THE EQUITY.

No. 34, 34TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1917. $1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

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

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
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PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting M'gr.

Measles are very prevalent throughout the neighborhood.

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

Remember the Seed Fair takes place on Friday of this week in Hynes' Hall.

A number of Morehead young people attended the hockey match here Friday night.

Rev. Mr. White of Bristol was seriously hurt last week through a fall from the stable lott.

Quite a number was in attendance at the annual meeting of the County Orange lodge held here on Tuesday last.

Keep in mind that literary entertainment by the young people in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening of next week.

Mrs. W. J. Skelton, youngest daughter of the deceased, purchased the farm of the late Noble Armstrong, auctioned off here last Tuesday.

OMISSION—In the report of the Academy exams. published last week the name of Gussie Draper was omitted from the list of Grade X pupils. The pupil ranked second with 497 marks.

Village thermometers varied considerably in their record of Monday morning's cold dip, the range being from 22 to 32 deg. below. Out north they tell of 42 below at Ladysmith and 38 below at Otter Lake on Sunday morning. THE EQUITY glass registered only 6 below on that date, but somehow it felt about 30 to the individual who was on the verge of a tussle with our common enemy La Grippe.

Makes Us Feel Envious.

With the snow several feet deeper than there is any particular need for, the mercury at zero and below most of the time, and the wood pile almost at the vanishing point, it makes us envious to read the following in a letter from Mr. D. S. Morrison, of Claresholm, Alberta, dated Feby 5:—

"The weather out here is lovely; hardly any snow at all. We have only had about a week of cold weather this winter. I am preparing seed for Spring work. All the stock are grazing out in the fields."

Hockey Match

The hockey match announced in our last issue to be held on the local rink Friday evening, between Quyon and Shawville teams, came off on scheduled time before a fairly good sized audience, notwithstanding that weather conditions were pretty severe.

The contest was between the Shawville junior team, known as "Cy's Pets," shy two of last year's players, and a team representing the junior puck-chasers of Quyon with a sprinkling of Fitzroy blood.

The game consisted of three 15 minute sessions, and was handled by S. Kennedy of Quyon, with Oy Hodgins as judge of play.

The result was in favor of the "Pets" by a score of 5—4, which indicates that play was pretty even, leaving little chance for crowing on either side.

Some very pretty combination work was displayed at times during the contest, the "Pets" having a shade over their opponents in this respect as well as in stick handling.

THE LINE UP

Cy's Pets		Quyon
G. Hodgins	Goal	Munroe
H. Rennick	Point	A. Kennedy
C. Cowan	C. Point	B. Bradley
R. Findlay	Rover	A. Martineau
E. Hamilton	Centre	V. Kennedy
A. Turiff	R. Wing	C. Munroe
F. Finnigan	L. Wing	D. O'Donnell

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

WOOD—Anyone having hardwood to sell kindly write, phone or call at THE EQUITY office this week.

Rev. Mr. Tripp will have charge of the services at Wesley, Bristol and Yarm churches on Sunday next.

The regular weekly work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held at the home of Mrs. Andrew Hodgins on Thursday evening.

Forty persons were injured in a railway wreck on the C. P. R. between Montreal and Mont Laurier on Tuesday last. Owing to a broken rail, a first and second class coach left the track and ran down an embankment.

The Murrell Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Cameron on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Program:—Production and Thrift—Miss A. McClure; Solo—Mrs. Wm. Cameron; A Food for the Soul—Mrs. M. McGuire. Roll Call—A hot drink for a cold night.

Including its $10,000 share of the $100,000 voted for Patriotic purposes by Renfrew County Council, the town of Renfrew had up to Friday last, subscribed for this year's effort the sum of $55,000, or about ten dollars per head of the population. To use a popular expression this is "going some."

BRISTOL

A little late, but possibly a number might be interested to know that in spite of the terrific storm our double Christmas Tree Night was a great success. For the white gifts tree over fifty dollars' worth of goods and cash were sent to and gratefully acknowledged by the Ottawa Day Nursery. We have had the pleasure of a very interesting visit at the Nursery, 85 Albert street, and trust the grand work may prosper.

In addition to the above gift our S. Schools sent a Christmas donation to the Belgium Relief Fund of $29.75.

The Bristol (Brick) S. S. supports a native worker in India, under the Gwalior Presbyterian Mission, and Knox sent a subscription to the Point Aux Trembles School.

The Annual Report for Bristol congregation was one of progress. Twenty-one united with the Church, with seven removals (four by death).

Income from all sources for 1916:—

Collections—Revenue	$1522.
Missions	761.
Sunday School	75.
Women's Miss. Societies	297.
Mission Bands	75.
Y. M. B. Class	25.
Social	128.
Piano Fund	91.
Y. P. and S. S. Rally	25.
Belgian Fund	29.
Gwalior Mission	25.
Thank Offering (Missions)	85.
River Desert Manse	26.
Bible Soc., for 7c. testaments	17.
" "	75.
Lord's Day Alliance	37.
Sundries	6.
Total	$3000.

Total gifts to missions and benevolence (exclusive of Day Nursery) $1183.

An Every Person Canvass was successfully carried out in December for the Missions for 1917, when our congregation is asked by the Presbyterian Church in Canada to give $790 as our share for 1917. W. K. H.

FOR SALE

1 Chestnut Colt, 2 yrs. old, gelding
1 Black Colt, 1 yr. old, gelding
1 Black mare Colt, 3 yrs. old
1 Holstein Bull (reg.) 2 yrs. old
1 Set Sloops, new, 1½ runner, rack, pole and shafts
6 New Cutters, sell on next year's terms. Several other articles will sell cheap to clean up.

J. L. HODGINS.

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 Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work.

Since January, 1913, more than 265 students from other local colleges have joined our classes.

Students are assisted to positions. More than 115 were placed during the past year—most of them in the Government. Send for circular.

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

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

Births

At Findlater, Sask., on Feb. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie G. Connelly, a daughter.

Personal.

Rev. A. T. Phillips, left on Monday for Montreal to attend Synod.

Mrs. R. C. Woodley visited friends in Ottawa for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Belsher, of Meyronne, Sask., are here visiting relatives at present.

Miss Ethel Smith visited friends in Arnprior for a few days last week.

Mrs. Dave Brown, of Manotick, is enjoying a visit with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Shore in town.

Miss Alva Turner has gone to Ottawa to take a course in a business college.

Capt. F. C. Smyth, of the 149th Batt., was a visitor to his wife and young son this week, arriving Thursday.

Mrs. Lionel Hodgins and sons Ebert and Bobbie, of Meyronne, Sask., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hodgins, Westview.

Mr. Thos Shore went to Montreal this week to attend the annual meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Miss Myrtle Masson, of Smith's Falls, arrived Wednesday night last to visit her sister, Miss Jean Masson, and other friends in town.

Mr John Findlay, of Braeside, was in town last week, visiting his father, Mr. George Findlay, who has been laid up with a very severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. W. F. Drum, manager of the Merchants Bank, spent a few days in Montreal last week, returning home Friday. Mr. A. A. Reid, of the Quyon branch, was in charge here during his absence.

Mr. W. I. Armstrong of Bristol and his cousin Ben Sturgeon, of Stoughton, Sask., have been visiting friends in Osgoode and Chelsea. Mr. Sturgeon is visiting his parents after an absence of 18 years in the great West.

In its three days' campaign last week the city of Ottawa raised the magnificent sum of $623,000, or $123,000 over the amount aimed at, for the Patriotic Fund.

People of Teutonic birth,—Germans, Austrians, Hungarians—and also Turks, are said to be making a great scramble to become citizens of the United States, by taking the oath of allegiance, to Uncle Sam before the situation becomes more serious. Under the latter circumstances, doubtless they consider it better to be a poor American than a good something else.

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING Business College OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.

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

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

WANTED — Wood in exchange for Straw. Apply to MRS. R. STRUTT, Shawville.

WANTED—Teams to haul from Campbells Bay up to Gillies' depot, on the Coulonge. Apply to JOS. LAWN, Campbells Bay, or WM. LABELLE, Waltham.

FOR SALE—One horse, weight 1150 lbs. color black. Also for sale, a quantity of good "Filler" Seed Oats at 75c. a bushel. CHARLES A. SMILEY, R. R. No. 1, Shawville, Que.

LOST—On Monday between Shawville and Wm. Cameron's, Clarendon, a Leather Music Roll, containing music. Finder please phone VERA CAMERON, R. R. No. 2 or leave at Pontiac House.

LOST—Between Anglican church and Mrs. Thos. Findlay's, on Sunday evening, a gold brooch. Finder kindly return to MRS. THOS. FINDLAY.

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, Shawaille, Que.

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

Lee Hodgins now Believed to Have been Killed.

THE EQUITY of Dec. 21st, contained a short item stating that Pte Lee Hodgins, youngest son of the late David Hodgins had been killed in action on Nov. 21st. On January 4th, this intelligence was contradicted on the strength of information received from a comrade at the front, to the effect that the young soldier was known to be alive after Nov. 18th, yet following the official notification of his death as above stated, no further information has been received from the department of the boy's fate. In letters received by Mr. Alex Hodgins from his son Laurence, however, mention has been made more than once of Lee's death, and at last the relatives here have come to the conclusion, that the first sad news received was true. Reconciled to this view, they have intimated their desire to have a memorial service at St. Paul's church on Sunday evening next—the 18th inst.

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

HOUSEKEEPERS

The Sewing Season - FEBRUARY -

This month is your slackest time of the whole year and all mothers naturally think of the children.

Dresses, Pinafores, Middies and Aprons for the Girls.

Shirts, Blouses, Wash Shirts and Overalls for the Boys.

We have opened up our first cases of

Spring Goods

Prints Our old reliable quality
Light and Medium Shades 15c p. yd.
Blues, Navys and Blacks 18

Ginghams Kingcot Quality—fine even weaves, neat patterns, the best all-round light summer goods made 15c p. yd.

Galatea Boys' Suitings, Women's Dresses, Girls' Wear, the best wearing material made. Note while present stock lasts our price is 20c p. yd.

Curtain Scrims You will require New Curtains soon, ten new prices have come in 20 to 35c.

W. A. HODGINS

That's it! Clean and—
—Free from Dust

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

Black—Mixed—Natural Green E212

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXI.—(Cont'd).

The two ladies received the explanation of his absence—a river-trip with a friend—with chilling indifference. To Miss Penelope nothing was of any importance except the decorations of the banqueting hall, while Lady Constance had the evidence of her own eyesight. He was compelled, therefore, to return to London the next day in the same unhappy state of mind. To distract his thoughts, he threw himself heart and soul into the preparations for the festive event: and even Jasper Vermont himself could not have worked harder.

The announcement of the fancy dress ball to be held at Barminster had made something like a sensation; for not only was the magnificence of the Castle well known, but the fact that it was so seldom used for festivities of any kind lent importance to the occasion, and had roused society, both in town and country, to the height of expectancy.

Preparations were carried on apace. The whole Castle was to be lighted and decorated, regardless of expense, while even the servants' dresses were to be manufactured by the masters of their craft, and approved of by heraldic authorities, in order that the right effect of the period, that of two hundred years back, might be maintained. Never had a ball been carried out with such a wealth of detail.

Throughout all this, and during the many visits which Adrien found necessary to make to Barminster, journeying backwards and forwards in his great car, Lady Constance maintained a smiling, gentle demeanour; but she allowed him no opportunity for explanation, seeming rather to avoid his presence. Even Lord Barminster, watching his two dear ones closely, was not blind to the gravity of the situation; but h trusted to Constance's love to make matters right in the end.

At last the eventful night came. The temporary stables which the village carpenters had been erecting close to the ordinary ones, were rapidly filling. Cars and carriages stood side by side, as guests from town and the surrounding districts arrived; and the air resounded with the clatter and rattle of the horses' hoofs and carriage wheels, mingled with the hooting of motor horns.

Within the Castle all was light and mirth. Ripples of laughter and the buzz of conversation went on incessantly, as the guests arrived in their varied and gorgeous costumes.

The walls of the great reception rooms had all been covered with priceless tapestry, and as far as possible made to represent the ballroom of Autony Leroy, two hundred years ago, But the guests themselves had not been asked to keep to any period of history or fashion, and therefore, it was the most incongruous crowd that had ever gathered within the walls of Barminster Castle. Never were dresses more regal or more magnificent, alike in materials, color and decoration. Cavaliers in silks and satins, with plumed hats, and jewelled swords; Crusaders in glittering mail and silver armour. Alsace peasant girls mingled with Carmelite monks and Sicilian nuns. Shakespeare's characters were legion—Portias, Cymbelines, Katherines and Shylocks, all laughed and jested together, their identity concealed beneath their black velvet masks. It seemed as if every character and fable had risen to throng the halls of Barminster Castle that night.

Up in the gallery above the great ballroom a famous orchestre poured forth melody, and the guests were awaiting the entrance of their host as a signal to start dancing.

The last visitor had arrived, when Lord Barminster and his sister came from the entrance hall, where they had stood so long. The old man had merely donned a domino over his evening dress and carried his mask in his hand; but Miss Penelope had had her elaborate dress copied from a picture of Lord Antony's wife, which hung in the Picture Gallery. The gown was composed of soft grey satin, over which hung a veil of gold chiffon embroidered with pearls. An embroidery of gold wheat-ears sown with pearls decorated the bodice and the long, grey satin train; this, together with the family diamonds, made Miss Penelope an imposing figure, even in that bevy of fair women and gorgeous gowns.

Immediately behind them came Adrien and Lady Constance. The latter had chosen to represent "Miranda," and her loveliness seemed almost supernatural. The pale gold of her hair and the perfect shell-pink of her complexion were set off to advantage by her gown, which, simple as it was, yet showed by that very simplicity the hand of the master by whom it had been designed. It was of palest green satin, edged with chiffon in such a way as to represent the crested waves, relieved here and there by pink sea-shells and tiny wreaths of seaweed; while her only ornaments were pearls, the gifts of her guardian. It was little wonder that Adrien had been unable to express the admiration he felt, when he looked upon her fair beauty, which was now, however, covered by a velvet mask.

He himself had taken the character of Charles the First, and, with his dark, deep eyes and melancholy face, fully looked the part of the unhappy monarch. There was a faint murmur of admiration as he entered, for every detail had been so carefully copied, from the lace collar to the jewelled order across his breast, that it was as if Vandyk's famous picture itself had stepped down from its frame.

Unconscious of the attention they provoked, Adrien led Lady Constance out to the first dance, and opened the ball with her.

Miss Penelope was in the seventh heaven of delight, when some little time later Adrien came up to her.

"What a magnificent sight, is it not, Adrien?" she said excitedly. "I knew it would be a success; but really the dresses are wonderful. Then the mystery is so delightful. I can't recognise anyone now under the masks. Look, who is that?" She glanced towards a lady dressed as Undine, who seemed to float by them, so light were her movements, on the arm of a Mephistopheles.

"That," said Adrien, whose quick eyes readily penterated the majority of the disguises, "that is—yes, I cannot be mistaken—Ev—Lady Merivale."

His voice dropped slightly as he spoke the name; for he had not expected that she would accept Miss Penelope's invitation, and was surprised by her presence.

"Who is the Mephistopheles?" asked his aunt.

Adrien glanced after the couple rather puzzled.

"I don't know," he admitted frankly. "It is something, a shadow only, like Mr. Vermont," suggested Miss Penelope.

"It cannot be he," said Adrien, "he is not coming to-night."

Lord Barminster, who had approached in time to hear this speech, looked affectionately at his son, and Adrien caught the glance and understood it. But without making any comment, he went in search of his partner for the next waltz.

Meanwhile, Undine and Mephistopheles had seated themselves in the deep recess of one of the alcoves.

"May I get you an ice, madam?" asked the Mephistopheles in a queer, strained voice.

Undine turned her face towards him, and her eyes flashed curiously through the mask.

"You may," she replied, also disguising her voice, "if you will tell me who you are."

"That I dare not," was the guarded reply. "My name is never mentioned in ears polite, you know."

Unline smiled.

"Since you will not tell me your name, perhaps you can tell me mine without the asking."

"I can, madam. You are—Lady Merivale, who is so fond of the river."

Undine started, her face turning suddenly pale.

"I—what do you mean? Who are you?" she asked, as she peered at him with straining eyes, seeking to pierce the clever disguise.

"Mephistopheles!" was the calm retort; then, as if to turn the subject, he continued lightly. "It is a fair scene, and a fabulous one."

Undine began to have a slight suspicion as to whom her companion might be, and was far from comfortable in her mind. The hit at the river might have been only a chance one; but this was doubtful, if Mephistopheles turned out to be either Mortimer Shelton, or Jasper Vermont, as she half feared.

She strove to conceal her uneasiness.

"The host should be happy and satisfied to-night," she said; "it is a great success."

"Yes, happy!" agreed the demon, nodding his horned head, "but not satisfied. That he will never be till he sees the marriage of his beloved son ——" He stopped short.

"With Lady Constance Tremaine," finished Lady Merivale, in a low voice, from which all attempts at disguise had gone.

Mephistopheles nodded again.

"You have guessed aright, my lady," he said. "See! there they are together A handsome pair; an admirable match. Yet it is sad to think ——" He stopped again.

"What?" cried Lady Merivale, grasping his scarlet-clad arm in a fierce grip.

"It will never be!"

His companion trembled with suppressed eagerness.

"What do you mean?" she exclaimed. "Can you prevent it?"

(To be continued).

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS
Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health; Pains and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, with constipation, headache dizziness, are sure signs of Indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

AFTER MEALS TAKE — MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP. — AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

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.

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 weaknesses? 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 sight 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 prominent 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 to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. 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 Valmar Drug Co., Store 4, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggst cannot.

CANADIANS
WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

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

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

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.
Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

Simply Foolish.

"Man," remarked Sandy, "I did a thing last nicht that I've no dune this twenty year. I went to ma bed pairrfectly sober, but I'm richt thankful to say I got up this mornin' none the waur!"

Desirable Types of Butcher Animals.

The lectures given by Mr. Bell at the recent Guelph Winter Fair on desirable types of animals for slaughter were well calculated to save much money to the farmers of the country who are in the feeding business. The use of live cattle and dressed carcasses to illustrate his remarks attracted added attention to his efforts and there is little doubt that the proof of his contentions in concrete form drove home his argument, when otherwise it would have failed to a large extent. The lecture on "Bacon Hogs Suited to Produce Wiltshire Sides" as desired in the English market was specially interesting, though in this case carcasses, corresponding to the live animals shown, were not on exhibition. However, hogs of the same general appearance, that is, as regards color and breed-type, were fathered in neighboring pens and the desirable one was easily distinguished from the undesirables by the printed cards attached to the pens.

Many a feeder of swine, who had been satisfied with his own ideas of a desirable bacon hog, yet disappointed with the prices that his shipments hadb een bringing at the stockyards, was surprised to find that the animal needed to produce the Wiltshire side is not the pretty and round little pig that delights the eye of the average pig-fancier.

The Wiltshire side of bacon, Mr. Bell explained, is cuts so as to include the whole side of the pig with the exception of the head, neck and shanks; and a pig to give satisfactory results by this plan must be not too thick at any point, so that all parts will cure evenly. To be economical to the producer of the hog for this purpose the animal must have as little jowl as possible, a short and slight neck and what is known as a funnel-shaped ham, so that very little weight will have to be scrapped.

In addition to the above-mentioned points it is necessary that the whole underline of the hog be straight, though a certain amount of arch in the back is allowable, a this is an indication of strength and can hardly be done without if the pig is a long one, as it should be. To fully appreciate the desirable type it is almost absolutely necessary to see a specimen of the right hog compared, as it was at Guelph, with others that were either too fat, insufficiently finished or too short and broad in frame.

Mr. Bell in his demonstration took great pains to have the ideal hog presented to all points of view, and in all possible posses, with the result that a great many people received a very good idea of what sort of animal they should produce. About 60 per cent. of the hogs handled by the Toronto packers are found suitable for the export trade at present, after all injured or defective specimens of those of the desired type have been culled out; as remainder are core than are desired for home consumption, owing to being too fat, it is only the part of wisdom for the farmer to make every effort to produce the export hog and so command the export prices.

Winter Care of Farm Machinery.

Considering the many times that the advice to build sheds for the protection of farm machinery has been given by writers in farm journals, it comes as a surprise when one has the nerve to point out that buildings for this purpose are unnecessary. A writer in the Kansas Industrialist, points out that a careful greasing or painting of all exposed parts that are not removable is sufficient protection for even such an intricate and valuable machine as a binder. The canvasses of the machine, as well as the knives, would have to be removed and stored; but as such precaution is necessary in barn storage, it cannot be counted a hardship. Good paint for the wooden parts and heavy grease for the working metal parts of the machine are recommended.

A trial of the above mentioned method for one Winter would give a basis for comparing its cost with that of providing and maintaining buildings suited to the purpose. In sections of the country such as the prairie provinces, where building material of all kinds has to be transported long distances, the great covering capacity of paint is well worth considering in this regard. Greasing the mouldboards of plows has long been recognized as the best means of protecting them from the weather, so why should grease not prove efficient in the protection of all metal parts of farm machinery?

The frequent use of paint on machinery, implements and wagons, particularly the last, is to be recommended, even if all are most carefully housed, as the practice pays whether one keeps or sells. The average farm wagon gets more abuse than does the average ship at sea, yet the latter is given a coat of paint after nearly every voyage, while the former is neglected for years at a time.

Winter weather is no harder on machinery than is Summer or Spring, except for the freezing of parts to the ground and this trouble can be avoided by placing pieces of plank under the wheels, a thing that should be done also when a building is provided.

The kind of farm for which the leaving out in the fields under nothing, but a coat of paint and grease is recommended is not the kind of place where fruit baskets or berry crates would be needed in the farm business.

For BREADS CAKES PUDDINGS PASTRIES

The only flour publicly and unreservedly guaranteed not bleached, not blended.

The best sugar for the sugar bowl is

Lantic Sugar

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

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

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

Phenomenal Strides Made By Canadian Northern Railway System In First Year As Transcontinental

New System in the Past Year Carrried Approximately 131,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, an Increase of 125 Per Cent. Over Previous Year. Company's New Mileage on Pacific Coast and Northern Ontario Makes Astonishing Showing Right from Commencement of Operation. Company's Lines Most Favorably Located.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Toronto, February 9th.

The phenomenal gains that the Canadian Northern Railway reports for its year as a transcontinental line makes the statement one of the most important that has ever been issued by any railway in Canada. It is even doubtful whether the tremendous increases in business handled have ever been duplicated by any system in the world. There are many features to the report that make it of special import to every Canadian, owing to the interest the country has in the building up of this important transcontinental line and the attractive territory that has been developed through the completion of the system. The feature of the report that is likely to be especially gratifying is that which shows the prominent part the Canadian Northern, with its transcontinental system, has been able to play in handling such a large proportion of the grain requirements of the Mother Country.

Right along it has been the contention of Sir William Mackenzie and his associates that it was only a matter of a very short period before Canada and the Empire would enjoy the benefits of the big system that had been built up across the Dominion, and the showing made in the report indicates that these hopes have been realized much earlier than it would have been thought possible when the transcontinental system was set in operation a little over a year ago.

Important Gains of Year.

A few of the outstanding features of the report are as follows: An increase in freight traffic during the year of $8,852,412, equivalent to as much as 45.87 per cent.; increase in passenger traffic, $717,246, of a gain of 13.25 per cent.; an increase in total operating revenue of $9,564,168, or 36,91 per cent. over the previous year. That the company's lines handled over 131,000,000 bushels of grain is proof positive that the railway has been located in the best grain growing areas of the West.

The exact grain traffic handled amounted to 131,978,809 bushels as compared with 58,575,520 bushels in 1915, or an increase of 73,403,289, equivalent to an increase of as much as 125.31 per cent.

That the Company has been able to make such striking gains in the amount of traffic handled over its lines will undoubtedly be more readily appreciated when it is remembered that it was only operated as a transcontinental system during the last seven of the twelve months of the fiscal year, and when it is recalled that last winter the weather conditions in the Western provinces, and more particularly in British Columbia, were the most severe that had been experienced in a great many years, in fact, in some instances, were the most difficult that Canadian railways had ever to meet in that part of the country. It should also be pointed out that the Company had the disadvantage, owing to the conditions arising from the war, of being without its own terminals in such important centres as Vancouver in the West, and Montreal in the East.

Company's Earning Power.

The development that is sure to be most favorably received by everybody who is following the growth of the larger Canadian railways will come from the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway has come within hailing distance of earning its total fixed charges, the deficit for the year being brought down to less than a quarter of a million dollars, a reduction from the previous year of almost $1,400,000. As was to be expected, a great proportion of the increased revenues come from the large crop gathered in the Canadian West in the fall of 1915, but since that time there has been a marked increase in the general freight traffic handled over the lines, and during the first four months of the current fiscal year gross earnings have continued to show large increases over the corresponding periods of the year now under review. Perhaps the most striking development in this connection is that it is in the month of October that the heaviest grain movement occurs, and yet in October, 1916, the gross earnings showed a gain over those of the same month in the previous year. As the grain crop was very much lighter, this evidently indicates that the growth in the traffic in other commodities has more than offset the lighter grain movement of the year now being reported on.

Some of the interesting features of the Board of Directors' report as indicating the position of the line and the progress it has made include the following:

An agreement of great importance in the development of the System's freight and passenger traffic was made with the Cunard Steamship Co. In future the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern Railway will be, in fact, a single transportation unit between Europe and Canada.

The possession of such favorable grades as those on the System's lines has given the Canadian Northern an already important advantage in the economy of operation, particularly in carrying the two commodities offering in largest volume, viz.: lumber and grain.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Quebec to Vancouver is superior to any line crossing the continent of America in points of grade and curvatures favoring traffic.

The lines of the Company's system are now serving 75 per cent. of the aggregate population of the cities and towns of all Canada, having 5,000 inhabitants and over.

The present situation emphasizes the fact that the Railway is not as dependent upon grain crop movement as in the past, and in becoming transcontinental has acquired a highly diversified traffic. The developments of the year confirm the Directors in the belief that they strongly hold, that the ultimate prosperity of the Canadian Northern Railway System is measurable only by the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

Household Department

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dessert Recipes That Save Eggs.

When eggs are soaring in price try the eggless dessert. There are many excellent cakes and other fancy desserts that can be made without eggs and not suffer a loss in their taste or richness. Here are a few simple recipes that require no eggs and that make delicious cakes:

Eggless Spice Loaf.—One cupful of thick sour milk, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, a pinch of salt. Stir the soda into the milk, add the melted butter, sugar, salt, and spices. Rub the raisins in the flour and then stir all together. Pour into a buttered cake tin in loaf shape, or if preferred, into small gem pans. This quantity makes one loaf or twelve small cakes.

Eggless White Cake.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, three and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt. Mix the melted butter, milk and sugar, add salt and mix the baking powder with the flour and add to liquid mixture, finally vanilla. Stir well and bake in a loaf in a slow oven.

Eggless Apple Cake.—One cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of raisins, seedless; one cupful of apple sauce, unsweetened; one cupful of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of baking soda, a pinch of nutmeg. Cream the sugar and the butter together, add the salt and spices and raisins. Mix the baking soda with the apple sauce. Add the flour to the sugar and butter mixture, then add the sauce, and if the mixture is not thick enough add a trifle more flour. Mix well and pour into a buttered loaf tin, baking about one hour in a moderate oven.

Eggless Plum Cake.—One-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of stewed prunes or cherries, four tablespoonfuls of chopped almonds, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, a dash of cinnamon and of cloves. Melt the butter in hot milk. Mix the chopped almonds with the bread crumbs, sugar, dash of cinnamon and of cloves. Pour the milk and butter mixture over this, stir well and add the chopped prunes. Pour into a shallow baking pan and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. This can be served with whipped cream if desired.

Some Cabbage Dishes.

Cabbage is one of the few winter vegetables whose possibilities are only half understood by many housekeepers. There are delicious ways of preparing this sturdy standby. In salad it can be eaten with benefit every day. Try cooking an onion with boiled cabbage; this prevents the strong cabbage odor that some fastidious folks object to. When cabbage seems rather "wilty" in winter, soak it for half an hour in cold water before cooking.

Creamed cabbage has a delicate, delightful flavor and is more easily digested than boiled cabbage. Cut the cabbage fine and drop it in a stew-pan of boiling water; add a pinch of ground cloves and a small onion. Cook it ten minutes; drain and add a tablespoonful of butter, the same of sugar, enough salt and pepper to suit your taste, and three tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Heat well and serve.

Baked cabbage is fine. Boil it ten minutes and finish cooking in a covered baking-dish in the oven. Season with salt, pepper and fresh meat fryings.

Next time you cook sauerkraut put in plenty of water, enough pork to season, and add dumpling of rich biscuit dough rolled thin; thus you will have a toothsome dish.

Have A Day For Repairs.

This is the time of year when the housewife should take a survey of the many small repairs about the house which should be attended to. It might be well to have a repair day when the handy man takes his time and tools and finishes these numerous odd jobs. Perhaps one or two window-panes are out, a cupboard door sticks, or a lock is out of order. The back steps that are worn out (and have been for some time) and are propped up with a rock or pile of bricks, might be repaired to lessen the danger of accidents. Little things out of order are a source of unnecessary worry to the busy housewife, and when repaired they mean much in comfort and convenience.

The Care Of A Range.

The most important thing is to keep the range well cleaned out—top, sides and underneath—at the cleanout door. Familiarize yourself thoroughly with the uses and duties of the damper and different drafts, so you can obtain the heat and different temperatures necessary to cook and bake.

A chimney that is open to rain and snow permits the moisture to run down the flue, mix with the soot, and get into the back-flue of the range; this results in a mixture of soot and moisture, which forms an acid that eats out the range flue, thus doing away with halft its life.

A range is very often condemned because it will not draw well. As a rule, upon investigation, you will find the flue clogged up with soot; this is a job for the men folks, although the cleaning up, a not overly pleasant piece of work, generally falls upon the housewife. In some cases the soot may safely be burned out. Sometimes a tinner can correct the faulty draft, but not often.

Another common error in operating a range is the filling up of the fire-box to the top. This means wasting fuel, over-heating the range and burning the plates. This, in time, will warp the lids and make the top uneven. The best way is to use just enough fuel to keep the fire burning brightly—a fire-box about half full. The air is drawn up through the fire, and as it becomes heated it mixes with the fresh fuel-gas, and what would be a black smoke is immediately ignited to a bright flame. This flame is burned and utilized and gives the oven the best heat the fuel is capable of giving. Thus a little fuel given more frequently affords more heat, with a saving in many instances of at least one-third in the fuel bill. When you understand the relative value of the damper and each draft, you can keep the temperature of your oven to any degree desired and for an indefinite period.

Try not to poke the fire from the top; shake it with the shaker. See also that the ashes are not permitted to accumulate until they entirely fill the ash chamber, as they choke off the free circulation of air to the bottom of the grate.

It is safe to say that two or three minutes of time, now and then, in looking to the proper condition of the range, will save many a baking, not to speak of the housekeeper's valuable time and disposition.

Household Helps.

Without cleanlipess and punctuality good cooking is impossible.

If new stockings are washed before wearing they will wear longer.

A good way to use up old stockings and woollens is to unrip the wool and use it as a stuffing for cushions.

When hanging short curtains it is a good plan to use picture wire. This can be drawn much tighter and will not break.

Rub lamps with cornstarch on the outside, to remove the oily look that so often characterizes them.

Croquettes should be in a warm place for an hour before frying. They will brown more quickly.

The furniture will be improved by being wiped off occasionally with a cloth dipped in linseed oil.

Cotton crepe in white and colors is a labor-saver when made up into children's underwear and dresses.

When a kettle is badly scorched, do not clean it at once, but fill it with water, after it is cool, put in a handful of washing soda and allow it to boil for an hour or two.

When making a steamed pudding put a piece of well-greased paper over the top before tying on the cloth. This will prevent the cloths from becoming greasy, and they are no trouble to wash.

Don't oil the sewing machine with paraffin. It spoils the bearings. Instead, before putting the machine away, oil with best machine oil, and before using again wipe carefully with a paraffin rag.

If you have a cold, bake a lemon thoroughly until it is tender, cut it in half, sprinkle each half with sugar and eat while hot and just before going to bed.

Never put shoes near a fire to dry. When you come in, if they are damp, fill them with paper, and stand them in a warm room, but not anywhere near the fire.

Lessen the Burden of Mother.

Many of us men in the country harvested a good crop last year or had a good year with the dairy, but how about our wives? Did they have a good year? Was it better than last, or any lighter in labor? Any new improvements to help? Or have we gone along, making our own labor easier and forgetting our wives and mothers? That isn't right, if it is true. Don't you know that the women folks need as many up-to-date improvements as we do? Of course you do, but you may not think to get them. How about the well, many feet from the house? Couldn't you improve that with some form of pumping apparatus that would lessen the labors of mother? Just think of the many steps that would be saved her if there were running water in the house! That one thing would help a millionfold. Why not put it in?

Stung.

"There must be some mistake in my examination marking. I don't think I deserve an absolute zero," complained the student.

"Neither do I," agreed the instructor, "but it's the lowest mark I'm allowed to give."

SPRING WHEAT HELPS

Being the Second of a Series of Five Articles Specially Written by G. Bell, Agronomist.

Henry G. Bell.

Many farmers are just now busily planning crop rotations and the definite areas of the definite crops which they purpose growing next summer. Not a few are considering the question of spring wheat. Many of those who have not grown this crop are studying the chances for possible returns for money invested in it. Those who have already grown acreages of spring wheat are interested in any suggestions as to how the yield per acre can be increased, especially so under the present enormously increased demand for food cereals. Food must be produced in greater quantities in 1917 if severe shortage is not to be felt by a large percent of society. There is no question about it. The London Statist, in a recent issue declares that on account of a shortage of feed, there is an under-supply of over a million pigs in the sties of England, resulting in scarcity and dearness of pork, bacon, ham and sausages. Even Ontario's figures show a relative shortage in the production of meat animals over years gone by. The shortage of food of every and all kinds must be felt, and everything that can be done to spur up the acreage yields of the food cereals will accomplish just that much to help solve the great and general problem of food shortage.

Ontario, with over 14,500,000 acres of cleared, cultivatable land, has an acreage of a little less than 119,000 acres of spring wheat. This is not one acre per farm. The yield of spring wheat over the whole province, varies between 18 and 19 bushels per acre. Now, there is reason to believe that with a little expenditure of labor, and with a little careful planning, it would be possible to considerably increase the acreage of spring wheat to the substantial profit of the farmer, and to the benefit of the inhabitants of this province and to the whole Dominion. The following few suggestions are offered:

(1) Get seed of a good variety, and then sow good quality seed. Possibly no one in Ontario has a better specific knowledge of relative varieties suitable for growing under Ontario conditions than Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. Prof. Zavitz, after testing a number of varieties for a number of years at Guelph, and after having members of the Ontario Agricultural & Experimental Union test 24 varieties of spring wheat throughout the province of Ontario, comes out in favor of two varieties; first, Marquis, and second, Wild Goose.

When Marquis wheat was tested out in 24 places in the province, it was found to yield a little less than 20 bushels per acre under actual farm tests. This variety was produced some years ago by Dr. Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa. It is a comparatively short-season variety and produces grain of high-milling quality. Altogether it has proven one of the most popular varieties throughout the province. Farmers who wish to locate seed of this variety will do well to write the Dominion experimental farms, Ottawa, and the Ontario Agricultural College, as well as to consult seed lists of well established seed companies.

In preparing the seed, the fanning mill should be used liberally. Fan out all the broken, light and diseased kernels and use none but good sound material for seed. Like tends to beget like in the plant kingdom just the same as in the animal kingdom. If you plant weak immature seed, you handicap the future of your crop just as much as if you select the calves of weak immature cows, and expect to build up a good healthy dairy.

(2). The next point in increasing wheat yields is to look after the plantfood supply. The soil is nature's great store-house. It is from this that most of our farm crops get the foods which build up wheat, oats, barley, corn, apples, potatoes and other plant products. In early spring, before the temperature of the soil has increased to any appreciable height, the growth of the microscopic life in the soil, or bacteria, is very slow, and as a consequence not much soil material is broken down into such form that it will dissolve in the waters of the soil or the root juices, and can be taken up into the plant. It is just at this time that a little available plantfood gives the tiny sprouting seed a vigorous start, making it possible for the resulting crop to reach out and make use of plantfood that to a weaker crop would be unavailable. Two hundred to three hundred pounds of a well balanced fertilizer has been know to increase wheat yields from 40 to 60%. Not only does it increase the total yield, but it materially improves the quality of the resulting wheat. The fertilizer should be of an analysis to make up for the weaknesses of the soil, and to supply a proper balance of plantfood most needed by the crop. For instance, for a grain crop, the fertilizer should emphasize phosphoric acid, as well as supply a fair amount of nitrogen, or ammonia, and potash. Necessarily, under present conditions, the supply of potash in fertilizers will be low, yet experiments of many of North American experiment stations have shown that material increases in crop yields have been brought about by the judicious application of plantfood containing only nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Not only does the plantfood improve the immediate wheat crop, but if the wheat is seeded with clover and timothy, it almost insures a good catch of this following crop. It is significant to note, in connection with fertilizing wheat, that in the state of Maine, where climatic conditions are somewhat similar to those of Ontario, and where spring wheat is grown in rotation with potatoes and clover, farmers are getting a yield exceeding 26 bushels per acre. There seems good reason to believe that if careful attention is given to soil preparation, balancing of plantfood and proper use of selected seed, it should be an easy matter to produce 25 to 30 bushels per acre of good quality spring wheat in Ontario this coming winter.

Speaking generally, the yield of spring wheat is diminished on account of the attacks of rust and other diseases. In controlling many disease of some crops, it is possible to accomplish considerable by spraying, but this is not possible when it comes to the control of the destructive rust disease of spring wheat, which annually does so much damage throughout the great western area of Canada and the United States. In considering disease control, it is well to keep in mind that to some extent the same laws govern the plant kingdom as govern the animal kingdom. Those animals that are least susceptible to disease are the ones that are vigorous and healthy. They are also those animals that have proper living conditions. eneral observation of growing crops has lead to the conclusion that the proper preparation of soil and balancing of plantfood do a great deal to combat plant diseases.

The rust disease flourishes during the month of June, when temperature is highest and there is usually considerable humidity in the atmosphere. If the crop has been given a good, vigorous start, and the season is at all normal, it will be past the flowering stage by the middle of June; in fact the kernels of wheat will be pretty well formed so that the ravages of an attack of rust will not leave nearly so serious results on the crop as on a crop that has not had the early start and is not so vigorous. This is found to be the case on such crops as cabbages, tobacco, sugar beets, and the like.

For a study of the climatic and soil conditions of Ontario, it should be possible to produce good crops of spring wheat well up into New Ontario. When we consider that this crop does not take any attention through the growing period, and that a bushel and a half of seed on well prepared land should give an abundant seeding, it seems quite logical to advocate the wider sowing of this valuable cereal in the spring of 1917. Wheat prices are bound to be high and for a long time food products will be scarce. It is therefore to the financial advantage of every farmer who can spare a few acres for spring wheat, to give the ground thorough preparation, supply an abundance of suitable balanced plantfood, and get first-class seed of a suitable variety.

ALCOHOL IN MUNITIONS.

Continued Supplies of This Necessity Must Be Guaranteed.

Alcohol is an important product of the British breweries and distilleries, and it is a highly-important necessity for munition manufacture. It is a priceless chemical of war. It is now so precious that to drink it were a crime against the nation. The British Munitions Department has commandeered practically all alcohol produced in Britain in 1916, and so concerined is it about supplies that a committee has been appointed to increase the supply. Shakespeare said with literal truth, as Dr. Saleeby points out in a London newspaper, that there is a "soul of good in things evil, would men observingly distil it out." The "devil in solution," as alcohol has been termed, is one of the most powerful instruments of victory. There is an agitation in England for the adoption of German methods of obtaining alcohol from potatoes. Besides building up alcohol from its elements on the Berthelot system, German chemists have made wonderful progress in obtaining it from the tubers. The drop in the potato crop last year to 20,000,000 tons, compared with 50,000,000 the year previous, was a sharper blow to the German cause than any Allied stroke. To obtain alcohol from potatoes in Britain, however, would make necessary a revolution in agricultural production. So far the seizing of whiskey stocks and commandeering of commercial alcohol have sufficed, but the worry over the outlook for continued supplies has commenced.

Comparing Expressions.

"Did you see the pleased expression on Mrs. Brown's face when I told her she didn't look any older than her daughter?" said Mrs. Radway, after the reception.

"No," said Mr. Radway. "I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face."

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this new department is to place at the service of our farmer readers practical and authoritative information that will help them to secure the best possible crops of every sort.

Is your soil as fertile as it should be? Does the partial failure of some crop puzzle you? Are you using the varieties of seeds best adapted to your soil and locality? Would you like some practical and scientific advice on the adaptation and use of manures? Are you losing hard-earned money through pest or blight?

The expert advice of Professor Bell is made available to you free of charge through this department. Professor Bell is particularly fitted for this work, as he has made a life study of soils and crops. He is a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College, and for a short time taught in that splendid institution. From there he went to the Iowa Agricultural College as Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, later on becoming Professor of Agronomy at the University of Maine and Superintendent of the University Farm. He is the author of a large number of articles on agricultural subjects.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Compnay, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Horse Sense

Give the colt industry a boost, and incidentally boost yourself a bit.

Horse breeders may well take courage by what has been going on in the world for the past year or two.

Horse men say that they can't get horses enough. Every farmer may put in an extra lick in this business.

When the great need is for heavy horses, it is like barking up the wrong tree to breed ponies. Watch your market.

Yelling or otherwise abusing a horse will make him sweat worse than a hard day's work. Wears him out, and you, too Quit it.

When a horse won't eat just after coming in from a day's work, you have stuck to your job too long. Doesn't pay you nor the horse, either.

An old horse was braced up and made thrifty by soaking cut hay in diluted molasses. Soak in a tight box from one feeding to the next.

Sheep Notes

Castrate all inferior or grade buck lambs early.

An eighty-pound lamb is big enough for market.

Exercise is important with the ewes and the coming lamb crop.

To get a good growth of wool, we must feed liberally. Narrow feeding, narrow margins of profit.

If fed properly, a sheep ought to gain from one-quarter to one-half pound in weight every day.

Exercise can be encouraged on fine days by putting feed at some distance from the sheep quarters.

If any weeding is to be done, you do it. Don't let the meat man take his pick and leave you with the culls on hand.

A narrow doorway or gateway is a menace to sheep that must be driven through it. Let all gates be wide.

Hogs

Buttermilk runs a close race with skimmed milk as a pork grower.

Soaking corn ten or twelve hours beats grinding. Lots cheaper, too.

Every drop of skimmed milk you give to the hogs they turn into good, sweet meat.

The colder the weather the more it costs to make pork. Hustle the hogs along and save expense.

A bit of ensilage is relished by the best of hogs, and there is meat in it.

Hogs fed on corn-meal, with linseed-meal, or middlings will not take so much feed and turn it into fat, as they will if feed on corn-meal and skimmed milk.

Wood-ashes and bone-meal double the strength of the hog's bones. They also save in the amount of other feed needed.

One great trouble with the hog business of this country is that it has been looked upon as a side show. Let's bring it over into the big tent; then it will mean more to us.

Absolutely.

"People should marry their opposites."

"Most people are convinced that they did."

The Dairy

Cows that are turning a good profit with udders full of milk are sensitive and relaxed. A chill will often result in the loss of a part or all of the rudder and often the cow.

A steback like this always puts the balance on the wrong side of the bank account.

If a winter of loss is sustained it is up to the farmer and not to the cows.

Keep on milking twice each day, and regularly, if you milk at all.

Feed the cows so that it will pay to milk all winter.

Supply sufficient food in the stables to keep up the milk flow and condition.

Supply plenty of bedding, straw, shavings or sawdust. No cow can do well if obliged to lie on a bare cold floor.

Don't let the liquid manure run through cracks in the floor.

JAPAN TO SHOW SYMPATHY.

Will Raise Fund and Send Commission to Allied Countries.

At a gathering of representative Japanese recently, among whom was Premier Terauchi, it was voted to send a popular commission to all the Entente countries, probably in April, to express Japan's sympathy for the wounded and for other war sufferers.

An appeal will be made throughout the Empire for the subscription in an effort to raise as large a fund as possible. The movement is national in scope and is supported by the Government, the Diet, all political parties and business interests and the press. Prince Tokugawa, of the House of Peers, is chairman.

Why Lion Roars and the Cat Purrs.

The eminent English naturalist, Sir Richard Owen, made the interesting discovery that the lion roars simply because the hyoid bone in his throat is loose. In the cat, this bone is stationery, and therefore the cat purrs, and cannot roar; but in the lion and tiger the hyoid is loose, and, even when calling to their mates, the larger members of the cat family, including the leopard and the jaguar roar. The roars of the jaguar and leopard are "like hoarse, barking coughs; an interval of about one second separates the expiratory efforts," says Sir Richard. The cheetah and the puma are like the domestic cat; their hyoid bones are firmly set in place, and they can purr.

New Hun Invisible Gas.

A new asphyxiating gas, deadlier than any ever used before, and also having the quality of invisibility, is being used by the Germans on the western front. To date the gas has not been used in any heavy attacks, and for the reason the French officials believe that it is still in its experimental stages. However, small emissions of the gas have been tried by the Germans with striking effects, although counter-attacks have always enabled the French to retake the trenches they evacuated. The new French gas masks are as effective against the invisible gas as against the old gas.

French scientists have demonstrated that the vapors of iodine and bromine pass through thin glass, even at ordinary temperature.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

Under this heading will appear each week a new department of Questions and Answers on subjects of general interest to women.

The department will be conducted by a woman of wide experience, well qualified to offer helpful advice and counsel to our women readers regarding the problems which confront them in their daily life.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 25 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 15, 1917.

The German American National Alliance, numbering three million members, through its delegates at a recent meeting, adoped resolutions pledging its support to President Wilson, in the present crisis. Assuming that the declaration is honest, it would be interesting to know to what extent it jarred the Kaiser's nerves.

The American Government has advised private shipping interests that they are fully justified in taking any means considered expedient to defend their ships against attack while passing through the waters delineated in the German barred zone. The Government also throws out a broad hint where guns and gunners may be procured for the purpose of such protection.

In the prosecution of its policy of undersea frightfulness, Germany seems to be overdoing itself in going out of its way to commit the abhorrent crime of sinking a ship laden with supplies for the famine-stricken people of Belgium. The victim in this case was the Lars Kruse. This ship was torpedoed without warning at midnight, and every man of the crew of 19 men, except one, perished. What reparation can condone for such as ghastly outrage as this ?

After passing the necessary legislation which the situation called for Parliament adjourned on Wednesday last, to meet again on April 19th, by which date it is expected the Premier will have returned from attending the Imperial Council in London. What the next stage of the session may bring forth is now a matter of conjecture, but the general impression in well informed circles is that some pretty stormy scenes will be enacted in the present improvised Commons chamber, despite the party truce that was proclaimed by the Libs. at the beginning of the war.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met Feb. 3rd, 1917.

Present — Chairman Draper, Tracy, Wallace, Harris and Laughren.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of com'rs Laughren and Tracy.

Mr. Hodge, Demonstrator of Macdonald College, waited on the board, discussing the School Fair being held in connection with the Local Fair or not.

It was decided to look further into the matter and find out the opinion of the people.

Motion—Com'rs Harris and Wallace —That the following bills be paid : Hans Shadel, clock for No. 12-b $6.00 ; C. H. McCagg, removing and repairing outbuildings, bringing seats from Shawville and putting into School No. 2 $7.50 ; G. F. Hodgins, supplies $9.88 ; Teacher No. 14, oiling school floor, including oil, brush, etc., $5.75 ; Willie Grant, repairing school desks No. 11, $1.00 ; No. 4 pupils, putting wood in shed (6 pupils 20c.) $1.20 ; T. A. Draper, visitlng schools, securing deeds and supplies, $9.10 ; Robt. Tracy, visiting schools and 2 cords pine at $2, $8.00 ; T. Wallace, clock repairing by H. Shadel and visiting schools, $5.75 ; W. H. Laughren, visiting schools and building walk to No. 13 door, $5.50.

Motion—Com'rs Tracy and Laughren —That we ask for tenders for fencing No. 12-b School grounds, and that of No. 2—two sides ; two gates in each case. Plan and specifications may be seen in Secretary's office. Tenders to be on hand not later than one o'clock, p. m., March 3rd, 1917, when our next meeting shall take place.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Feb. 5, 1917.

The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date, and having previously subscribed to their oaths of office, took their seats at the board.

Present : Mayor Campbell and Counsillors Henderson, Lucas, Graham, McLellan and Killoran.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Killoran and Graham.

S. Smiley appeared before the board asking for 550 6-inch tile and one 12-in. concrete culbert 25 feet long for his road division.

Moved by Henderson and Graham that Mr. Smiley's reqnest be granted.

Moved by Lucas and Killoran that coun. Henderson inspect the bridge on the winter road in W. Beattie's field and if he finds it impassable to have it repaired at once.

Moved by Graham and Lucas that we reduce John Stanton's bill for service on Bristol-Clarendon Town Line $1.00 and pay the amount—$4.00.

Notification was received from the Railway Commission re. application for station at Norwny Bay. No action taken.

A communication was read from R. J. Wiggans re. stump fence and water course on his property.

Moved by Killoran and Henderson that we abide by the previous motion in this matter.

Moved by Lucas and Killoran that coun. McLellan see R. Fitzsimmons and H. Horner about gravel pits ; also that coun. Graham see James Dods and Peter Moyle on the same business and report at next meeting of council.

Auditors' report for the year 1916 was now read.

Moved by McLellan and Killoran that the report be accepted, also that the Secretary publish a report of the financial standing of the Township on Dec. 31, 1916.

The Secretary presented a list of unpaid taxes and asked what action the council wish him to take to force collection. After a lengthy discussion it was moved by couns. McLellan and Killoran that no further action be taken until March 5th, when ALL outstanding taxes whatsoever be handed to our lawyer for immediate collection, with costs to the parties owing the same.

The Jurors' List was revised as follows :

Petit Jurors added—B. Sheffield and Fred Cooney.

Petit Juror withdrawn—Jas. Smith.

Grand Juror added—Jas. Smith.

Moved by Killoran and Lucas that W. C. Young and W. J. Drummond be appointed valuators re. damage done to sheep by dogs, their territory to extend from the River Front to the 6th concession line ; also that John Lucas and P. J. Cooney be appointed for the same purpose and their territory to comprise the balance of the township.

Moved by Graham and Henderson that this council do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting, held Monday, February 5th, 1917.

Present : G. A. Howard, mayor, and councillors Elliott, Shore, Morrison, Dagg, Hodgins.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. Dagg and Shore.

Motion—Dagg and Morrison—That councillors J. G. Elliott. H. S. Hodgins and Thos. Shore be appointed Electric Light Committee, and report at next meeting the standing of the electric light plant.—Carried.

Motion—Shore and Elliott—That E. T. Hodgins and H. S. Barnett be appointed auditors.—Carried.

Jury List was examined and accepted by the council.—Carried.

Motion—Elliott and Hodgins—That this council do now adjourn.—Carried.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

An Honorable Appeal

Twenty teams composed of a hundred citizens each are already at work to make preparation for the campaign to be undertaken in a few days in Montreal for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross.

The organizers have determined that Montreal, in order to do her full duty, should raise not less than $2,500,000 but it is believed that this amount will be exceeded. Toronto poured three and a half millions into the treasury of the funds and this was done in a few days, by an act of royal munificence on the part of the Queen City. Montreal ought to be able to give as much, and proposes to give more.

But it will not suffice for Montreal to shew herself generous in order to save the honor of the province. In Ontario all the cities have contributed with the same ardor and the same liberality, and the rural districts have also done their part. There is not a municipality too small to participate in war work to the limit of its resources. The rural districts of Quebec, on the contrary, have so far given only feeble aid to the Patriotic Fund and a great number of them have done absolutely nothing either for the Patriotic Fund or for the Red Cross. There are about 12000 rural municipalities in the province. All should join in the patriotic campaign now beginning and enlarge by their gifts the sum total which will represent the contribution of the Province of Quebec. And that our country districts may accomplish simultaneously this worthy act it would be well for the lead to be taken by the municipal councils, which in each locality could easily collect the subscriptions of the people.—La Patrie, Montreal.

Destruction of Ships in New York Harbour.

GERMANS RUIN MACHINERY AND INTERNED SHIPS.

Thirty million dollars worth ot machinery is said to have been wrecked on board the German ships in New York harbor. This machinery was destroyed and the ships rendered practically useless in other ways, before Germany's latest note was delivered to President Wilson.

This wholesale destruction on board German ships, in American harbors by Germans, is the most significant fact, taken in connection with Germany's note, that has yet been disclosed.

If Germany had not fully intended to involve the United States in the war through her submarine policy, such a drastic step would never have been taken.

Apparently, there is little chance of the present strained relations between Germany and the United States lasting more than a day or two, and a declaration of war may be looked for at any moment. There is a grave danger that Germany will take the initiative in this respect and precede a declaration of war on the part of the United States, by some such blow, delivered by her submarines, as preceeded a declaration of war between Russia and Japan.

Ottawa Company get $3,000,000 Contract for Aviation Plant.

A three million dollar contract for the erection of Canada's biggest aviation school and plant at Camp Borden has been let by the Imperial Munitions Board to the Bate, McMahon Construction Company of Ottawa. The Bate, McMahon Co. under the direction of Col. R. S. Low, constructed Camp Borden in record time. The signatures to the contract have been attached at Toronto and the work of building the aviation school will be commenced immediately.

The Curtiss Aviation School at Long Branch, near Toronto, will be moved to Camp Borden, and Col. Hore and his staff of aviators from the Royal Flying Corps will train the Canadian airmen there.

Col. Low hopes to have everything in readiness by April 15 and in the meantime an aerodrome, hangars, machine shops, and an extensive plant is to be erected for the airmen.

BATHING AND BOILING.

Japan's Famous Hot Baths That Are Really and Truly Hot.

At the Kusatsu hot springs in Japan bathing is a species of parboiling that tries the epidermis as well as the endurance of even the Japanese who are accustomed to take a hot bath daily. It is the so called "time bath." At this spa four baths taken at stated intervals are the rule.

Before taking a bath in a public bathhouse at the word of command from the bath master all bathers take long deal boards in hand and together stir up the water in the large tub for about an hour to cool it down to a bearable temperature.

Then they kneel in rows along the edge of the tub and each pours 100 to 200 dipperfuls of hot water over his head to prevent congestion on entering the water.

At the second command they all go in, very slowly and carefully. The temperature of the water is 50 degrees C. (122 degrees F), and a bath is not to exceed three minutes.

The bath master calls out at intervals (in Japanese, of course), "Two minutes remain," "Only one minute," "Put up with it a bit," "Perserverance is necessary," and finally, "Now, then, get out." Confusion ensues, all leaping out with great alacrity, being eager to escape from the ordeal they have been undergoing.

A similar process is gone through by each of the rows of bathers who stand along the side of the tub waiting for their turn.—Exchange.

Pumice Stone.

Pumice is an acid volvanic rock, which may be in either massive or finely comminuted form. It owes its peculiar porous, vesicular or pumiceous condition to the rapid expansion of included moisture or gases, due to sudden release of pressure at the time of its ejection from the volcano. This expansion may be carried to such an extent that the rock is completely shattered, and the resultant finely powdered material may be carried to unknown distances by wind and air currents and then deposited in beds several feet thick.

Satisfactory.

"Hey, doc!" called a citizen of Grudge to a professional appearing stranger who was passing the house. "Come in and see if you can fix up my brother-in-law. He's having a fit or something."

"But, my dear sir, I am a veterinary surgeon"—

"Aw, that's all right! Didn't you hear me say that this is my brother-in-law?"

Who Would Dare?

"We want no hearsay testimony," said the judge severely. "We must have evidence which no one dares to dispute."

"That's what I'm giving you," said the witness. "My mother-in-law told me this."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For Bald Heads.

"Hope For the Bald Heads" runs an advertisement.

Hope be blowed! What we want is hair.—Boston Transcript.

No age is shut against great genius.—Seneca.

Man is creation's masterpiece. But who says so? Man.—Gavarni.

Solve Big Problem.

The railway unions of this town have solved the high cost of living. Some time ago a special committee was appointed to purchase food and fuel supplies as required by their members. The committee has handled within the past week two carloads of potatoes, two cars of wood, forty head of cattle, two tons of honey, eight carloads of coal and fifty carloads of hardwood. In a few days it expects a carload of groceries and two of apples. The committee is composed of twenty-five members, representing different crafts, and has saved 30 per cent. on its purchases to date. — The Brantford Courier.

Australia boasts of the tallest trees grown on British soil.

AN OLD TIME TREAT

Lampreys Once a Fairly Coveted Dish In New England.

PRIZED BY GENERAL STARK.

The Old Hero Even Refused One Year to Give Up One of His Sixteen Barrels to an Eel Hungry Neighbor. Their Former Fame Sung In Verse.

I was recently carried back to my boyhood days by a dinner of lampreys, locally known in the olden time as lamper eels because of their superficial resemblance to the true eel. The structure of the lamprey places it low down in the ranks of the fishes. In fact, a strict classification excludes it from them.

The lamprey is a vertebrate without a bone. Its spine is but cartilage, and there are no other tissues that are even as hard as cartilage. It has a sucking mouth and seven gill openings on each side of the body back of the head. It is the mouth and its peculiar use that are described in its scientific name, Petromyzon marinus, meaning ocean stone sucker. The color of the sea lamprey (to distinguish it from the little lampreys of the rivers) is brown mottled with black. Its maximum length is about three feet.

In the early days of New Hampshire lampreys came up the Merrimac and other rivers by myriad thousands and were caught by the settlers and salted down for the year's supply of meat as were salmon, shad and alewives that came up from the ocean at the same time early summer and for the same purpose, the depositing of their spawn in the fresh waters of the rivers and lakes. Most of the fish were caught with seines and dipnets.

The lampreys were caught by hand in the shallower water of the brooks. The fishermen waded in where the water was shallow and the current swift and watched for the "eels," as the lampreys were invariably called. In a rapid current lampreys progress by darting for a short distance and then clinging by the sucking mouth to a stone while resting for another plunge. It was then that the men seized them and threw them to the shore, where helpers put them into receptacles.

So important was the catching of fish in those days in the town of Derryfield, now Manchester, that all work was suspended when they arrived. There is a story that lacks verification to the effect that the man appointed to watch for the advent of the fish spied the vanguard on a Sunday morning. He hastened to the meeting house, where most of the town was assembled, and interrupted the sermon with the cry: "The fish have come-The fish have come!" The preacher stopped, pronounced the benediction, and the men all went fishing.

There is another story that General Stark, who had settled down on his farm after the Revolution, was asked by a neighbor for the loan of a barrel of "eels" for the winter. The general replied that he couldn't spare any, for he had but sixteen barrels to last him till spring.

However much or little truth there may be in these stories, it is a fact that lampreys formed an important part of the food of the settlers of Manchester. In 1851 at the centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town a poem was read by William Stark in which he thus referred to the lampreys:

Our fathers treasured the slimy prize.
They loved the eel as their very eyes,
And of one 'tis said with a slander rife
For a string of eels he sold his wife.
From the eels they formed their food in chief,
And eels were called the Derryfield beef.
And the marks of eels were so plain to trace
That the children looked like eels in the face.
And before they walked it is well confirmed
That the children never crept, but squirmed.
Such a mighty power did the squirmers wield
O'er the goodly men of old Derryfield
It was often said that their only care,
Their only wish and their only prayer
For the present world and the world to come
Was a string of eels and a jug of rum.

My father's boyhood was passed in the days of the "eels," and long after the dams in the Merrimac stopped the ascent of the fish he bought lampreys whenever they could be obtained from fishermen farther downstream. Thus I learned to eat and like them. It was many years since I had tasted them when recently I was delighted by the present of a fine mess of them. They carried me back a generation.

Lampreys are fond in the north Atlantic as far south as Virginia, besides being landlocked in some of the lakes in western and northern New York. While they are not abundant enough to make much impression on the present cost of living, a knowledge of their food value and the time and manner of catching them, minus prejudice, would do a little toward solving a modern problem.—W. H. Huse

Consistent.

"Professor, I have made some money, and I want to do something for my old college. I don't remember what studies I excelled in, if any."

"In my classes you slept most of the time."

"Um! Well, I'll endow a dormitory." —Chicago Journal.

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.

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

Your patronage solicited.

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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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BRISTOL FOR THE YEAR 1916.

Cash on hand January 1st, 1916	$1606 64	
Total collections for year, including arrears and interest	6908 10	
Ordinary expenditure for year		$1578 45
Railway Bonus		1772 10
Cash on hand December 31, 1916		5164 19
	$8514 74	$8514 74
—ASSETS—		
Outstanding taxes December 31, 1916, including Norway Bay	1036 76	
—LIABILITIES—		
Outstanding accounts unpresented		$ 200 00
Net assets		836 76
	$1036 76	$1036 76

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

Commencing this Week

Three New Departments

Helpful, Interesting and Entertaining Features that will make each issue of this paper worth the full year's subscription price. Each department is in charge of a specially qualified writer.

Prof. Henry G. Bell will conduct a question and answer department called "FARM CROP QUERIES," and Mrs. Helen Law will have charge of a splendid Department for Women entitled "YOUR PROBLEMS." Then comes one of the best comic serials published. You will thoroughly enjoy the "DOINGS OF THE DUFFS."

Full particulars will be found elsewhere in this issue. Turn to them now and read about the valuable and interesting information that will be supplied to you each week.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.

Published every Thursday

At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

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

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

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

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

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
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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
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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of Special Interest

Thrifty Buyers.

2 Pairs Men's Plain Etoffe Pants

Strong and Serviceable. Formerly $2.50, clearing out price $2.20.

7 Pairs Men's Striped Etoffe Pants

Extra Heavy—All Wool Formerly $3.50, clearing out price $2.75.

2 Men's Only all Wool Sweaters

Grey, with Red Trimmings. Last year's price $1.25, to clear at 90c.

5 Men's Duck Jackets

Khaki Color, Heavy Weight. Present value $1.50. To clear out 75c.

2 Ladies' Sateen Wrappers

Black. Size 32. Formerly $2.00, clearing out price $1.00.

5 Pieces of Wrapperette

If bought at the present time would be worth 20c. Clearing out at 10 and 12½c.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Canadian Sport And the War

THE hockey season has returned again, and people are discovering that Canada's great winter sport, like the summer sports of the Dominion, is being almost entirely played by the lads who have hardly reached military age. There are, of course, a few senior teams here and there throughout the Province of Ontario, for it is not necessary that the men who cannot go to the front should cease to partake of healthy exercise, but on the whole hockey is not what it was in former years, or what it will be when the war comes to an end. What has happened to hockey this winter happened to lacrosse last summer, and to Rugby in the autumn. Cricket languished first among the games played in the Dominion as the Englishmen left for home as soon as Germany launched itself upon the world. Then the Canadians began to put on khaki and as they lined up by the thousands, their national games began to show the effects. In 1915 there was a great deal of lacrosse played in Ontario, but in 1916 so many players had gone that scarcely a town could produce a team. In 1915, the Rugby clouds were strong, but in 1916 they had ceased to exist. Hockey has fared just a little better because it requires only seven men to make up a team.

All this is as it should be and indicates that national games have a real relation to the national life. Canada has three typical national sports, lacrosse for the summer, Rugby for the autumn, and hockey for the winter. They all demand the same qualities of virile manhood, strength, speed, staying powers, and the ability to think quickly. They can only be played by men who are physically fit, and they have developed a splendid young Canadian type. There were people who used to criticize the amount of sport to be found in a Canadian town. In future they will have to be silent, as our athletes on the firing line have shown the value of games in developing the men of the nations. Persons who declared that the boys who played games took interest in nothing else but were "sporting mad" have seen their mistake. The suspension of the hockey, lacrosse and Rugby in Canada for the duration of the war because of the absence of the players will always remain as a proof that characteristic national sports play an important part in the life of any country and that the interest of the two things are bound up together.

It may be that some stranger in our midst will contradict the statement that Canadians have put aside their sports until the war is ended, basing his assertion upon the report that professional baseball made money last summer in the Dominion. But it must be borne in mind that professional baseball can hardly be considered under the heading of Canadian sport. It might be more accurately described as a peculiar development of American business, as there is a powerful trust in the United States that exports manufactured baseball players, and we have no tariff against them.

Dealing with this subject, the Canadian Courier recently said: "When a Canadian city desires to have professional baseball, the owners of the franchise go over to the United States and gather together a number of men who are making their livings by demonstrating the national game of their own country. They assume the name of the city for which they are 'playing,' though of course the local loyalties of the community mean nothing to them. They will depart as soon as they can demand a higher salary elsewhere, and in the meantime they perform as efficiently as possible, not for the honor of the city, but because they hope some day to receive a better offer from a more important club. Under such an arrangement all the best elements of true sport must of necessity be lacking. A premium is put upon mere victory, no matter how it is attained. Canadians are asked to throw themselves into a mental attitude in which they can become enthusiastic over a bunch of men who owe their allegiance to another flag and another set of public ideals, and who in return for so much money received are willing to uphold for a season or two the glory (?) of a Canadian city.

"The more one examines the characteristics of professional baseball, the more one feels that it is not so much a sport as it is a form of hot weather vaudeville done by carefully trained and high-priced artists. It cannot possibly develope club feeling or any of the spirit that ought to be found in true sport, but it does amuse large and mentally relaxed crowds for an afternoon. In all these respects it is like vaudeville. A professional baseball team has been described as a good advertisement. It would be an equally good advertisement to engage Eva Tanguay and Eddie Foy, and to send them through the 'big time' vaudeville circuit billed as 'The Terrors of Toronto.'

"Because professional baseball has continued to prosper in spite of the war, we must not say that Canadians have failed to put aside their sports in the presence of more vital calls. Professional baseball is a recognized form of public entertainment, something quite distinct from a nation's sports. Our hockey leagues, our Rugby unions, and our lacrosse associations are part of our national life, and must reflect the waves of feeling in the nation. They have been sharply affected by the war because they are such a real part of Canada, and the history of the three games must be more or less intertwined with the history of the Dominion."

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

HE WAS AN ARTIST.

And Made a Caricature of His Boss and Lost His Job.

A. T. Stewart was shown one day by one of his confidential employees an amusing caricature of himself done in pencil.

"Good, good!" he laughed. "That's excellent. Who did it?"

"A young salesman at the linen counter. He scratched it off as you passed the other morning. I managed to get it from him, and now he's scared stiff for fear you'll see it," was the laughing reply.

"Scared stiff, is he?" said Mr. Stewart, with a twinkle in his eye. "Just send him to me, will you?"

A little later a slim youth entered Mr. Stewart's private office and said he understood he had been sent for.

"Yes," said Mr. Stewart gravely and, holding up the sketch, asked, "Did you do this?"

The lad grew pale and stammered: "I beg your pardon, sir. It was only a bit of fun. I meant no offense."

"That's all very well, but you'll have to give up your job here."

The youth humbly protested, when Mr. Stewart burst out laughing and said: "Don't say any more, my boy. I'm only joking. Your sketch is excellent, and as it would be a sin to keep a man of your artistic talent behind a linen counter I propose to supply you with the means to study art."

Mr. Stewart's proposition was gratefully accepted, and it was thus that John R. Rogers, the sculptor, began his artistic career.

First Military Band.

Military bands first came into existence about 1685, in the reign of Charles II. That monarch had a partiality for music. Anyhow, it was he who by a royal warrant which he issued in that year authorized the employment of twelve musicians in "the company of the king's regiment of foot guards in London." Furthermore, in order to secure higher pay for the musicians than was granted to the other Tommies of that day the merry monarch very "honestly" directed "that a fictitious name should be borne on the strength of each of the other companies of the regiment quartered in the country." The money received for the payment of these Tommies who did not exist was then divided among the bandsmen, a simple if not very straightforward arrangement certainly.—London Globe.

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.,

Incubators for Sale

Praiire State Incubators for sale (new). Also for sale two second-hand machines.

Apply to E. T. HODGINS,
Agent, Shawville.

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.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for Shawville and District

—FOR—

"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"

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

Start now. Terms liberal

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING :

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equity Advts. Pay.

COALS OF FIRE

"Beastly rough luck on you, Maisie, being saddled with a useless log of a husband and sick child! Upon my soul, when I think of the future, I wish at times the Huns had put another bullet in me!"

"Don't, Dick!" protested the young wife, with a cry of pain. "And don't look at the future—anyway, not till after Friday."

"Sketched your play-bills yet?" inquired the young man after a pause, his face pinched and white above his scarlet necktie.

At the question the girl's delicate pencilled brows met in a frown.

"There's something wanting, Dick—in the play-bills, I mean. Exactly what, I don't quite know. It's the mischief, to be nobody. I need puffing—cracking up! What's in a name? Bless you, just everything! I'm not afraid I couldn't pull the thing off once I was started, but a name's the 'Open sesame!'"

She broke off as if struck by a sudden thought—grey eyes narrowed to pin-points. She drew her breath sharp between her teeth.

"Dick," she burst out, "I believe I'll risk it!"

"Risk what, dear heart?"

Feverishly she forged ahead, unheeding his question.

"How'd it do to describe myself as 'Maisie Maughan, pupil of the world-famed whistler, Tom Tapper'?"

Tom's name would be a "draw"—dead certain!

"But, my darling girl, you never had a lesson from Tapper in your life!"

She didn't hear him. It wasn't exactly "straight," maybe. Thus she reflected. But for Dick and the child! Heavens! She'd do more than that! And it wasn't cheating—not quite! She could whistle as well as Tapper any day. They'd get their money's worth, whoever came to the concert on Friday.

"Maisie!"

"Yes, dear!"

"You should have married Tapper, confound him! Why didn't you? He was as keen as mustard in the old days!"

"Because, dear boy, as it happened, I preferred you."

"Funny taste, upon my soul! Tapper hated me like poison," proceeded the speaker. "You'd have done a lot better for yourself if you'd married Tapper."

"Depends on what you mean by 'a lot better.'"

"Plain as a pike-staff. He's at the top of the tree!"

"He's at the Front," she rejoined absently. "So I've heard!"—then drew a pencil and paper to her and scribbled a rough draft of a play-bill.

"How does this sound?" She addressed her husband. "'Maisie Maughan, artiste, pupil of the world-renowned Tom Tapper.' That ought to fetch them! Why, 'Dick Tapper's' a name to conjure with!"

He nodded approval.

"Better get them thrown off at once," he counselled, "and placard the place with them!"

She obeyed, going out thrilled with her own inspiration. By next day Mudbury blazed with the announcement. The public had never heard of "Maisie Maughan." But to a man, to a woman, they had heard of Tom Tapper! The hall engaged for the occasion bade fair to be packed.

"Maisie"—alias Mrs. Richard Sellars—wheeled out her invalid child the same afternoon. If she had conscience pricks, she stifled them. The deception, she told herself, was an innocent one, and she would do her best on Friday.

And then, of a sudden, the child in the pram piped out an ejaculation:

"Mummy, man!"

"What is it, ducky?"

The baby's finger pointed.

"Black man!" she reiterated.

Mechanically Maisie turned. Then, of a sudden, her heart seemed to stop, the blood drummed in her ears and hammered on her brain. Did her senses play her false, or was it reality? The world-famed whistler—her one-time lover! Impossible! Incredible! He was coming towards her. Her pulses pounded. Her eyes, starting from her head, stared blankly at the apparition. She went ashen white and clutched at the pram to steady herself.

On he came. He was in khaki. He had seen her. He recognized her.

"You!" he ejaculated, and looked from her to the child.

His dark eyes blazed on her. How well she recalled him—his every feature, the trick of his eyes, the twitch of his lips beneath his moustachios when, as now, he was mightily moved!

"Wh-where did you spring from?"

Her shaking lips would scarcely frame the question.

"Somewhere in France!" he answered.

"I—I——"

She stammered hopelessly and broke down, her eye at the moment lighting on one of her glaring play-bills.

"Wh-what do you think of me?" she jerked out at last.

"What do I think of you!" he echoed, puzzled. "I once told you what I thought of you!" he answered, dropping his voice.

"I don't mean that!" she cut across him.

Try as she would, she couldn't control her eyes. They flickered over to the play-bill. It was impossible its glaring scarlet headline could have escaped him—his own name blazing in capitals—impossible! She rushed into apology—abject, grovelling.

"We—we do things for people we love we wouldn't do for ourselves!" she panted, incoherently. "Dick has come home—a wreck! He needs things. I hadn't got them to give him. And baby, she's been at death's door. I was desperate! And—and I whistle still, but I'm nobody, and they want a name."

She stopped, out of breath. Against her will, and forced by the mesmerism of his eyes, she nodded in the direction of the blazing play-bill. "You've got a name. I thought if I put 'Pupil of Tom Tapper,' it would double—treble my chances of getting an audience. And—and it wouldn't hurt you!"

It rushed through her brain, here was her companion's chance of wreaking his vengeance on her, and he would take it!

He had always hated Dick. The two had never hit it off—never! And Dick had rather "rubbed it in"—his triumph over him. He had made it glaringly plain to his defeated rival that he felt himself "top dog."

She trembled as she realized that the man at her side held her in the hollow of his hand, so to speak—held Dick and baby as well—and that he would be merciless.

She had fallen silent. There was a pause—a pause that seemed an eternity to the woman.

"Where's your husband?"

She nodded in the direction of a row of dingy tenements.

"We've got rooms there for the time being."

"Take me to him!" he commanded, and there was an expression in his eyes that brought her heart to her mouth. Did he mean to humiliate her before Dick—to include Dick in the "slating" he meant to give them both? She wondered, distracted, what was the penalty she'd have to pay for this thing she had done. She shivered at the thought of possible prison! Tapper might exact to the uttermost farthing when she recalled how in the past she had humbled his vanity and tossed him aside. Her own soul had been mirror-clear at the time, but he had passionately characterized her as a "flirt," "a coquette."

Mechanically she turned the pram towards their dingy lodgings. Her companion paced at her side in silence. It grew more than she could bear. She would beseech, implore, supplicate, humble herself if need be, if so be she might turn away his wrath.

They paused at the shabby wicket-gate, and at that moment the baby, with a shrill crow of "Man!" thrust out her hand in invitation to the stranger. He covered the tiny fingers for a moment with his great brown ones. She laughed up in his face. The next they were in at the gate and up the gravel path. Her hand was on the knocker.

"Stop a minute!" he commanded.

Her hand dropped to her side. Her eyes stared up at him. There was something in his face—gaunt, worn, haggard-eyed—that arrested her. (He was like a man who has been looking daily face to face at death.)

"It's too late to alter the handbills?" He put the question. Almost his voice seemed changed.

"Too late!" she echoed, and her knees began to quake. Her lovely eyes sought his anew, mute, imploring.

"Then there's only one way out of it!"

"One way out?" she echoed stupidly.

"One way out!" he reiterated.

She waited.

"And that is," he added, "to prepare an additional lot."

"If you knew"—she broke across him, distracted—"how—how I was tempted——"

He raised his hand as if to stop her. The baby, with a crow of delight, clutched at it wildly.

"Look here, let's go one better!" he pursued, ignoring her interruption. "How will something like this do?

"Tom Tapper, having returned unexpectedly from the Front, will contribute a couple of solos and join his pupil in a duet."

Maisie stared up at him, speechless, spellbound, her lovely eyes wide, her lips apart.

"I—I don't understand!" she stammered.

"And yet it's plain as daylight!" he told her, the ghost of a smile flickering over his gaunt features, as he stood above her.

"You—you don't—you can't mean it, Tom?" she breathed, in an awed, incredulous whisper.

"I mean it right enough!" he assured her, nodding. "And now, look here, you've got to take a lesson from me before Friday if you don't mean to cheat the public—though, upon my soul, I'm blessed if there's anything I can teach you! Even in the old days, you know, you could knock spots off me. Besides, when you've been looking death in the face daily, hourly, as I've been doing of late, you forget even how to whistle!"

"Tom!" she cried. "Oh, Tom!" And a lump rose in her throat and a mist before her eyes. "Somehow"—incoherently—"it doesn't seem as if you were quite—quite you—the old Tom!"

"I'm not, my girl! I'm free to confess it! See here, you go out there one chap, and you come back another."

. . . . . .

Next day flaming orange-colored handbills fluttered down in an avalanche on Mudbury, being scattered over the place by industrious young maidens engaged for the purpose, announcing that:

"Tom Tapper, the world-famous whistler, had unexpectedly returned from the Front, and would support his pupil, Maisie Maughan, at the Town Hall on Friday evening."

. . . . . .

"Dick—Dick, wasn't it splendid of him?" demanded Maisie, her lovely face aglow, the clapping and stamping still ringing in her tingling ears, as she perched herself on the edge of her husband's couch when the thing was over.

"If only you could have been there! I believe Tom was as delighted as I was. Oh, and at the end—what do you think? Tom's agent was there, and offered me a London engagement for next week. Dick, I'm made!"

"Jolly decent!" agreed the man. Then, after a pause, and with a queer laugh: "Gives me a feeling here, don't you know"—he tapped his chest as he spoke—"of—of coals of fire!"—London Answers.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cheerfulness is the duty of every nation in time of war. Every man and woman who wears a cheerful face in time of war is performing a national duty. There is no reason why you should not be cheerful if you have a clear conscience. You will have that if you feel you have done your duty.

THE LATE MR. ANSON McKIM.

As Seen By His Pastor.

The following striking tribute to the late Mr. Anson McKim was recently given by Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, where the deceased worshipped for so many years and with which he was so closely identified, sharing the responsibilities of office with his accustomed zealous care:

"The true wealth of a nation is its men. That nation is rich which has citizens of large and generous nature of gifts trained by high purpose and faithful industry, men of unerring rectitude and unimpeachable integrity of character. Mr. Anson McKim, whose death was announced recently, was such a citizen. He came from the best stock in our Canadian life, being endowed with those exceptional abilities which enabled him to take by sheer merit a foremost place in the business life of the country, and with those dispositions and ideals which won for him such affection and honor as come to few men.

"He continued in his nature the contrasts which mark the well-rounded and balanced life. The sagacity which made him successful in large and exacting business enterprises was no more striking than the sympathy which made him a generous supporter of scores of humanitarian interests. The strength which enabled him to organize and develop large undertakings was not more conspicuous than the gentleness and friendliness which endeared him to an astonishingly wide circle of friends, young and old. A list of the positions which he held in business life, in clubs, in the church and in public welfare movements would show the versatility of his talents and would indicate in a measure the confidence and respect in which he was held.

"He loved music and pictures, he rejoiced in the beauties of nature, was fond of healthful sports, was a reader of good books, and delightful in the companionship of friends; he took his life work seriously, but felt that the great work of life was to spread abroad a larger and more generous happiness among his fellow men.

"He made Montreal and Canada richer through his living and has left them poorer by his death."

Making Sure Of It.

"It's a fine morning, Mike," said the squire.

"It's a foine mornin', your honor and ladyship. An' sure, I had a foine drame last night."

"What did you dream, Mike?" enquired the lady.

"Sure, I drim't his honor gave me a pound of baccy, and your ladyship gave me a pound of tay!"

"Oh," laughingly replied the squire, "but you know, Mike, dreams go by contraries."

"Shure, then, your honor can give me the pound of tay, and her ladyship can give the pound of baccy."

Figures Grow.

Guest—Good gracious, waiter! Nine and nine makes eighteen, not nineteen!

Waiter—Ah, but monsieur must remember that everything has been augmented by the war."

Three parts, by weight, of corn and one part wheat fed twice a day in litter, together with a mash mixture of two parts meat scrap added to two parts of ground corn and one part bran, fed in self feeding hopper, furnishes a well balanced ration, according to the Ohio Experiment Station.

Some Cold-Weather Suggestions.

With the advent of efficient starting devices and such comforts as convertible bodies, tonneau heaters, etc., the all-year-round use of the high-grade motor car has become an almost universal practice. At this season a few suggestions may be in order as to the easiest and best methods of assuring the most pleasant and effective winter operation.

As the quality of the gasoline on the open market is continually decreasing, it is becoming more and more important to obtain the desired warm-weather operating conditions in the motor at all times. The automobile motor, equally as sensitive to the cold as the human organism should have extra covering in cold weather. An ideal warm-weather operation can be secured by having the power plant and the surrounding air under the hood kept warm, as in summer. Forunately this is comparatively easy to accomplish, since the motor is itself constantly generating heat. It is well to use a radiator cover with an adjustable opening so as to prevent excess cooling in extreme weather. It is also well to see that the carburetor has a hot-air connection to the intake manifold, so that the cold air is preheated when going into the carburetor. The newer cars are also provided with an air-choking device which gives an over-rich carburetor mixture to aid in starting and rapidly warming up the motor.

With regard to the quality of gasoline: In some localities the gasoline commonly offered for distribution is of poorer quality than in others, but it is now almost always possible to obtain a higher test gasoline, which, generally speaking, will prove more efficient in cold weather than a low test. In this connection bear in mind, however, that high-test gasoline does not necessarily mean better gasoline. In some cases a very light grade of fluid known as "Casing Head Gasoline" is used, which has such a low boiling point that it cannot be handled in an ordinary carburetor, and it should be avoided.

The bad effects produced on motors in cold weather on account of low-test gasoline are difficult starting, missing fire, inefficient running for some time after the engine is started, fouling of spark plugs, and sometimes the presence of gasoline mixed with the oil in the base on account of condensation in the cylinders. On this account extra care should be taken to see that the oil base is frequently drained and refilled with fresh oil. In very cold weather this should be done at least every 1,000 miles. The grade of oil to use in cold weather is a medium heavy grade.

To prevent freezing the water-circulating system we recommend simply the addition of either denatured or wood alcohol to the water. In order to make a solution which will not freeze up to ten degrees below zero, remove two gallons of water from the circulating system, and replace it with two gallons of alcohol. It must, of course, be borne in mind that alcohol evaporates somewhat more rapidly than the water, so that in order to keep the solution at its original strength it is desirable when refilling during the winter weather to use half water and half alcohol.

Radiator Curtain for Winter.

During the winter months the motorist will find his car much easier to start if a radiator curtain is provided. Keeping the motor reasonably hot will also add to the fuel economy. A convenient curtain may be constructed as follows: Take a strip of lumber a half inch thick and two inches wide, and as long as the width of the radiator. Near each end mount a shade-roller bracket. Cut a curtain roller to fit the brackets and fasten the curtain to it. Attach the strip near the bottom of the radiator with two small bolts. Fasten a strong cord to edge of curtain and run through radiator and under hood and pass through a hole in the dash. Now fasten a small ring to the end of cord. To provide for different adjustments, screw several hooks into the dash at intervals, over which the ring may be slipped. When going toward a brisk wind the curtain may be set to shut out most of the air.

Make Gardens Productive.

The Ontario Education Department have issued a circular to inspectors and teachers that in order to assist in meeting the shortage of foodstuffs the teachers who are giving instructions in agriculture and horticulture in provincial schools should grow plants of food value in school gardens. Home gardens should also be enlarged for this purpose and vacant lots cultivated. Inspectors are also advised to demonstrate more fully the important bearing which agriculture has upon the welfare of the people. It has been estimated that if this is done the food products of Ontario would be increased by $10,000,000.

Preparedness.

Captain—What arrangements have you made in case Zeppelins come?

N. C. O.—If any bombs are dropped on the 'uns, sir, the camp will be roused by three blasts on a whistle.

Habits at first are cobwebs and at last chains.

Green cut bone is a good egg producer, nourishes the feathers and keeps hens in good health.

FOR A BAD COUGH

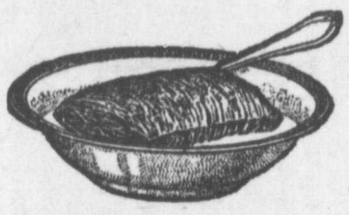
Here is a fine old-fashioned recipe for coughs, colds or catarrh trouble that has been used with great success. Get from your druggist 1 oz. of Parmint (Double Strength) about 75c worth and add to it ½ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. This will make full half a pint when mixed. Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day.

No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head clear up so you can breathe freely. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has a stubborn cough, or hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c. postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

The Doings of the Duffs.

Watch Your Sneeze!
It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating **Shredded Wheat**, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood. For breakfast with milk or cream, or any meal with fresh fruits.



Made in Canada.

A Forecast Of Spring

Although we are still in the grip of winter, thoughts of lighter clothes to be worn under sunny skies begin to be forced on our attention. Immediately after the holiday season the shops begin to show a tempting array of thin dresses and light suits, for it is now that the exodus to warmer climes begins to take place. Those of us who either from choice or necessity must see the winter through in the cold regions, may still contemplate the style that are offered for Southern wear, for they are a pretty accurate forecast of what will be worn when spring comes.

The delicate lingerie dress this season is of Georgette, chiffon cloth or

7587—7607

Blouse of Chiffon with Oyster-White Tussur Skirt

net—these for the more formal dresses, while for other purposes there are dainty, fine voiles, with new printed, woven or embroidered designs in the most attractive colorings imaginable. Net dresses are finely embroidered and trimmed with lace, while those of chiffon and Georgette are adorned with the ubiquitous embroidery in cross-stitch, beads or darning-stitch.

Blouses of Chiffon

The sketch illustrates a blouse of chiffon made to be worn outside the skirt, a style which increases in popularity as time goes on. The neck line, going straight across the front and back from shoulder to shoulder, is also proving very popular. This line is not so hard when the material is softly shirred and an additional price of plain chiffon is placed over the shoulder. Shirred pockets at the edge of the peplum, and the ribbon decoration ending in loops below the belt, which is finished with a prim, tailored bow directly in front, are special style features worthy of consideration, for they appear in many of the new models, varying according to the nature of the design.

Blouses of satin and silk are also making their way among the very sheer materials which are now being used.

The tailored skirt with large pockets placed over the inverted pleats at the sides is one of the newest modes in separat skirts. The skirts is of oyster-white tussur.

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

A Pleasant Healthful Habit

A daily ration of Grape-Nuts and cream is a splendid food for those who want vigor and energy.

Grape-Nuts

is a concentrated health-food made from choice whole wheat and malted barley. It retains the vital mineral elements of the grain so essential to thorough nourishment of body and brain, but lacking in many other cereal foods.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS

Weakness Generally Comes On as Womanhood Approaches.

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been lifelong invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss A. Sternburg, Haileybury Road, New Liskeard, Ont., says:—"I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they restored me to health, if, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anaemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed toward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak run-down girls to give it a fair trial as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE AUTO IN WAR.

Every Nation in Every Clime Uses Motorcar.

The battle of the Marne became a French success partly by virtue of the motorcar. General Gallieni's "automobile army" was nothing more or less than a reserve army of poilus crammed into hastily gathered motor vehicles and rushed northward from Paris toward a vulnerable point in the invading German line. Automobiles of every description were used—taxicabs, touring cars, commercial trucks, roadsters, runabouts and limousines.

No fewer than 82,000 motortrucks were used by the Italian army in preparing for its advance against Gorizia. They transported 500,000 men, 85,000 animals, 15,000 vehicles and large quantities of supplies to the front, according to dispatches. About 1000 motorcars were used in rushing 100,000 men to strategic points along the battle line. The troop cars averaged 125 miles a day, it is reported.

Pictures from eastern war theatres show that the motorcar has replaced in part the dromedary as a transporter of munitions and supplies for the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia and Bessarabia.

The British "tank" is the familiar automobile heavily armored and equipped with caterpillar wheels that can stretch across trenches and other depressions like the feet of their namesake.

How To Tell The Age.

Town Lady (in country)—"How old is your cow?" Farmer—"Two." Town Lady—"How can you tell that?" Farmer—"By the horns." Town Lady—"Two of them. Of course? How stupid!"

For Stiff Neck

Apply Sloan's Liniment *without rubbing* to the sore leaders and the pain will soon be relieved.

For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, bruises, strains, sprains and muscle stiffness, have a bottle handy.

Quickly penetrates and soothes, cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

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

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

There is a decrease in the revenue from the trades licenses at Vancouver.

At Vancouver, the city creche cared for 9,000 children at a salary of $25 a month, last year.

Fresh halibut is selling at the highest price on record at the Sound City, 17 cents a pound.

Vancouver jitney-men are operating on routes mapped out by amendments to the city by-law.

A Yukoner, Robert Fenwick, writes from overseas that he has not been killed, as reported from France.

The school children of B.C. have sent to the Lieut.-Governor the sum of $28,082.13 for the Belgian Relief.

Of the 50 men who applied for the R.F.C. at Vancouver, about 14 were accepted by Capt. Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr.

Operations at the Fernie mines, B.C., have been suspended until the men are satisfied on the question of wages.

Chief of Police Hersey at Cranbrook, B.C., made a sensational raid on two of the city pool rooms on Sunday morning.

Exports from British Columbia to the United States of paper for 1916 show an increase of 10,000,000 pounds over last year.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared last week by the United Farmers' Association at a meeting held at Port Haney.

A. W. Gray has been returned for the fourth consecutive year as chief magistrate for the Royal City, at New Minster, B.C.

A Prince Rupert delegation will go to Ottawa to ask for license reductions and other changes to broaden their fishing privileges.

The Rotary Club at Vancouver, voted in favor of the city continuing $7,000 appropriation for the Development Association.

Wolves and panthers are depredating the northern part of the province and $10,000 more has been authorized for bounty money at B.C.

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

STARVATION IN POLAND.

People Hope for Allied Success and Return to Russian Rule.

Vivid stories of the sufferings of the people of Poland under the German yoke are told by a Canadian woman, who with her six-year-old daughter, succeeded in getting away from Warsaw in December.

"Most of the Warsaw factories are closed," she states, "and many of the manufacturers are working for a living as peddlers and small merchants. All the rich merchants left for Russia before the city was invaded by the Germans. The great majority of the population is starving. A card system is used in doling out the necessities of life. Each person is entitled to seven pounds of bread and twelve pounds of potatoes weekly. Food riots with loss of life occur every day. Most of the restaurants are closed. Thousands of starving people hang around the soup kitchens, struggling for bread and soup once a day. Those fortunate enough to secure a recommendation from the city council get free meals. Others must pay five kopecks (2½c) for a meal.

"Clothing is very scarce. The price of a plain overcoat is 50 Rs. ($25). Bare-bodied people are seen everywhere. Instead of shoes their feet are covered with rags. When the Germans invaded Warsaw nobody could walk on the streets after 9 p.m. Offenders were punished by imprisonment and fined large sums of money.

"The population of Warsaw does not believe in the sincerity of the Teutonic proclamation regarding the establishment of the Polish Kingdom. They claim this was only a scheme to secure recruits for the Teutonic armies. Everyone earnestly hopes for the allies' victory and the time when Poland will come again under Russian rule. All nationalities of Warsaw firmly decided not to enlist in the Polish army unless forced to do so."

BISURATED MAGNESIA

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion,

Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc., take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. Is safe, pleasant, and harmless to use and gives instant relief from all forms of stomach disorder. Sold by druggists everywhere.

ZAM-BUK CURED IN 2 MONTHS

After 2 Years' Useless Treatment.

The healing power of Zam-Buk is so much greater than that of other ointments, that it has cured in many cases when all other ointments have failed. One such instance is that of Mr. Earle E. Gardiner, of Marquis, Sask., who writes: "For two years I suffered with a bad attack of salt-rheum on my feet. During those two years I tried every known remedy, but could find nothing that would cure the disease. Then I heard of Zam-Buk, and commenced using it. After the first few applications I noticed an improvement, and this encouraged me to continue. Although I had suffered for two years, after only two months' treatment with Zam-Buk I am completely cured."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, blood-poisoning, piles, cold sores, chapped hands, chilblains, eruptions, etc. At all drug stores, 50c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

SUNFLOWER SEED WANTED.

England Uses It In the Making of Artificial Butter.

According to a report made to the Trade and Commerce Department by Canadian Trade Commissioner Johnston of Bristol, sunflowers grown in Canadian back yards may be made profitable as well as ornamental. There is a big demand for sunflower seed in England, where it is worth about one hundred dollars a ton, which is about five cents a pound, delivered. In the past sunflower seeds have been bought for seed purposes to feed birds and poultry, but large quantities are now crushed in order to extract the oil, which is used in the manufacture of margarine, or artificial butter. Mr. Johnstone states that a large number of people in Great Britain are using it instead of butter, which is scarce and high priced. He says there is unlimited opportunities to do a large business in sunflower seeds.

Mr. Johnston further reports scarcity in England of canary seed, hemp seed and millet seed, owing to war conditions and the shutting off of previous sources of supply. Prices are high, and there is an opportunity for the economic growth of these seeds in Canada.

Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

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

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

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

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

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

From Up Among The Yukon Snows

Comes Advice to Sufferers to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Glacier Creek Lady Says They Have Been Her Stand-by for Sixteen Years and She Has Never Known Them to Fail.

Glacier Creek, via Dawson, Yukon, Can., Feb'y 5th (Special.)—"North of fifty-three where doctors are long distances apart and those remedies that are a very present help in time of need are the reliance of the settlers, Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well-known resident of this place, has to say of them:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have been my stand-by for sixteen years," Mrs. Armstrong states. "Both myself and my family have the greatest faith in their medicinal qualities. When any of my friends complain of even a headache I treat them with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they never fail to do good.

"It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from backache to rheumatism, Bright's disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure them.

Rising to the Occasion.

One battalion of the local Territorials had challenged another to a sham fight.

The defenders took possession of a magnificent position on a cinder heap overlooking the six-foot-wide river. To make themselves secure, they "blew up" the only bridge, by simply posting up a notice to say that they had done so.

Imagine, then, their indignation when they saw the enemy clamly crossing the bridge, every man holding his rifle over his head with one arm, and waving the other frantically in front of him.

"Here, I say, you know!" called out the captain of the defenders, angrily, "you can't cross that bridge! Can't you see it's supposed to be blown up."

"That's all right," replied the attacking sergeant, calmly. "We're not crossing the bridge. Can't you see we're supposed to be swimming?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Wouldn't Disturb Him.

"Sorry, sir," said the rural policeman, producing his notebook, "but you've exceeded the speed limit by ten miles or more."

"I have done nothing of the kind," retorted the motorist, "and, besides—"

"Well, if you don't believe me I'll call the sergeant, bein' as it was 'im as took the time. He's in the pigsty yorder."

"Don't trouble to do that," was the prompt reply. "I Would sooner pay fifty times than disturb the sergeant at his meals."

The Nova Scotia Lumber King says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

She Fixed Them.

A little girl about five or six years old was sent by her sister to post a letter. As the letter was heavy she was told to have it weighed and, if necessary, to buy and affix another stamp.

To the surprise of her sister, she returned triumphantly with the penny.

"Didn't you get it weighed?" said the sister.

"Oh, no," replied the wee mite, "when nobody was looking I popped it in."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The dust bath is important. Road dust or ashes will enable fowls to keep themselves free from lice.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Didn't Like It.

"Mamma, I want a dark breakfast."

"Dark breakfast? What do you mean, child?"

"Why, last night you told Mary to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Not Sure.

"Did you cure that patient you had with the failing memory?"

"I thought so at one time," replied the doctor, "but I'm not so sure about it now. He went away and forgot to pay his bill."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The clock is a valuable instrument, but the fellow who invented it never intended that people should sit and watch it.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Artificial Teeth Bought

Send us your old false teeth, plates and gold. We remit best cash value by return mail.
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24 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. $1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

The Spirit of America at play: Magnitude and Cheerfulness

AMERICAN PLAN
EUROPEAN PLAN

D. S. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.

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American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only $16.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

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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.

February Rod and Gun

In the February issue of Rod and Gun, now on the news-stands, Bonnycastle Dale, the naturalist writer, describes in "Hunting with the Modern Camera" the methods by which he gets near enough to the forest birds and beasts to take some of the remarkable photographs with which his stories are illustrated. "The only danger is from falls and falling trees," he says. "There is not anything in the woods of North America that will attack you if unmolested." "The Wood-duck," by F. V. Williams, supplements the cover picture for this month which reproduces in colors that are true to life this rarely beautiful and comparatively scarce species of duck. "Old Frying Pan," a bear story by H. C. Haddon, "Hawks and Other Game Destroyers" by Reginald Gourlay. "With a Watch and Compass," "With the Timber Wolves in Northern Canada," etc., etc. along with the regular departments which are well maintained, make up a particularly interesting number of this premier Canadian magazine of outdoor life. W. J. Taylor. Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., is the publisher.

OBITUARY.

On January 31st the Angel of Death once more visited the home of Mr. John Dagg, of Yarm, and claimed as his victim his loving wife, Mary C. Mousseau, at the early age of 33 years.

She will be greatly missed around the old home on account of her kind disposition.

She leaves to mourn her loss a sorrowing husband, three sisters and one brother.

The funeral took place on Saturday, Feb. 3rd, to North Onslow, where requiem mass was chanted by Rev. Father Souther, after which interment was made.

The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad loss. COM.

THORNBY

Feb. 10—Mrs. Sam Maxwell and family spent Sunday guests of Mrs. Henry Cole.

We miss the smiling face of Miss Lorena Robinson since she went away.

Mr. Jack Burrows paid a flying visit through Thorne on Sunday.

Mr. Silas Sparling and Miss Gertie Sparling spent a week visiting Mrs. Eddie Telford of Clarendon.

The Widow James Tubman and Mrs. Sam Rooney visited Mrs. Henry Cole on Monday.

Miss Lorena Sparling is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Thomas Cole.

Mrs. J. J. Knipe and children visited her sister, Mrs. James Sparling, during the past two weeks.

Mr. O. Plouffe leaves Thursday with a load for Crow Bridge ; hope he will have a good trip.

Miss Lottie Robinson is spending a few weeks visiting friends.

Herbie Brown and Geo. E. Cole were Sunday guests of Mr. Sam Rooney.

Who can he be ?—the chap who drives the iron grey horse around our corner.

R. S.

Tenders for Fencing

Tenders will be received up to one o'clock, p. m., Saturday, March 3rd, 1917, for fencing No. 2 School Grounds —two sides ; also for fencing No. 12-B Grounds. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, Feb 9, 1917.

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, Alsike and Timothy Seed.

Anyone wishing to obtain Ontario grown Seed Corn on the cob can obtain the same through the Shawville Seed Centre, by giving their orders to the President or Secretary.

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

Tenders Wanted

Tenders for Secretary, Cheese-maker and also for Wood will be received by the undersigned up to February 24th.

Wood—(35 cords)—10 cords of dry mixed wood, 10 cords green hardwood, and 15 cords green soft wood.

All to be sound and two feet long and delivered at the Lily Cheese Factory by April 1st.

All tenders to be marked "Tender" and those for wood to state the kind offered.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

N. B.—Directors will meet Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 7, p. m.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified Protestant Teacher wanted for No. 12-B, Clarendon. Applicants state experience, grade of diploma, church of choice and salary expected. Duties to begin immediately.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,
Shawville, Que.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

For sale—five acres of land fronting on Main street (east) Shawville, on which are erected a good dwelling house and stable. Soil well adapted for raising small fruits, garden stuff and roots.

For terms and particulars write

BOX 46 SHAWVILLE.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVIILE

Flour per barrel $9.50
Wheat, per bushel, $1.60 to 1.70.
Oats, per bushel, 55c.
Beans per bushel, $6.60.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag. 1.50c.
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 48c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations :

Butter, in prints 45c to 50c
Butter in pails 40 to 43c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 55 to 60c
Potatoes per bag, $2.50
Pork per 100 lbs $14.00 to 18.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, $9 to $14
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the Secretary of the Clarendon Council for the building of a cement culvert over the creek on side line between lots 7 and 8, 5th con. Gravel and stone will be furnished by the Council. Specification can be seen at the Secretary's office. Tenders to be in hands by March 5th, 1917.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

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.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres, all arable, the property of the late Noble Armstrong, 8th range, Clarendon.

15 to 20 acres wood, balance improved land, said to be 50 acres ploughed. Fine deep loam, two good dwelling houses with barns and stables. Good water. Five minutes walk to school ; two miles to nearest church ; two miles to Green Lake, a beautiful summer resort ; four miles from thriving village of Shawville. Possession May 1st. Special price for quick sale. For particulars write

MRS. MATHESON, Shawville, or
W. J. SKELTON, Weston, Ont.

The grand maxim nowadays is "to work, always to work and still to work."—Leon Gambetta.

Want Public Works.

Despite the announcement of the Government that expenditures are to be cut to the bone and that the work on the Welland Canal and other big undertakings would cease, requests for the expenditure of public moneys for building railways and public works continue to come in to the Government. Some of the requests show a surprising lack of knowledge of conditions and make one wonder whether these people actually know the country is at war.

The British Government has made a request for 1,500 miles of rails for urgent military purposes in France and Canada is able to supply the whole demand if necessary without impairing to any extent her transportation facilities. This is the result of the railway building programme carried on by the late administration. There is this justification, however, that this extravagant programme was originated and developed in the piping times of peace.

To-day the Government is in receipt of applications for subsidies not only for steam railways, but there is a demand that a new door of expenditure be opened in the shape of subsidies for electric roads.

In view of the tremendous burden of war expenditure the Government has been endeavoring to stop completely the building of public works. It has been trying to concentrate the attention of the people upon the one thing worth while, the prosecution of the war. But the demands for railway building still continue to come in until wonderment arises whether the people who make such demands are not more intent upon these designs than upon the defeat of the Germans..

A Patriotic Chinaman.

This pretty little story, which seems to carry the stamp of truth, comes from an officer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in British Columbia.

In a little town on the Fraser River lived an old Chinaman. He existed by doing odd jobs. When the patriotic fund was formed in that town John came to the chairman and said, "You catchee me job, I givee to help soldier's wife." The chairman, not knowing of any work for John at the time, said that he was sorry but he could not give him employment. A few days later John came again. Once more he said, "You catchee me job, me givee to help soldier's wife," and once again no employment was forthcoming. The third time John came to the chairman. This time his request was somewhat different. "You givee me name of six soldiers' wives; me go out wood, no chargee," said John. "Me no get job, me no give money, but me cut wood." And so John is now giving a day a week to cutting the firewood for six soldiers' families and thus doing his bit for his adopted land.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY.

It Runs From Moscow to Vladivostok, a Distance of 6,000 Miles.

It was Alexander III. who first realized the possibility of making a railway across the whole length of the continent, and in the year 1892 his son, Czar Nicholas II., laid the first stone at Vladivostok. This was done in order to guard the newly acquired territories of the valleys of the Amur and Ussuri from the inroads of other nations; the railways would thus facilitate the transport of troops if necessary. It covers a distance of 6,000 miles from Moscow to Vladivostok. The Russian government voted £40,000,000 for its construction, and it was completed in eleven years.

It takes three days to reach Zlatoust, in the Ural mountains. There is to be seen the famous "stone of parting." Could it speak, what a number of heartrending tales it could tell. When criminals and political prisoners were sent to Siberia that "great lone land" of the east, their friends usually bade them goodby in the presence of the cold stone.

From Zlatoust the main line proceeds to Omsk, whence it reaches the shores of Lake Baikal, one of the largest fresh water lakes in the world. Sometimes the Russians term it "the holy sea," because an island in the lake was believed to be the abode of an evil spirit, who continually had to be appeased with sacrifices. Seals and beautiful sponges abound in the lake.

Previous to 1905 the whole train was transferred by means of a wonderful movable platform, where it rested on rails, on to the steamer on Lake Baikal. This steamer was built at Newcastle, and was fitted with powerful screws, which could be driven through ice four feet thick. Now the railway is continued round the south of Lake Baikal.—Pearson's Weekly.

ROMANCE AND THE SADDLE.

Clatter of Hoofs and Jingle of Spurs Fire the Imagination.

Romance likes to come on horseback. The jingling spurs and bridle irons chant a happy paean in his ears, and from the saddle, as from the throne, he looks out over the workaday world.

Romance always has been linked with riding. In the playroom, mounted on a gallant rocking chair, youth rides into a land of golden deeds; later he swings in long gallops on the faithful hobby-horse into spicy and fugitive adventure. To the page on a prancing palfrey and to the cavalryman in khaki the lure of romance is the same. The rhythm of galloping hoofs thuds always in the imagination, the lady's favor on the lance and the quivering scarlet guidon flutter alike a mysterious and eternal challenge to the spirit of youth. "To horse and away," and all the world's before one.

Stevenson always wanted to write a story about a man galloping up to an inn at night, and the very suggestion brings a tingle to the imagination.

By on the highway, low and loud,
By at the gallop goes he.

He heard him in the sleepless midnights of his childhood, and, indeed, the sound of thudding hoofs always makes the heart beat faster. The sociable clattering of a single footer on asphalt, the crackling of twigs and leaves on the quiet autumn trails, the muffled rhythm of a canter on the turf, its resonance on a bridge—all these make music in the ears and bring the very smell of adventure. To him who rides there is always "something lost behind the ranges"—and his heart yearns for it.—Scribner's Magazine.

Made the Cannon Balls Fit.

The first battle of the war of 1812 was fought at Sacketts Harbor, July 9, 1812, and consisted of an attack made upon the village. The inhabitants had but one gun of sufficient size and strength to inflict damage, a thirty-two pounder, for which they had no shot. This difficulty was overcome by the patriotism of the housewives, who tore up carpets from the floors and with strips wound the small balls to fit the cannon.

The Orange In Spain.

It is considered a very healthful thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who can eat an orange well? One must go to Spain to see that done. The senorita cuts off the rind with her silver knife; then, putting her fork into the peeled fruit, she detaches every morsel with her pearly teeth and continues to eat the orange without losing a drop of the juice and lays down the core with the fork still in it.

Eyes Out.

Two ladies were hurrying down the street in the rain, carrying their umbrellas low for protection. In turning a corner sharply the point of one umbrella struck a passerby in the forehead.

"Goodness!" gasped the woman. "I'll keep an eye out in the future."

"Begorra!" exclaimed the man. "Ye nearly had one out in the prisint!"—London Answers.

Chemical Misnomers.

"Copperas" is a conspicuous example of chemical misnomers, being sulphate of iron, not copper. Another is "salt of lemon," which has nothing whatever to do with the fruit of the lemon tree, but is potassium binoxalate or potash treated with oxalic acid.

Early Rising.

"You say you owe your success in business almost entirely to early rising?"

"Yes. I'm a manufacturer of alarm clocks."—Washington Star.

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.

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.

When you want the best valu for your money n ..

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at $1.65 per M and up

Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards Flooring End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings Doors etc try

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THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00	FOR	$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

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JAN. 9, 1917. FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

Notice to Our Patrons :

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FOR SHAWVILLE and VICINITY.

Our prices are lower than the rest, and our Patterns are the best.

Prices 10 and 15 cts.

We also stock Magazines

Call and get a Fashion Sheet.

ARCHIE DOVER