

THE EQUITY.

No. 32, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 4,808,170
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, RUSSELL BLACKBURN, GEORGE BURN, SIR HENRY K. EGAN, D. M. FINNIE, General Manager.
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Your family have been pleading with you for years. Why not have that family group made to-day?
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

The home of George Judd, near Yarm, was pretty badly damaged by fire on Friday last.

Mr. Ben Sheffield, of Wyman, has purchased Mr. Alex Smith's farm in Bristol, advertised in these columns. Mr. Smith intends going west.

On Jan'y 27, the Murrell Home-makers' Club, sent the following list of supplies to the Red Cross Society:—24 pairs hospital slippers; 10 pyjama suits; 66 slings; 6 doz. cakes soap; 24 pairs socks; 28 towels.

A big sleigh load of the village young people attended the skating Carnival at Bristol Corners on Friday evening, and afterwards lunched at the McLeod House. Although the weather was as per usual this month, the bunch had a jolly time.

The annual meeting of the Austin H. M. Club, will be held at the home of Mrs. C. H. McCagg, on Feb'y 9th, at 7.20, p. m. Program: Paper on amusements for the winter evenings, by Miss Elsie Maitland; Reading by Miss Florence Morrison. Roll call—Recipe for making candy.

The social evening given at "Edgewood" the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Reid, of Portage du Fort, on Tuesday evening of last week, in aid of the Red Cross Society, came off successfully, the sum of \$35.00 being realized. Quite a number from Litchfield and Campbells Bay were present, despite the heavy roads.

VOTES \$100,000.—At the recent meeting of the Renfrew County Council, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was voted towards the following purposes:—
\$ 75,000 Patriotic Fund.
10,000 Red Cross Fund.
5,000 Polish Relief.
5,000 Belgian Relief.
5,000 British Soldiers' Relief.
Well done!

Miss Dolly Waddell has relinquished the clerkship which she has held for several years in the establishment of Mr. W. A. Hodgins, with much credit to herself, and satisfaction to her employer and the very many customers it was her mission to serve. Miss Waddell's departure from here in a week or two will be regretted by a host of friends, whose only wish can be that the future holds much happiness and prosperity in store for her.

Hon. Martin Barrrell's Appeal to The Farmer.

For two years and a half, War, red and ruinous, has raged through the world, and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty will have been won, or greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importance. Extraordinary measures are being taken by the allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the Empire. A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year. In the tremendous strain yet to come a vital factor will be an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more.—From the Agricultural Gazette for January 1917.

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

The County Orange Lodge meets in Shawville, on Tuesday next February 6th.

POTATOES WANTED—Parties who have a quantity of potatoes for sale kindly advise me before Saturday of this week. A. DOVER.

Shawville Seed Fair

The Annual Seed Fair at Shawville will be held on Friday, Feb'y 10th. Watch for posters and prize lists later.

THE EQUITY was misinformed in giving the date of the late William Hodgins' funeral as the 23rd. It did not take place till the following day and was largely attended. The late Mr. Hodgins was 78 years of age.

There was a good attendance at the lecture and demonstration given by Miss Babb, of Macdonald College, in the Academy on Thursday evening, and some very valuable information was gathered from the practical lessons given. Miss Babb's subjects were bread-making and the proper method of canning fruit and vegetables.

Letters have been received by Mr. W. A. Hodgins, secretary of the Red Cross Society, from a number of the young soldiers from Shawville and neighborhood, who are overseas, acknowledging the receipt of the parcels that were sent from here, as the result of the sale conducted by the young ladies last fall, with the object of raising funds for that purpose. The boys were delighted with the presents and express themselves as very gratified to know that they are not forgotten by the folk at home.

Importance of Securing Vigorous Potato Seed Stock.

(Experimental Farms Note.) Experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., with eight lots of Garnet Chili potatoes secured from different growers in 1915 show a variation in yield of from 80 bushels to 240 bushels per acre, or a difference of 204 bushels per acre in yield when grown under uniform conditions. Seed from these eight lots planted 1916 yielded from 98 bushels to 212 bushels per acre, a difference of 114 bushels per acre. The respective positions of the different lots were changed very little in the second year, but the lowest yielding ones increased somewhat and the highest yield was not so great.

Seed from fifteen others of this variety was planted in 1916 and the lowest yield obtained was 158 bushels and the highest 278 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the best over the poorest of 120 bushels per acre.

Ten lots of pure stock of Green Mountain from different growers ranged from 180 bushels per acre to 313 bushels per acre, a difference of 132 bushels. Seventeen lots of Irish Cobbler ranged from 93 bushels per acre as the poorest to 235 bushels as the best, a difference in favour of the best yielding strain of 142 bushels. This would show that there may be as great a difference between potatoes of the same variety as there is between potatoes of different varieties, and that it is wise to secure stock from farms which have had high yielding crops. Because the Green Mountain has failed in giving a crop on a certain farm is not proof that this variety will not yield well there; it may have been due to low vitality in the seed stock. Such reversion in yield may have been due to disease, or adverse soil or climate conditions which affected the crop at some time and it may be better to discard the stock entirely than to try to bring it up to its former vitality by selection.

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.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time. We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work. Since January, 1913, more than 295 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.

To keep the home fires burning and incidentally to thaw out the ink barrel, THE EQUITY is in need of a few cords of coarse dry hardwood, at once, if it can be had.

MARRIED—At Ottawa, January 16, 1917, by Rev. G. S. Anderson in St. Matthew's church, Miss Erma Vera Brownlee, Brae-side, to Mr. Boyd S. Caldwell, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Caldwell, Arnprior.

Personal.

LE. N. G. Bethune and Corp. J. A. Neilson, of the 74th Battery, Kingston, are here at present on a recruiting mission.

Mrs. Smith, and Miss Devlin of Aylmer, nieces of the deceased, were here on Sunday and Monday attending the obsequies of the late Daniel Roney.

Pte. Rev. Albert Morrison, whose battalion it is expected will go overseas in a short time, visited his brother Rolly, for a day or two, preached at the service in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening.

Dr. J. G. Young, of Sutter, Ill., U. S., and Mrs. (Dr.) Dan McCuig, of McAdam Junction, N. B., son and daughter of the late William Young, of Bristol, were in town on Monday last.

Messrs. Wilfrid Tripp and Rolly E. Horner, two of our town boys, took a run down to Kingston last week and returned Thursday night, clad in khaki, the lads having joined the 74th Battery. They expect to remain here a few weeks and then go into training at Ottawa.

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this Board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa.

A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other Departments of the Government.

The Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the Board is opening Branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

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

FOR SALE—One mow of Clover Hay. Apply to R. W. HODGINS.

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

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

Deaths

The familiar figure of Daniel Roney, the aged deaf-mute, who was known in nearly every home in this section of the County, will be seen no more on our streets. On Saturday night last the aged man reached life's journey's end, and his spirit has gone to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Dissolution took place at the residence of Mr. Robert McDowell, which had been a home for the deceased for a number of years, and previous to that he made his home with other Clarendon residents most of whom have long since paid Nature's debt. In early life—forty five or fifty years ago—the deceased, who was a tailor by trade, spent most of his time, going from house to house among the farmers, making up clothes wherever his services were required, and thus there were few households of those days who had not made his acquaintance. "The Dummy," as he was familiarly known, was educated in Scotland, before emigrating to Canada, and made copious use of his acquirements in both reading and writing. The newspapers afforded a wealth of pleasure to him, and one publication, particularly, called "Our Dumb Animals," he looked for eagerly on the occasions of his visits to this office, which of late have been less frequent than formerly.

The funeral took place from the late home of the deceased on Monday afternoon to St. Paul's Church and cemetery. Rev. Mr. Phillips conducted the service.

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.

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

IT HAPPENED AT JOHORE

"Because he called me a name no white man can stand I thrashed Dutch Blauvelt in a cafe down in Johore and knocked out two of his front teeth. They left marks in my fist that show to this day," said Captain John Goodman. "Dutch swore he'd get me for it, and he mighty near kept his promise.

"I was a bit sorry afterward that I'd smashed Dutch, for the man was a bit in liquor at the time, but the life we lead makes a man strike quick and think afterward. If he doesn't he's likely to go where he can't think before very long.

"So I tried in different ways to make it up to Dutch, and when he came to me in Sydney while I was skipper of the four-master Penguin and asked for a berth I shipped him as second mate, my officer of that rank having been locked up in jail for stabbing a boarding house keeper who objected to the mate's somewhat warm attentions to his wife.

"We ran out of Sydney that trip with orders to go to Surabaya and take on a consignment of coffee for Liverpool.

"I was sitting one night on a coil of rope, smoking a pipe and watching the stars do queer dances the points of the spar as the ship rolls gently to the swell when Dutch Blauvelt, who should have been turned in, came to me quietly and asked if I would step forward for a minute, as he had something to tell me which he didn't want the man at the wheel to hear.

"To tell the truth, I thought he wanted to mention the little affair at Johore and tell me that he was sorry for what he had said after all I had done for him. I had seen the man eyeing me of late, and whenever I looked at him he dropped his eyes and grew a bit red, after the manner of a man who feels embarrassed because of his thoughts, just as though he had expressed them aloud.

"It was not until we were well forward of the house, where the helmsman could not see us, that Blauvelt turned and faced me and I smelled liquor on his breath.

"The men had not been given grog for several days and I supposed he must have smuggled some on board, and made up my mind to give him a few words of advice when the explanations should be over, for I wanted to see the man on his feet.

"Well, Dutch, what is it?" I asked, for he seemed to find it hard to begin.

"He laid both hands on my shoulders in friendly fashion. 'It's that little fracas at Johore,' he said.

"His eyes did not meet mine and I did not quite like that, although I put it down as embarrassment at the time. Then I caught a glimpse of the whites of his eyes. They were red streaked and he moistened his lips with a swollen, thick tongue. I knew he had too much liquor in him, but still I thought he wanted to make amends and I tried to overlook the breach of discipline.

"Now, that's all right, Dutch," I said. "There's no hard feelings any more. A hard knock more or less needn't stand between two sailormen. Forget it!"

"Forget it—hell!" said Dutch, and at last he faced me. I didn't like the gleam in his eyes, although his hands were still on my shoulders in friendly fashion. "We'll settle the score."

"With that he gave me a mighty shove with his left arm that sent me staggering from him and at the same time struck out at my face with his right. It was his own attack that saved me. He had pushed me so violently that I staggered out of reach of his blow. Before he could strike again I recovered my balance and lunged at him, but he dodged.

"We'll finish it now," he said, and his left fist landed on the side of my jaw. The blow maddened me. I might have cried out and aroused the crew. The helmsman would have been at my side in a minute, but the animal in us both was roused. We were alone there, he in his bare feet and I in my socks. It was not likely any one would hear us, and, as Dutch said, we would finish it.

"Round and round we circled and I felt with joy that the deck was steady under our feet, for although the Penguin was driving ahead the wind was astern and she rode the crests of seas for seconds at a time as steady as the floor of a house.

"I felt the bones of Blauvelt's nose crunch under my knuckles with the first blow I drove home and I became completely a mad man.

"He spat and the blood rushed from his battered face, but in his momentary blindness he reached for my throat, just to the right of the Adam's apple, and the muscles of my neck tightened about the windpipe as though an iron hand were strangling me. But for the moment I had the advantage and before he recovered I landed a blow that sent the wind out of him with a grunt. But my whole strength had not been behind it and Blauvelt kept his feet.

"Pretty," he murmured, "but how about this?" And with the words his bony fist crashed glancingly against my left ear. He had struck for the eye, but I had warded in time to break the blow. He clinched with me then and buried his teeth in my shoulder, but I got my fist against his stomach and battered and battered with short, terrific jabs until he broke away, curs-

ing. The pain in my shoulder was excruciating, but when I feinted for his stomach and struck him full between the eyes as he warded the misleading blow I forgot the pain.

"Blauvelt went down on the deck, but even as I sprang at him he was on his feet again and at me. I remember how he panted, and it gave me pleasure to hear his breath come in short, loud sobs that I knew must hurt, and then I realized that my own breath was all but gone. The blows which struck me no longer hurt. I was becoming dazed. Dutch staggered, but I knew that I was doing the same and I rushed at him in a fit of fury to finish the thing.

"I thought he had stumbled as I struck, but he gripped me around the body and slung one arm under my left leg just above the knee. I felt him lift me from the deck and I struck blindly, savagely at his face. I felt the impact of my blows as I rained them time and again upon his face, but I could not get my feet under me. I felt myself flying through the air.

"Then came the shock of cold, stinging water. I tried to call out, but my mouth filled and I sank. When I came to the surface I shouted for help, but the lights of the Penguin twinkled fifty yards away and my weak voice would not carry that far. I suppose it was about three in the morning when I was thrown overboard, and the sun rose at four. The scene was beautiful beyond description, but all its warm loveliness struck terror to my heart.

"Rage burned in my heart in that moment of despair and doubt. I would have beaten impotently on the unfeeling sea and wasted my strength in worse than unreasoning temper. I raised my hand to curse all things, but with the act the water closed over my head and I choked. The great relentless enemy was there all about me, ready to seize remorselessly any opportunity that offered. With the slightest relaxation on my part I would be dragged down, overcome. My foe was tireless, vigilant, absolutely unmerciful.

"For a while I tired myself with crazy, frantic swimming, whither I knew not, but with the first feelings of exhaustion I came to my senses. My sole hope of rescue lay in keeping myself afloat until some passing vessel picked me up or the Penguin returned, which it was not very likely she would do after all this time. The struggle resolved itself into a cold reasoning fight against infinite, unthinking forces.

"Gradually the freakish currents of the sea had carried me into warmer water—or I was becoming numb. I felt sluggish, and I think consciousness was beginning to slip away from me, for I began to forget things. Then suddenly a horrible thought seized me—sharks might attack me.

"I wondered what fashion of finny creatures there were in the waters about me. I had even greater horror of some slimy, freakish reptile fish than of the sharks. I feared my mind was going, and I gripped myself, but the thought returned, and returned always stronger.

"Then I shrieked aloud in fear, for as truly as the sun shines I felt some scaly creature brush against my side. A fever dream, perhaps it was—but to me it was as real as the fingers on your hand. Wildly I struck out with arms and legs and thrashed about to scare it, but although I could not see the thing it seemed as if a dozen monsters of the sea were brushing against my side.

"Slimy creatures played in the waves about me. To some I tried to talk, but they only laughed and mocked me, and I raged against them and tried to strike them with my fists, but they parted in twain where I struck, and then the parts, swimming off, joined together again and mocked me.

"There loomed in the distance a new monster. Black and high out of the water it was, with great white wings, and it ploughed up foam before it, so fast did it forge ahead. It was dim in the distance, but I was eager to do battle with it and swam toward the thing.

"Closer and closer it drew. I knew I must kill it, and swam slowly to preserve my strength. When I drew close I saw it was not one monster I must fight, but many, for out from the side of the parent darted a fleet little white creature with many legs.

"This I swam toward, to kill it before attacking the larger one. As it approached it roared with many voices, and its legs churned the water. One of the voices roared in a sing-song, regular fashion. Suddenly I felt something strong lifting me. The monster had me, I thought, and I lost consciousness.

"When next I opened my eyes I was lying in my cabin on board the Penguin. Mr. MacTavish, the fist mate, was by my side.

"It's a fine second mate you shipped," said he after he had spoken of simple things to see if I was myself.

"Where is he?" I asked.

"In chains," said MacTavish, where he's likely to stay till we reach a British port. I've had the whole story from you while you were delirious, and Blauvelt has admitted it."

"It seems when the watch was changed they found Blauvelt lying senseless on the deck. I was missing, and the canny Scotch first mate had guessed the situation. Blauvelt swore that I had attacked him and fallen overboard during the scuffle. At any rate the Penguin was put about and I was picked up by a part of the crew in the dinghy which I had taken for the smaller monster, after I had been thirteen hours in the water.



Belgian Refugee Children Arriving at Ellis Island, N. Y.

The most interesting travellers among the 965 who arrived on the liner New Amsterdam, a few days ago, were the Belgian children sent to the United States by Father John De Ville. They will make their homes with relatives or friends of their parents in Chicago and other cities in the Middle West. They wore the warm clothes sent down the bay to the steamship for them by the American Red Cross, and tugged along bundles of the thin and worn apparel they crossed the ocean in.

"We touched at Singapore and turned Blauvelt over to the authorities there, who attended to his case. I have never laid eyes on him since."

DUTCH DEFENCES.

Gigantic Undertaking in Holland For Military Purposes.

The Zuider Zee will become in time a mere memory. Little Holland, always on the look-out for defensive measures for her little kingdom, proposes to drain her famous waterway and to erect military stations on its site.

A Bill has recently been introduced into the Second Chamber of the Dutch States-General providing for this tremendous operation, the cost of which is estimated at over \$45,000,000, and the undertaking will cover a period of fifteen years.

It is proposed to shut off the Zuider Zee by a dyke running from the North Holland coast, through Amstel Diep, to the Island of Wieringen, and from this island to the Frisian coast, near Pinaam. It is then proposed to drain four sections of the Zuider Zee when thus closed—namely, the north-west, south-west, south-east, and north-east sections.

An even more stupendous feat has lately been accomplished in Bombay, India, though there the measures were reversed. Three huge reservoirs have been constructed by the damming of the River Shirawata, and it is only because of the great war problem now before us that this extraordinary piece of engineering skill has not been accorded its due meed of praise. The largest dam erected in connection with this work is over 8,000 feet long and 93 feet high, and contains more masonry than the famous Assouan dam on the Nile.

The reservoirs, which will be used for working the native cotton-mills, will render Bombay a particularly clean city, as hitherto Indian coal was used to drive the mills, the burning of which caused huge palls of smoke to overhang the city.

SHOCKS THAT CURE SHOCK.

New Cures as Well as New Maladies Result From the War.

The war has introduced new maladies. But it has also introduced new cures. Falling downstairs, for instance, lately cured a man from shell-shock.

If a doctor were to prescribe smoking with the lighted end of the cigarette in your mouth, you would probably consider him a lunatic. This operation, nevertheless, was completely successful in curing another case of shell-shock, and in giving the sufferer back his speech, says London Answers.

Soldiers have been more strangely cured from shell-shock than from any other malady. Music has cured numerous victims, and temporary dumbness has been banished by over-excitement at cards. One man—a Canadian—found his lost voice through his appreciation of an entertainer. He roared with laughter, and suddenly found himself saying to a neighbor, "Ain't he a peach?"

The shock of being photographed by flashlight and the agony of having a tooth pulled out—without an anesthetic—cured two other men who believed they had forfeited their speech for ever.

Even a guilty conscience has power to heal! A Tommy who could not speak used a pencil and paper for conveying his messages. One day in hospital he lost his pencil, and decided to borrow one lying on a shelf above his neighbor's bed. His neighbor was asleep, but awoke just as the pencil was being removed.

"I—I'm so sorry," stammered the man, in confusion, "I was only going to—"

Cured!

But the ignorance of a lawyer isn't bliss for his client.

SUBMARINES CENTURIES OLD.

Used by Alexander the Great More Than 300 Years Before Christ.

According to researches which have been made by a French professor, it would appear that submarines have almost as hoary a past as aeroplanes, which, as is well known, involved ideas which are centuries old. It appears that submarines were built as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. The origin of the invention is older still. Aristotle tells how Alexander the Great made use of submarines during the siege of Tyre, more than 300 years before Christ.

A Dutchman named Cornelius Van Drebel astounded London in 1620 with a submarine that held twelve oarsmen and some passengers, among whom was King James I. Previous to this, in 1534, a monk suggested the idea that a ship be constructed of metal, so as to be watertight and able to resist the pressure of water. A submarine was constructed according to the monk's idea, and was shown to be practicable to a certain degree.

In 1537 a ship with twenty cannon, eighty sailors and many bags of money on board blew up and sank in the port of Dieppe. Three years later a Frenchman, Jean Barrie, called Pradine, built, according to the old monk's ideas, a submarine with which he promised to rescue the bags of gold and silver from the wreck and possibly some pieces of artillery. The great Pascal, then a little boy, was an eyewitness to the experiments of Pradine, which were carried on till 1650 with ultimate success.

IS TOMMY AFRAID?

Some Strange Delusions of Soldiers Under Influence of Ill-Health.

If you were asked the above question you would reply with an indignant "No!" and regard the questioner as one who ought to be interned.

There are, however, certain things of which Tommy is afraid. Not when he is in health—while the deadly shells are screaming around him he coolly bets with his companion as to where they will fall—but under the influence of shell-shock or trench fever.

He is often haunted then by strange hallucinations. He believes that the trench has been lost and cannot be got back, or that he will fall asleep on duty, or fail to carry out some important instruction. Such ideas as these form his night-mares. His fear is rarely a bodily one.

One of the strangest delusions is the delusion of blindness. Men declare they are totally blind, only to discover that, when the doctor raises their lids, they can see perfectly!

Illness of this kind is frequently hard to detect, and it is inevitable that in certain cases a good deal of hardship occurs. Recently a boy of nineteen was accused by his sergeant of falling asleep while on sentry duty. Fortunately, he was examined by a doctor before the impending court-martial, and he was found to be in a stupor, which lasted ten days.

THE INVASION OF PALESTINE

BRITISH-EGYPTIAN FORCES ARE NEAR TURKISH BORDER.

Britain May Obtain Control of Armenia and Southern Part of Holy Land.

The victory of the Anzac mounted troops and the Imperial Camel Corps at Rafa, within a few miles of the Palestine border, and only 35 miles from Beersheba, the Turkish railroad, is important, not so much because of the magnitude of the affair itself, but because of the conditions that make it possible. The blowing up of an important bridge on the Bagdad railway, near Adana, a few weeks ago, prevents the Turks from sending heavy reinforcements to Constantinople. The speed of their evacuation of El Arish betrayed their surprise at the sudden offensive by the British Egyptian army, and it is likely that their Palestine army is unprepared to withstand a strong aggressive movement. If aid from Constantinople is long delayed through the interruption to railway traffic, the British-Egyptian forces may gain possession of Beersheba, and then be able to work northward along the railway. The possession of the railway is a vital factor in the attempt, apparently projected, to capture Palestine.

Preparation for Offensive.

Only now is coming to light the magnificent preparations for the offensive. The British have London and South-western railway engines hauling freight trains far out in the desert as quickly and easily as in England. Motor roads have been built over the sand with a light stone; 30,000,000 sandbags were used for the Suez Canal trench defences, and the transportation facilities that made such preparation possible have been extended to connect with the roads the Turks built to haul artillery over for the attack on the canal. British ingenuity has introduced a new type of temporary road for infantry—five widths of heavy wire netting laid on the sand. The mounted corps has had to do most of the fighting, because in every case attack on Turkish columns has been a question of speed. The destruction of the Turkish forces at Maghdabah, at Rafa, and at a relief column several miles east of Rafa, indicates magnificent organization, military and engineering. If progress along the coast can be continued, in conjunction with an advance on the railway from Beersheba, the British forces will eventually obtain control of Palestine seaports, bases from which provisioning can be conducted by the navy. The avoiding of the long desert haul would be a splendid gain. It would enable the employment of far bigger forces, and operations on a scale that might lead to an ultimate junction with the Russians near Erzingan. The possession of adequate sea bases, and use of the Palestine railway, which joins the Bagdad line near Adana, would be half the battle.

British Outlook in Asia Minor.

Whether or not the invasion of Palestine is vigorously prosecuted, the Turkish threat at Egypt is definitely ended. British troops will, in almost any circumstances now, be found occupying the lower part of Palestine at the end of the war. With the Allies in control of Armenia on the one side and much of Palestine on the other the Bagdad route would be a vulnerable "corridor," and its value for German purposes much depreciated. Turkey will, apparently, have the choice soon of either withdrawing divisions from the Russian front or of losing valuable strategic territory in Asia Minor.

She Did Not Buy.

Mrs. Jenkins had a passion for the old and curious. One day when rummaging about in a bric-a-brac shop she noticed a quaint figure, the head and shoulders of which appeared above the counter.

"What is that Japanese idol over there worth?" she asked.

The salesman replied in a subdued tone: "About half a million. That is the proprietor."

A patched up quarrel always looks the part.

\$25.00 FOR A LETTER

CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Thirteen Prizes to be Awarded in a Letter Writing Competition.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of Ontario for the best letters describing cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition, and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter writing competition is offered. Thousands of cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letter to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

THE PRIZES:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 17th day of February, 1917, from residents of Ontario, on the subject, "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$5.00 for the third best letter, and ten prizes of \$2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

THE CONDITIONS:

The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation.

More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true.

The letter should be not longer than is necessary to relate the benefit obtained from the remedy in the case described.

Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statement made.

The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement.

Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award. It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so whether it wins a prize or not.

The contest will close on February 17th, 1917, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter Now. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows: The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Letter Contest Department.

Test of Popularity.

The colonel of a regiment now at the front is, to say the least of it, not as popular with the troops as is Sir Douglas Haig. Recently this colonel visited the trenches, and during his inspection he stood on the parapet for a considerable time, while an enemy sniper made ineffective attempts to shoot him. That night, when the colonel had returned to the base, the regiment made a successful charge, took the enemy trenches and many prisoners, amongst whom was the sniper who had been busy earlier in the day. "You'll be shot to-morrow if I can git it done," said a sergeant, who recognized him. "Mercy, kame-rade, mercy!" yelled the unhappy sniper. "Mercy, be— yer great blinkin' 'Un! What? Yer 'as the cheek ter ask for mercy after a-missin' of 'im seven times."

The average woman is vain enough to believe that she isn't.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

Murad

Don't say "Breakfast Food"—say "Shredded Wheat"—for while you no doubt mean Shredded Wheat, you may get one of those mushy porridges that are a poor substitute for the crisp, delicious shreds of baked whole wheat—that supply all the nutriment for a half day's work. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents.



Made in Canada.

Details of Modern Dress

It is well known that from Russia we have received a great many contributions to the styles, not only in the line of blouses and dresses, but in the Russian turbans raised in front. Some of the turbans are worn with chin-straps, or "brides," to which a veil is often attached.

The Russian blouse dress, with a long blouse reaching to the knee and falling over the pleated skirt, is one of the best-liked styles of the season. Sometimes it is made with high close-fitting collar, and again, the open neck with the becoming sailor collar is



7569

Distinctly Russian in Effect

used with it. With the high collar and closing at the side, these dresses give very much the impression of a suit. It has been observed of late that such dresses giving the appearance of suits have been very much worn at afternoon functions. A waist with a short peplum sometimes gives this effect, especially when the dress is developed in velvet, velours, or the other wool materials which are used both for suits and dresses.

Lace neckwear with high collars and long flowing jabots is again in style, and those who never were able to wear the low collars becomingly now have the chance to reveal in these. But the low collars are still numerous, made of fine linen, batiste, Georgette



Have a Bottle Handy!

Sloan's Liniment is assigned its place among the trusted family remedies in thousands of medicine closets. Confidence in it is based on the uniform effectiveness with which it banishes the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sore stiff muscles, bruises, sprains and strains. Cleaner and easier to use than musky plasters or ointments. It penetrates and relieves quickly without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

and net, embroidered ever so daintily and the edged with lace for further decoration.

Lingerie was never so irresistible as it is now. Of sheerest Georgette crepe and silk voile in delicate colors are garments of every type. Fine embroidered underwear, of course, is always correct. Wash satin and crepe de Chine are more favored than ever for lingerie materials.

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

A PINCH OF DUST.

Small Quantity of Coal Burst Shell When Heated.

We have often been told of the enormous amount of energy stored in coal which we are unable to use, and the truth of this statement has recently had the strangest proof at a Sheffield (England) munition works. A turner found a scrapped, imperfect shell on the waste heap in the yard, and placed it in the blacksmith's fire, intending to use it as a foot-warmer during breakfast-time. He didn't know that after the shell had been punched a small quantity of coal dust had entered the cavity, and in the fire this dust became converted into gas as the metal grew red-hot. Falling in its rapid expansion, to gain a sufficiently wide outlet, the gas burst the shell. A piece of the metal as large as a man's fist was blown completely through the body of a youth standing near, and, passing on, it knocked down a second man.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are Promptly Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, it is a sure and early sign that your nervous system is at fault. The trouble if not taken in time will develop slowly to a worse stage, and there is no person more to be pitied than one suffering from nervous trouble. You feel unaccountably weak after exertion, lose flesh, turn against food, and suffer palpitations and indigestion after eating. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs, and often neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If they are neglected they result in a complete nervous collapse, sometimes in paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation in curing all forms of nervous diseases. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of rich, red blood; feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enabling them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a breakdown. Mrs. B. Wainlott, Beaver Bank, N.S., says:—"I was sick, run down and awfully nervous. The slightest noise would startle and annoy me. I suffered pains around the heart and every particle of color left my face and hands. I always felt tired, and slept poorly at night. I was so poorly that my friends thought I would not recover. I tried many medicines but they did not help me. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to drop all other medicine and try them. It was fortunate I did for in the course of a few weeks I found them helping me. I continued taking the pills for some weeks longer and they completely cured me. I earnestly advise every weak woman and girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I am sure they will not be disappointed."

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

WOMEN AND THE ANDES.

Life Along Well-to-do Largely Follows Tradition.

It is a far cry from the western slopes of the Andes to the dawn of women's rights, emancipation and the vote, but the morning star of duty as wife and mother, even in their limited conception of its meaning, shines all the brighter in comparison. In their own wide ramified family circles their influence is felt, while their outside interest centres in the Church.

The wealthy senora is looked up to by her poorer sisters, and in the small towns and haciendas (ranches), where her numerous family connections are the leading people of the community, she extends a kindly and charitable beneficence to them and to all who serve them in any capacity. When these women come of old Spanish stock they are extremely exclusive, and ancient rules of etiquette guide their social relationships. Their daughters go to the convent schools, receive a limited education, and return home to continue the same regime as has held sway since the day when their forbears left Spain.

In family life there is much affectionate generosity and contentment; life for them is simpler and less intense than in Anglo-Saxon countries. There is a lack of realization of the seriousness and meaning of life, an habitual inclination to take things lightly. With no struggle to better their lot in life or fight against untoward circumstances, they calmly resign themselves to the fate of the unseen hand.

Not His Hat.

With a wild sweep the wind tore round a sudden corner and removed the hat from the head of a respectable and near-sighted citizen who chanced to be passing.

Peering wildly round, the man thought he saw his hat in a yard, behind a high fence. Hastily climbing over, he started to chase it, but each time he thought he had caught it, it got yet another move on.

Then a woman's angry voice broke on his ears.

"What are you doing there?" she demanded shrilly.

He explained mildly that he was only trying to retrieve his hat, whereupon the woman said, in wonder:

"Your hat? Well, I don't know where it is, but that's our black hen you're chasing!"

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Carbons Used as Dull Points, Worth From \$15 to \$85 a Carat.

Commerce offers no story more interesting than that of the black diamond. This stone is known commercially as the "carbon" and is used for drill points—for piercing solid rock where a point of particular strength is needed. Because of the extreme hardness of its cutting edge extra long service is obtained from it one drill now in use still carrying the diamond point that was placed in it more than eighteen years ago.

The diamond point is set into the drill with a brass solder and the bit is in the shape of a hollow cylinder with the carbon as the cutting edge. Consequently, the drill cuts a cylindrical piece of rock an inch or less in diameter, which is brought to the surface for examination. The core of rock thus obtained is analyzed to determine the value of the deposit being drilled.

The ordinary black diamond drill of the sort used in the granite quarries of Vermont, is worth about two thousand dollars, while those for testing the copper deposits of the Lake Superior region are more expensive.

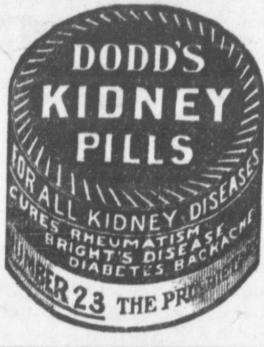
The bit containing the black diamonds is attached to a long shaft made up of a series of pipes which screw together, new sections being added as the drill penetrates farther and farther. Depths of one mile have been reached with these drills.

Black diamonds, or "carbons" in their natural state range in size from a fraction of a carat to eight hundred carats. Since the carbons come in irregular shapes it is necessary to "split" them into approximate cubes, the most desirable sizes ranging from three to six carats. They are worth from fifteen to eighty-five dollars a carat when in cube form, and from six to eight cubes are required for a bit.

Because black diamonds often have cores of a honeycomb character they do not always "split" perfectly and for that reason the splitting of the diamonds is a very important item and upon its success depends the value of the stone. The splitting is accomplished by the aid of a pneumatic tool consisting of two knives set at an angle of about seventy-five degrees to each other, and to which presents is applied at the rate of 8,000 pounds a square inch.

It is the custom that when the carbon is too large to be set into a drill without splitting, the buyer and the

There has been
No Increase
In the price of
Grape-Nuts
Nor
Any Decrease
In the
Size of Package
Or Quality
Of the Food



seller divide the risk in the splitting of the stone into pieces small enough for practical use. A maximum figure is agreed upon, which is to be paid for the diamond if it proves to be solid and splits according to expectations; if the splitting is not successful and the diamond shows a defective interior then only a fractional part of the maximum price is paid. The owner has some anxious moments as the work of splitting is done.

Almost if not all black diamonds come from the State of Bahia, in Brazil. The mining region is about two hundred and seventy miles from the city of Bahia and is reached after a long, hard, and tedious journey, of several days, in which the mule is the practical means of transportation. The mining methods employed are very crude, the work being done by native miners. The diamonds are found in a gravel known as "cascalho," which is obtained on the sides and slopes of the mountain ranges and in the Paraguaçu River and its tributaries.—W. F. French in Illustrated World.

ROYAL INCOMES.

Provision Made by Parliament For Maintenance of Royal Family.

In addition to the £470,000 a year King George receives from the State, he has a personal income of £61,000 a year from the Duchy of Lancaster. The latter was presented by Edward III. to his son, John of Gaunt, and with the accession to the throne in 1399 of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV., the duchy became a crown possession, and is now a valuable property in lands, royalties, fees, etc., and forms part of the income of the King.

The Prince of Wales is not provided for in the civil list, the name given to the sums of money voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the royal family. His royal highness receives about £87,000 annually from



THE NATION'S
FUTURE
Depends Upon
Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup
Makes Cheerful,
Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy
Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

the Duchy of Cornwall, which was also originated by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son, and the eldest son of the sovereign has, since that time, derived his income from the valuable property in lands, royalties, fees, etc.

In the event of his marrying, the wife of the Prince of Wales will receive £10,000 a year, to be increased to £30,000 a year if she survives him, while each of the King's younger sons receive £10,000 a year when he is 21 years old, to be increased to £25,000 at marriage. Princess Mary, who is now 19, will receive £6,000 a year when she is 21 years old or at her marriage. Pensions and annuities to various members of the royal family amount to £146,000 a year.

What They Did For One Family

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Where Doctors Failed.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, After Years of Suffering, Found the Remedy They Sought in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Capreol, Ont., Jan. 22nd (Special.)—Firm believers in Dodd's Kidney Pills are Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Sawyer of this place. They have their reasons and are quite willing to make them public.

"I was a complete wreck when I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Sawyer says. "I had suffered for ten years. I tried five doctors altogether. Some said it was rheumatism. Others called it lumbago, but none could give me any permanent relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of me.

"My wife got the same good results from them. She also had been to several doctors. A specialist from Sault Ste. Marie advised her to stay in bed for a month. But she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills instead with splendid results.

"Do you wonder that we both praise Dodd's Kidney Pills? No one can speak too highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys they will cure it.

Filipino Fancies.

A sweet lady among thorns—Pineapple. If you chop it, it heals at once—Water.

I saw two boats, only one person was aboard—Shoes.

"Come here!" he says, but has no mouth—Forefinger.

When held in goes, when let loose it lies down—Pen.

A slender tree, which bears only one leaf—Lighted candle.

There are two princesses who live on the two sides of a mountain; when one cries both cry—The eyes.

His words are difficult to understand; when look in his face you understand what he says—Clock.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure a cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Flood Cast Up By The Sea.

At Cleethorpes a steamer which was recently driven ashore began to break up in the fierce rollers, and large quantities of margarine, butter, and cheese were washed ashore, says London News. Hundreds of people with waggons, barrows and handcarts were busy on the beach removing the valuable flotsam and jetsam. Some of them have now a store sufficient to last some months.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Juvenile Logic.

It was at a private entertainment, and a lady had just risen from the piano.

"Would you like to be able to sing and play as I do, dear?" she queried of a little five-year-old miss.

"No, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.

"And why not?" asked the lady. "Cause," explained the small observer, "I wouldn't like to have people say such horrid things about me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.



ED. 7. ISSUE 4-17



High Praise
"Is he the kind of man you'd invite up to your house to dinner?"
"I should say he is. He's the kind of man my wife would insist on having at least 48 hours' notice to prepare for."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Careless.

"Yes, aunt; John is so careless of his appearance. His buttons are always coming off."

"But perhaps they aren't—eh—sewed on properly."

"That's just it, John is careless with his sewing."

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

This Actually Happened.

Caller—Is Mrs. Blank in?

New Irish Maid—No, ma'am, she's not at home, and may God forgive the awful lie I'm tellin' ye. (Slams the door.)

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows.

Business is Business.

When Billy Bennett applied for a job as office boy he produced testimonials from two clergymen who knew him well. But the hard-hearted business man was not particularly impressed by them.

"We don't want you on Sundays, my lad," he said. "Haven't you a reference from somebody who knows you on week days?"

The slower you eat, the less food you require.

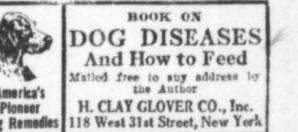


NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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.



BOOK OF DOG DISEASES AND How to Feed. Matched free to any address by the Author.

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When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

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.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for marking, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Blisters, Varicose Veins, Itchy Sores. Always Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggist or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for the name.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Advertisement and Absorbine, Jr., at 100 Bond St., London.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 1, 1917.

The Government will ask for a war vote of five hundred millions this session, to meet the expenses of the daily growing Canadian army. There is to be no back down, nor shirking of responsibility, till the conflict is over, and the principle of right over might is established.

A despatch was sent out from Ottawa announcing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was opposed to a bye-election in Dorchester county, but that, of course, the electors there had supreme control. The facts are that Mr. Lucien Cannon, M. L. A. for Dorchester, was sent for by Sir Wilfrid. He came to Ottawa and had a conference with the Liberal leader, who prevailed upon him to resign his seat in the Legislature to oppose Mr. Sevigny, which he reluctantly did.

The Laurier cannon sent into action against Mr. Sevigny in Dorchester seems after all to have been supplied with blank cartridge; either that or the powder used had lost its vital force and became non-effective through age. The policy of holding up the Old Man as being the real and only object in our public life entitled to consideration, when the gravest issues that the country has ever faced are before the people, is no longer "good medicine" for Quebecers. And its time the illusion was dispelled.

In the course of his speech on the Address last week, Hon. R. Lemieux, is reported to have stated that "Nationalism in Quebec was due to the past machinations there by Conservative politicians, rooting for the leaves and fishes of office." One would expect that Mr. Lemieux, an ex-minister of the Crown and a shrewd politician—would have been more discreet in his observations. He is not so young but that he should have hazy recollections of what took place in his native province in the years 1885, 1886 and 1887. If he forgets about the stirring occurrences of those days, it is well to remind him that there are those still living who do not. Nationalism was introduced in the Quebec Legislature in 1886 with the object of embarrassing the Conservative administration then in office; and the same weapon was most effectively used in the subsequent provincial elections in turning the said administration out of power. Again when the Federal campaign came on in 1887, the most inflammatory racial appeals were made from every platform where there was known to be a sympathetic audience, and the outcome marked the advent of the "Solid Quebec," that has been frequently boasted of. The man who would like to have "shouldered his musket" in behalf of Riel and the Saskatchewan half-breeds, was the profiteer in this case, and the investment then made has continued to yield abundant returns. Nationalism as preached in Quebec is certainly not the offspring of the Conservative party. The situation since the advent of Laurierism conclusively proves that.

Sessional Notes.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne commenced on Monday last.

The honor of moving the address fell to the lot of Mr. Gordon C. Wilson, the popular member for Wentworth county, who made a speech characterized by moderate language and dignity of tone—a speech which afforded little to criticize or find fault with. The seconder was Mr. J. A. Decarries, member for Jacques Cartier, who made an eloquent address in French.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the veteran leader of the Opposition, replied and before proceeding with his observations on the matters referred to in the Speech and others, gracefully complimented the mover and seconder on the excellence of their addresses in which he said there was little to take exception to.

Sir Robert Borden, who followed, also congratulated the mover and seconder upon their very admirable speeches, and then proceeded to deal with the questions raised in the Speech, notably the reference to the war, on which he gave considerable information, touching its progress, and the efforts that were being put forth to meet the stupendous obligations which the government had to face. Sir Robert also paid some attention to Sir Wilfrid's criticisms of the administration.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McDonald of Cape Breton, Stevens of Vancouver, Oliver, of Edmonton, Cockshutt, of Brantford, McKenzie, Cape Breton, S., Boys, South Simcoe, Cape Breton, North Oxford, Marcille of Bonaventure, Lemieux of Rouville, McLean of North York, and others.

The bulk of the discussion was carried on from the Opposition side of the House, and consisted chiefly in finding

fault with the government for the way it had done certain things, and for not having done other things which the critics thought should have been done, although they were careful to avoid any suggestions as to the best way to proceed—the usual Grit tactics.

Conservatives, with the few exceptions noted, having in view the desire of the cabinet to expedite business so as to enable the Premier to attend the Imperial War Council this month, allowed their opponents to dole out their manifold grievances without protest.

The calculation now is that Parliament will get through with passing the necessary war appropriations next week and adjourn on Wednesday till Sir Robert Borden returns from England, probably two months hence.

HON. A. SEVIGNY WINS IN DORCHESTER. MAJORITY 276.

St. Henedine, Dorchester County, Que., Jan. 29.—Victory perched on the banner of Hon. Albert Sevigny Saturday when the electors of Dorchester County, after one of the most strenuous battles in the political annals of the province, gave the new Minister of Inland Revenue a majority of 276 over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Lucien Cannon, who deserted his provincial mandate for the same county to fight Mr. Sevigny.

Soldier's Letter to his Mother

The following letter from Pte. G. R. Horner (son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown Horner, of Carman, Man.) written from "somewhere in England" to his mother is published by request:

DEAR MOTHER.—We arrived in camp last night at 12.30. We had a pleasant trip of which I will give you the details. We left St. John's on Sunday night, Nov. 12. We got to Halifax, Monday, 13th, and went right on board but didn't set sail till next day. There were six battalions on board the boat, which was a perfect floating palace. We went at about 27 miles an hour; it was the second biggest boat built.

I woke up Wednesday morning feeling a little dizzy, but I was all right when I got the fresh air. We passed two ships that day, and I got your letter that day, too; it was put off a tug boat.

Thursday, 16th—I got up this morning feeling fine. I have no "fatigue" to do; all I have to do is to stick around and when the alarm sounds make for the hospital—just practice, to get the sick out in a hurry, if we have an accident. We saw some flying fish; they fly about fifty yards at a time. We passed the mail boat. We have to wear lifebelts all day and have them handy at night. We are a funny looking bunch of boys. For dinner today we had chicken and chicken soup, potatoes and meat, bread and butter and plum pudding; apples and oranges for fruit. We don't starve on board this boat.

Friday, 17th—Everything the same as usual, only we are in the danger zone again. The lifeboats are ready to jump into. We got another advance cheque of five dollars. Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, is on board. He is in the 180th Toronto Sports.

Saturday, 18th—It has been raining and blowing all day; pretty high seas; the boat rolls pretty much. I have not been seasick yet but am not feeling good—ate too many apples.

Sunday, 19th—Another stormy day. Ireland is about four miles to the south. We can see the hills plainly. Some say the big guns were fired last night, but I didn't hear them. There was nothing in sight this morning. Now we have turned into the Irish Sea, with torpedo boats on both sides. We have a British sub along, too. We are about half a mile from the Irish coast. The fields and hills are all green. We are nearing port, but we can't give the name of the boat, nor the place we land at; but you will see it in the papers.

Monday, 20th—We are at port but cannot land; are being inspected to see if there is any fever on board. I am told this is the biggest harbor in the world. Everybody is in a grouch because we can't land till tomorrow.

Tuesday, 21st—An aeroplane flew over the city last night. Seven searchlights were playing on the clouds for it, but it went away. We land today. The trains here are like street cars. The engine is about half as big as a threshing engine, but they go 80 miles an hour. We are going across England; it is the best looking country I have seen in all my travels. It is worth fighting for. There is a town every two or three miles. We went under most of London—some tunnel! When we got here to camp we find towns all around us. We are near the famous summer resort along the coast, not far from London. There is a shack for each platoon.

There was fighting on the sea last night. We could hear the guns roar. We are having an inspection this afternoon, and can't put down our camps yet. Everybody feels in good spirits.

My address is: No. 291873 PTE. G. R. HORNER, "C" Co., 222nd Bn, B. E. F., G. P. O., London, England.

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.

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-Trésorier du conseil municipal du comté de Pontiac, que les terres ci-après décrites seront vendues, par en-can public, a la salle du conseil au village de Campbells Bay, MERCREDI, le SEPTIÈME jour de MARS, prochain, (1917) a DIX heures de l'avant-midi, pour les cotisations (et frais dues aux municipalités ci-dessous mentionnées sur les différents lots ou partie des lots ci-après décrites, a moins que le dites cotisations ne me soient payées, avec les frais encourus, avant le jour fixé pour le vente.

Nom sur le Role d'Evaluation.	Nombre du Cadastre.	Rang.	Etendue.	Taxes d'écoles.	Taxes Municipal.	Frais.	Total.
Name on the Valuation Roll.	Cadastral Number.	Range.	Area.	School Taxes.	Municipal Taxes.	Costs.	Total.
CANTON D'ALDFIELD.				TOWNSHIP OF ALDFIELD.			
Joseph Bourque	15	3	109 acres.	8	\$ 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. 1/2 50, S. 1/2 51	1	183 "	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	64	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.

Wooden Sailing Vessels.

It will be very interesting to note how long the boom in the construction of wooden ships, particularly at Canadian Atlantic ports and on the Pacific coast generally, will survive the close of the war in Europe. From Nova Scotia it is stated that there is a marked revival in this particular industry, and that at present there is in hand about double the tonnage which was under construction in any recent year. Several new yards have been opened for wooden shipbuilding, and although the cost of construction is 40 per cent. more than it was five years ago, there is a steady demand for vessels to share in the high freights now ruling and in the prosperity of the fishing industry. A similar story comes from the Pacific coast. There the Legislature of British Columbia is considering a bill for the encouragement of shipping and shipbuilding and proposing to guarantee 55 per cent. of the actual cost of inaugurating shipbuilding, ship repairing, and docking plants in the province, the guaranteed interest on bonds to be six per cent.

In the States, too, the future of the windjammer is considered promising, but many owners there favor the auxiliary motor. Eight large schooners have been ordered from States yards by a New York firm, and they are all to have oil engines as auxiliaries. What makes it seem as if there is a future for the type are the facts that they are being designed by competent naval architects and are being classed—some of them at least—for fifteen years by the American Bureau of Shipping.

With motors they may have quite a respectable lease of life, but as ordinary sailers there will not, I am afraid, be much room for them when the steamers are once more free to roam the seas.—New York Journal of Commerce.

TO AID THE SOLDIERS

OUTLINE OF NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Government Has Arranged to Organize Community Farms Where Soldiers and Their Families Will Be Able to Start Life Anew and Build Up Comfortable Homes for Themselves.

NEW BRUNSWICK, one of the smallest provinces in the Dominion of Canada, is first in the field with a definite plan of land settlement after the war. When we speak of Canada and colonization, we are apt to think solely of the middle or prairie regions. Some of us have almost overlooked the existence of these maritime provinces, with their milder climate and their almost illimitable resources. New Brunswick is only just on this side of the big pond, and is close neighbor to nearly 100 millions of English-speaking people. All this should make the New Brunswick scheme very attractive to Englishmen who want to get to a newer country and not go too far away from the old Motherland.

In the prairies most of the Crown Lands are held and administered by the Federal Government, but New Brunswick has kept control of hers, and she has at her disposal a wide enough area of fertile and unoccupied country to provide healthy and comfortable homes for tens of thousands of new settlers. The moment her Government heard of the movement for securing all would-be emigrants from the United Kingdom for the British Overseas Dominions, it got right to work. It has spent an inconsiderable time in talking, and if the war should end by next late

spring or summer New Brunswick will be ready with her scheme. Can any other part of the Empire say that?

Setting to work at once, the Pro-Advisory Settlement Board, which was soon about the country looking for the land most suitable for the purpose, and in a marvellously short time such land was discovered. Hon. J. Murray, the very able Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick, recently spoke about this excellent provision. "The scheme briefly," he said, "is the establishment of community settlements, each community to accommodate from one hundred to two hundred and fifty families, depending on the size of the area of suitable land that is available in each locality. Each of these communities will radiate from a central farm, operated by the Government for the purpose of supplying instruction, employment, necessary implements, and teams for the new settlers—a system which we believe will in a large measure do away with the necessity of each settler having to purchase a full equipment of his own for the first ten years."

On this central farm provision is going to be made for a school, church, butter and cheese factory, blacksmith's shop, post-office, and other public conveniences, and the co-operative principle will be applied in the marketing, and indeed in many other departments of the communal life and work. The communities will, as far as possible, each consist of members of the same religious creed. There will be a Roman Catholic community with its central church, perhaps an Anglican community, and it is thought that the various denominations, the "fancy religions," as the recruiting sergeant expressed it, might manage to combine in a form of worship which would occupy another church or chapel. This arrangement is perhaps calculated to stereotype religious differences, but what does that matter if people are happy and contented?

The size of the holdings available for each settler will range from 10 to 100 acres. Part of each lot will be cleared and cultivated, and a cheap but comfortable set of buildings erected, sufficient for the needs of the settler for a number of years. Ultimately he will build a larger and more permanent home, perhaps incorporating in it this temporary dwelling. Fences are to be erected and a water supply provided. Each settlement also lies close along a railway line, so that nobody will feel too remote or lonely. That has been the cause of many colonization failures in the past. It does not matter living in a quiet place if we are in easy reach of the great world outside.

The holdings will vary in price from \$700 to \$1,200, that about five per cent. will be paid down in cash and the rest distributed over, perhaps, 20 annual instalments. These terms should be possible for almost any disbanded soldier at the end of the war. And here is an interesting feature of the scheme: The New Brunswick Government is prepared to administer the settler's capital in his own best interest. Suppose a soldier-settler receives a sum of £250 in commutation of his pension, he will have to pay down perhaps five per cent. in cash for his holding. The balance of his capital the New Brunswick Government is willing to take over, allowing him three per cent. and directing its expenditure. To any sensible settler this trusteeship should be very welcome. It will save a man from himself and his money from being "blown away." And as to produce there is ample choice. Apples and potatoes do splendidly in New Brunswick. There are no better potatoes in the world, and the West Indies furnish an ever-growing market for these and other such products. But mixed farming, dairying, wheat-growing, sheep rearing, and other occupations find ideal conditions in this province.

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, Eavtroughing 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. E. N. Hodgins,
W. M. Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.
Edward Dale, Reg. Hodgins,
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.
H. N. Hodgins, Reg. Hodgins,
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.

ADVOCATE.
Campbells Bay, Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.
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., Montreal.

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 sets 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.

More Hun Barbarity.
A sentence of 12 years' imprisonment has been passed on Pte. W. (Billy) Brooke, son of Mrs. C. J. Brooke, of Ottawa, by the German military authorities. It is believed that Pte. Brooke refused to make munitions, which would be used against the Allies. The charge he was found guilty of was mutiny. On a postcard written on October 18 from Cologne, Germany, Pte. Brooke says: "You will be surprised, I know, to learn that I am confined in a military prison here, having received a sentence of 12 years on a charge of mutiny. Quite an experience, isn't it? As I am allowed to write only to relatives please tell Mr. M—— health and spirits good. Details in letter later. Pte. Brooke was one of the first Canadian division, going to France early in 1915. He was captured at Langemarck. He was first at Celsens Prison camp, then at Celly, and later at Saltau, where the alleged mutiny took place. His father is the late C. J. Brooke, K.C. Apparently stricter regulations are made as to prisoners in the German camps writing home. The relatives of soldiers who had previously received letters regularly, as well as cards of acknowledgment frequently, in the last few months have received only a very few regulation cards. These have been from four to six weeks apart."

A Successful Organizer.
Mr. S. A. Armstrong, who for many years has been Assistant Provincial Secretary in charge of the hospitals and prisons of Ontario, has been transferred to Ottawa to become Director of the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada. Under Hon. W. J. Hanna Mr. Armstrong has had in hand the important work of prison reform in Ontario along with the reorganization of the hospitals for the insane, and was instrumental in the development of the large industries connected with the reformatory at Guelph, which with the adjoining farm has enabled the Province to carry on a work of prison reform that has made Ontario a name to be conjured with the world over. In becoming Director of Military Hospitals Mr. Armstrong will bring to bear upon this important branch of Canada's war organization the experience that has been so successful in Ontario. Not only will the efficiency of hospital management be increased, but the benefits of the most approved methods of treatment will be available for the soldiers who return to Canada.

Houses of Salt.
In a town in the heart of Russian salt fields many houses are built of salt.

In the Clay Belt.
To demonstrate in every way the agricultural possibilities of Northern Ontario it is proposed now to establish a creamery at New Liskeard on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has already been engaged in selecting a type of dairy animal that will be suitable to the northern climate, and in order that settlers and farmers may have a market available the creamery will be established.
To meet the demand for agricultural labor the Director of Colonization is sending agents to points in the United States for the purpose of attracting men looking for this class of work to Ontario during the coming summer. A year ago this was tried with considerable success, and as the supply of that class of labor is even larger now, it is expected that an increased number will take advantage of the opportunity. Farmers desiring assistance should communicate with the Director of Colonization before the first of February and the applications will be dealt with in the order of receipt.

An Impertinent Advertisement.
When many are endowing advertising with the attributes of the arts and sciences it comes as a shock to find a regalia company in an American city making merry, in a Canadian circular, over the fact that Canada is at war and the United States is not. The circular is sent to heads of fraternal societies in the Dominion, and it declares in jingle that the coin is easier than the sword. "But war don't worry us a bit, no chance—for we are out of it." In this kind of banter the jingle runs on, filling Canadians with wonder at the impertinent stupidity of the man who hopes thus to sell regalia in Canada. People must wonder what is wrong with the mind of that man in the United States who hopes to sell regalia by bantering and ridiculing Canadians for being at war, while chuckling with delight over the recalcitrance of his own country. If this is the new advertising, the old will be found more effective.—The Globe.

A HERO REMEMBERED.

Lieut. Hal B. Gordon Considered a Writer With a Future.
"Hal" Gordon, considered by many to be among the most promising of the younger writers connected with Toronto newspapers, is one of the Canadians who fell fighting for liberty whose loss may be described as national. That he would in time have been known throughout the breadth of the Dominion if he had been spared to carry on his work as a writer, few who knew his gifts doubted. When the war broke out "Hal" Gordon was one of the first Toronto writers selected to go to England as a war correspondent, but he was not content to be a mere on-looker at such a time. He was a quiet, thoughtful religious man with a deep devotion to duty, and it was typical of him that he should have enlisted in the ranks for active service. His ability won him rapid promotion, and he was given a commission in the spring of 1915. He was in line for further promotion when he fell fighting on June 13th, 1916. All that is mortal of the late Lt. "Hal" B. Gordon lies buried in Flanders, but his life, as embodied in the memories of those who were associated with him still "carries on." The building of the Baraca Club of Toronto was the scene of a unique gathering recently, when the assembly-room was crowded with the friends of Lieut. Gordon who had come to hear the tributes paid to his memory by those connected with him in his religious, military, scholastic, and journalistic life.

The occasion was the opening of two fine bowling alleys, the gift of Mrs. N. F. McCormick, of Chicago, a great admirer of "Hal" Gordon. Mrs. McCormick has always taken a great interest in the work of the club, and when she expressed a desire to commemorate by some means the memory of her young friend it was suggested that, if alive, he would have wished to do something that would give pleasure to others. So the alleys, a piece of equipment of which the Baraca Club was badly in need, are dedicated to the memory of the young man, who, when he gave his life for his country at Zillebeke was membership secretary and chairman of the executive of the club.

"I have no regrets. My only sorrow is that I am not twenty years younger that I might go myself," were the words of Lieut. Gordon's father, Mr. H. B. Gordon. They were noble words, adequately expressing the sentiments of all the speakers that "Hal" Gordon's life had been an inspiration to emulate his example of quiet, effective service to his fellowmen.

The only son of Mr. Harry Cooper, the president of the club, is the youngest of the twelve young men belonging to the club who have been killed in action. Mr. Cooper traced the history of the club from the time when Dr. Skinner Gordon, "Hal's" step-mother, had taken in three boys who had been expelled as incorrigible from the Elizabeth street school, and formed a little club for them. The organization developed through a period of the occupancy of an empty stable on Teraulay street, and finally to the assumption in 1911 of the present commodious quarters, costing \$19,000.

"Practically all the boys who dug out and concreted our swimming tank," said Mr. Cooper, "are now digging trenches in Flanders. Our motto is 'Young men at work for the Bible and the Bible school.' When the war broke out there were 90 on the roll, and almost all that number have enlisted—eighty-five in fact, of whom twelve have given their lives."

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.

Clean-up Sale!

The following Effects are offered at a bargain, as everything must be sold:

- 1 Horse,
- 1 Buggy,
- 1 Cutter,
- 1 one-horse Waggon (new),
- 3 sets Harness,
- 2 Blacksmith's Outfits and other articles.

All parties indebted to the estate of the late William Young are kindly requested to call and settle up within the next thirty days.
MRS. WM. YOUNG.
Bristol, Jan. 26, 1917.

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.

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 Advs. Pay.

"SALADA!"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold—

Black—Green—or Mixed — E204

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd).

Lucy's eyes shone. What mother does not believe that her children are the best in the world? She had been like an angel of Mercy to the tired girl when her husband had brought her into the little home. She had put her to bed, fed her, and clothed her in old things of her own; and she had neither questioned nor worried her sister.

Jessica, only too thankful to find a home for the present, and realising the hopelessness of her strange passion for Adrien Leroy, had done what she could to repay her benefactress by helping her in the little shop, and playing with and taking care of the children. Now, at their request, she took them back to the river side again, while Lucy sat down at the table before a pile of sewing.

CHAPTER XX.

Meanwhile, Adrien's skiff was moored at the landing-place of an old inn, some distance further up the river. Under a rustic porch Lady Merivale was finishing her tea, while her companion enjoyed a cigarette.

Alas! for the irony of fate! This day, during which he had strenuously endeavored to forget Constance, had only shown him more plainly the utter impossibility of doing so. If he had but known the opportunity he had missed with that letter, his mortification and despair would have been even greater.

Constance had regretted her policy in sending Adrien from her almost before the day was over, and had purposely planned this way of seeing him. Deeming his outing—thanks to Jasper's clever insinuations—to have been undertaken on purpose to avoid her, the girl's heart was heavy within her, and filled with something very like resentment too.

Adrien, on the other hand, all unwitting of the harm this excursion had done his cause, had talked long and quietly with Lady Merivale. He had quite made up his mind to break away even from these silken strings.

"So you have determined to leave me?" she said sadly.

He nodded.

"You know I must," he replied. "For your sake, as well as mine, it is best."

"Perhaps you are right," she said in a low voice. "So this is the last happy day we shall spend together?"

"Yes," he answered with a sigh. "Now, standing here, I see only too well that we ought never to have spent any at all. I dread lest I have spoiled your happiness. Eveline, lest a breath of slander should touch your name. I will not deny that I had of late hoped to marry and settle down as my father wishes, but it is not to be. Don't laugh at me when I tell you I am going to turn over a new leaf. After this ball at Barminster, I shall go abroad for a while. That will give the world time to forget we have ever had more than a passing acquaintance."

Tears rolled down Eveline's face as she listened to his words. She had played her last card, and she knew the game was lost; though it was her vanity that suffered more than her heart. She was too clever and too proud to resist any further, however, or sue for his favor. Presently she rose, and said, as steadily as usual: "Come, Adrien, let us turn down stream and retrace our way while we can see. It is dusk already—I had no idea it had grown so late."

He helped her into the little skiff in silence; and as the Sea Foam glided over the rippling waters a profound

stillness seemed to descend over the darkening landscape.

Presently Lady Merivale peered forward.

"This half-light is so deceptive," she said, in a rather nervous voice; "I nearly steered you into the bank there."

"Can you see?" he asked. "Put down the lines and let me guide the boat."

"No, no," she replied. "I can see well enough."

"Just as you like," he said gently. "I will row quicker. It's time we were in Hampton. For what hour did you order the car?"

"I came by train," she answered. "I have my motor," said Leroy; "I suppose you would not return in that?"

"Good Heavens, No!" she exclaimed. "Whatever would people think? No, I'll return by train, and take a taxi from Waterloo. I shall even then be in time to dress for Lady Martingdale's 'At Home.'"

He did not speak to alter her decision, but sent the boat along with rapid strokes, which broke up the placid water into ripples at each plunge of the oars.

Lady Merivale leaned forward and gave a sudden start.

"Look, look!" she cried in terror-stricken tones. "What is that?" She pointed to a sheet of spray rising and falling a few yards from them, or rather below them. Adrien turned his head to see the cause of her alarm, and his very heart seemed to stop beating.

"Sit still," he cried, "for Heaven's sake. You have steered us near the weir!"

With all his strength he started to row back. The strain was tremendous. That line of silver spray marked their fall to instant and certain death. No aid was possible; the solitude of the woods and lands was as absolute as if they had been in an unknown country. All he could do was to keep the woman in whose safety he was concerned quiet, if not reassured, while he exerted every nerve in his body to withdraw the little craft from the danger line.

"Cling to the boat," he shouted loudly, for the falling water rang in his ears with a deafening roar.

As he spoke, the frail craft capsized, and its occupants were plunged into the foaming, churning water. Leroy made a frantic grasp at his companion's dress, but missed it. A second later, he saw, in the midst of the foam, her slight form being carried down to the weir. With a cry of horror, he struck out, in an attempt to rescue her.

In those few awful seconds he prayed that the punishment of their light-hearted folly might not fall on the woman, but on him; that his life might be lost, sooner than her good name.

Luckily, he was an expert swimmer; and aided by the stream, which was as swift as a mill race, he soon managed to get within reach of Lady Merivale.

With a great effort he grasped her firmly, and turning slowly and painfully, swung aslant the stream to the opposite bank.

Her face was white, as if life were already extinct. Her eyes were closed.

"Heaven grant me her life!" he groaned, as, panting and nearly exhausted, he dragged himself and his precious burden up on the bank.

He laid her down and felt for some signs of life; to his intense gratitude, she still breathed; and with a silent prayer of thankfulness, he turned to look for assistance.

At a little distance a light burned in a window. Without pausing an instant, he took the still form in his arms and hastened towards it.

All unconscious of the struggle for life going on so close to her, Lucy Ashford sat working busily, her pretty face lifted to the clock every minute or so, as she waited for her husband to return.

The children were in bed, and Jessica was just coming down the tiny staircase when a sharp knock sounded at the outer door, causing Lucy to drop her work in her usual terror at any unexpected sound.

The shop had been closed, it was too late for rural customers, and wondering who it could be, she took up her candle and went to the door.

Timidly she pulled back the latch and peered out. A gentleman stood on the threshold with his face towards the river.

At the sound of the opening door, he turned. Down went the candle with a crash and splutter; up went the two hands to her face.

Mr. Jasper Vermont stood looking down at her with a cruel, amused smile for a moment; then in his soft, purring voice he said:

"I'm afraid I've startled you, Miss—Mrs. Ashford. Pray let me recover the candle. There, that's better." As he spoke he pushed past her into the dimly lighted shop.

"Quite startled, eh?" he continued blandly. "Unwelcome visitor I suppose?"

"No, no!" breathed the poor little woman, who at the moment resembled a sparrow in the clutches of a hawk, or a mouse beneath the paw of its enemy, the cat. "No, no, I—I am very glad to see you, sir. Will you come in?"

At this faint welcome Mr. Vermont smiled still more.

"Thank you, Mrs. Lucy," he said, "I think I will, and he followed her into the spotless sitting-room.

Meanwhile, Jessica at the first sound of a strange voice, and afraid of being sought for by Wilfer, had concealed herself at the back of the house.

Jasper looked round the room in mock-admiration.

"What a delightful little place, you have here," he continued. "Most charming! Commerce and romance mingled together, I declare. And now, sinking into a seat and fixing his eyes upon the white, frightened face of his victim, "how is your husband, Mr. John Ashford?"

"Very well, sir," faltered the miserable woman, praying with all her heart that John might not come home.

"And the children," continued her persecutor, "two, are there not? Pretty little dears! I'm so fond of children, you know, Mrs. Lucy. Quite a happy woman you must be. A most comfortable little house, I never saw anything like it, excepting once, and that was at Canterbury."

The poor woman, her worst fears realised, fell down on her knees, and turned up her white face piteously to the cruel, mocking one above her.

"Oh, sir, kind, good, sir," she implored, "spare me! You will not, say you will not ruin me? We are so happy; it will break his heart if he learns my secret. He is so good. The children! Have pity on them at least, sir, and do not betray me."

Jasper smiled, and Lucy became even more incoherent.

"Oh, sir," she cried, the tears streaming down her white face unheeded. "I was so young, so giddy and thoughtless, and that man was so wicked. He tempted me. Oh, Mr. Vermont, sir, I will pray every night for you as I pray for John and my little ones; if you will but spare me and keep my secret."

She might just as well have prayed to the wooden table, as expect any mercy or pity from this man, to whom such abject misery was better than meat and drink.

With a contemptuous gesture, as if to spurn her from his sight, he said: "Get up, my good woman. I shall keep your secret as long as it pleases me. Perhaps for ever, who can tell? Good John, simple John," he laughed maliciously. "He little thinks his wife was given to taking trips to Canterbury with handsome young men. There! There!" he added, as a moan of anguish burst from the dry lips of the tortured woman. "That will do. I shan't enlighten good kind John, as long as you do what I want, I need a bed. I'm going to sleep here to-night. Hullo! who's that?" He broke off suddenly, as Jessica, tired of waiting outside for his departure, entered the room, her dark eyes dilated with anxiety.

She paused at the sound of his voice, and stared at him. She recognised him as the man she had seen with Leroy, and some subtle instinct seemed to tell her that he was evil. Jasper, too, stared at her uneasily. A memory of another person, strangely like her, crossed his mind, but he was too full of his knowledge concerning Leroy to consider any fresh train of thought.

(To be continued).

The Reason Why.

"I wonder why X was selected as the symbol of the unknown quantity." "Because none of your friends ever have one when you want to borrow it."

The farmer pays no bigger tax than that levied by waste.

Two tenpenny nails driven into the wall about an inch apart make a fine place to keep the hammer. Hang it with the head between the nails, and the handle down, and keep the hammer there when not in use.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.



So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it. You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener; you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies. Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin—or a 3 pound glass jar.

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



Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

The Farm

Wintering Cattle Cheaply.

Occasionally there comes a winter when, owing to the scarcity of feed, the average farmer is driven to the end of his resources to get his cattle through. It is a very easy matter to criticise him for selling his stock and to call down anathemas on his head for jeopardizing the live stock industry, but it is not so easy to bring a herd through such a difficult winter as this one is without sacrificing. It is doubtless true that much stock is sacrificed that could with a little more resourcefulness be brought through, to the immediate profit of the farmer himself and to the advantage of the live stock industry in the future.

Those who have their own interests and the interests of live stock in general at heart, will keep as many of their cattle as can be conveniently wintered, and if any are sacrificed, it will not be the breeding stock. It will, therefore, be possible to bring the herds up to the usual strength within a year or two should we be blessed with favorable seasons.

With all concentrated feed at the present unheard of levels, it may be sound business to rough the vigorous young stock and even the day cows through the winter on the cheaper feeds, even if in so doing they do not come out in the spring as well fleshed and conditioned as is usually the case after more abundant seasons. To rough the animals through, does not mean that they will be half starved and left exposed to the rigors of the winter straw stacks. It means to pull them through so that in the spring they will come out, at least, in good hearty condition. Growing stuff especially should not be allowed to come to a standstill. It should be kept growing a little and in a thrifty and hearty condition, so that even if it does lose a little in flesh, it will immediately start gaining upon being returned to pasture. Adequate protection, regular and sufficient water and regular feeding of the coarse feeds are the first requisites in roughing cattle through the winter successfully. The best combination for cheap wintering is silage and alfalfa or clover hay. Straw alone is not sufficient. It has not nutriment enough to keep cattle in a thrifty condition. They must have something more. The past season fortunately, was a good one for hay and most, if not all, have a larger supply of this than usual to round out the ration.—Farm and Dairy.

Waste on the Farm.

Canadian farmers are supremely wasteful of materials that would maintain the fertility of their soils. To one who has seen the economy of the French and Italian farmers and the dwellers in the Rhine valley, there is nothing in Canadian farm methods that strikes him so forcibly as its waste. Straw, cornstalks, leaves and weeds, which if composted would make rich humus, are burned or left in open piles uncovered, an open invitation for vermin and obnoxious insects to harbor and breed.

If the labor of hauling such things to some central point to compost them is thought too great, a trench can be dug and they can be packed tightly, the tighter the better, and covered from the air, and left to rot in the ground. Leaf mold so formed goes through three stages of fermentation, and in the first two the partly rotted trash is acid and should not be used on the soil except with lime to correct it; but the third and last stage leaves the mold alkaline when the rotting is complete. The writer has made piles of leaves in the fall and winter, and covered them, leaving the piles flat on the top to catch the rain, and as they settled covering the spots where the settling has left air passages; and thus with no other work, in the second spring has had tons of finest black mold to haul upon the land and supply the ever great hunger of the soil for humus. Don't burn anything on the farm that can be rotted. Don't leave brush, weeds and trash in fence corners or fields uncovered from the air, or your ever vigilant insect enemies, and field-mice, etc., will raise large families to prey upon you later.

Stop this waste of good manure-making material, a waste that is so

very different from the careful and thrifty methods of the European farmers. The humus that goes up in smoke on many Canadian farms would make the European farmers weep.

How to Produce Good Milk.

Cows must be healthy and kept clean.

The barn should be kept clean, well lighted and ventilated. The barnyard should be kept clean and properly drained. Utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded or steamed and kept in a clean room.

Cows should be fed good wholesome food and pure water.

Milkers and attendants who come in contact with the milk should be healthy and clean.

Cows should not be fed at milking time or immediately before. Dust from feed falls into the milk and contaminates it with germs.

Wipe the udder and side of cow with a damp cloth and milk with clean, dry hands. Use small top milking pail. This helps to keep foreign matter from the milk.

Immediately after milking remove the milk to a separate room from the barn, to be strained and cooled. Cool the milk to as low a temperature as possible without freezing. Forty or fifty degrees F. retards growth of most germs, and particularly those that cause milk to sour quickly.

In summer keep flies out of the barn and milk room. One fly may carry as many as 150,000 germs to the milk. These may be disease germs. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate around the barn—it is a breeding place for flies.

The number of bacteria in milk depends largely upon cleanliness of milking and handling, temperature at which milk is kept and age of milk. Therefore, clean milk, quick cooling and prompt delivery are very important factors in producing pure dairy products.

Lime is a good disinfectant, and should be used liberally in the dairy barn.

Farm Notes.

Speed up the old farm a bit this year.

Happenso is the poorest kind of a planner.

Declare war on the first rat you see or hear of.

Clean up the big barn floor. Be a good barn keeper.

Warm, and neat as a pin, is a good rule for the stables.

No fooling with the calves or colts, boys! First thing you know you'll get boosted into the middle of next week if you pester these young folks of the barn.

The old-fashioned shoemaker's bench and tools are not nearly so common at farm homes as they used to be. If they were, they would save many a dollar in repairing the family footwear.

The other day when you and your wife were out to tea, didn't you say, "How nice these biscuits are!" That was very polite. But when did you ever say that of the biscuits your own wife made? Every bit as good as those the neighbor's wife made, too. It is more than polite if you speak that way of your wife's good cooking; it is just what a good kind husband will do every time he gets a chance, and that will be pretty often.

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

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY **MOTHER SELGEL'S SYRUP** **FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE**

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

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Health process which time and other tests have proved to be the best. Good for setting, safe about our farms and thousands of acres. Available early everywhere. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

The Banwell-Wheat Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Washburn, Minn., Hamilton, Ont.

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Navy

Candidates must be from 18 to 38 years of age and sons of natural born British subjects.

PAY \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, \$20.00 monthly.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 are wanted for the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS.

Apply to
COMMODORE AMELIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area, 103 BAY STREET, TORONTO, or to the Department of Naval Service, OTTAWA.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

London—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another physician, to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it throughout the world. It has been used in many instances of refractive defects. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family. The Vainier Drug Co., Store 4, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot."

You will like its Fine Granulation

Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves. Just cut off the corner and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb. bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

2 and 5-lb. Cartons 10 and 20-lb. Bags

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Cocunut Cookies.—Take one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, pinch of salt, one egg, one-third cup of milk, three-quarters cup cocunut, flour enough to roll, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Eggless Plum Pudding.—One cupful bread crumbs, two cupfuls flour, one cupful chopped suet, one cupful raisins, one cupful molasses, one cupful milk, one chopped apple, one teaspoonful soda in little hot water, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon. Steam two and one-half hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Cleaning Copper and Brass.—Brass and copper can be brightened by washing in salt and strong vinegar, rubbing until bright, then rinsing in clear, very hot water, and while still hot polishing with a clean chamois skin dipped in sweet oil and a pinch of whiting or very fine sand.

Vaseline on Linen.—Stains on white line can easily be removed by washing in hot water and ammonia or hot soap. If the linen is colored apply ammonia or French chalk to the spots, allowing it to remain on a day, then brushing off.

Rolling Oats Bread.—Put two cups rolled oats into mixing pan, add even mixing spoonful of lard, one cup molasses, one tablespoon salt and four cups boiling water. When lukewarm add one yeast cake and flour enough to mix quite stiff. Let rise overnight and put in pans in the morning. Bake in slow oven.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Mix two cupfuls of buckwheat flour, half a cup of white flour or corn meal, half a teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of boiling water, half a yeast cake. Let stand overnight. In the morning, add half a cupful of milk in which a quarter teaspoonful of soda is dissolved. A tablespoonful of molasses may be added before cooking.

Date Cake.—Three eggs beaten well, one cupful sugar, one cupful flour (rounded), one teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoonful vanilla, one package dates, stoned and quartered. One-quarter of a pound pecan nuts, quartered. Mix in order given and bake in a low tin (7 by 4 inches) in moderate oven for twenty-five minutes.

Excellent Cake.—One-half cup of granulated sugar, one-half cup of corn syrup, one tablespoon butter, one egg, one-half teaspoon lemon, three-quarter cup milk, one and one-half cups flour, two level teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, three-quarter cup chopped raisins may be added. Mix in order named and cook thirty-five or forty minutes in moderately hot oven.

Boston Brownies.—One cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, two eggs well beaten, two squares of bitter chocolate, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cup of nut meats broken in pieces (English walnuts), one-half cup of raisins, one scant cup of flour. Drop by the teaspoonful on waxed paper two inches apart. You can bake them in tiny cup cake tins, placing an English walnut on each before putting in oven. Bake in a moderate oven.

Hot Potato Salad.—Wash and cook six medium-sized potatoes without paring; cool, peel, and cut in thin slices. Arrange a layer of potatoes in the bottom of a dish, season with salt and peppers and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley and celery; mix together four tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and olive oil, add a little lemon juice and heat just to the boiling point. Pour over the potatoes and cover tightly. Stand in a warm place until wanted, then serve with crisp fried bacon or cold sliced meat.

An Eggless Recipe.—Put one quart milk, after cream has been taken, into double boiler. Mix five even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. This may be put into the milk without blending. Add very slowly, stirring all the time. When it begins to thicken add one-half teaspoonful of salt and either a piece of stick cinnamon or a strip of orange or lemon peel. This should cook—not rapidly—for half an hour. Stir often to avoid a skin forming on the top. Pour into molds that have been wet with cold water. Set aside to cool gradually. May be served with any fruit juice or cream.

Winter Soups.

Some one has said that there are as many soups as there are days in the year. Probably there are more, but only a very small number of them appear on the dining table of the average family. Among the following receipts are some that are little known, but they are especially appetizing on cold winter evenings, when a hot, rich soup seems the most appropriate beginning for a meal.

French Onion Soup.—Chop two medium-sized onions, and fry them to a rich brown in two ounces of butter over a moderate fire, for onions burn quickly. To them add a quart of boiling soup stock of any kind, or simply water or milk, and cubes of lightly toasted bread. When the soup is ready to serve, add a little grated cheese, and season it with salt and white pepper.

A Flemish Soup.—To two pounds

of washed and picked Brussels sprouts add ten potatoes, two onions, two leeks, salt and pepper. Cook all gently until the vegetables are tender; then pass them through a sieve. Force as much of the vegetable pulp through as possible. Add one quart of beef stock and serve the soup very hot.

Cream of Potato and Chestnut Soup.—Boil one cupful of diced potatoes and one-half cupful of chestnuts in salted water until they are tender. Drain them and add one quart of scalded milk; season the mixture with a dash of nutmeg, salt and Cayenne pepper; thicken it slightly with a tablespoonful of cornstarch moistened with a little cold milk, and add one tablespoonful of minced parsley when it is ready to serve.

Pot-au-Feu.—Choose a good-sized beef bone that has plenty of meat on it, cover it with water and boil it for three hours. Remove the bone and cut the meat into bits. Let the stock cool, then remove the fat, add the meat to the stock, return it to the fire, add one large onion that has had ten whole cloves imbedded in it and has then been roasted until it is brown, add one pint of cooked tomatoes, one-half cupful of rice, and one quarter cupful each of chopped potatoes, carrots and cabbage. Cook the whole until the vegetables are tender, and add salt and pepper. Just before you serve the soup, add one teaspoonful of white sugar burned to a good brown color. That adds to the flavor of the soup and gives a rich color.

Things to Remember.

Bread not thoroughly baked is very indigestible.

Corn bread with raisins in it is an agreeable change.

Remove rust from garments by boiling in cream of tartar water.

Keep the fat hot if you would have the whites of fried eggs fluffy.

Household refuse is better cremated than disposed of in any other way.

Save candle ends and melt together to use as paraffin covers for jelly.

Raisins will be easy to stone if they stand in hot water a minute or two before stoning.

Economical frying is possible only when the fat is carefully saved after use.

Whenever soup is an important part of a meal, as a luncheon, it should be thick and nourishing.

Brown bread can be used for bread pudding just as white can, but it should be flavored with spices.

Stale bread will make good hot cakes if it is soaked soft in milk and made up as you would muffins.

If the cookies are not very rich, cut them in animal shapes and the children will be just as well pleased.

Plain boiled rice, liberally sprinkled with raisins and served with hard sauce, makes a nourishing dessert.

Don't imagine you're the most unlucky person that ever lived. Other people have had troubles and setbacks to overcome that the world never knew about. You can do as well as they. Keep on trying.

Soap and water rubbed on zinc only make a bad matter worse. First wipe off the zinc with a dry cloth. Next rub with kerosene. Let that stay a few hours. Go over it then with a cloth wet with kerosene, and polish with a dry cloth.

Seems natural to leave the wet umbrella wide open till it dries. It isn't the best way, though. First thing you know the covering will be stretched all out of shape. Shut it up and stand it up, knob down, till the water runs off and it dries out.

See if the wood above the furnace or behind the stove is charred. If it is, a sheet of zinc or tin should be put there, not in contact with the wood; a sheet of asbestos is better yet. Clean the pipes and look for cracks.

Make a list of all the spring sewing you must do, then check off each garment as it is made and put away. There is no time to stop and make a forgotten garment after house-cleaning and other spring work has commenced.

Didn't Know His Own Mind.

A sergeant was drilling some very raw recruits, and felt the great importance of his position until "Right turn!" he thundered, "As you were," "Left turn," "As you were," "About turn."

He was about to give another command when he noticed one of the recruits walking away.

"Here, you, where are you going to?" he shouted.

"Oh, I'm off, I've had enough of this; you don't know your own mind two minutes together," answered the recruit.

Conscientious.

Mrs. Jones had a new maid, who appeared at the door of the library one afternoon, where her mistress was reading.

"There's no coal, mum," said the domestic, "an' the fires are goin' out."

"No coal!" cried the mistress, in surprise. "Why didn't you tell me before?"

"I couldn't tell you there was no coal, mum," replied the girl, "when there was coal."

DREAMS.

Bright dreams of the past leave relics of joy
That time in its flight can never destroy;
Like a vial Attar of Roses contains,
Though shattered to fragments, the perfume remains.

Kingdoms may flourish in brightest array
And vanish again e'er the light of the day,
No rule can be made, no bound can be set—
Dreams have no limit, in any respect.

Then let our dreams, in the stillness of night,
Fly swift to the realms of endless delight;
Let the pain and the care each day brings to view,
Be cancelled in sleep, when visions come true.

Sweet dreams of the past—some never fulfilled;
Yet sweet as the breath of roses distilled,
With faith, hope and trust, then look to the light
And dream golden dreams in the darkness of night.

F. TALLING, Vancouver, B.C.

FOOTPRINT IDENTITY.

The System May be Introduced in English Police Courts.

There will be no more confusion regarding the identity of Tom, Dick, or Harry if the footprint system is introduced into our police-courts, says London Answers.

Particularly in the case of young children and babies has this method proved most successful. It is difficult to obtain a firm imprint of a baby's hand, but no difficulty exists in obtaining impression of a baby's foot, and the lines of the latter never alter, increasing gradually with the child's growth.

The method is being applied in many foreign hospitals to-day, especially in the maternity wards, where confusion of identity is much greater than the public ever imagine. The sole of the child's foot is covered with a solution of printer's ink by means of a roller, and a transfer is then taken on to a sheet of paper. The ink is cleaned off the foot with alcohol, and care is taken not to disturb the impression made by the foot on the paper until quite dry.

A definite record of the child's identity is thus obtained, for the prints of no two feet are ever identical, and, if necessary, the record will hold good in any court of law.

RESTORE ALSACE-LORRAINE.

This and Belgian Deliverance Demanded by France.

Paul Deschanel, in addressing the French Chamber of Deputies after his re-election as president of that body, said:

"The first articles of our programme remain the deliverance of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. This is the only programme that can recompense us for our sacrifices and to assure to our children a durable peace worthy of France and the Republic."

In apparent allusion to the request of the Government for authority to issue decrees in anticipation of legislation on urgent questions, Mr. Deschanel said:

"Since the war is prolonged, it is our duty to adapt our methods and accelerate our procedure. To maintain order and discipline in our debates also is a form of patriotism, but to that end it is not necessary to throw our institutions into confusion. It will be to the eternal honor of our country to have faced the greatest upheaval of all the ages without changing our laws."

An old Japanese prophecy says: "When men fly like birds, ten great kings will go to war against one another."

EXPERT WRITES OF MACHINE GUNS

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF MODERN GUNS.

How the Various Models in Present Use Vary in Points of Excellence.

One of the things which Germany knew before the war and which the Allies did not know was the part that machine guns would play in the struggle. Therefore the Germans had twenty times as many machine guns on the front as their enemies, and the machine guns did more for their early successes than the famous howitzers which battered down the Belgian forts in the early days of their advance. Fortunately, machine guns were easily made; the Allies learned the lesson, and now are supposed to have as many machine guns, if not more, than Germany. Perhaps the bravest men in the German army are the machine gunners. Whether leading an advance or defending a retreat they are a veritable forlorn hope, and time and time again instances have been reported of German machine gunners refusing to surrender even though they saw certain death awaiting them. They are as savage as they are desperate, and have been known again and again to turn their fire on their own wounded, and also to sweep with murderous blasts those of their comrades who held their hands up shouting "kamarad."

The Early Mitrailleuses.

In La Revue des Deux Mondes Captain Henri Carre, of the French army, had written an article upon German and French machine guns, which is translated in Current History. He points out that the mitrailleuse, which is the common name of the machine gun in France, is really a misnomer, because the word designates grap shot, by which was meant the scraps of iron with which cannon were formerly charged. The first weapon with several barrels—and it was from a multi-barreled weapon that the machine gun was evolved—was thought of in the fourteenth century, and was made by the simple expedient of fastening several light guns together parallel to each other. It was not until the nineteenth century, however, that any marked progress was made along this line, and then by a Belgian, who devised a weapon of fifty barrels, each about the size of a rifle barrel, assembled parallel to each other in a prismatic bundle. This gun could fire one hundred bullets a minute, and its range was about a mile and a quarter.

Maxim the Real Inventor.

The next step was the invention of the Gatling gun, with six or ten barrels, a crank turned by hand providing the motive power, and another development was the so-called "bullet cannon" of France, a bundle of 25 barrels containing twenty-five cartridges and capable of discharging 150 bullets a minute to a range of a mile and a half. None of the weapons mentioned was automatic. All were operated by hand power. The honor of inventing the modern machine gun must be awarded to Sir Hiram Maxim, who produced his first practicable model in 1882 after having spent a tremendous sum in experiments. All modern machine guns have taken the Maxim as a model. The French army has three types of machine gun, and it is that called the Saint-Etienne that Capt. Carre describes. The power to explode the bullets and move the cartridge-belt is obtained by drawing gas from the barrel through a hole 4.8 millimetres in diameter, the gas entering a cylinder called the gas chamber and later escaping to the air by appropriate apertures. The piston at the end of its movement is driven back by a spring. It is a to-and-fro movement, which brings about the complete action of the weapon. It can be fired at any rate, either at rapid

fire or at a speed regulated by a special apparatus which permits all rates from ten to 500 shots a minute.

French v. German Guns.

In one notable respect does this gun differ from the popular German machine gun. It has no water-jacket for cooling purposes, with the result that the barrel gets exceedingly hot when fired at a high rate. But since the barrel is made of special manganese steel, the ballistic properties of the gun are not impaired even when the barrel is glowing red. The gun is fixed on a tripod and can be fired with the gunner either sitting on a saddle or lying on his back. The French gun is carried in parts and on the road is conveyed on pack saddles or in carts. At the front it is carried by soldiers. The barrel of the German gun is surrounded by a metal sleeve filled with water for cooling purposes; but when the gun becomes hot the water begins to boil, steam escapes, and the aim of the gunner is obscured. The steam also betrays the presence of the gun, and Capt. Carre says that on many occasions the Germans have sought to draw away enemy fire by generating steam by means of damp grass to imitate the boiling machine gun. The German gun can fire 400 shots a minute. It can be carried either on a man's back, or by cart or automobile. It is not packed by horses or mules. Capt. Carre says that in the German Mercedes automobiles manufactured in time of peace there were certain nuts fixed in the chassis, the purpose of which nobody could explain. It has been learned since that the cars were constructed so that they might be fitted with Maxim guns.

How the Bullets Fly.

It is probable that of all the various models of machine gun now being used at the front one does not stand out. One excels in one point; one in another. For instance, the cooling jacket of the German gun, as said, discloses its presence when the gun gets hot. One fires faster than another, but after a certain point this expert says, nothing is gained by extreme speed, since there is rarely justification for firing for more than a minute at one target. Theoretically a weapon on a fixed support should send all its shots along the same path. In practice this is not so, because of the concussions of the gun. Each bullet takes its own curve, and the ensemble makes a sheaf, closely packed but very narrow, which is properly compared to the stream of water discharged from a hose. In the mowing fire, which is the normal fire, a certain number of sheaves is juxtaposed along the whole front of the objective. From this it results that at the point at which they strike the earth, the density of bullets is terrible, and an extraordinary effect of destruction on unsheltered men is produced.

KING GEORGE'S 300 COUSINS.

His Majesty Is Closely Related to All Warring Nations.

As far as the crowned heads of Europe are concerned, this war may virtually be called a civil war, says London Answers.

The Royal Houses of Europe are inextricably inter-related, and many an anguished and tortured heart must be beating now in the palaces of this continent.

As Queen Victoria was the grandmother of Europe, and as King Edward was it uncle, so is King George the cousin of Europe. He has cousins in Prussia, Denmark, Greece, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Holland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Wurtemberg, Saxe-Meiningen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse, and Brunswick. In fact, it has been estimated that his first and second cousins, all told number close on three hundred.

His most famous cousin is, of course, the Kaiser, whose mother was King Edward's sister. It is not generally known that the Kaiser stands twentieth in the order of succession to our throne. Fortunately, however, King George has five sons, so that even the Crown Prince is not likely to get a look in.

And while on the subject of succession, it may be mentioned that the present heir to the throne of Rumania has, as far as descent goes, a better title to the British throne than any member of our own Royal family. Prince Carol of Rumania, who is now twenty-two years of age, can trace his descent in a direct line from Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Charles I.

King George's cousins also include the Tsar and Tsarina of Russia, and, incidentally, King Constantine of Greece. King Alfonso is a cousin of King George by marriage. Another cousin is King Christian of Denmark, but he married Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The sympathies of King Haakon of Norway, however, should be strongly pro-British, inasmuch as he is a nephew of Queen Alexandra and married one of King George's sisters.

Awful Good Time.

The children returned from the party, where they had been the guests of Johnny and Susie Wilkins.

"Did you behave yourselves nicely?" mother asked.

"Sure we did."

"Then you had a good time, didn't you?"

"We had an awful good time," they answered. "Johnny and Susie both got lickings."

Many a man who pretends to be looking for work looks the wrong way.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences In the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Two trawlers, the Stralton and Battle Abbey, collided off Spurn, resulting in the loss of life of some of the crew of the Stralton and the sinking of that boat.

A miner was fined £5 at West Riding Court for having a bright light in his house on a Zeppelin raid night after being ordered by the police to extinguish it.

A Belgian refugee died at Bath recently who had effected his escape from Antwerp after the German occupation by hiding in a piano which was taken across the Dutch border.

For hiding her son, a deserter, under the floor of her house, Mrs. Emma Boys, of Wimbledon, was fined £1. In this way the young man had evaded the police for some time.

Captain William McKenzie, Salvation Army chaplain, with the Australian forces, was given the Military Cross by the King at Buckingham Palace as a reward for conspicuous bravery during the Gallipoli campaign.

John Marin, a native of Dublin, was found on a street in London in an exhausted and starving condition and was admitted to the Whitechapel Infirmary, where he died the next day. On his person £30 in Treasury notes was found.

In addressing the Boy Scouts at Wigan, Lancashire, General Baden-Powell said the increase in juvenile crime was alarming and that the two chief reasons were playing in the streets and attending moving picture shows.

A pork famine is threatened in England owing to the farmers killing off litters of young pigs on account of the high cost of feeding stuffs. The Agricultural War Committee has taken the matter up and will endeavor to stop further slaughter.

Gertrude Barker was charged before the magistrates of Ashby-de-la-Zouch with stealing money and various other articles from a lady at Whitwick who had befriended her. She was sixteen years of age, and was sentenced to the girls' refuge for two years.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CHAIN.

Holder Must Enter Bond for Its Safe-keeping.

The Lord Mayor of the City of London wears the most costly badge of office in the country. It contains diamonds to the value of £120,000, and each holder of it during his term of office is called upon to enter into a bond for its safe custody before he is sworn in, and thus becomes entitled to its possession. The jeweled collar worn by the Lord Mayor of London is of pure gold, composed of a series of links, each formed of the letter "S," a united York and Lancaster rose, and a massive knot. The ends of the chain are joined by the portcullis, from the points of which, suspended by a ring of diamonds, hangs the jewel.

The centre collar contains 28 "S's," 14 roses, 13 knots, and measures 64 inches. The jewel contains in the centre the City Arms cut in cameo of a delicate hue, on an olive ground; surrounding this a garter of blue, edged with white and gold, bearing the City motto in gold letters.

The whole is encircled with a costly border of gold "S's," alternating with rosettes of diamonds set in silver. The jewel is suspended from the collar by a portcullis, but when worn without the collar is hung by a broad blue ribbon.—London Tit-Bits.

SOLDIER MUNITION-WORKER.

Heroes All Are They Whether in Khaki or Not.

A young man, fired at the beginning of the war with patriotic ardor, joins up. He sees himself covering his name with glory while striving to uphold the country's prestige and honor.

Then one day the unexpected happens on parade.

"Private Jones!"

"Sir!"

"Your occupation before the war!"

"Turner, sir. I worked on a big screw-cutting lathe, too, sir."

No more is thought of that until, a month after, an order comes through:

"Private Jones to proceed to munition factory at—"

There is the end of his ambitious dream of glory. Glued to a lathe inside a building for twelve hours a day till the war ends! The wonder is these men are not going down under it. Why do they keep up and struggle on with it? They are heroes, that is why! Heroes, whether seen or unseen.

At the same time, we must not forget the men not in uniform who are struggling along in munition factories all over this country of ours. To those who have not been in such a factory I would say that the men may not leave to join the Army; they have to work twelve and even more hours per day, whether they wish to or not. It is quite impossible to realize the noise and strain to be endured for such a long time each day, and the whole body of men are heroes, whether in the much-admired khaki or not.



Switzerland's President and Vice-President.

Left, Edmund Schulthess, new President of Switzerland; right, Felix Calonder, new Vice-President. Should a peace conference be held in Switzerland or one be held in which Switzerland would take part, the two men pictured above will play prominent parts. Mr. Schulthess, President of Switzerland, has just affirmed the intention of his country to maintain strict neutrality. A peculiar law of succession obtains in Switzerland. To-day's President was Vice-President last year. Felix Calonder, who is now Vice-President, will next year automatically step into the Presidency. The term of office is for one year only, and to become President a man must first sit as Vice-President.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

The Best Way

to avoid paying high prices for Shoes is to buy now, as spring stock is bound to be at least fifteen or twenty per cent higher than present prices and are still soaring.

We Are Still Selling
a great many Lines of Goods at

Last Spring's Prices

but stock wont last long, so you will save money by buying now.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

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

Among the new Senators appointed last week to fill the vacancies in that august chamber, is Hon. G. D. Robertson, President of the Telegraphers' Union, and therefore is a representative Labor man—the first who has ever been appointed to a seat in the red chamber. He is under forty years old, and is entitled to being regarded as the boy Senator of the Dominion. He should have a good time, with Rufus Pope, and a score of other gay old gents.

Report of Elmside Egg Circle

The 3rd annual meeting of the Elmside Egg Circle was held in No. 9 School, Elmside, on the evening of January 4th, the usual faithful few being present.

After the reading of minutes and reports given, the officers were elected for the coming year. Mr. Marcellus, representative of the Live Stock Association, then gave an address on Egg Production.

Mr. Hodge spoke a short time on cooperation.

Although our report shows fewer eggs than the former year, the amount of money is greater, the average gain being almost four cents per dozen.

Total No. dozen shipped, 5,282.
" amount of money paid members \$1337.71.

Average price per dozen 25½ cents.
Highest price 48 cents.

Lowest " 20 "
Highest No. dozen by one member 435;
Most money to one member \$115.69.
No. of members 28.

J. C. JAMIESON, President.
R. A. GRANT, Manager.
MRS. JACK McNEILL, Secy.

DUNRAVEN.

Jan. 27.—Miss Zella Carswell who has been ill with la grippe is getting better.

Miss Annie O'Hare is visiting friends in Campbells Bay.

Mr. Earl Lett, of Winnipeg, Man., who has been visiting his parents, left for Massey, Ont., recently.

The familiar face of Mr. S. Moore can be seen once more at "The Corners." He has been doing his bit for some time in the munitions factory at Renfrew.

Mr. Silas Sparling and Miss Mabel Lett, of Rooney P. O., visited friends here Sunday last.

Miss Lizzie Cahill is slowly recovering from pleurisy.

The people of this district organized a Red Cross Society recently.

We are enjoying good roads, and the 'Boy' with the grey horse seems to enjoy the moonlight drives. What say, kids?
NIGHT HAWK.

MURRELLS

Jan. 25.—Mr. R. Chapman is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Messrs. Willie and George Pirie are engaged doing their winter sawing.

Miss Eva Telford and brothers Robert and John were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Robitaille on Tuesday evening on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Silas Sparling of Milestone, Sask. is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. J. E. Telford.

Mr. Wilmer Chapman returned home Saturday from Maryland.

Mr. Albert Somerville is laid up with a severe attack of the cold.

Miss Sadie Horner of Renfrew arrived home Monday night last.

Mr. Andrew Dagg paid a flying visit to Bryson this week. SNOWFLAKE.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to offer our sincere and heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for their kindness, help and sympathy in our sad bereavement, the death of our father, William Young, who died January 21st, 1917.

MRS. WM. YOUNG AND FAMILY.
Bristol, Que., Jan. 26, 1917.

Mr. A. McKim, Head of the Big Advertising Agency, Killed by a Train

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Anson McKim, head of the big advertising firm of A. McKim Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, was accidentally killed by a train yesterday at Coteau Junction, on the Grand Trunk Railway system between Montreal and Ottawa.

Mr. McKim was on his way to Ottawa to see clients, and got off the train at Coteau Junction, and in some manner at 11.35 a. m., was struck and killed by a train near the station. The body was brought to Montreal and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The body was not identified until 24 hours after the accident owing to the nature of the injuries.

Mr. McKim was one of the best known and highly respected business men of Montreal. He was the first general advertising agent in Canada and he had built up a tremendous business.

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,
Cobden, Ont.

Wood Wanted.

The Shawville School Board require at once, 5 cords good, dry hardwood; also 2 cords green hardwood, 2 ft. long, suitable for furnace.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

NOTICE

All parties having claims against the estate of the late William Hodgins, of North Clarendon, are hereby notified to file the same with me, on or before the 28th day of February, instant. After that date claims still outstanding will not be considered.

JAS. M. HODGINS,
Charteris, R. R. No. 2.

For Sale or Rent

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

Col. (Dr.) C. W. Gorrell, of Ottawa, formerly commandant of the large Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Taplow, England, who was suspended some time ago owing to the discovery of grave irregularities in the management of the institution, ended his life on Wednesday last by taking a dose of prussic acid, which he had procured from a neighboring druggist. His body was found in an arm chair in front of the fireplace by his landlady. The feet were in the grate and partly burned, as was also most of the clothing he wore. He left a sealed letter addressed to the Judge Adjutant General. The trouble he was implicated in is thought to have weighed so heavily on his mind that it became unbalanced.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Floor per barrel \$9.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.50 to 1.75.
Oats, per bushel, 55c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50c.
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 48c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 15.00
Pelts 1.00 to 1.50 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins, each 90c.

When you want the best value for your money in

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,
BOX 55

Amprior, Ont.



County Lodge Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held at the Orange Hall, Shawville, on Tuesday, February 6th, at one o'clock p. m. All members are requested to attend. By order,
J. H. SMILEY,
Secretary.

Seed for Sale

The Shawville Seed Centre offers the following Seed for sale:—

Improved Banner Oats, 2000 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel.
Improved Arthur Peas, 350 bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.

Also a large quantity of home grown Red Clover Seed.

Anyone wishing to obtain Ontario grown Seed Corn on the ear can obtain the same through the Shawville Seed Centre by giving their orders to the President or Secretary before February 15th.

A. A. ARMSTRONG, President.
C. H. HODGE, Sec. Treas.

Dry Hardwood.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Secretary for 20 cords of good, sound, dry hardwood, to be delivered at the Shawville Academy.

Tenders to state price per cord, and to be in hands of the Secretary not later than Thursday, February 8th. To be delivered immediately after tender is accepted.
E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Hull Driving Club Winter Racing Carnival

Ottawa, Ont., Feby. 1 to 17th, 1917.

Lowest one-way first class fare and one-third for round trip. Good going Thursday, February 1st to Wednesday, February 7th, 1917. Return limit, Friday, February 9th, 1917.

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

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.

THE TRAPPIST MONKS.

Their Cheese, Made at Oka, is Internationally Famous.

The Trappist Monastery at Oka, Quebec, destroyed by fire recently, has had a singularly disastrous experience, this being the fourth fire from which it has suffered since the inception of this branch of the order back in the forties. The Oka Trappists were located at La Trappe, a pretty village situated several miles inland from Oka, which is a stopping place for the boats plying the Ottawa River. The one hundred Trappists who comprise both fully professed priests and lay brothers conduct a farm of several thousand acres and the buildings now said to be completely in ruins represented the labors of their own hands, supplemented by the work of those whom the monks hire from the outside, for fully seventy men and boys are given constant employment in summer. The cheese, which is their principal product, is sold in immense quantities throughout Canada and the United States.

The group of buildings comprise a large guest house, which is usually full during the summer season, a handsome chapel about sixty feet in width and fully two hundred feet deep; the living quarters of the monks, which include a valuable library, refectory, rest rooms, and the common room; large kitchens and at the top many cells. The quarters reserved for guests were steam heated and lighted by electricity and considering the great care constantly exercised by those about the monastery in safeguarding against fire it seems not unlikely that it may have been caused by some defect in the wiring. All the buildings mentioned were connected and were built of stone.

In the chapel were double tiers of place were two immense volumes, at their religious offices and at every place where two immense volumes, each page highly illuminated, and bound in heavy wood and brass. The books were very valuable and were made by artisans in Belgium many years ago. Around the high altar were several other altars in alcoves, which were used for low masses and in the sacristy were many holy vessels, especially chalices and patens of solid gold. One chalice used on festival occasions was studded with many precious stones and was said to be worth \$10,000. Vestments, too, were of a costly character.

Unless some of the outbuildings were destroyed there should be no interference with the making of cheese, as the industry is carried on in a building some distance away, and as are the several other industries including butter making. Poultry raising is conducted in a valley some distance away from the main buildings. The last fire which destroyed the main building was in 1902. Only last spring a large barn where were housed many horses and cows and hundreds of tons of hay was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$50,000. All last summer the monks were busily engaged in rebuilding these of solid concrete and steel.

The houses of the order in America besides this one at La Trappe include one farther down the St. Lawrence River, one at Gethsemane, Ky.; Dubuque, Ia., and near Woonsocket, R.I. The latter is an exceedingly poor community and was moved there about fifteen years ago from Tracadie, N.S., after it had suffered heavily from fire.

A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman of the next generation James Freeman Clarke

A Delicate Compliment.

The return of the Duke of Connaught to England recalls the story of a very pretty compliment that was paid to him by a certain French-Canadian settler—the descendant of an ancient Huguenot family, and evidently one of Nature's gentlemen—at whose house H.R.H. stayed for a brief period one day when out hunting.

While the Duke was resting after the fatigue of the chase in the best room the house afforded, he happened to glance round, and noted with surprise that, although there were two clocks in the apartment itself, and another visible in the corridor, not one of them was going.

Thereupon, acting upon the impulse of the moment, he mentioned in as delicate a manner as possible to his host that his clocks had all stopped, and hinted that he would like to be allowed to present him with one that could be more relied upon.

The settler thanked him with a smile, but added: "My clocks are excellent timekeepers. They were going just before you came, but I had them all stopped, as I did not desire that your Royal Highness, during your all-too-brief stay under my humble roof, should be reminded of the flight of time."

Money in Ontario.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, has sold \$2,000,000 ten-year, five-per-cent, gold bonds of the Province of Ontario at 99.578. This is considered an exceedingly favorable transaction for the Province, and having regard to financial conditions at the present time compares well with recent federal and municipal issues in Canada; indeed it is said to be the highest figure obtained during the year for any like issue.

The loan was placed by public tender, and the proceeds will be used to carry on to completion several important public works, principally the further extension of the Hydro-Electric system, which has already proved its soundness by meeting all fixed charges together with a stated amount for depreciation and renewals of plant, and withal enabling the Commission to make important reductions in the price of power to many municipalities where the consumption has brought about a reduction in operating cost.

When you require Printing call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

NOTICE

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

WANTED NOW

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

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

PELHAM NURSERY CO.
TORONTO.

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.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

\$ 25.00 FOR \$21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$150.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

JAN. 9, 1917

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