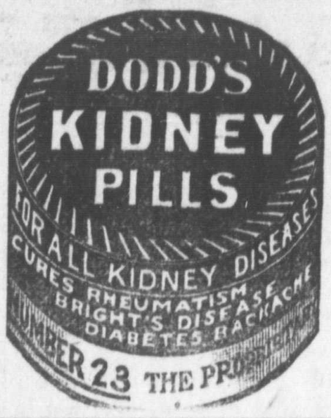
"Life in court circles is very dull. The Emperor is constantly at the front, and the Empress—in pleasant contrast to most ladies of the court—is an enthusiastic war worker. If the new compulsory civilian service is fairly applied to women, the ladies of the aristocracy will suffer most."

It appears that no one, not even his old-time military friends, has a good word to say for the Crown Prince. A joke among hostesses, amusing at first, but since become tiresome, is to whisper to their favorite guests when the Crown Prince is present: Not a word about Verdun.

He is extremely taciturn these days, and freely disclaims all personal responsibility for the Verdun catastrophe, maintaining that the whole idea for the attack was imposed upon him by the General Staff. He and Hindenburg have become excellent friends these days.

In Germany there is undoubtedly a widespread and ever-growing desire for peace, and a powerful and growing suspicion of the Government.

It is one thing to be well dressed; it is another to be able to meet you tailor face to face at any time or any place.



The Fashions

Fashion continues in ways of straight and unabated fulness. Skirts fall in soft, clinging folds, so much so that the tendency toward the narrower silhouette becomes very apparent, though we need not yet anticipate the very narrow skirt.

It is already rumored, however, that skirts for spring will be two and two and a half yards wide. But it is really looking a little too far ahead to be thinking of spring styles already. At present, skirts are still very ample. Box pleats and side

7547—7541

Black Satin Dress with Tie-On Collar and Loop Pockets

pleats are very freely used, and this means that a good deal of material is used in a dress or skirt. The pleats hang in straight lines, generally unstitched, while in some cases they are stitched as far as the hips and below that point are pressed into position

The gradual lengthening of skirts that has come with the vague for straighter lines is noticeable in many dresses; but women, on the whole, have not taken readily to the longer skirts, and the short skirt for street costumes is still favored by a great many. A long street skirt is really not graceful in a tailored suit, and women are not willing to sacrifice becoming styles so readily.

In afternoon and evening dresses, however, the longer skirt is not at all ungraceful. Some afternoon and evening dresses show slight variations from the straight lines. The Turkish trouser effect and draped skirt come from Paris as a departure from the extremely straight hanging and clinging effects.

Full overskirts are also much used for evening, fashioned of soft silk voiles, tulles and laces. Black and white combinations occur very often in evening gowns. Black net worked up with white beads over a white satin foundation is one of the striking combinations used by an expert French designer. A sash of black satin forms a wide girdle, which is weighted at the ends by heavy black and white bead tassels.

Pockets Still Persist

When we consider the traditional fickleness of Fashion, it seems as though the life of the pocket has been very long, indeed; but the pocket still flourishes on suits, coats and dresses and shows not the slightest signs of becoming extinct. The latest development in this line is the long, loop-like pocket placed over the hips and standing away from the skirt. The smart afternoon dress of black satin shown in the sketch illustrates this type of pocket, also the new tie-on collar, which crosses in front and ties at the back, somewhat like the tie-on jumpers. The long loop pocket is usually made of a color which contrasts with the dress, or else it is of the same material, but its presence is emphasized by some trimming in bright silk embroidery or in beads. Or, if it is made of the same material, it is simply lined with a contrasting color.

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

No Need To Rub!

FOR stiff sore muscles apply Sloan's Liniment to the pain or ache, it *quickly penetrates* and soothes *without rubbing*.

Rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and bruises are quickly relieved by its use. Cleaner and more promptly effective than mussy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

The family medicine chest in thousands of homes has a place for Sloan's Liniment.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Strategic Retreat.

Two boys, one the possessor of a permit, were fishing on a certain estate when a gamekeeper suddenly darted from a thicket. The lad with the permit uttered a cry of fright, dropped his rod, and ran off at top speed. The gamekeeper was led a swift chase. Then, worn out, the boy halted. The man seized him by the arm and said between pants:

"Have you a permit to fish on this estate?"

"Yes, to be sure," said the boy quietly.

"You have? Then show it to me."

The boy drew the permit from his pocket. The man examined it and frowned in perplexity and anger.

"Why did you run when you had this permit?" he asked.

"To let the other boy get away," was the reply. "He didn't have none."

The neighbor, being a man and one of the father's former pals, did not expand with appreciation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Avoiding Confusion.

"Can you make anything out of the news from Europe?"

"Easiest thing in the world. I only read the newspaper every other day. In this way I get a connected story of one side or the other and avoid the denials."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

All Rubbish.

An old gentleman heard the tutor tell his son that the earth revolved every twenty-four hours. So he put a glass of water on his garden wall, and left it all night.

Next morning he went to the tutor and discharged him, saying:

"It is all rubbish about the earth going round, because if it did all the water would have run out of the glass."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Reggie: "I say, father, you know all about 'rithmetic, don't you?" Father, (uneasily); "What is it you want to know?" Reggie: "Well, how many times what makes eleven?"

RAW FURS

It will pay you to ship all your fur to a reliable house, where you can get full market value. Ask for our price list and shipping instructions.

EDWARD POLLAK & CO.

280 ST. PAUL ST. WEST. MONTREAL, QUE.

We're All In It

The visiting justices were on one of their periodical visits to a great convict prison.

One of the company found himself with a gentleman who was serving ten years. This guest was in a confidential mood, and was dilating to the visitor on the conditions of prison life.

"It is a terrible thing to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police—to be pulled up at every corner, perhaps; to be asked for my license; to be indexed in a book as Number So-an-So, instead of as Jack Jones."

"But you will not be alone, my friend," said the visitor consolingly. "The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."

A Good Reason.

"Were you in any great action during the war?"

"Yes. That's the reason there is so little action in me now," said the old soldier who had a wooden leg.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

The Only Reason.

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes."

"Remarkable! How did you manage?"

"We were cruising on a house-boat, and she couldn't swim."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Fighting-fish are reared in Siam as a means of amusement. These are small fresh-water fish, and so pugnacious that when two of them are placed near each other they at once begin to fight. When the fish is quiet its colors are dull, but when excited it is of a metallic brilliance.

Over a thousand lives are lost every year in the collieries of the United Kingdom.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

Stone Wall?

Novice—Why do they call it Wall street?

Loser—Bump up against it and you'll find out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ethel—Mummy, quick—do look! Baby's walking on his hind legs!

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

WINTER EGGS AND HOW TO GET THEM.

The 220 Egg Kind.

I have 17 years experience in raising high record poultry, and will forward you my literature free. Write to-day.

L. R. GUILD, Box 36, ROCKWOOD, ONT.

Yank Out Those Stumps

The Kirstin method clears your land for the plow.

Send To-day For This Book

TURN your sullen, gloomy, profit-eating stump lands into happy, smiling fields that bear rich crops, and put money into the bank for you.

Our Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," shows you how you can transform your barren stump fields into rich virgin farm land. It shows you photographs of immense stumps it has pulled; it contains letters from the man who pulled them; and it will convince you that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way is with a

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

The horse power machine for the big jobs, for the fields of many stumps; it will pull anything it tackles, and, because of its triple power, prevents strain to man, horse and machine. Will clear two acres from a single setting.

The One Man Puller gets the biggest stumps. Double leverage gives you a giant's power; a push on the handle means a pull of tons to the stump. Clears an acre from one anchor.

Every Kirstin guaranteed for 15 years, flaw or no flaw, your money back if the Kirstin bond does not live up to its promise. We guarantee the Kirstin method to clear land *ready for the plow* 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method.

Money Back Bond 15 Year Guarantee Warranted saving of 10% to 50% over all other methods. Profit Sharing Plan

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

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1805

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Send me free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land"

Name_____

Address_____

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 25, 1917.

Parliament Opened.

The seventh session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada was opened on Friday afternoon last in the temporary quarters of the Senate Chamber at the Victoria Museum, by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Canada's new governor-general.

The event was marked by the usual state ceremony observed on such occasions, but there was less display than formerly, and the attendance was small.

The Speech from the Throne, read by His Excellency in both the English and French languages, was longer than usual yet it foreshadowed little new legislation. The most striking passage in the speech was that referring to a resolution which the Government will introduce to further extend the life of the present Parliament on account of the Empire being still engaged in war. The reference to this matter reads :

" The life of the present Parliament will expire in October next, and under existing legislation a dissolution and election would be necessary in the early future. My advisers, however, are of the opinion that the wishes of the Canadian people and the urgent requirements of the war would be best met by avoiding the distraction and confusion consequent upon a general election at so critical a time.

" That purpose can only be effected through the medium of legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

" A resolution authorizing and requesting the enactment of such legislation as will further extend the life of this Parliament will be presented to you."

Upon the reception which this resolution gets at the hands of the Opposition when it comes before the House wtll depend whether or not there is a general election. If they decide to oppose the resolution it will indicate that they are more concerned with a zeal to get back into office than in any desire to help the government in its efforts to assist the Mother Country in winning the war. If Sir Wilfrid takes the stand that an appeal to the people should be made when war questions alone form the great issue which is engaging the attention of the government and the country, upon his shoulders will rest the responsibility for the turmoil and political strife which will result, and which at this time seems prudent to avoid.

Liberal and Laurierite.

Mark the striking difference of sentiment expressed, in the following paragraphs, by the Liberal Premier of Manitoba and the Laurier candidate in the Dorchester (Que.) by-election, which is being held this week :—

" Agitators against National Service should be called traitors ; they are unworthy of the name of men, and should not be at liberty."—T. C. Morris, Premier of Manitoba.

" National Service is preliminary conscription. There are men in the Borden cabinet who want to cut off the head of the French-Canadian race. To resist this policy you should have a man of courage to defend you."—Mr. Cannon, Laurier opponent of Hon. A. Sevigny in Dorchester.

According to Premier Morris's way of thinking, men like Cannon should be booed ; but, doubtless, he has no fear of that, and will likely continue to fume and fulminate under the fullness of the protection of the measure of British freedom which he unworthily and undeservedly enjoys.

Hot Campaign in Dorchester.

St. Prosper, Dorchester County, Que., Jan. 18—That the by-election for the House of Commons in this county, made necessary by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Sevigny to the Cabinet, is going to be an old-fashioned hot one, was made evident tonight at the meeting held here. It was addressed by both Mr. Sevigny and his Liberal opponent, Mr. Cannon. The new Minister explained his support of the Borden Navy Bill in 1913, and of the Government measures for the conduct of the war, while Mr. Cannon made a bitter attack, charging Mr. Sevigny with having " odiously tricked " his constituents when he pledged himself in 1911 to oppose the Laurier navy policy.

'RUIN OUR COUNTRY FOR ENGLAND ? NO!'

The blood of every loyal Britisher is going to boil before the by-election in Dorchester, Quebec in ended—a by-election which, the Liberal candidate says, was decided upon after consultation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Here are some samples of the speech last week of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Cannon — samples that display the organized attempt which is going to be made to play upon ignorance and credulity.

" Why are you obliged to put another stamp on your letters, to pay when you buy medicine for your sick wife ? It is because the Government has thrown the money away and is obliged to get more. It will be Mr. Sevigny who will collect these taxes, if elected, for he is Minister of Inland Revenue."

" Laurier disapproved of the National Service scheme by refusing the invitation to join it. The National Service cards mean either nothing or conscription. Look at what happened in England. As a Liberal candidate I am against all conscription, whether industrial or military."

" Are we to ruin our country from the point of view of men and wealth and everything else for England ? I say ' No ' without any hesitation.

Mr. Sevigny was given the last few minutes to reply. He said :

" If I am not a Minister there will be only two French Canadians in the Cabinet. The desire of the Government for the third French Canadian does not prove that they are our enimies.

Mr. Cannon had talked vigorously, said he, and made many statements, but he felt sure that Mr. Cannon's speech, as delivered, would not be published in such Liberal papers as Le Soliel and Le Canada.

If the speech was published in these papers he would give $1,000 for any charity in the Parish of St. Prosper.

He ended by warning Mr. Cannon to beware of his words, for they were to be before the bar of public opinion throughout the country.

Cost of Clearing Land by Two Methods.

(Experimental Farm Note)

When time is no object, to best way to clear land from timber growth is to let nature and live stock assist. When the growth is removed and the brush burned off clean, which, with most growths, may be made a profitable operation by sale of the timber and firewood, clover and grass seed may be sown, and, while cattle and sheep are pasturing and eating down the sprouts, the stumps will slowly but surely decay, and their removal becomes an easy operation. This process will require from six to ten years before clearing can be completed.

At the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N. B., where it was desired to bring the land into cultivation at the earliest possible moment, two plans of stump removal have been tried, and herewith are given figures of the relative cost on land from which an average tree growth had been removed.

The two methods employed were, stump pulling by power, and removal by dynamite.

A stump puller of the drum and long lever type was employed, giving a lifting power of 25 tons with an ordinary team. With one hundred and twenty stumps, 10 inches and over, to the acre, and seventy-two smaller stumps, it required an average of twenty minutes with a team and driver and two men to remove each of the large stumps and 5 minutes to remove each of the smaller ones. The 120 stumps required 40 hours, and the smaller ones 6 hours.

The relative cost, therefore, stood as follows :—

Where power machinery was used cost per acre was :

46 hrs. work team, driver at 32c.	14.72
92 " helpers at 18c	16.56
330 " cleaning, piling at 18c.	59.40
60 " burning at 18c.	10.80
	$101.48

Where explosives were used, the cost per acre was :

140 lbs. stumping powder 14.90,	22.35
500 feet fuse at 60c.	3.00
300 caps at 1.00	3.00
40 hrs. labor dynamite operator 23c.	9.20
40 " team and driver at 32c.	12.80
80 " helpers at 18c.	14.40
60 " labour piling at 18c.	10.80
40 " labour burning at 18c.	7.20
	$82.75

On other areas, where there were heavy boulders and small stones, the cost of clearing ran up to $186 00 per acre, while, where the land was free from stone, and stumps were small and comparatively few, the land was made ready for the plough at a cost of less than $40.00 per acre.

Captured British Steamer Engaged in Commerce Raiding.

Heavy toll has been taken of Allied merchant shipping during the past six weeks and the facts have only recently come to light, by reason of the circumstances under which vessels have been attacked while en route to Europe from American ports.

Some twenty four or five vessels that left this side of the Atlantic failed to reach their destination and were given up as lost, but no tidings of what befell them leaked out, until a captured Japanes ship was taken into a South American port in charge of a German prize crew, and having on board a number of people who were taken from British and other vessels which had been sent to the bottom by a German cruiser believed to be the famous Moewe, which did a lot of damage last year and then succeeded in returning to German waters.

It is the impression that this sea wolf has again eluded the British blocade in the disguise of a ship laden with hay, and when she got out to sea her deck cargo of this commodity was cast adrift leaving her free to pursue her destructive mission. The result has certainly been sufficient to cause alarm, because not only has the raider done much damage on her own account, but there is evidence that she has converted one of her captures into a commerce raider also and that this latter vessel is now preying upon Allied freighters on the Atlantic steamship routes. The following despatch relates to this second raider :

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 20.—The British authorities have issued a warning to shipping companies that the captured British steamer St. Theodore has been converted into a German commerce raider and is cruising along the Atlantic steamship routes. Secret instructions have been given to the companies regarding routes to be followed.

A fleet of British light cruisers and auxiliaries has engaged in a search for the raiders and until they are rounded up and put out of business trans-atlantic transport will not be considered any too safe.

A later report says that the German commerce raider which eluded the British blockade is the Vineta, a comparatively old but speedy cruiser. An unconfirmed report on Monday stated the raider had been sunk off the coast of Brazil by the British cruiser Glasgow.

COUNTY SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

Province de Quebec,
Municipalite du Comte de Pontiac.

Avis public est par le présent donné par H. T. Hurdman, Secrétaire-Trèsorier du conseil municipal du comté de Pontiac, que les terres ci-après décrite seront vendues, par encan public, a la salle du conseil au village de Campbells Bay, MERCREDI, le SEPTIÉME jour de MARS, prochain, (1917) a DIX heures de l'avant-midi, pour les cotisations et frais dues aux municipalités ci-dèssous mentionnées sur les differents lots ou partie des lots ci-aprés décrites, a moin que le dites cotisations ne me soient payées, avec les frais encourus, avant le jour fixé pour le vente.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of the County of Pontiac.

Public notice is hereby given by H. T. Hurdman, Secretary-Treasurer of the municipal council of the county of Pontiac, that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by public auction at the council hall in the village of Campbells Bay, on WEDNESDAY the SEVENTH day of MARCH next, (1917) at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the assessments and costs due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid to me, with costs, before the aforementioned day of sale.

Nom sur le Role d'Evaluation. / Name on the Valuation Roll.	Nombre du Cadastre. / Cadastral Number.	Rang. / Range.	Etendue. / Area.	Taxes d'ecoles. / School Taxes.	Taxes Municipal. / Municipal Taxes.	Frais. / Costs.	Total. / Total.
CANTON D'ALDFIELD. — TOWNSHIP OF ALDFIELD.							
Joseph Bourque	15	3	109 acres.	$	$ 3.71	$0.38	$4.09
Frederick Bork	47, 48, 49	7	321 "		5.74	.38	6.12
C. Jos. McNeil	47	3	108 "		11.54	.38	11.92
Succession—Estate—Pat. O'Flaherty	S. ½ 50, S. ½ 51	1	185 "	2.80	6.55	.76	10.11
John Schwartz	35-b, 36-b, 37-b, 38-b	8	208 "		3.72	.38	4.10
George Young	54	2	63 "	4.35	2.60	.76	7.71
CANTON DE BRISTOL. — TOWNSHIP OF BRISTOL.							
Inconnu—Unknown	3-b	3	100 acres.	19 89	23.48	1.25	44.62
Madame—Mrs. W. Thomson	19-a	7	50 "	3.52	3.60	.25	7.37

Bryson, Que., 6 Jan. 1917.

H. T. HURDMAN,
SEC.-TREAS. CO. PONTIAC.

Cedar Squares Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the following lots of cedar squares 8x8 inches, and 2-thirds of cedars must be 16 feet long ; the other 1-third may be 12 and 8 feet long—all to be sound.

1st lot—3000 feet at Barber's hill, 4th concession ;
2nd " —5000 ft. at Brown's mill or Elliott's corner ;
3rd " —7000 ft. at Shawville.

All to be delivered before April 1st, next.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Cedars," and to be in the hands of the Sec.-Treasurer by 10 o'clock, February 4th, 1917.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treasurer,
Municipality of Clarendon.

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.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm of the late Noble Armstrong containing 100 acres, being Lot 16-a on the 8th range of the township of Clarendon. This is one of the best farms in the township—a fine loam soil and beautifully located.

For particulars apply to
J. R. HORNER,
Russell House, Shawville.

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.

Silk Exports $100,000,000.

Raw silk exports from Japan for the ten months ended Oct. 31 were valued at more than 200,000,000 yen ($100,000,000), establishing a record.

Not a Representative.

Mrs. English—Is your husband a representative American?

Mrs. U. S. A.—No, indeed! He's a senator!—Life.

Freezing Fish.

A method for freezing fish, patented in Denmark, by immersing them in a cold liquid, is claimed to preserve them in more perfect condition than air freezing, as the flesh is not dried nor broken by ice crystals.

NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

A Large Organization in Toronto Aids the Unemployed.

Shortly after the outbreak of war the Toronto Women's Patriotic League started its activities to help our boys at the front, and any other patriotic work that might present itself. Hardly had the ladies started before the question of the unemployed loomed largely on the horizon. Hundreds of girls and women out of positions applied for assistance in getting work in the dark days of 1914 and 1915, when the bottom seemed knocked out of everything. It was seen at once that to adequately cope with the situation an employment bureau must be started, and some form of co-operation between the city and the country set afoot, as well as enlisting the help and sympathy of employers. Much has been written of the work of the league and its various departments, but now that the unemployment question is not so acute, the work at the bureau is apt to be overlooked. However it is going, and going strong. An item in the October number of the Labor Gazette shows how strong. Under the reports of employment bureaus we find that the number of casual jobs supplied by the Toronto Women's Patriotic League bureau was 578 for September, and here only women and girls register. It is worth while to compare this showing with the figures of the Winnipeg Free Bureau, where men, women, boys and girls register, the number there being 1,229. This is an indication of the usefulness of the Toronto bureau.

Miss Duff, who is in charge of city work, states that since the bureau opened there have been 5,125 registrations; 638 have been supplied with permanent positions in the city, and 398 in the country. During October 398 casuals were supplied. The classification includes such work as factory, domestic, sewing, office cleaning, stenographers, elevator and switchboard operators, and such odd occupations as millinery, packing, poultry farm assistant. Labelling boxes was another request filled, also a demonstrator was supplied.

Naturally the problem of getting the middle-aged woman (unskilled, most frequently) a position was a task. However, Miss Duff is most resourceful, and soon got in touch with employers who were sympathetic and co-operated with her desire to help these women. They did not judge solely by age. There is the usual dearth of domestics, and the only relief in sight will be some plan such as is being adopted in San Francisco, where women specialize and go by the hour to the homes, doing one particular thing: laundry work, cookery, or cleaning, and are paid by the hour as skilled laborers. Between former and new registrations the total passing through the bureau in one month was 666. Employers are availing themselves of the bureau, for 138 calls were received for help, and 367 casuals supplied in October. These were individual applications; often an employer will want more than one girl, so that more than 138 might get positions.

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.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.

Published every Thursday

At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

All arrears must be paid up before any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for 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 instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published free of charge. Obituary poetry declined.

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

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

LEGAL.

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

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

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

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

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wednesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING
HAYES & FINDLAY
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's.
All calls will receive prompt personal attention
W. J HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montréal.

Many Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends who braved the cold and storms of last week to attend our sale. We were much pleased with the interest shown and the attendance.

Stock Taking.

We will commence to take stock now and during that time we will place upon Sale, different Odds and Ends at tempting prices.

Moccasins.

During the past week we had the pleasure of looking through two setts of Manufacturers' Samples. The common Oil Tan Moccasin, 6 in. high will sell at $6.00 next season. We have still a few odd pairs on sale at $3.00 per pair.

Rubbers.

Also this past week we received notice of advances from 12 to 15 p. c. according to the line. We have not taken advantage of this rise. Why not pick up a pair now for the sloppy days in spring ?

Fleece Lined Underwear.

Both Penman's and the York Knitting Mills are quoting this line at such a high figure for next fall that they will have to retail at 85c. per garment.

We have a few Undershirts only, at the old price, 50c. per garment.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917 — DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

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.

Historic Relic Partly Destroyed.

The oldest relic of York County narrowly escaped destruction a few days ago. It was an apple tree on North Yonge street. To Canadians the tree was an important link with the past, for it was planted by Major-General Sir Isaac Brock on June 17, 1812, just one day before Congress at Washington declared war on British North America. At the time when Sir Isaac officiated at this event, over a hundred years ago, he was on a flying visit to York, having just come from Fort George, Niagara, where he was making arrangements to resist the American invasion which terminated two years later. Since that eventful day when Sir Isaac Brock planted the apple tree it has been an object of veneration to the residents of North York. About ten years ago the tree died, but owing to the historic associations a cement foundation was laid about the bole. On a Saturday afternoon a thoughtless schoolboy climbed the venerable relic and filling the hollow bole with old grass and leaves dropped a lighted match therein. The flames ignited the trunk of the tree and within a few minutes a brisk fire was burning. Before the blaze was detected it had gained a good hold on the tree and the fire wagons arrived just in time to extinguish the flames and save the tree from total destruction.

"War on the Canadian Coast."

The Cologne Gazette has made the new discovery that the despatch of German submarines across the Atlantic concerns not the United States, but Canada. In an article headed "The Submarine War on the Canadian Coast," The Cologne Gazette exclaims:

"Among Germans everywhere, not less than among our allies, satisfaction, pride, and joy will hail the news which has been flashed all over the world—that the German submarines have begun the naval war on the Canadian coast."

The Cologne Gazette proceeds in the usual strain about the past achievements of German submarines, and declares that they are now going to "smoke out the holes whence the enemy obtains abundant help, so that the weapons may become more equal in this unequal fight."

A Bird Protection.

Ontario is deeply interested in the expected early ratification of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States whereby Canada and the United States have agreed to co-operate in the preservation of migratory birds. By the treaty it is said Canada agrees practically upon the same closed seasons for ducks, swans, geese, and other game birds as exists in the United States, and to the protection at all times of insectivorous birds.

AUSTRALIA IN WAR TIME.

Industrial and Taxation Figures of Interest to Canadians.

A report to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Canadian Trade Commissioner Ross of Melbourne gives some interesting details of the Commonwealth Government's methods of war financing. The Australian House has now before it legislation for a repatriation levy of one and a half per cent. upon all estates, real and personal, of the value of $2,500 and over, the levy to be paid in three equal yearly instalments. The second taxation proposal is a war-time profits tax of fifty per cent. of the profits of the year 1915-16, allowing an exemption of $1,000 and profit of seven per cent. for private firms or companies and six per cent. on public companies. For 1916-17 the Government will allow a profit standard of eight per cent. to private firms or companies, and seven per cent. to public companies, after which all the war profits will be retained for the Federal Treasury. The Commonwealth income tax is to be increased by twenty-five per cent. during this year of the war. In addition, there is to be a Federal tax on tickets for entertainments or amusements. The total revenue from the new taxation is estimated at $41,500,000.

The Commonwealth Prices Adjustment Board has grappled with the high cost of living problem by fixing maximum retail prices for groceries.

Mr. Ross reports that crop prospects in Australia indicate good average crops, with remunerative prices.

The Commonwealth Government is now operating thirty-five cargo steamers and five large sailing ships. Some of these Government-owned vessels have already loaded cargo at Montreal for Australian ports.

The amount subscribed to the third internal war loan was $114,000,000, applied for by 101,026 institutions, firms, and individuals.

Canada's trade with Australia has more than doubled during the past twelve months. Imports from Australia for the twelve months ending with August last totalled $3,142,000, as compared with $837,725 for the preceding twelve months. Exports to Australia totalled $8,255,000, as compared with $5,234,659 in 1914-15.

School Fairs Have Value.

Kent county has been fortunate this year in having a number of very successful school fairs, held under the direction and with the assistance of the local representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The object of the school fair is to interest children in the home life of the farm and to get them interested also in the growing of farm crop, in chickens and stock, as well as to teach them proper methods of raising crops and live stock so that better results may be obtained. The purpose is to show the boys and girls that there are better opportunities for the average person on the farm than in the cities, to encourage the young people to stay on the farms and to also encourage them in making the home life on the farm more cheerful and interesting and to benefit the social relations of the communities in which they live. Such objects and purposes as laid down for the school fairs are worthy of the most hearty co-operation and assistance of all classes of people.

The arguments against young people rushing to the commercial centres are many; the needs of increased production on the farms are fairly clearly understood and the need of overcoming some of the unfavorable conditions attached to residence in the rural sections have been emphasized repeatedly. Those who are on the farms or who come closely in touch with the farming community realize fully the manifold advantages of better and more modern methods in farm work. There is just as much reason why a farmer should use his head as there is for the manufacturer to adopt business methods in his plant. The farmer who uses his head more and his hands less than was the system a few years ago is the man who ranks first in the community and the educating of the children to this principle and plan means more success for the rural sections and a corresponding advantage for the cities and towns. All classes of people benefit by the results obtained from better methods on the farm and this advance in method can only continue when the children are shown the advantages and the opportunities which are before them.

The influence of the school fair should be extended.

Canadian Humor.

A writer in The Victoria Colonist discusses Canadian humor and Canadian humorists with freshness and penetration. He confesses that once or twice in his own clumsy way he has tried to be funny but someone has always got mad. Someone would read him a lecture, pointing out how inferior he was to Punch. Someone else would protest against anything resembling frivolity. As a result the fountains of fun within him that once seemed inclined, with a little coaxing, to bubble, have dried up, and now he would no more dare to make a joke on a public man than he would dynamite the Parliament Buildings. He speaks of humorists who have been "spoiled by the politicians," and recalls that when Bengough made his cartoons for Grip there was no one except Sir John Macdonald who did not get cross over the pictures. He speaks of Mr. Edward Blake's unbridled indignation because of a cartoon by Bengough bearing the legend "Go hang a calf-skin on thy recreant limbs." He concludes that the difficulty about developing Canadian humor is that we are all too new, that we all know one another too well, and that we see one another too often.

Agent Wanted!

EMPIRE SEMI-TRIMMED WALL PAPERS
(Patented)
Nationally Advertised

The Greatest Wall Paper invention of the age.

A TWIST OF THE WRIST TRIMS THE ROLL

No knife, scissors or straight edge required.

Paper hanging made easy, quicker, cleaner and better.

An energetic agent is wanted in this locality to show samples and solicit orders from householders.

Handsomely bound sample books showing hundreds of beautiful, exclusive patterns are furnished agents free.

Over 2,100 agents are making large profits.

Applicants please state occupation, age, and surrounding villages can canvass, when full particulars will be furnished.

THE NEW EMPIRE WALL PAPER CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL 26M

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.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for Shawville and District
--FOR--
"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"

Spring 1917 list now ready. Splendid list of hardy fruit and ornamental stock suitable for the province of Quebec, including McINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.

Start now. Terms liberal.

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING :

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

Equity Advts. Pay.

"SALADA"

Tea is Delicious and Pure

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

E218

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd).

"Oh!" said Jasper quietly, inwardly irritated that his dupe should be absent, even for a day, without telling him of his intention and plans. "Oh! Where has he gone? He did mention it last night, but I have forgotten." He put his hand to his forehead as if trying to recall it to his mind.

But Norgate was too sharp to be caught by this time-honored manoeuvre. He knew very well that the whole outing had been too hurriedly decided upon for Jasper to have been told on the preceding night; and he had no intention of allowing his master to whom he was sincerely attached, to be worried by Mr. Vermont.

"I don't know, sir," he replied stolidly. He did not leave word."

As the letter had been brought round quite openly by one of the Merivale servants, needless to say, he could have given Jasper a very fair idea of where he had gone; but he preferred to keep his own counsel.

"Oh, very well. I'll just go up and write a few letters, Norgate," said Jasper, making a pretence of indifference; and he passed into the study, Norgate returning to his own quarters.

Mr. Vermont waited until his retreating footsteps had died away, then with a quick hand and a keen eye he turned over the letters which lay where Adrien had carelessly thrown them. Amongst them was one which had been evidently overlooked, for it was unopened. It bore the Barminster postmark, and Jasper's eyes shone. Could he but learn its contents? He picked it up, turning it over and over in his hand. To his intense delight it was but lightly sealed, and by dint of a little care the letter was safely opened, uninjured and unsoiled.

It was from Lady Constance, stating that she and Miss Penelope were to spend the day shopping in London, and would be at Barminster House at eleven o'clock.

It was quite a short note, and Jasper, smiling wickedly, sealed it up. He knew there was no fear of discovery, for there was not a more unsuspicious man living than Leroy. His mind was working rapidly, seeking to mature a plan by which he could separate Leroy and Lady Constance still further.

First of all, he continued to search through the letters, ocketing those which were obviously bills. He looked at the last one with a sigh.

"Not here," he mused. "I should know her handwriting in a moment. Yet I am positive he has gone with her She must have let him know by letter this morning. Can he have taken it with him?"

His eye caught a scrap of torn paper in the fireplace. Like a bird of prey, he pounced on it, and untwisting it, his small eyes glittered as he read.

"Ah!" he muttered. "Lit his cigar with it, and burned all save one corner —Hampton. Yes, that's it; under cover of Lady Rose they've betaken themselves to the river. Now what shall I do? Follow them, or See Lady Constance, or do both?"

Placing the scrap of paper carefully in his pocket-book he left the flat, and made his way to Barminster House. He had called presumably in order to see after some slight alterations then being made, and his surprise on finding Miss Penelope and Lady Constance established there, was beautiful to witness.

On his entry into the drawing-room, Lady Constance sprang up eagerly, regarding him as the forerunner of the man she loved; and Jasper smiled as he greeted them respectfully.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Lady Constance," he exclaimed. "I had no idea you were coming up to town."

"It's only for the day, Mr. Vermont," she returned as calmly as possible. "But I wrote to Adrien, for auntie, telling him all about it."

"Dear, dear!" ejaculated Mr. Vermont sympathetically. "I have just come from his chambers. I learned that he had gone out for the day."

"For the day," said Miss Penelope, "after reading our letter!"

"Perhaps he didn't get it in time," suggested Lady Constance.

"Poor Adrien," said Jasper with apparent reluctance, "I'm afraid I cannot even allow him that excuse; he had evidently taken away all his correspondence this morning."

"Oh, it's of no consequence," said the girl lightly, though her face was pale, and her eyes shone, as if through a mist of tears. "We are only going shopping for the ball, and that is dull work for a man.

"Can I be of any assistance, Miss Penelope," inquired Mr. Vermont. "Do let me help, I love shopping!" But this neither of the ladies would allow; and with a parting shot on the subject of Adrien's whereabouts, Vermont took his leave.

His next move was to Waterloo Station, where he took a train to Hampton; and a little after noon, Jasper Vermont was strolling along the side of the river, smoking his cigar.

Very amiable he looked, and exceedingly interested in the boats, and therefore it was not surprising that the man who let them out on hire readily answered his questions as to the best season of the year, the approximate number of customers, etc., had a boat with a lady and gentleman all leading up to the main question, gone out that day?

"No," the man said. "Curiously enough, sir, no boat has gone out today with a lady and a gentleman in it, like what you describe."

"Oh," said Mr. Vermont. "I was my mistake. I thought I saw a gentleman rowing a lady down the river—rowing very well, too, in a light skiff."

"Ah!" said the man, puffing a cloud of smoke from his rough clay pipe, "I know who you mean, now; a gentleman—regular swell, and a lady in blue. Lor' bless yer, that ain't one of mine, that's a private boat that's kept up at the Court, I think. Oh, yes, he's all right; gone upstream, they have, and a nice day they've got."

This was what Jasper needed; and after strolling about among the boats for a few minutes more he started off along the bank, keeping at such a distance from the stream that, though he could see all who passed in the boats, no one on the river could see him.

The beauty of the day, the shimmer and sparkle of the river, with the soft lap of its waters, the singing of the birds over his head, all had no effect on him. His dark, beady eyes noted nothing but the boats that passed, none of which, as yet—though the afternoon was waning fast—contained Adrien and Lady Merivale.

Yet he knew that he had not missed them, for he had taken his lunch on the balcony of an inn commanding a view of the river, which he had kept under survey from the time he had reached Hampton earlier in the day.

Steadily, with the persistence of a bloodhound tackling its prey, he walked on and on, until he came to a village, or rather a collection of homesteads. Very small it was, consisting only of an inn, a house, half cottage and half shop, and a few red-tiled cottages wherein the bargemen lived, when they were at home, which was seldom. In the bright sunlight, the blue sky overhead and the shining river in the foreground, it formed a pretty enough picture.

In the little shop parlor now, sat a woman and her husband, at their five-o'clock tea.

"John Ashford, Grocer," was the inscription over the shop door; and these were John Ashford and his wife, Lucy. They had two children, now playing by the river side; and were, as the bargemen's wives expressed it, "doing comfortable."

The man's face was a good-humored one, round, honest in expression, and common-place. His wife was not so ordinary; a fair-haired, small-figured little woman, she showed traces of having been a village "beauty" in her young days, of the pink and white, shallow type. But in her eyes, and along the corners of her somewhat weak-looking mouth, there were signs of an ever-present fear.

Even now, as she sat pouring out her husband's tea, her habitual nervousness showed itself in the restless movements of her unoccupied hand, and the sudden start with which she would greet the slightest unexpected sound, or the knocking of a customer on the little counter. From where she sat she could see her children, and once or twice she smiled gently as she waved her hand to them, where they were playing with an elder girl who was in charge of them.

"I say, Lucy," said John, as he drank his tea noisily, "how's the girl going on? Getting over her shyness a bit, ain't she?"

His wife started; but he was evidently too accustomed to this to notice her.

"Yes," she said, reaching out for his cup. "Poor girl, she's seen some trouble, I'll be bound; and for one so young, too, and innocent. The world's a hard place!

"Yes, indeed," agreed John Ashford, with a glance through the window where the little group of three were playing. "Let me see ,she's been here a matter of four weeks, hasn't she—since I went over to Walton. Rum thing me finding her at all. If I hadn't come across the moor instead of along the road, she'd 'ave been in that furze bush still."

Mrs. Ashford shuddered at the suggestion of his words.

"She hasn't given us no account of herself now," he continued in his hearty, good-tempered voice. "Not even her name, 'cept—what d'ye call it?"

"Jessica," put in his wife. "I call her Jessie, sounds more homelike."

"And hasn't she told you anything more as to why she tramped out of London?"

"No, nothing more," said his wife, "except that she couldn't bear the crowds. I haven't asked her either, John. She's a good girl, you can see that; and penniless as well as homeless. I should hate to send her to the workhouse, or perhaps worse," she half whispered. "If she's got a secret in her heart, we'll let her keep it, dear. Perhaps we all have a little corner in our hearts marked 'Private,'" she added in a low voice.

"Excepting you and me, my dear!" said John, wiping his mouth as he rose from the table, and coming round to kiss her.

She started again and paled a little.

"Of course, dear," she said; "I wasn't thinking of us."

"We've no secrets," said the good-natured grocer, as he took down his hat and coat from behing the door. "Our hearts are open like them clocks, with all the works outside, eh, Lucy, my dear?" Laughing at his own simile, he kissed her again.

"If you'll take care of the shop," he went on, as he opened the door, "I'll just run over to Richmond for those jams and things. Old Tucker's cart is going over, and he'll lend me a hand."

"Get along, then," replied his wife, "and don't forget we want some more spices."

"Right you are," said the husband, and with a wave of his hand to her he went down the path, the two children running to meet him.

Lucy Ashford stood at the door and looked after him wistfully.

"Poor John," she murmured, as she went back to clear away the tea-things. "What would he do to me, if he knew?"

Her thoughts went back to the great secret of her life. It was that which caused her strange nervousness. She had repented of the past truly enough, and no better wife could have been found throughout the kingdom; but the secret had eaten into her life. She strove now to put it away from her; for she knew she was in reality safe enough. Only her father and Mr. Vermont knew—and the latter she had not seen for years.

Now, therefore, she put away her cups and saucers and called gaily to the children, as they came running back. The girl who had been playing with them came too; and as she approached the cottage she raised her head and smiled. Lucy Ashford stooped to kiss thec hildren, then said kindly to Jessica—for it was indeed she:

"I expect you are tired with them now, my dear. Come and sit down with me for a little while."

Jessica raised her dark eyes gratefully.

"No, ma'am, thank you. I'm not tired. I love the children; they are so good to me."

(To be continued).

CANADIANS

WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

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

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.

Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

The Farm

When Selecting a Heifer.

There are several points which should be taken into consideration when purchasing a heifer or when picking out the heifers in the herd to keep for breeding purposes. The very build of some calves stamps them as undesirable for dairy purposes. They should conform to breed type and conformation. A thicker shoulder is permissible in a heifer than in the mature cow. As the development advances and milk is secreted the shoulder of the dairy-bred animal usually takes on more of the wedge shape. There should also be a wedge form from shoulder to hook bones. Large capacity and strong constitution are desirable. These are donated by depth and thickness of body. A shallow-ribbed heifer tucked up at the fore flank seldom turns out to be a heavy producer. There must be room for the vital organs to operate properly, and for a storage of large quantities of feed. The heavy, consistent milker is usually a hearty feeder. A heifer lacking in constitution seldom develops into a strong, rugged cow.

It is essential that they have a feminine appearance; heaviness and coarseness are objectionable. The eye indicates a good deal. It should be full, mild but bright, and more or less active. A dullness about the eye denotes a sluggish disposition, which has a tendency to lay on flesh rather than produce a large flow of milk. Large nostrils which permit easy entrance of air to the lungs are usually associated with depth of chest and lung capacity. There should be a corelation of parts, which give symmetry to the body. One part cannot be overdeveloped without detracting somewhat from another. While it is desirable that a cow should have a mild disposition, she should also be alert, sensititive, and active. These qualities should be noticeable in the heifer. The skin and hair denote the quality to a large degree.

Even with the calf the mammary system is an indication of what those organs will develop into in the mature animal, and should receive consideration. Examine the udder carefully and note whether the teats are well placed or not, and that there are indications of the udder being well attached. The milk veins should extend well forward if they are tortuous, branched, and end in deep milk wells so much the better. The points mentioned can be seen with the eye, but there are other things which must be taken into consideration. The quality of blood which flows in the veins is important. The pedigrees and records of the ancestors should be studied, as the characteristics of both sire and dam are inherited by the offsring. It is not enough that the immediate ancestors possess the desired qualities; they should extend back several generations. Some breeders lay a good deal of stress on the outward appearance of an animal, while others claim the quality of blood to be all important. However, both individuality and pedigree should be considered. No matter how good the pedigree may seem, if the calf is deficient in form it is of little value. On the other hand, a calf which appears almost perfect to the eye may turn out to be a very poor producer of milk and butter-fat.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Difficulty With Margarine.

The claim of dairymen in Canada that the waiving of the strictures on the margarine trade would result in misrepresentation, by which an organized effort would be made to get oleo on the market under the guise of butter, receives strong supporting evidence from the United States. Regarding the continued difficulty of keeping oleo manufacturers in their place, The Farmer, published in Minnesota, has this to say:

"The keeping of oleomargarine in its proper place is a question of vital importance to Northwestern dairymen. The oleomargarine manufacturers are ever on the alert to take advantage of every situation that appeals to popular prejudice, and the oleo manufacturers, belonging to organized business, whereas dairymen are countless in numbers but unorgenized, are best equipped to promote their interests. The mere mention of oleomargarine should be suffficient to put every dairyman in a fighting spirit.

"The oleo manufacturers will never be content until they are permitted to color their product in imitation of butter. They will thus avoid the cost of the Federal tax and save costly fines. Uncolored oleo, it should be remembered, bears only a slight tax of one-fourth of a cent per pound, and is within the reach of the pocket-book of the poor city man. "Bogus butter," or colored oleo, bears a tax of ten cents per pound. The oleo manufacturer wants the colored product because it comes into direct competition with butter, and can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of butter.

"Last spring the oleo manufacturers made a dastardly attempt to discredit the dairy industry though a Congressional resolution. A more subtle but equally disreputable attack on the industry was made only last week by enlisting the support of one of the Twin City daily papers. An organization known as the Women's Welfare League has evidently been inspired to fight the battles of the oleo manufacturer. As an example of the underground methods of the oleo manufacturer, and the ignorance of the general public regarding the relative merits of oleo and butter, this article is typical. In addition to upholding oleo, it evidently wishes to discredit Mr. J. J. Farrel, Minnesota's Dairy and Food Commissioner, who has a national reputation as a most efficient official and, incidentally, friend of the dairy industry."

Appearances Deceptive.

The aunt of a little boy was amazed at the appetite exhibited by him during a recent stay in her household.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed one day. "But you certainly eat a terrible lot, Willie, for such a little fellow!"

Willie, however, was not at all upset by this.

"I expect," he rejoined, "that I ain't so little as I look from the outside."

FOR Indigestion and Biliousness

Indigestion, biliousness, headaches, flatulence, pains after eating, constipation, are all common symptoms of stomach and liver troubles. And the more you neglect them the more you suffer. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup if your stomach, liver, or bowels are slightly deranged or

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

have lost tone. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the curative extracts of certain roots, barks, and leaves, which have a remarkable tonic and strengthening effect on all the organs of digestion. The distressing symptoms of indigestion or liver troubles soon disappear under its beneficial action. Buy a bottle to-day, but be sure you get the genuine Mother Seigel's Syrup. There are many imitations, but not one that gives the same health benefits. 1015

is the Best Remedy

NOW SOLD IN TWO SIZES ONLY.
FULL SIZE, Price 1.00 TRIAL SIZE, Price 50c

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
FOR BREADS—CAKES
PUDDINGS
PASTRIES

Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to *all* their baking.

Can you guess it?

Redpath SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

It Pays to Use Good Fertilizers

Cheap fertilizers are always more expensive in the long run. If they are not well mixed, for instance, they may produce uneven plant growth, because the fertilizer is weak in some places and strong in others. Make sure of first-class results by using

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS

They are very finely ground and perfectly mixed by the most thorough method known. One of these fertilizers is the right one for your soil. It will increase your crops, hasten maturity, improve the quality and make more money for you. Harab-Davies fertilizers are true plant foods good for both crop and soil. Write to-day for bulletins and our fertilizer booklet. We send them free of charge.

Ontario Fertilizers, Limited, West Toronto.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Johnny Cake.—One cup of cornmeal, one-half cup of flour, one teaspoonful soda, salt, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one tablespoon sugar, sour milk to mix.

Oatmeal Cookies.—Mix one teaspoonful butter with one cup granulated sugar, add two eggs, two and one-half cups of rolled oats (raw), two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Put a teaspoonful of the mixture on a greased and heated pan. Bake about five minutes, or until a light brown in color.

Potato Special.—Mash several cold boiled potatoes, add butter, one egg, pepper and salt. Mix, shape into balls, roll in flour and fry in butter. Arrange on platter with slices of cold roast chicken. Garnish with lettuce leaves.

Cabbage with Eggs.—Drain a well-boiled cabbage and chop it up very fine. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour for every quart of chopped cabbage. When hot, add the cabbage, season with salt, pepper and one or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir constantly for six or eight minutes, then put it in a dish, smooth the outside and garnish with quarters of hard-boiled eggs.

Missionary Cake—One cup brown sugar, one cup cold water, two cups raisins, one-third cup lard, one-quarter nutmeg, one-quarter teaspoon cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, pinch of salt. Boil all together about five minutes; let cool; then add one teaspoonful baking soda dissolved in water, one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Sift with two cups of flour and bake in medium hot oven about thirty minutes.

Rout-Drop Cakes.—Mix two pounds of flour, one ditto of butter, one ditto of sugar, one ditto of currants, clean and dry; then wet into a stiff paste with two eggs, a large spoon of orange flower, ditto rose-water, ditto sweet wine, ditto brandy; drop them in a tin plate floured, a very short time bakes them.

White Taffy—Four cups of granulated sugar, one cup of vinegar, one quarter cup of water. Boil and do not stir or move until it is done. When it hardens in water pour onto buttered plates, then flavor with vanilla last, pouring on plates of taffy, but don't stir. Then, when enough loosen from plates, take up and pull into taffy. Then cut it off and place on smaller plates to cool.

Corn Bread—One and one-half cups corn meal, quarter cup flour, one tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoonful salt 2 tablespoons baking powder, one tablespoon butter, one and one-quarter cups milk, one egg. Mix and sift the flour, corn meal, baking powder, salt and sugar together twice, then into these dry ingredients cut the butter with a fork until in fine bits. Beat the egg slightly and add the milk to it, then add this milk-and-egg mixture to the dry ingredients and beat all well together. Pour into a shallow well-greased cake pan and bake in a hot oven for about thirty minutes.

Prune Cake—One cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, yolks of three eggs, one cup of cooked and chopped prunes, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg and an equal amount of cinnamon added to the flour; one and one-half cups sifted flour, the grated rind of half a lemon and a teaspoonful of the juice, three tablespoonfuls of sour cream or, milk, one level teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and added to the cream. Mix in order given and bake in moderate oven. When nearly cool cover with icing made from one cup of confectioner's sugar mixed to a soft paste with lemon juice or orange and lemon mixed. The cake should be baked in a shallow cake tin about ten inches square.

Boiled Noodles.—One egg, one-half teaspoon salt, grating of nutmeg, dash of cayenne and flour. Beat egg, add seasonings and enough flour to make stiff dough. Work on floured board until smooth and elastic. Cut off small portions and roll each as thin as a wafer. Slash into strips with sharp knife and cook in boiling water or soup stock twenty minutes. May be dried before cooking and stored until wanted. Serve sprinkled with breadcrumbs which have been browned in hot butter to golden color.

Cake With Custard.—Moisten with lemon juice enough stale cake to cover bottom of glass dish holding one quart. Make soft custard by scalding two cups milk and pouring slowly over two beaten egg yolks, mixed with three tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon butter, and a little salt. Cook in double boiler until it thickens. Strain, and when partly cool add one-half teaspoon vanilla and pour over cake. When ready to serve, beat whites into stiff froth, add one tablespoon sugar and a little lemon juice when beating. Drop lightly, by spoonfuls, on top of custard and put bits of jelly on meringue.

Spice Cake.—Boil four cupfuls sugar, one-third cupful lard, eight cupfuls raisins, four cupfuls water, one nutmeg, one and one-half teacpoonfuls ground cloves, four teaspoonfuls cinnamon and level teaspoonful salt, three minutes, then cool and add eight cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, four teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in warm water, one and one-half cupfuls nut meats and a small piece of citron. Put in a deep round baking pan and bake in slow oven. Frost with maple frosting and mark eyes, nose and mouth with raisins or nut meats.

Things To Remember.

Salt or soda and a damp cloth will remove stain from dishes.

A tough chicken can be made tender by steaming it for three hours before roasting.

Fruit is a more economical dessert than puddings, when eggs are so high.

If you use sour cream for butter making, it should be soured quickly.

Fresh air and plenty of rest and water will go a great way towards curing a cold.

Garments that are soaked in hot soapy water for a time before they are washed will be snowy white.

A little cold boiled potato added to the filling for fowl will prevent it from being too dry.

Discarded rubber garments may be cut up into mittens to be used when blacking the stove, etc.

It is wise to once in a while take out the rollers of the carpet sweeper and wash them thoroughly. They will sweep much cleaner.

If you have to light a coal fire in the kitchen every morning see that kindlings, etc., are all laid ready to hand the night before.

To prevent tumblers from being linty and streaked, wash them in clean water, rinse in scalding water and drain; do not wipe with a towel.

To freshen stale loaves of bread, moisten slightly with cold water, just merely running the wet hand over surface, then place in hot oven a short time.

Old magazines or catalogues will save your oilcloth, by using them to set your smutty cooking on. When the top leaf is soiled it may be torn of.

If when frying fish the pieces are put in the hot fat with the skin side uppermost and allowed to brown before turning they will not break.

Using coarse threads for stitching does not insure longer service, as the thread stands out on the surface of the cloth, causing it to receive constant rubbing and thereby wearing away before the garment.

To prepare pumpkin for pie, do not stew. Cut the pumpkin in half and bake, open side down. By this means all moisture will be drained away. When pumpkin is soft (not browned) the skin can be removed readily and the flesh mashed. To each cup of pumpkin pulp add one level teaspoon salt, one saltspoon mace, one teaspoon cinnamon, two-thirds cup karo syrup Add one well-beaten egg and one cup each of cream and boiling hot milk. Beat well together and bake either with or without a crust. Many persons like the latter way, and serve it as a custard.

I WILL SERVE.

Dedicated to National Service Commission Campaign.

By "Patriot."

If my King and country need me,
I will serve;
Tho' to sacrifice they lead me,
I'll not swerve;
For the laggards and the slackers
Are the Germans strongest backers—
They will get what they deserve—
I will serve.

If they want me in the trenches,
I will serve;
'Mid the shrapnel and the stenches—
I will serve;
For my country and my King
I will suffer anything;
All my service they desrve,
I will serve.

I'll not loaf while others toil,
I will serve;
Can I plan the foe to fail?
I will serve.
Power of muscle and of brain
Surely will the vic'try gain;
With more vigor, vim and verve,
I will serve.

None shall ever charge that I
Did not serve;
None shall taunt with "You're the guy
Would not serve!"
When a wounded man I meet
Limping down the busy street
He'll not hint, "You had cold feet!"—
I will serve.

In the mill or in the field,
I will serve;
Britons ne'er to foemen yield,
I will serve;
If I cannot man the guns
I can send supplies in tons
Thus, to help defeat the Huns,
I will serve.

In the hot munition shop,
I will serve;
That the war may sooner stop,
I will serve;
Lest on me should rest the guilt
For a broker's life-blood spilt,
Glad, I offer mind and nerve—
I will serve.

One-fifth of the earth's surface belongs to the British Empire.

A Chic Spring Bonnet of Green Braid on New Lines

As spring approaches Dame Fashion goes into council with her talented aides and devises just what will be the prevailing modes for the coming season. This spring there is offered a most charming assortment of new and novel bonnets, in which the one shown above is truly representative, although in itself distinctive. The hat is of green braid, the lines new and attractive. The bonnet is just the thing for wear with spring suits. It is simply trimmed.

HISTORY OF THE LITHUANIANS

PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH THE KINGDOM OF LITHUANIA.

An Ancient Fold Little Known to the World Who Inhabit the Eastern Shore of the Baltic.

The recent peace proposals by Germany suggest the establishment of the kingdom of Lithuania, concerning which there is very little known by the civilized world and which has about five million inhabitants.

Lithuania is situated on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea and forms an oblong, being 300 miles long and 200 miles wide. The date when the Lithuanians first settled in their native country is not exactly known, but there is a belief expressed by the German and Lithuanian scientists that they came before the birth of Christ. Lithuania is mostly a low land, but here and there the landscape is broken by picturesque ridges and mountains. The soil varies from poor sandy to a black rich one. The Lithuanians, according to German explorers, are descendants of the old Arian race, speaking a language similar to the old Sanskrit and ancient Greek. They are mostly an agricultural nation.

Character of the Lithuanians.

There is no country in the world in which ancient culture is so mixed with the later inventions. Throughout the territory will be found small huts built beside the more modern dwellings. The wooden household furnishings, such as spoons, dishes, tableware, with ornaments in the old style, are mixed with those produced in the modern factories made of iron, zinc and tin. Most of the clothing, foodstuffs and all agricultural implements are produced at home. However, there are places where everything is produced in the factories, the same as in modern Europe.

The Lithuanians lived in closely settled villages, but in 1864, after the abolition of serfdom, the Lithuanians started to divide their villages into farms, and the cultivation of the crops was carried on according to the modern methods. The abolition of serfdom gave an opportunity for the Lithuanian peasant to send their children to the schools and to educate them. Lithuania was always fond of education.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century there were several mothers in the villages who taught their children by their old methods to read and write, and at the time of the abolition of serfdom there were several men and women in every village who understood how to read and write and were able to start a new era in Lithuania of modern culture and industry.

Nowadays, education has become so popular that there is no village in the country which has not at least two or three men with the highest education, such as priests, teachers, doctors and lawyers. This intelligency arose from the peasantry and inspired the desire in all classes of the Lithuanian people to become a free and independent nation.

History of the People.

Lithuania started the historical life in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Before that time her clans were scattered through the country and each had its own ruler. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the German merchants came to Lithuania and discovered a new territory for their commerce but the Lithuanians were heathens and prevented the German merchants from penetrating into the interior of their country. Therefore, the merchants brought with them military powers consisting of the Knights of the Cross and Knights of the Sword. Under the strokes of these orders the Lithuanian clans began to unite in the State and there were elected dukes as leaders of the military and civil life, and Lithuania formed an independent State from 1201 until 1569, in which year it was united with Poland in the so-called Polish-Lithuanian Republic. Then her history was merged with the history of Poland, and Lithuania lost its identity as an independent nation.

In 1795 the united Polish-Lithuanian Republic was conquered by Russia and Lithuania was divided into two parts, viz.: the government of Kaunas, Vilnius and Suvalki, which were annexed to Russia, and the districts of Koenigsberg and Gumbimo to Germany.

The Lithuanians, being united with Poland, were forced by the Polish Government and priests to use the Polish language and schools, and in those countries Lithuania was Polandized. When Lithuania fell into the hands of the Russians she was forced to adopt the Russian schools, language and culture.

Progress of Lithuania.

There was before the war very few railroads and good highways, and the advancing Lihuanians wanted to improve Lithuania by building new railroads and highways, but the Russian Government, on account of strategical plans, prevented the Lithuanians doing this because of the close proximity of the German border, and thus the advancement of Lithuanian industry and commerce was suppressed.

Lithuania is rich with large rivers, from which she can obtain electricity, and there were good opportunities for the engineers to build dams for purposes of producing electricity, but the above-mentioned suppression prevented it.

Taking into consideration the growth of the Lihuanian culture during the last ten years, it can be seen that the nation is worthy of freedom and should be an independent nation, and we are of the opinion that Germany believes this from the way she spoke about Lithuania in the peace proposals to the Allies, and now it is only natural that the Allies and the neutral nations should understand and realize the desire of the Lithuanian people.

An Expert Opinion.

A man who kept a road house in Rhode Island, was called upon to testify in a suit as to the number of cubic yards that were handled in some filling work near his place. He showed very little knowledge of the matter, and his idea of a cubic yard was so indefinite that it seemed doubtful whether he knew what the term meant. In order to make its meaning clear, the judge said:

"Listen, witness! Assume this inkstand to be three feet across the top this way and three feet that way and three feet in height, what should you call it?"

"Well, Your Honor," said the witness, without hesitation, "I should say it was some inkstand."

Magistrate: "Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner? Tell her to stop that crying. She's been at it for fifteen minutes." (More sobs.) Officer: "Please sir, I think she wants to be bailed out."

GERMAN GIVES NEW VERSION OF WAR

DISTINGUISHED GERMAN HISTORIAN'S VIEW OF STRIFE.

Conflict Has Proved There Are Limits to Any "Knock-out Strategy."

The London Times says: Prof. Meinecke of Freiburg University, the distinguished historian, contributed to the Frankfurter Zeitung recently the most remarkable article on the history of the war which has appeared in any German newspaper. Being compelled to lie about the origin of the war, German writers generally have had to lie about all inconvenient events during the war.

Prof. Meinecke, on the other hand, adopts the convenient formula that it was only "in a political sense" that Germany "began the war as a defensive war," while in a military sense it was distinctly a knockout war (Niederwerfungskreig). Thus, happier than other German writers, he is able to tell the truth about the Battle of the Marne and admit that the battle for Verdun was a failure.

First Phase of War.

Prof. Meinecke has the courage to describe the first phase of the war as follows:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly and compel her to make peace. If we succeeded we would then turn quickly and carry out the same military idea against Russia, with the best prospects of success. Then we would conclude a final peace with England, who would have been disarmed by the Continent. This peace would have had to assume the character of a compromise, since we did not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole programme, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris and the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but a great strategical success for the French. Perhaps our programme would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping the Marne forces strictly together and for a time abandoning East Prussia."

Prof. Meinecke sketches subsequent events much as follows: The Germans took to trench warfare and the enemy did likewise. The Germans tried but failed to break through at the Yser and Bzurka-Bawka, and the French tried but failed to break through Champagne. The German people began to argue that the war had become a war of attrition. Then the Germans succeeded in breaking through Galicia, but ultimately they had to settle again in defensive positions. The British and French then tried, but failed again, to break through in the west, and the battles of Loos and Champagne followed.

Battle of Verdun.

Prof. Meinecke then gives the following account of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:

"An argument used a year ago was that a decision must be sought, not in the tangible, distant East, but in the concentrated West—the nerve centre of the enemy's forces. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense that we should break through a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important of the French fortresses and prove to the French that they could no longer win. That was the origin of the undertaking against Verdun. This time a new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode; but, meanwhile, our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned the use of universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, so, while Japan helped, she was able to equip the new Russian formations, the apparatus which we had smashed the year before.

"Thus in June and July, 1916, it came—the great double offensive of our enemies, East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt operations at Verdun. The enemy's offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved. This was due to the fact that in the interval we still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare."

Results of Somme Fight.

Prof. Meinecke says the Battle of the Somme led to the conviction in Germany that it was no longer possible to arrive at a military decision in a full peace-compelling sense. So he describes the German peace overture as arising naturally from the idea that the sacrifices which would be demanded by a continuation of the war would no longer bear any relation to military results, and it would be statesmanlike, intelligent and wise to abandon the intention of destruction and seek a reasonable compromise.

As regards the real guarantees which Germany professes to require, he makes two final observations: One is that Germany has taught all the small Powers of Europe that they are risking their lives if "they touch the electric wire which protects Central Europe." The other is that the war has proved there are limits to the possibilities of "knockout strategy in a war between great Powers." Consequently a knockout policy aimed at procuring fundamental revolutions in the relations of European Powers does not pay.

Thus, according to the professor, the motto of the future will be "not overthrow, but balance."

Although no other writers are allowed to confess German failures, his account of the peace manoeuvre is confirmed in other quarters. There is now little or no talk of German benevolence and German dislike of bloodshed. It is argued simply that its enemy ought to be persuaded to agree with Germany that a compromise is inevitable and then discuss peace based upon the war map.

THE ROADMAKER.

Humble Service Cheerfully Done for King and Country.

Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, of Labrador, tells this fine incident of his work as a surgeon at the Front:

"A particularly bright young soldier came into our hospital in France one day," he writes in the Boston Congregationalist. "He was shot through the spine and for many days suffered much agony. The worst danger was over, and I was sitting on his bed talking to him.

"'Where is your home?' I asked.

"'In Argentina,' he replied.

"'Argentina? In South America? What brought you over here?'

"'Well, Doctor, I was good and strong, and I wanted to do my bit.'

"'Was work scarce when you left?' I continued.

"'Not much. That's the country to live in,' he answered, smiling at the very thought of it.

"'Sad business, getting hit so soon. It will be a long time before you'll be able to get about again, I'm afraid.'

"'Don't worry any about that,' was his immediate reply; 'I'm glad I had the chance.'

"As I looked through his smiling eyes into his soul I realized that only lately I had seen men seeking this man's new inalienable possession among dollars and cents, and never finding it because they sought amiss.

"'Where were you, and what were you doing when you got hit?' I asked a 'common' soldier one day in our ward. 'Were you charging the enemy?'

"'No such luck, Doctor. I was working on a road detail when a "Jack Johnson" came along, and a bit of the nose found me.'

"It was a terrible wound. I had wondered if he would ever see England and home again. Among the convoy that brought him, he had been a lying-down case. A scarlet edged tag, pinned on his breast as he lay on the stretcher, had signified that he was among the dangerously wounded. He had only been one of the host of soil-soaked Tommies, whose work in mud up to his knees repairing the 'pave' of the road to the trenches in the dreary flats of Flanders must have appeared inglorious enough. And now he was knocked out for good.

"It seemed odd that a man like that could be so cheerful and contented. This, however, and his anxiety for 'the other chaps,' had made him quite a favorite, and his bed a popular corner in the ward.

"'Making roads through the mud wasn't the kind of job you were thinking of when you joined the Colors, was it?' I asked him one day.

"'Not exactly. But it was good to see the ammunition and the grub go by over them to the other chaps. You bet we kept the road good almost to the front trench. I'll never forget seeing a battery of our artillery gallop by once when there was some strafing going on. If it hadn't been for our road maybe them Germans would have got through.' The pleasure of that humble service is going to survive all the horrors of cold and wet and misery, yes, and life itself."

SCOTLAND'S BELATED CANAL.

Oft-raised Proposal of Waterway Between Forth and Clyde.

The oft-raised proposal to construct a canal between the Forth and the Clyde, Scotland, for great ocean-going vessels is by no means a recent one. The Romans built a wall across the same line, but history says nothing about a canal. Nevertheless, the idea has been mooted for at least a century and the canal has not been commenced yet.

The Kiel Canal, made famous as the hiding place of the great German fleet, was talked about in the days of Napoleon, but it is only of recent years that it has been completed.

No fewer than four centuries elapsed between the conception of the Panama Canal and its completion. It was one of the earliest ideas of the old Spanish and Portuguese navigators, seeing that it cuts off thousands of miles on the way to the Pacific.

The completion in 1893 of the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth—which would come into prominence in the event of Greece becoming a belligerent—was the finish of a scheme for which the first survey was made in the year 600 B.C.

Miss Vance: "He was talking to you about me, wasn't he?" Miss Speitz: "Well, yes." Miss Vance: "I thought I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair." Miss Speitz: "Well, he didn't mention your hair, dear."

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Local and District.

A large number from here attended the Winter Fair and Motor Show at Ottawa during the past week.

THE EQUITY congratulates Mr. Roland Millar, advocate, of Campbells Bay, on his appointment to the position of District Magistrate, which became vacant some months ago by the death of Mr. Bourbeau Rainville. Mr. Millar's appointment, no doubt, will be received with general satisfaction.

Jack Munro, the pugilist, who went over-seas in 1915 with the Princess Pats, returned to Canada a short time ago with his right arm fractured, bringing with him the Pats' mascot dog, "Bobby Burns," which was gassed. Munro a few years ago was mayor of Elk Lake.

The Committee of Education of Ormstown and St. Lambert has recently been considering among other matters the excessive cost of school books in this province, which has been a grievance of long standing, that the educational authorities have systematically ignored. The deliberations resulted in the adoption of the following resolution :—

"Resolved :—That the Protestant Committee of Education be strongly urged not to make any radical revision of the School text books for at least eight years; and that at least one year's notice be given of any revision."

If the idea of forming an association of School boards was carried out, as suggested, this grievance, with several others, could be dealt with more effectively, doubtless, than by any other means. United action seems to be what is needed.

Presentation.

Quite a large number gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Armstrong, Friday evening, Jany 5th, on the occasion of presenting Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong with a music cabinet. It was presented by the Misses Mary Lewis and Annie Carey, the address being read by Miss Betsey Sly, as follows :—

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong :—

As the all important era in your lives has flown past some time ago, we, the members of the Clarendon Mutual Literary Society, feel we cannot let you glide away from us to your new residence without showing our esteem for you both, by way of presenting you with this music cabinet, hoping it may prove as useful to you as you both have been to us in all our enterprises. Worthy mention should be made of Mrs. Armstrong's efforts to further our cause at all times, as a willing worker means much to the sustenance of any society. However, we are thankful you are both in reach of us yet and hope to see you as often as possible.

Trusting God's richest blessings may always abound in your home and that you may long be spared to enjoy them, we now conclude by subscribing ourselves members of C. M. L. Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were rather taken by surprise; but, however, thanked the friends and members of the society very much and also hoped that they would be able to attend the meetings as often as possible.

The rest of the evening was spent in music and singing and playing all kinds of games until the "wee, small hours."—COM.

The 207th Battalion, about 800 strong, departed from Ottawa on Thursday morning last. The citizens gave the departing soldiers a hearty send-off, and the boys all appeared to be in the best of spirits as they boarded the cars at Central depot.

Sergt. Married Four Women.

Three bigamous marriages in five days is the alleged record of Sergt. J. C. Mann, 240th Battalion, who is now being held by the Ottawa police on a charge of bigamy. He was arrested at Pembroke on Saturday where he was sojourning with his most recent wife, an Ottawa girl, whom he married a month ago. He has four wives.

It is evident that Mann has a warm heart, for although he is said to have four wives he had not deserted any of them but paid them visits at regular intervals. The police say he became possessed of the mania to marry five years ago in Montreal, when he met the girl who became wife No. 1.

Later.—Mann has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to offer my sincere and heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for their kindness, help and sympathy in my sad bereavement, the death of my son James Albert, who died January 15, 1917.

MRS. ELIZABTH HELMER.

You must let your phlegm subdue your choler if you would not spoil your business.

Public opinion, though often formed upon a wrong basis, yet generally has a strong underlying sense of justice.—Abraham Lincoln.

Had Gone the Rounds.

He—So you refuse to accept my ring? Editor's Daughter—I do, sir; its known circulation is against it.—Boston Transcript.

Hint That Failed.

Visitor (waiting an invitation to lunch)—Two o'clock! I fear I'm keeping you from your dinner. Hostess—No, but I fear we are keeping you from yours.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Bohemians Want Freedom.

The Bohemians of Winnipeg held a meeting recently at the Polish Sokol Hall under the auspices of the Bohemian National Alliance of Canada to discuss recruiting. Mr. Jaroslav Cisar, of New York, representing the Bohemian National Alliance of America, told a large audience of his countrymen that "the place for every eligible Bohemian on this continent is in the Canadian army."

"We want the world to know that we are in a state of actual revolution against our Austrian oppressor," he said. "We want our independence, and we want to prove our will to freedom by our deeds. We want the world to see that there won't be any peace in Europe until freedom is given us."

He said further that the Bohemian political programme was the destruction of Austria and the creation of an independent Bohemian state. He paid a warm tribute to Bohemians who have enlisted in the army, many of them having come for that purpose from across the line. The alliance passed a motion to help the recruiting among Bohemians by all legal means.

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Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations :

Butter, in prints 45c to 50c
Butter in pails 40 to 43c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 50 to 60c
Potatoes per bag, $2.00
Pork per 100 lbs $15.00 to 19.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, $9 to $15
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00

Caring for Disabled.

At the beginning of this month 2,081 disabled Canadian soldiers were under the care of the Military Hospitals Commission, according to statistics issued from headquarters at Ottawa. Of this number 426 were at sanatoria for tuberculosis, 1,626 at convalescent hospitals (682 of the latter being out-patients), while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis almost half were discovered in time to prevent them leaving for overseas. Up to October 5 the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6,208. Of these, 961 were suffering from wounds, shell shock or the effect of gas; 122 were insane; 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4,880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities.

A YELLOW PERIL BANNED.

The Hearst Papers Cease to Circulate in the Dominion.

Many Canadians have felt in recent years that in a country which wished to keep the minds of the people decent it was a pity to allow the circulation of a certain type of American yellow journal. However, nothing was done to prevent the importation of the contaminating papers, as our people do not like to take steps that look like restricting the liberty of the press. Even after the war began American yellow journals that systematically attacked and misrepresented the Empire to which the Dominion belongs were allowed the privileges of our mails, though some of them went so far as to use mourning borders after the death of Sir Roger Casement. The Hearst papers did not see anything worthy of death in the act of a traitor who had caused the death of fellow Irishmen in Germany because they would not join the Teuton armies. But when these papers began to garble British official despatches they went too far, and the ban has now been placed upon the circulation of all the Hearst papers in the Dominion. For the good of the newspaper standards of Canada, it is to be hoped that the ban will be continued even after the end of the conflict.

The explanation given by the Government of their action is as follows:

"The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General of Canada, has issued a warrant under the authority of an order-in-Council, No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, whereby the following newspapers known as the Hearst papers), have been refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way—New York American, New York Sunday American, New York Journal, Boston American, Boston Sunday American, Chicago Examiner, Chicago Sunday Examiner, Chicago American, San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Sunday Examiner, Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles Sunday Examiner, Los Angeles Herald, Atlanta Georgian, Atlanta American.

"Owing to the garbling of telegrams, the British authorities decided to cut off all facilities for the transmission of news to the International News Service and all Hearst papers, and upon examination of these papers here similar action is being taken in Canada. It is considered desirable that all relations with Hearst should cease, owing to the danger of his papers causing ill-feeling between the United States and Canada.

"Under the terms of the order-in-Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted on and after Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1916, to be in possession of such newspapers or of any issues thereof already published or hereafter published, and further, any person in possession of any such newspapers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment."

The Effect of War Upon Religion

IN the early days of the war no speculation aroused greater interest than that which concerned itself with the effect of the conflict upon religion. There were those who professed to see in the struggle absolute proof that the universe is not ruled by a Divine Power. If there were a God, they said, would He permit this war? On the contrary, there were the evidences that in their sore affliction the people turned to a Supreme Being for help, other comfort being denied them. Those who argued, rather than felt, that God was still in His Heaven, said that this war was evidence neither for nor against their belief. This war was merely sin on a grand scale. If its existence proved that there was no God, then the first crime, the murder of Abel, proved it. To say that if there were a God He never would hae permitted the war was to say that if there were a God He never would have permitted crime nor suffering nor injustice nor any unkindness.

Presently this debate died down, and a new phase of the controversy was aroused, with a speech, in so far as Canada is concerned, made by General Alderson, in which he seemed to express the belief that men whose past lives had not been such as to give them a clear title to everlasting joy, yet paid their debt to sin when they died fighting for their country, and that for this supreme sacrifice "God would take them to Himself." This, of course, aroused the combative instincts of the strictly orthodox, and the question has not been settled to this day.

The direct effect of war on the belligerent nations is reviewed in "Current History," by Rev. Sidney M. Berry, pastor of Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, one of the largest in England. He says that at the beginning of the war there was observed in all countries directly involved a marked tendency to turn to their church for consolation and guidance. The more desperate the plight of the nation the more passionately it turned to religion. In Germany where the life of the people before the war had been more notably alienated from religion than in any other European country, the turn to religion was different from that of other nations. In Germany the people went back to church to sing their songs of victory, to follow the example of their Kaiser, who on one memorable occasion publicly thanked God for having so "magnificently supported" one of his sons in battle. The German people called upon Odin rather than upon Christ. They saluted the God of War.

It was in a different spirit that the other countries returned to their altars. With them all other help had failed, as it seemed. They called upon God because human succor semed vain, and Mr. Berry says that those countries which have borne the brunt of war have been more devout in their supplications than the others which have been less directly affected. France has turned back to the church, and three years ago there used to be international wails over the failure of France to pay attention to religion. This movement in France has been helped by the noble example set by the French priests, thousands of whom have already given their lives in battle. Their church has become again a living thing for the French people. To millions of them it has seemed that their escape from destruction could hardly have been wrought by purely natural means. Even the British have the imperishable legend of the Angel at Mons.

Mr. Berry has been to the front and has talked with many soldiers. He says that upon the surface there is little indication of a religious revival among the fighting men. They will not talk about what they feel most, and we have much testimony to the fact that the average British soldier who dies singing dies with a music hall refrain rather than a hymn upon his lips. But under the surface the writer believes that the war is refining the chaarcter of the men who are accepting its most dreadful chances. Those who have not made up their minds as to the future have at least come to this determination, that the old ways must never again be followed, and they will seek, those of them who return, for a new way of life. He says: "In that new order they will demand that there shall be a place for the individual within the fellowship of society, and for the rights of even the weaker nations among the comity of the peoples."

Oldest Picture.

The oldest known English picture is one of Chaucer, painted on panel in the year 1380.

Lawyers Enlist in Navy.

True patriotism was exemplified in Ontario by the enlistment of two young men in the Royal Canadian Volunteer Naval Reserve. The men were Stanley M. Scott and G. Jackson. They are both promising young lawyers. The former is a son of Judge Scott of Perth, and he left his law practice in Lindsay, where he was practising as a member of the firm of Stewart and Scott. Mr. Jackson was practising law in Parry Sound. Mr. Scott had qualified as an officer in the A.S.C., but as he failed to obtain a commission, he was willing to enlist as a common seaman. It is seldom that an example of true bravery and patriotism comes to light, and this shows what the educated young men of our country are doing for their country.

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Montreal, Que.

CLEAN UP SALE.

The following articles will be sold at a sacrifice in order to clean up :

1 Doherty Piano—new ; also two new Single Buggies and one Express. Primrose Cream Separator—new.

G. A. HOWARD.

For Sale or Rent

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

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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.

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TORONTO.

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.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned about first week in January, a black and white sow. Information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received.

G. F. WANLESS,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE

I offer for sale on reasonable terms the following properties, situated on Main street, in the village of Shawville :

1.—Brick Double Tenement House, adjoining St. Paul's Church property ; in good order and well adapted for two families.

2.—Old Post Office Building, containing accommodation for two stores or shops, and two dwelling houses.

3.—Butcher Shop—(new building)—fitted with good refrigerator and other necessary equipment ; three rooms on second floor suitable for millinery or other similar business.

For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. W. J. CONNELLY,
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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.

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SPECIAL OFFER !

During the remainder of January we are offering the following reductions on Clothing :

10 p. c. off all Men's and Boys' Blue and Black Serge Suits.

20 p. c. off all Men's and Boys' Tweed Suits and Overcoats.

Come early and get the best selection.

ARCHIE DOVER