

THE EQUITY.

No. 28, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

\$1.50 per annum in advance
2.00 to the United States

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
Rest - 4,750,000

94 Branches in Canada.

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A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

To MY MANY PATRONS: I wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
H. IMISON, Artist.

The monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held at the home of Mrs. Andrew Hodgins, on Thursday evening of this week.

The Clarendon H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Bert Hodgins on Friday, January 3rd, at 1:30, p. m. Program: Recitation by Miss May Wilson; reading by Mrs. Wm. Findlay.

CORRECTION—In the Minutes of Dec. meeting of Clarendon Council published last week, Mr. R. McJanet, health officer, is charged with having received the sum of \$30. This is an error, the correct amount being \$20.

The Austin H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. H. Maitland on Jan. 7th at 7:30 p. m. Program: The value of cereals as breakfast food by Mrs. G. McCagg; Reading by Mrs. Fraser. Roll call—Method of cooking.

Quite a number of cases of influenza broke out in Bristol township last week, say reports from there on Saturday. During the first outbreak of the disease in this district, comparatively few cases occurred in Bristol.

RAILWAY CHANGE—Travellers to and from Ottawa over the C. P. R., after January 5th, will be landed and take passage at the Central instead of Broad Street Station. This change goes into effect on Monday, January 6th.

ONE OF THE BEST—The Christmas night entertainment in the Methodist Church was one of the most pleasing gatherings held here for some time past, and the attendance was large, a factor which brought the receipts up to the handsome sum of \$140.00. After a bountiful supper had been partaken of by all who felt disposed to replenish "the inner man" the large assemblage foregathered in the spacious auditorium of the church to enjoy the elaborate entertainment provided. This consisted of a varied program composed of instrumental music, vocal duets, quartettes, choir numbers, a pretty drill by sundry little girls, some readings, and short addresses by resident and neighboring clergymen and Lt. Frank Armstrong. Rev. Mr. Tripp occupied the chair.

PRESENTATION—Monday evening of last week was made the occasion of a pleasant time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dover, when the young couple, (who, as has been announced are removing to Cornwall) were presented with a nice set of reed furniture, by a number of the citizens, in token of their good will and esteem for them. The gift was accompanied by a suitable address, to which Mr. Dover—taken very much by surprise—replied in becoming terms. The guests were most hospitably received and entertained by the host and hostess, and when the hour waxed well toward midnight, the gathering took leave of them with best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. Dover and children left for Montreal on Monday where she intends remaining with relatives for a few months before proceeding to her new home. "Archie" has gone to Cornwall this week.

Masonic Installation

The annual installation of officers of Pontiac Lodge, A. F. and A. M., according to established custom, took place last Friday—(St. John's night). R. W. Bro. J. H. Shaw officiated.

The officers installed are—
W. M.—Thos. Shore,
S. W.—R. C. Morrison,
J. W.—W. F. Drum,
Treas.—J. H. Shaw,
Secy.—P. E. Smiley,
Chap.—Rev. A. T. Phillips,
Tyler—Wm. Brown,
S. D.—H. Imison,
J. D.—A. D. McCredie,
I. G.—Lloyd Fulford.

Kodaks and amateurs' supplies. Finishing for amateurs promptly executed.
H. IMISON, Artist.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. J. Dover, of Eganville arrived last week to take over the management of Dovers Limited.

Miss Jean Masson is spending the holidays with her parents at Smith's Falls, Ont.

Miss Bessie Masson, of Smith's Falls, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ellard Hodgins at Elmhurst.

Mr. F. C. Smythe, of Bothwell, Ont., spent Christmas here. His wife, who has been here for some time, returned with him.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drum and children spent Christmas with relatives in Ottawa. Mrs. Drum remained over the New Year.

Miss Duffy, formerly teacher at No. 3 School, Starks Corners, is renewing acquaintances in that locality during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Cohen and the Misses Cohen and Goldwater, of Montreal, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dover returned to Montreal on Monday.

The Rev. J. A. MacLean who a few years ago was pastor of Brick Church, Bristol, has been called to St. John's Church, Pittsburgh, Ont. which is a strong rural charge a few miles from the city of Kingston.

Mr. R. W. Smiley, of Ottawa, representative of the Dodge Automobile manufacturers in the Ottawa district, was in town for a day last week, arranging with J. L. Hodgins the local agent, for the coming year's requirements in this section.

Holiday Arrivals

The following among other former residents of Shawville and vicinity, were here to spend Christmas:

Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Wilson and children, from Hudson, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corrigan and family, Renfrew.

Mrs. J. Murray, and daughter, Miss Marjorie, of Ottawa.

Messrs. Lawrence Hamilton, McCord, Sask., and Anson Horner, Idaline, Sask.

Lt. Frank Armstrong, R. A. F., Toronto.

Albert W. Morrison, Toronto.

W. A. Carson, Toronto.

Mr. "Sandy" and Mrs. McLean, Pembroke.

Mrs. H. Cole, of Ottawa.

Mr. Lorne Lester, of Montreal.

Mr. C. H. McLean, Westmeath.

Mrs. Harold Steele, Quyon.

Miss Lillian Hodgins, Ottawa.

Miss Ethel Hodgins, Montreal.

H. A. Carlson, Haileyburg, Ont.

Hollie Corrigan, Sault Ste Marie.

Mrs. John Belsber and sons Milton and Russell, of McCord, Sask.

Red Cross Donations

I wish to report having received in December, the following:—
Wyman Homemakers' Club \$25.00
Charteris " 67.00
The above has been forwarded to the Province of Quebec headquarters and receipt is now in my hands.

W. A. HODGINS.

A subscriber writing from the Northern Ontario country, says the "flu" is still lingering around the towns up there, and has lately broken out in Elk Lake, which has been placed under quarantine. The writer says he was informed by Mr. Easton, the undertaker at Timmons, that during the four weeks up to Dec. 5th, he had buried 100 persons who had died of the disease. At Haileyburg last week our friend says a man named Michael Whalen and his wife died, leaving three small children—a sad case, truly.

Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPBELL'S BAY BRANCH, D. L. WILLSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH, C. E. SHAW, Manager.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.

Our STANDARD of instruction being 10% higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given BETTER pay.

Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

A new front tooth at the age of 61 years is the peculiar experience of a Yarm lady, according to the testimony of her husband, who dropped in a few days ago. The new comer sprouted up last summer, behind the other teeth in the upper row.

Births

At Laurentian View on Nov. 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Hodgins, a daughter.

Deaths

THE EQUITY has the painful mission of recording this week the decease of a young friend and neighbor in the person of Elgin S. Hodgins, eldest son of Mrs. Adam C. Hodgins, who passed away about half past nine on Saturday evening, after a long period of illness from heart disease, which latterly developed other complications, and as the end approached became most distressing, despite all that kind attention and medical skill could do to alleviate his condition. His last moments however, came peacefully, which was in a measure relieving to the anxious ones who watched at his bedside.

The late Elgin Hodgins had reached the age of 22 years and eight months, and thus a promising young life was cut short while yet on the threshold of early manhood. While never of a very robust constitution, the beginning of the illness which eventually was destined to prove fatal, dated from some time last Spring when he was attending the college at Stanstead, Que. Finding that his health was giving out, he left the College and returned home, and from that time on he seemed to gradually decline.

To mourn his early, untimely departure, he leaves a sorrowing mother, one brother and two sisters, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the community, in their affliction.

The funeral took place on Monday, and was held under the direction of Shawville O. Y. B. Lodge, of which deceased was an honored member. Over forty of the brethren preceded the hearse in procession from the house of mourning to the Methodist Church, where service was held by Rev. F. Tripp, assisted by Rev. W. B. McCallum. Six Young Britons acted as pall-bearers. After service, which was attended by a large gathering of people from town and neighborhood, the Britons resumed marching order and led the cortege to the village cemetery, where the brethren performed their impressive burial service, rendering to a departed comrade their last tribute of respect.

Mr. J. D. Fraser, Secretary of the Ottawa Electric Railway, died very suddenly last week.

Mr. Justice McTavish, junior judge of the County of Carleton, passed away at his home in Ottawa last week, after a lengthy illness.

A BIG DRIVE

FOR STENOGRAPHERS. For the past year the Civil Service Commission has been scouring the country for competent stenographers. On Feb. 16 every Branch of the Service was placed under the Commission which means that the demands are now doubled.

BOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Make a specialty of preparing candidates for these examinations. Start NOW and be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our school is open all summer.

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

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EXPERIMENT.

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work or trade or profession.

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The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers Demand Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

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Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE
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A position for every Willis Graduate

A FEW REAL BARGAINS:—

1 small Upright Piano, \$75.00

1 Doherty Organ—tone and bellows perfect, \$25.00

1 Bell Piano—good tone, \$150.00

1 Brantolo Mahogany Cabinet—lovely tone, \$90.00

Also new Pianos and Phonographs at right prices.

GEO. W. PINGLE, Piano Tuner,

40 Louisa St., Ottawa.

FOUND—About Dec. 17th, in Shawville, a sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advt. by applying to Thos. Dale, Jr., Shawville, Box 216.

LOST—In the Methodist Church, Christmas night, a gold and jet bar-pin. Finder will oblige by leaving at The Equity or Mr. Hodge's office.

FOR SALE—Young Holstein Bulls.

J. B. KILGOUR, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A good cow, coming in about 1st February. Apply to LEONARD STANLEY, Wyndham, Que.

FOR SALE—One single iron bed with spring and mattress, in good condition. Apply to DOVER'S LIMITED.

Joseph Bourque, the well-known Hull contractor, died last Monday, aged 53 years, after a short illness. The late Mr. Bourque erected many prominent churches and other structures during the past 30 years.

Spanish Influenza

Mortality statistics when compiled for the Dominion of Canada will show:—

A heavy death rate, caused by influenza or its effects.

Nov. 24.—Cable received from England states: "Spanish Influenza very bad there at present time. Medical men say it will sweep this continent again during winter."

Men of Shawville and district: In your hearts do you feel you carry sufficient protection for those depending upon you?

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION,

B. G. ANDERSON,
Agent, Shawville.

P. SEWELL ROBERTS,
Dist. Mgr.

The Season's Greetings

While returning thanks to our numerous customers for their generous patronage during the past year, we desire to extend to them and all friends our best wishes for a Happy Christmas and Glad New Year. May peace and prosperity attend you.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

PROFITABLE WINTER - FEEDING -

We are agents for the

Royal Purple

Stock and Poultry Specifics

"Quality always counts."

Calf Meal

Judging from Government Inspector's reports

Royal Purple Calf Meal is incomparably superior to all others now on the Canadian market, and is sold at about the same price—

25-lb. sacks ... \$1.75

50-lb. " ... 3.50

or 7½ cents per lb.

We learn from Government Bulletin No. 388 that other Calf Meals—some of them sold in this vicinity—contained respectfully—

2.11 per cent Fat
5.07 " " "
5.14 " " "
6.63 " " "
5.86 " " "

While of the five samples of Royal Purple taken in different sections, not one contained less than 11 per cent fat. The intelligent feeder can draw his own conclusions.

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

Tonio, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital. He Played His "Little Joke" a Glorious Courage.

By Edna Howell.

CHAPTER II.

Then his eyes met the eyes of the soldier in the orderly white cot beside him. It was Pietro Morosi who gazed back at him—Pietro Morosi who had run away with the clown's wife, she, who had been his one ewe lamb.

Tonio's eyes, like tarnished gilt mirrors, reflected nothing; but pain, sudden, massive and heavy as a stone wall, crushed down upon him. Tonio swooned.

When he awakened his arm was still damp with the plaster of his bandage. He had a sense of his wounds being newly, more firmly bound. On his head was a round barrette made of a gauze bandage, and his left hand was a mass of soft white cotton held up by a cardboard support. On his bed were soft little cushions in the hollows of his body, giving it pleasant support. He had a sense that after the years of seeking, he need seek no farther for he had found! He turned his head to the other cot. The nurse who had come to feed him stood at his side. Her eye followed his own. Morosi slept, his long black lashes on his cheeks like a babe's, his lips parted with heavy breathing, his hands, even in their sleep, restlessly moving.

The nurse went to Morosi's bed, stooped over him, her hand on his pulse. A little frown gathered in her brow like the faint wings of a seagull and smoothed out again.

"Let me go. For pity's sake, let me go I never did you—" The voice of the sick man paused and went on in the delirium of feverish sleep.

Tonio's eyelashes drooped. The man sank into a deeper sleep and was silent. The nurse passed on to the next man.

So Tonio lay next to Morosi and listened to his delirium but there was never a word which Tonio longed to hear of his one ewe lamb.

Tonio was the life of the sala, the quickening spirit of the hospital. There was no man so ill but Tonio could bring a smile to the weary lips. His humor could no more be described with words than the spice of a carnation could be conveyed to an Eskimo.

Thursday was visitors' day. Wives, mothers and children brought gifts. Tonio had no one of his own kin to see him, but a line of visitors, fellow-artists, admirers, statesmen, journalists lingered at his bedside. Tonio smiled and talked to them but his wandering eye never left Morosi's bedside where no visitor had as yet appeared.

Then she came. The chaplain stood beside Tonio, talking to him of the value of his life and how he had endeared himself to the whole floor.

She who had never worn a hat in the old days was dressed as though she had stepped out of Kansas City. Tonio's eye opened wide. A little black toque with white aigrette sat above her softly waved hair; she who had once gloried in colors as bright as Joseph's coat wore a trim black tailored suit.

Deep color mounted to Tonio's temples and the chaplain smiled. How modest was this man under praise, he thought. He blushed like a girl!

She sat in silence watching Morosi and sometimes she leaned her head against her hand to cupped her white chin in both her little white-gloved hands and stared at the white wall. She might have been in her coffin for aught she said or did.

She looked neither to right nor left. Only once her eyes lifted and Tonio drew the covering over his face but she did not recognize in the distinguished man the poor little clown who had danced and laughed at everything.

Suddenly she rose and bent over Morosi. He opened his eyes, for her words seemed to cut through his every sense, deep into his consciousness. "I have come for the last time. Good-by!" she said, so low that only Morosi could hear the words.

It was not yet the hour when the bell would ring for all visitors to leave before the rounds of the surgeons but she had swiftly vanished from the sala and from the extended arms of Morosi, who flung himself violently back on his cot and began to toss from side to side.

That night when the soft-spoken day nurse had left and the moon hung in semi-light through the space where the curtain of heavy linen swung wide from the window, its light shone on the face of Morosi and on his clasped hands. Faintly like a flower and then deeply like a tropical rose, there widened upon Morosi's breast a scarlet blossom, which spread to full bloom as the bandage was dyed deeper and deeper with the life-blood.

Tonio's eyes opened wide. Why should he move? He was helpless, hand and foot! By lying still and saying nothing it would be ended. Strange that Tonio of all persons, should wake just at this hour to watch his enemy die—or to save him!

The night-corporal was going his rounds. His footsteps were far down the corridor. A moment ago he had tiptoed within the room and thrown the light of his tiny electric lamp full on Morosi's breast where the heavy bandage was, had stooped over Morosi and all had been well. Through the stillness of the sleeping room, rose Tonio's clear full voice. The corporal came running swiftly and nurse and surgeon followed. Tonio closed his eyes through the next ten minutes as surgeon and nurse worked over the unconscious man.

Tonio watched his mortal enemy. The moon laid mysterious fingers on Morosi's face, touched every line, silvered his white cot and the whiter

wall back of it. The surgeon and nurse told Tonio as they left that Morosi was in a grave way, that his life hung on a thread. "Rina!" called the sick man, "Rina!" he repeated insistently, "Rina!" he reiterated petulantly and looked toward Tonio.

(To be continued.)

VICTORIA CROSS PIGEON

Brave Deeds Performed by Winged Messengers of British Army.

Carrier pigeons of the British army behave like disciplined soldiers and are a valuable asset in war time.

The faithful bird messengers contain all the pluck that is so much admired in human beings. Very often they were shot at by the enemy, and sometimes wounded, but no matter how badly they were hurt they would continue on their way until they had reached their destination.

The story is often told in this connection of a bird, the Victoria Cross pigeon, which, after bringing in a message of great importance dropped dead in the motor-loft. The general ordered the pigeon to be stuffed and it is now on exhibition in a war museum in London.

The casualties among messenger birds of the British army were about 2 per cent. They were wounded not only by the enemy shell, but by attacking hawks. The birds were placed in gas-proof baskets, and were safe from the fumes, but if they became affected they were cared for at the hospital.

There is also a prison for enemy birds which have been captured, and they receive the same rationing as the British birds, but can never return to Germany. Their wings are clipped. The British female pigeons are marked with a blue spot underneath the tail, while the male is marked with a red spot.

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

The Forerunner of the Modern Army Nurse.

Long before the army nurse was thought of there was the "vivandiere" a figure whose final passing from the military scene inspires regret by reason of its undeniable picturesqueness. She was at the height of her glory in Napoleonic times, but survived to a much later period. She was sometimes called the "daughter of the regiment," and, wearing the regiment's uniform, tastefully modified with a knee-length skirt, she carried (suspended by a strap from her shoulder) a little cask of brandy.

Not a person to be approved of by Mrs. Grundy, of course. Often quite the contrary, indeed. But thoroughly "bon enfant"—a true and loyal comrade, and as such appreciated and beloved by officers and soldiers of the command to which she was in a quasi official way attached. The heroic Cigarette, in "Under Two Flags," was a typical, though idealized, vivandiere.

Nobody but the French could have invented the vivandiere. She was a graceful adornment of war. Perhaps romance has lent her charms that she did not in reality possess. But the modern army, with its severe discipline and elimination of women, save for the performance of quite other functions, has no room for her. Today she is no more than a memory.

Craters of Volcanoes.

The word "crater" from the hole made by a mine, and afterward fought for, has thoroughly established itself in the language of the trenches. It is a highly obvious and inevitable borrowing from the volcano. But the volcano itself took the word from the original "crater"—the mixing bowl (from the verb meaning to mix), in which the Greeks, from the earliest known times, mingled water with wine. These craters, which stood in conspicuous positions in the hall, were often of huge size, and the resemblance to them of the volcano's orifice struck all ancient observers who used the word "crater" in the modern volcanic sense.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying pipe-clay, mixed with water to a thick cream.

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PARTIAL PAYMENT

We have compiled a special booklet telling you all about this convenient method whereby your favorite shares may be bought on monthly payments.

This method provides a genuine incentive to save. No better time to begin than now, standard securities selling at very remunerative prices.

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After The War, Thrift.

Canada has entered upon the period of reconstruction. During this time the practice of thrift by the housewives of Canada which has accomplished so much during the trying four years of war, is still a national duty, in view of the needs of Europe and of Canada. Our net national war debt is over a billion and a quarter dollars.

The health and happiness of simple living is the lesson the war has taught Canada. This lesson must not be forgotten in the exaltation of victory. We have yet to make up for the enormous waste and expense of the war. Buy wisely. Keep on using food carefully, avoiding waste. We must still feed the soldiers who cannot be completely demobilized for many months. And 250,000,000 people in Europe are short of food.

It pays these days to keep household accounts. In fact it has always paid. Order your supplies in each line on one bill if possible and a week in advance. This simplifies household bookkeeping, and gives the housekeeper better control of her expenditure. She can then work out a standard within her allowance and give her family meals a well balanced variety, such as health demands.

In three years France paid off the crushing war indemnity demanded by Germany after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. This was accomplished by the indomitable spirit of thrift and industry inherent in the French people. Canada's great natural resources will enable us to sacrifice, but the voluntary spirit of housewifely thrift is essential.

When foodstuffs are scarce in the world, prices of food are high. War economy has shown the wisdom of fewer courses at meal-time. People can be happy and well nourished on one-dish meals. Combinations such as cheese, rice and tomatoes; cheese and macaroni; meat stew vegetables and rice; baked rice and cheese, pork and beans; bean soup with milk; chopped meat and potatoes; rice and Salisbury steak provide all the essentials of a full course meal at less expense.

Meat is expensive owing to the demand of our Allies in Europe and the cost of feed for live stock. It is well to remember that the food properties of meat can be secured in fish, milk, eggs, green vegetables, and bread and butter. Food experts hold that children under seven years of age do not need meat. Some people declare from their own experience that we can do well without meat. Canadians should eat more fish.

Why Tools Wear Out.

The want of thought in the care and use of equipment is often the cause of its short life. Some of the apparently trifling mistakes which cause utensils and tools to wear out before they should are the following: Contents of saucepans and kettles boiled until dry and the metal overheated.

Handles, screws and fastenings of knives, forks, egg beaters, etc., loosened from having been left in hot water.

Metal utensils put away wet, causing them to rust.

Covers put away wet with steam as they are taken off the saucepan.

Brooms and brushes used continually on one side and worn to a point.

Brooms allowed to stand on the floor until their weight bends or breaks the straw.

Glasses broken because the bottom instead of the side is put into hot water.

China dulled by washing with too strong soap suds.

Liquids spilled on rugs or polished surfaces because the container was too full.

Contents of the saucepan boiled over on the stove or in the oven because allowance was not made for the expansion of liquids by heat.

Burners of gas and oil stoves clogged and uselessly by burned food.

Rugs torn by having been held by the edge while shaking in cleaning.

Glazing of porcelain and enameled sinks, tubs and wash bowls scratched and broken by cleaning with coarse cleaning materials.

Finish of furniture marred by placing hot dishes, medicine bottles and by spilling liquids on it.

Furniture cracks and parts loosened because the oil bath and rub are not applied regularly.

China broken in the refrigerator by placing heavier dishes on it.

Dish towels scorched and stained when used for oven cloths and to lift hot saucepans from the stove.

Varnished and oiled woodwork spoiled by washing with soap.

Springs in beds, couches and chairs and other pieces of furniture broken by allowing children to jump and play too roughly on them.

Using Nuts To Save Sugar.

A household expert recently pointed out that nuts were the only food that were a square meal just as they are—not in just those words, but that was the gist of it. Nevertheless people do like to turn them into some one of the new fangled nut loafs or purees or croquettes. Of course

those things are very nice, if we have skill in making them; and of course there are some people who find nuts uncooked, just as they are, too rich to be wholesome.

How shall nuts be served? That is a question that sometimes vexes the housewife.

The English way isn't a bad way. In England nuts and raisins are served as a regular thing after dessert. Often only a few are taken, because the meal has been sufficiently hearty without them.

They are passed in a large nut bowl, with a large silver or wooden spoon, and there are nutpicks in the bowl or at the side for those who need them. The nuts are cracked before being served.

This combination of nuts and raisins goes by the name dessert in England and is so referred to very often on banquet menus, steamship menus and even restaurant bills of fare.

Nuts of course in no way take the place of a sweet for dessert. But nevertheless they may be served in place of dessert. With raisins, which give the desired sweetness, they make a satisfying dessert, and if a dish of maple sugar is passed with them they also are a satisfying dessert; also if a sweet salad, one containing dates, oranges or other fruit, is served before them they are satisfying.

But even so, they are more hearty than the usual desserts. So we must look to the more substantial courses of the meal and see that they are not too hearty on the nights when nuts are to be served as dessert. Or else we must train ourselves to eat only a few nuts.

Sometimes it is necessary to pass nut crackers with whole nuts, so that each guest may crack his own nuts. But usually nuts are cracked before they are passed.

One of the best ways to serve nuts is salted. Then, of course, they are not passed with dessert, but with the salad or meat course. Indeed, they are often on the table, in little individual dishes, when dinner is announced, and are eaten at one's pleasure throughout the meal.

Almost all nuts are good when salted. We used to think that salted almonds were the only sort, but

Confidence Inspired By Bank of Montreal Statement.

Bank in Strongest Position Reports Total Assets in Excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions—Prepared For After War Period of Re-Adjustment.

The Bank of Montreal comes out with its Annual Statement at a time when the strength shown must lend considerable confidence regarding the manner in which the Dominion will be able to pass through the period of readjustment.

It is especially fortunate that the Bank of Montreal, at a time of general uncertainty like the present, should be in a position to disclose such strength and solidly. This is the best guarantee of the assistance the Bank stands prepared to give the country and Governments.

With its total assets in excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions and Liquid assets in excess of Three Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars, the Bank of Montreal in reality becomes a National Institution that enables the manufacturers and commercial interests of the country to realize the resources back of Canada in a period during which must occur such a marked industrial evolution.

Throughout the uncertainty of the war period the Bank of Montreal, while lending fullest assistance to Canadian industry, has steadfastly followed and counselled a policy of keeping strong. As a result the reversal to peace conditions finds the Bank in exactly the position it desired to occupy when the change came to this country as well as to the rest of the world.

A study of the Bank's position at the close of its fiscal year will immediately enable every Canadian to become more confident regarding the outlook. Such an exhibit could hardly come at a time when it could be calculated to benefit Canada to a greater extent in the money centres of the world.

The very unusual strides made during the year are due in part to the absorption of the Bank of British North America but at the same time, month by month the Bank has forced ahead and with its large resources has been able to lend fullest assistance to both the Imperial and Canadian Governments as well as looking after the growing requirements of a considerable portion of Canadian municipalities and industries.

Just how great has been the progress made during the past few years can be appreciated from the fact that in 1914, the first year of the war, the total assets stood at \$229,652,771, while to-day they have increased to \$555,412,546. Liquid assets alone now stand at \$370,351,000, being \$30,000,000 above what the total assets were four years ago.

Expansion of Year.

The past twelve months have witnessed steady expansion even allow-

ing for the absorption of the B.N.A. and now the total assets stand at \$555,412,546, compared with \$408,450,125 at the end of the previous year. Liquid assets total \$370,351,000 and are equal to 71.25 per cent of the total liabilities to the public and compare with \$276,298,397 last year.

The measure of assistance lent the Dominion and British Governments is reflected by Dominion and Provincial Govt. securities of a value of \$46,870,556 as compared with \$28,573,322 a year ago and Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian, of \$52,085,835 up from \$38,456,254. The expansion of the general commercial business is indicated by Current Loans and Discounts of \$146,028,861, as compared with \$97,607,404, while at the same time Loans to Cities, Towns and Municipalities have gained to \$15,598,069 from \$11,415,383, and Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada \$14,641,336 up from \$10,045,811.

Deposits at Record Levels.
That the policy of thrift so strongly advocated by the Bank has been followed in a large measure by the people of Canada is shown by the increase in interest bearing deposits to the record level of \$345,552,764 as compared with \$246,041,786, a gain of almost One Hundred Million Dollars, while Deposits not bearing interest stand at \$124,175,047 up from \$71,114,641. As there is no increase in the Bank's capital stock in connection with the purchase of the Bank of B. N. A. it is assumed the amount required to redeem the shares of that institution has been set aside and included in the total of non-interest bearing deposits.

Profit and Loss Account.
The more favorable conditions under which the Bank has operated during the year have resulted in a slight increase in the profits, as compared with the previous year. The profits amount to \$2,562,720, equal to 16.01 per cent on the capital and compare with \$2,477,969 in the previous year. These profits added to the Balance of Profit and Loss brought forward made the total amount available for distribution \$4,227,513. Of this amount dividends and bonuses required \$1,320,000, War Tax on Bank note circulation \$360,000, Subscriptions to Patriotic Funds \$46,000 and Reservation for Bank Premises \$500,000, leaving the balance to be carried forward to Balance of Profit and Loss of \$1,901,513 as compared with \$1,664,893 at the end of the previous year.

Three Sweet Odors.

Sweet odors are of three kinds—the floral, the aromatic and the balsamic. The first group includes all those derived from sweet-smelling flowers and plants; the second, those derived from musks and resins; the third, those derived from leaves and gums. The otto, or essential oil of perfume, is obtained in three different ways—distillation, maceration and enfleurage.

Where would we all have been but for the British Navy—Senator Marconi.

Buy HIM a Gillette This Christmas!

Is he 18?

Every young man should shave right from the very start. Encourage him with a Gillette to be as smooth-chinned all his life as he is today.

Is he 25?

He is keenly interested in appearing at his best. They say smartness begins with "a shave and a shoe-shine". No one would appreciate more than he the gift of a Gillette Safety Razor.

Is he 35?

Having put up with old-fashioned shaving methods for 15 years and over, he would appreciate among his Christmas gifts a Gillette, so that he may, for the next 15 years and more, know what real shaving comfort is.

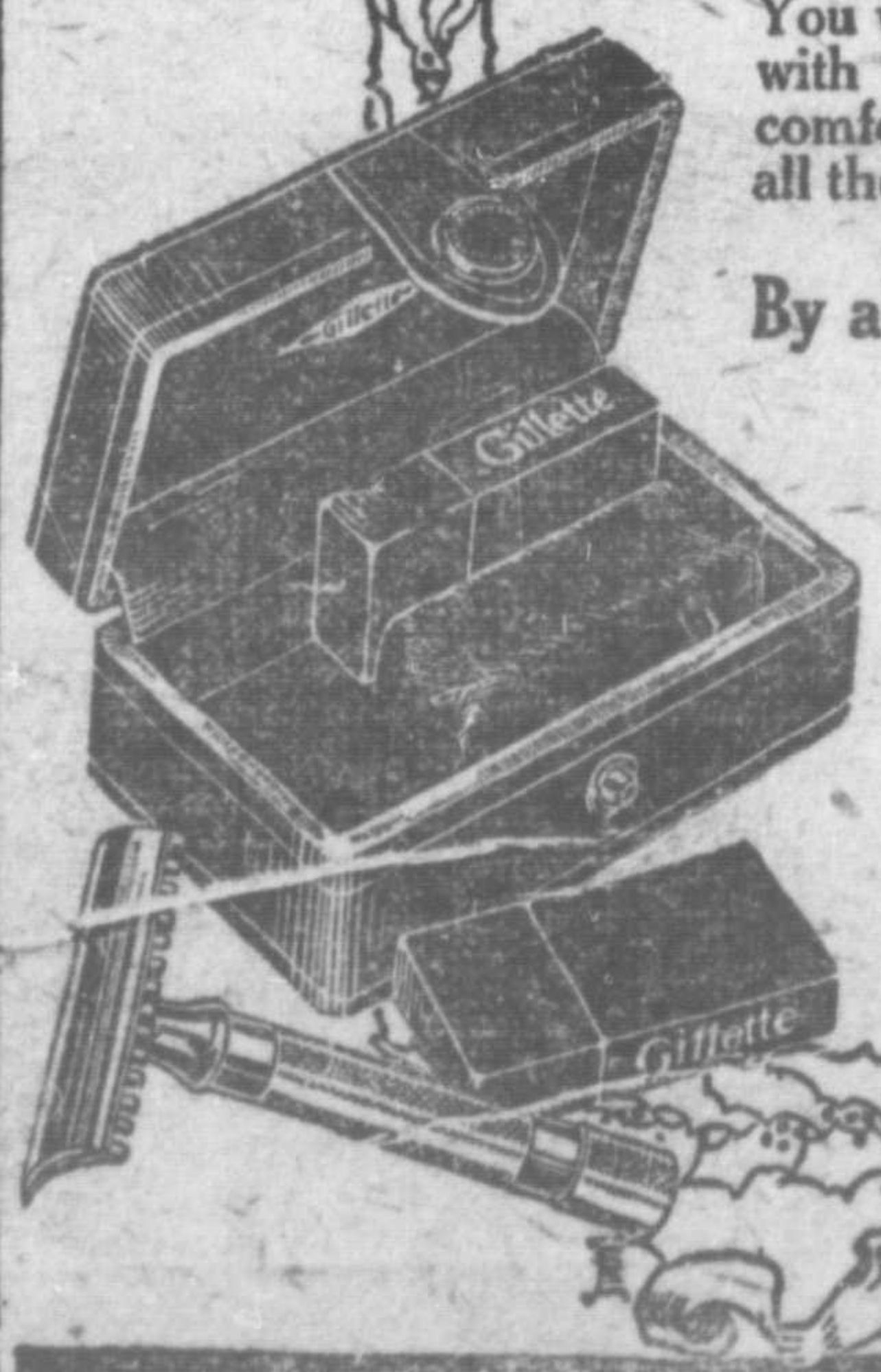
Is he 55?

You will delight him with your gift of a Gillette with its unapproached ability to introduce comfort and pleasure into shaving and take out all the fussing.

By all means, GIVE HIM A GILLETTE!

Sold Everywhere—
by Jewelers, Druggists,
and Hardware Dealers,
Five Dollars the Set.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. of Canada, Limited,
MONTREAL.



"SACRED DUST": GRAVES IN FRANCE

WHERE LIE THE BODIES OF THE WORLD'S HEROES

No Dead Sleep With Greater Calm Than Those Who Rest Beneath the Flowers of Flanders.

"If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field"

That is forever England. There shall be

In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,

Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam."

So wrote an English soldier about to die. So thought in terms of his own country many a son of Canada before he died.

No soldier passing down the far-flung battleline of eastern France, where the long procession made of graves flanks the trenches could fail to wonder whether his body, too, would not become part of the soil of a foreign land. The home folks may grieve that he time-honored custom of placing their dead in the family plot of the cemetery is displaced by the grim necessity of this war. But their sons, who actually faced death, far afield from kith and kin, felt well content for the most part at the prospect of lying where they fell, with the undying glory of the cause lighting forever the field of contest. There are places which history cradles in its arms with special reverence, like Thermopylae and Waterloo.

Greatest of Historic Spots.

But will any historic spot, ancient or modern, claim to rival in brilliancy the glory of the whole battlefield from Flanders to Lorraine, where the glowing lamp of liberty has been fed by a myriad lives laid down without a thought of self? No dead sleep with greater calm than those who rest beneath the daisies and violets and sunny jonquils of France. They could never be transported to a fairer bed than that which they have earned with the red of their own rich blood. We can afford to leave them not only with satisfaction, but also with pride, where they lie in a foreign land that ceases to be foreign because they are there.

My first sight of the graves of those who had fallen on the field of honor was in the early spring of 1917, when I walked over part of the Marne, says a noted son of Canada, Bishop Brent. Peace reigned where once the battle had staggered and swayed.

No one could fail to be struck by the evident reverence with which these soldier boys were laid to rest. There was no touch of carelessness, no early forgetfulness from the living for those whose swift passage from earth saved France—and the world.

More than once I have been over the battle-scarred Vimy Ridge, made immortal by the Canadian corps the 9th of April, 1917. I recall one vast crater that told of the absolute obliteration of those who received the shock of the explosion which formed it. It has been converted most fittingly into a cemetery of those who perished there. A recumbent cross and inscription, ingenious in conception and execution, tell the tale. At another commanding point where the struggle was acute a massive monument marks the spot and records the victory. Behind the lines the cemeteries are given the same thoughtful care as at home. They are grass sown and planted with flowers and shrubs under the supervision of experts. I know of no city of the dead more seemly and Christian than the many that have been built along the western battle front.

In Death Undivided.

One of the earliest cemeteries I visited was in Ypres, where the first grave bears the date of October 14, 1914, and the last December 31, 1917. Over each grave is a cross and inscription giving name, number, corps and whether killed in action or died of wounds. In some instances additional crosses had been erected by friends or comrades. One group of Australians had a common cross and over the graves was a map of Australia and a bit of Tasmania in a low relief of white stones. Until I was informed

on the subject I was puzzled to know what superstition marked many new graves with an inverted bottle. I found that superstition played no part in the matter. The bottle, being the best receptacle for the purpose, contained a paper of identification pending permanent inscription.

The director of graves registration and engineers in London, in response to the request of the relatives of British soldiers who have fallen, is prepared to send a photograph of any given grave. It is mailed in a cardboard frame and on an accompanying card is given the name, rank and initials, regiment, position of grave and the nearest railway station.

Those who have been for any length of time in France and breathed the air of battle are more easily reconciled than friends at home to the seeming slight to sentiment of leaving their sacred dust unmolested in its first grave. They are among friends, the chosen friends by whose side they fought and fell. A common ideal beckoned them, a common cause united them. In life they were one, in death they are not divided.

MAIL DELIVERY IN ALASKA

Letters Are Carried to Interior On Sleds Drawn by Dogs.

The mails in Alaska recently have been seriously delayed and impeded by a lack of fish.

It is winter most of the year in that Arctic territory, and during the cold months the mails are carried to the interior of Alaska on sleds drawn by dogs.

The dogs are fed on fish, bought in quantities, frozen. But lately there has been a scarcity of fish.

The Alaskan dog wants fish to eat, and nothing else satisfies his ravenous appetite. He vastly prefers it to meat, raw or cooked. Fish is what he has been brought up on. The natural history books assert that the canine brute is an omnivorous animal, but this remark does not apply to the dog of Alaska. He will starve before he will touch anything of vegetable origin, even a biscuit.

Owners of mail teams tried starvation, but it didn't work. The dogs, before they would consent to eat cornmeal mush or other such truck, became so emaciated and weak that they could not pull the sleds.

Dog-team mail routes in Alaska average 200 miles in length. In delivering postal matter to the people of the interior last winter these teams pulled loaded sleds 176,700 miles over the trails of the frozen country.

Dog-teams, pulling 500 pounds of mail each trip, give to Nome, on the northern shore of the frozen-up Bering Sea, a regular twice-a-week mail delivery over 1200 miles of trail through the winter season from Kotzebue when postal service by steamer is impossible on account of solid ice.

From points on the main Cordova-to-Nome route other carriers with dog teams start, serving numerous distant villages. Thus, for example, mails for Point Barrow (the northeasternmost point of Alaska) leave the main route at Solomon, a short distance east of Nome. From Solomon a dog team makes regular trips to Kotzebue, taking the mails beyond the Arctic circle, 280 miles; and from Kotzebue another team starts for Point Barrow, 650 miles farther north.

To cover this distance of 650 miles merely once might well be considered a remarkable performance, but the man whose dog team does the work has a contract with the Postoffice Department to make three round trips each winter (from November 1 to May 15), carrying 600 pounds on each northbound trip and 300 pounds on each southbound journey.

New Kinds of Leather.

In the hunt for new sources of leather strange things are turning up. It has been ascertained that the skins of frogs and toads can be tanned and turned to account for card cases and other fancy articles. The Government Fisheries Bureau says the skin of the codfish furnishes an excellent leather, tough as parchment and very durable. The same is true of salmon skin. Bel skins are employed in Europe for binding books, and in Egypt shoe soles are made from the skins of certain fishes caught in the Red Sea. Sturgeon skin affords a handsome ornamental leather, and the hide of the armored garfish is much valued in Europe, being covered with horny plates that can be polished to an ivory-like finish.

CONFERENCES ARE HELD AT SPA

INTERNATIONAL ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETS.

Allied Leaders Occupy Houses That Once Sheltered the Former German War Lords.

There is no more interesting spot along the German border today than the famous town of Spa, in which the international armistice commission is holding conferences amidst a dramatic setting, which, were it seen on the stage, would be recorded as a masterpiece of the histrionic art. Here, in the former seat of great German headquarters, representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States and Germany are meeting daily with the utmost diplomatic formality and dealing with the problems arising from the Teutonic capitulation.

To the conference the Entente representatives motor from their temporary homes, which a month ago were the personal headquarters of three of the greatest figures in Germany in recent history—the Emperor, General Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. To add a final touch to the picture, while the main actors hold the stage there pass and repass in the streets remarkable lines of super-numeraries. Grave-faced officers, garbed in field gray, stalk about with tragic tread and salute with military precision as they meet other grave officers wearing Allied uniforms.

Like Cinematograph Film.

The Germans make their way unobtrusively through the crowds of Entente troops. No recognition passes between these recently active enemies, except perchance when the former salute officers. German lorries, flying white flags, trundle on local missions along streets through which British troops and transport are moving on their steady march toward the Rhine. It is all like an endless cinematograph film, with never-ceasing attractions.

The commission began its sittings just after the armistice was signed. At that time the enemy was still occupying Spa. Since then long lines of hurrying and disorganized German traffic and troops have sped eastward through the watering place. There are now something more than a hundred German officers and men in the place attached to General von Winterfeldt, who is representing the German Government. These men came to Spa in civilian clothes under orders of the Republican Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, but donned uniforms on their arrival.

The Kaiser's headquarters, the Villa Neu-Bois, is occupied by the French, while the British are in the cottage on a hill which housed Ludendorff. The United States representative occupies Hindenburg's headquarters. The Germans are living in hotels or are billeted about the town. The conferences are being held in the grand salon of the Hotel Britanique, which was part of great headquarters, and in which the Emperor finally resolved to quit Germany.

The German sentry at the entrance of the hotel clicks his heels sharply as the delegates enter or other officers pass. The sittings begin at 10 o'clock daily. Prior to that hour the German delegates take their places at a huge table and receive the Allied officers standing. The latter walk silently to their chairs, where each delegate bows profoundly to the man opposite before sitting down.

There is no word of greeting and no pleasantries are exchanged, and the business of the day is conducted throughout with the same grim precision. Just what problems are under consideration, of course, is not a matter for journalistic discussion, but things are reported to be running smoothly.

We Thank Thee.

Great God Who watched 'st four long years
The anguish deep, poor man has known,
To-day, low kneeling at Thy Throne,
We thank Thee.

For Peace, blessed Peace, which follows strife,
Relief from weary hours of pain,
And for the light which beams again,
We thank Thee.

Our mistakes contribute much to the wisdom of others.

CANADIAN COD FISHERIES

New Food Permanently Added to the Domestic List.

Codfish has come into its own in Canada during the war. It has always been a favorite fish of the French and other New-Latin countries, both in Europe and in South America. It has, however, been one of the most neglected fish so far as Canada is concerned. The banks of Newfoundland are famed everywhere for their wealth of cod, but it is not so generally known that the Eastern waters of Canada contain an enormous quantity of this fish. In the last few months, under the stimulus given by openings being found by the Food Board, the cod-fishing industry has made enormous strides in diverting some of its catch to the internal market.

Over 200,000,000 pounds of codfish are caught by Canadian fishermen annually. This is by far the largest quantity of any Canadian fish, or indeed, of any three varieties. Nor is this surprising, for codfishing early attracted the fishermen of the Bay of Biscay and of the Portuguese coast to Newfoundland. Indeed, it was the prevalence of cod on the Great Banks which brought about the fact that Newfoundland was the British first colony.

The bulk of codfish taken in Canada is salted and dried for export to the Latin countries. South America, especially, does a large trade. There is no reason why our own consumption should not be as large.

The cod is native to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In the latter, there are, in fact, three varieties, ling, red and bray cod. The last named resembles the Atlantic fish. The flesh of the codfish is not salty. Fresh or frozen codfish is as white and palatable as lake whitefish. Atlantic cod can be procured in first-class condition as far west as Winnipeg. Pacific codfish is marketed as far east as that point. Dried, salted, boneless and shredded codfish can be procured anywhere in Canada.

The codfish is cheap and highly nutritious. Its palatability depends on the cooking. Canadians do not eat enough codfish and our present codfishery is largely dependent on foreign markets. A larger home consumption encourages the fishery by quicker returns on money invested. It will also induce more men to go into the fishery—thus forming a nursery for the Navy and the Mercantile Marine.

A leaflet has been prepared, and may be obtained free from the Food Board, giving a number of ways of preparing codfish for the table.

BUT GREAT BRITAIN DID!

Royal Navy is Foundation Stone of the Allied Success in War.

The American Admiral Sims, addressing recently the journalists of the United States, said: "There has been an idea in the American mind that the American Navy had been doing the bulk of the work over here—at least a half. That is not correct.

The statement had been made in American newspapers that, by a miracle of efficiency, their Fleet had brought a million and a half of troops to this side of the Atlantic in the course of a few weeks.

"We didn't," said Admiral Sims, "but Great Britain did. She brought over two-thirds of them, and escorted a half. We escort only a half of the merchant vessels that come over." The reason, he continued, why the British have been able to do this is "because, up in the North Sea somewhere, is lying the great British Grand Fleet. They can do this work because the British Grand Fleet is so powerful that the German High Seas Fleet has to stay at home. If a catastrophe should happen to the British Grand Fleet, there is no power on earth that can save us, for then the German High Seas Fleet can come out and sweep the seas. The British Grand Fleet is the foundation-stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies."

This is a fine and generous tribute from the American Navy to the superlative importance of the work which the British Navy has accomplished in the war, says a London newspaper.

Deprived of her Fleet Germany sinks at once to the position of a sixth-rate naval power.

Young fowl can be judged by the skin of its feet. With young chickens the skin is tender and there is not much fat. An older chicken has hard and scaly skin around the feet.

The AUTOMOBILE

Helpful Hints.

With the coming of cold weather one should make slight changes in carburetor adjustment. Adjust the needle valve to give a slightly richer mixture. On carburetors which have no needle valve change the low speed adjustment to give a richer mixture. Try different positions until the engine pulls best at low speed.

The air valve on high speed adjustment must be changed to the same purpose. Strengthen the spring and flash throttle open repeatedly. If popping occurs at carburetor, mixture is too lean. If mixture smells strong at exhaust it is too rich.

Then try the car on a level road at about fifteen miles an hour. Run two blocks throttled down, then open throttle all the way. Car should speed up rapidly and smoothly and engine should not labor, stall, miss explosions, pop back at carburetor or give muffler explosions.

Look over the hot air inlet to carburetor and see that no air can enter it except around the exhaust pipe. If there is a cold air vent it should be closed. If there is no hot air pipe on the engine have one installed as it will more than pay for itself owing to the difficulty of evaporating the present low grade of gasoline.

If the carburetor is water jacketed make sure the circulation is good. Disconnect one of the pipes at the carburetor. Water should run freely out of the pipe and also out of the opening in the water jacket. Sometimes these pipes have valves which

LOGGING THE LIEUTENANT.

How Officers Are Punished for Misconduct in the Royal Navy.

Although a naval captain can exact unquestioning obedience from all under his command, he has no power to inflict punishment on an officer. In the event of an officer's misconduct, the captain must apply for the offender's trial by court-martial. As a matter of practice, however, the captain can apply to an unsatisfactory officer measures which are tantamount to punishment.

The most common of these is "logging." The captain sends for the ship's log, and in the presence of the commander and the offending officer, he makes an entry on the current page, which might run as follows: "Lieutenant X— cautioned for neglect of duty as officer of the watch. The officer concerned is then required to append his signature as proof that he is aware of the unfavourable notation. In due course the fact is recorded in the Admiralty in a volume known colloquially as the Domesday Book.

Wine bills, too, may be limited or stopped at the captain's discretion. Another way in which he can visit his displeasure is by forwarding an adverse confidential report when an officer leaves the ship, or on other stated occasions. The officer thus penalized loses, as a rule, all chances of early promotion or consideration for good billets.

An officer who commits an offence that brings him before a court-martial is liable to sentences which vary between death and a merely formal reprimand. For disciplinary offences the usual punishment is deprivation of seniority or a severe reprimand, with or without dismissal from the ship. The former sentence has the immediate effect of placing an officer below many who were previously junior to him, and also results in financial loss. The latter constitutes a more or less permanent "black mark" against the offender. For grave offences imprisonment or dismissal from the Service are generally awarded.

There is, however, a special code for refractory midshipmen. For minor offences they may be required to remain on board for a fixed period—in other words, their leave is stopped. For more serious offences the captain has the power to deprive them of seniority for any period not exceeding six months. It is only under exceptional circumstances that the "young gen-

may be jarred shut or they may be clogged. This test will tell you if the circulation is good.

Watch the wires where they faster to the lamps, as the motion of the car makes them sway and may cause a break or short circuit. A piece of tape wrapped around the wire and the plug that enters the lamp socket will re-inforce the wire and prevent trouble.

If you have detached wheels remember that the metal parts may rust. Occasionally, when you change a wheel, cover the metal contact surfaces with grease, otherwise the detachable wheel will no longer be detachable.

If in a hurry to stop a spring from squeaking pour a little kerosene over it, guiding the oil down the sides with the finger so it will run in between the leaves. Wipe off the excess. Pour cylinder oil over the springs the same way. Now shake the car, so the oil will be drawn in and find the leak.

Do not test the battery with a screwdriver, as it makes too great a drain on it. Use a hydrometer. If the liquid reads 1.275 to 1.300 all is well. If it gets down to 1.200 have system looked over by an expert.

Get into the habit of putting the gears into low or second speed when about to go down a long hill, even if you do not intend to use the engine as a brake. It will give you a sense of security. As a matter of fact, the engine should be used as a brake occasionally in order to save the brakes.

lemen" are logged or tried by court-martial. The Admiralty is willing to make allowances for the vagaries of youth.

FROM MONS TO MONS.

Gunner With a Canadian Battery Goes Through Whole War.

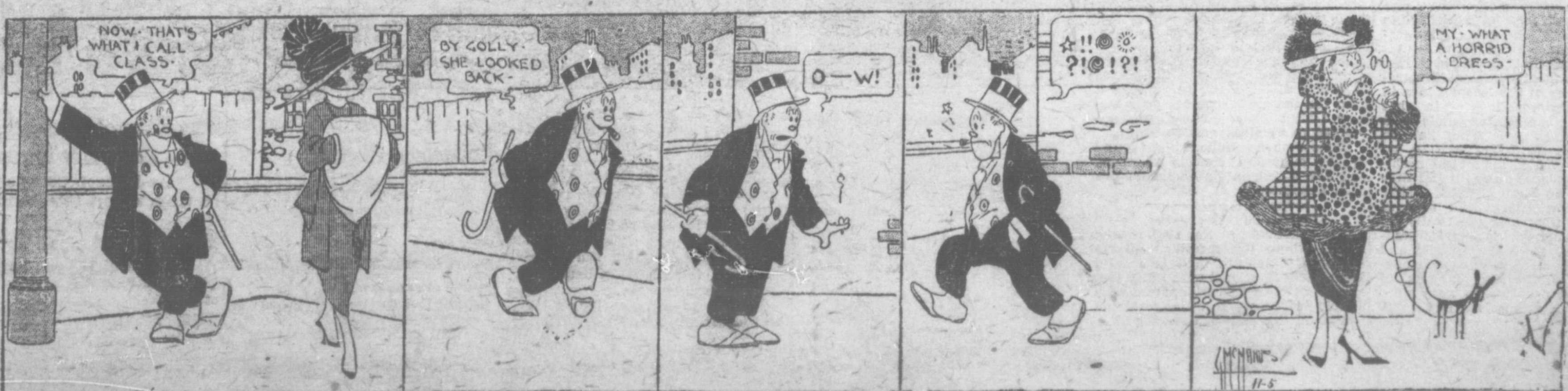
To have been with the British at Mons in 1914, and to return and retake Mons, with the Canadians, in 1918, has been the unique experience of Gunner E. J. Bowyer, of the 110th Heavy Battery, R.G.A. He was a British reservist and was called out at the outbreak of the war. He was a motor-man on the Toronto Street Railway. Gunner Bowyer was gassed in 1917. In a letter to Secretary Gibbons, of the Street Railwaymen's Union, Gunner Bowyer writes on Nov. 25: "You will see that I am at that famous place, Mons. I shall never forget when I was there in 1914, and never thought I should ever see it again, but I thank God, He has taken care of me all through the ups and downs since I left Canadian shores on Aug. 15th, 1914. I was at Valenciennes a few days ago, where the Canadians fought the last battle of the war and took 11,000 prisoners, and now my battery is attached to a Canadian division that is going to march to Cologne, in Germany. I have been with several different Canadian regiments and we have always been the best of chums, but I have not met one soul I knew during my stay in Toronto, but please God, we shall meet when the time comes for me to return back to my wife and child after being away for so long.

"I have been to Vimy, where the Canadians fought and earned a great name for themselves, and the monument that has been erected there in memory of them is a thing worth seeing, and something to be proud of, and the cemetery there is well cared for. I was with the 48th at Cambrai, and must say they did their work in splendid order.

"I am sorry to say there are only four of us left in the battery, of the 65 that came over from Canada with me at the beginning. I hear that we have got to take our turn for demobilization, but how long it will take I don't know. I am anxious to get back. Best wishes to the boys of the 110th Division, hoping to be back with them soon.

Fireless cookers that can be built into walls of houses have been invented.

BRINGING UP FATHER



THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 2, 1919.

It is officially given out by the Inspector-General of the Superior Board of Health that there has been 530,704 cases of influenza throughout the whole province of Quebec, and the malady is responsible for the death of 13,000 persons. In contemplating these startling figures, one is struck with the thought that had the plague visited our country in a time of absolute peace, with correspondingly appalling results, general panic would have reigned.

The victory scored by Lloyd George in the recent British elections is regarded as one of the most pronounced which has ever been achieved by a British leader. It shows that the British public are in no mood for temporizing. Of the several political factions who opposed the Government, the Pacificists seem to have got hit the hardest, although Mr. Asquith and his leading followers suffered scarcely less disaster. The result will likely have quite an influence on the deliberations at the Peace Conference.

Canada Financing Herself

The Great War has taught Canadians that they all must save and fortunately, through War Savings Stamps this can be done profitably, for they yield more than 4½ per cent compounded half-yearly.

Saving made the Victory Loans possible. For years back a number of our people had been spending a little less than they made and when the Government called for money they came forward with their savings. There was no trick in what they did; it was simplicity itself.

Now this saving must go on. Canada will need many millions for new enterprises, and since she cannot borrow money abroad, as she could in the days before the war, this means that her own people must provide it.

In order to make saving both easy and attractive the Dominion Government has launched the War Savings Plan. By this method a person who now invests \$4.00 in War Savings Stamps will get back \$5.00 in January, 1924. This means a rate of interest a little over 4½ per cent payable half-yearly. There is no limit on the number of Stamps a person may buy. Could anything be easier?

PRIDE OF THE TURK.

Regards All Other Races With Utter Contempt.

We must realize that the basic fact underlying the Turkish mentality is its utter contempt for all other races. A fairly insane pride is the element that largely explains this strange human species. The common term applied by the Turk to the Christian is "dog," and in his estimation this is no mere rhetorical figure; he actually looks upon his European neighbors as far less worthy of consideration than his own domestic animals. "My son," an old Turk once said, "do you see that herd of swine? Some are white, some are black, some are large, some are small—they differ from each other in some respects, but they are all swine. So it is with Christians. Be not deceived, my son. These Christians may wear fine clothes, their women may wear beautiful to look upon; their skins are white and splendid; many of them are very intelligent and they build wonderful cities and create what seem to be great states. But remember that underneath all this dazzling exterior, they are all the same—they are all swine."

Practically all foreigners, in the presence of a Turk, are conscious of this attitude. The Turk may be obsequiously polite, but there is invariably an almost unconscious feeling that he is mentally shrinking from his Christian friend as something unclean. And this fundamental conviction for centuries directed the Ottoman policy toward its subject peoples. This wild horde swept from the plains of Central Asia and, like a whirlwind, overwhelmed the nations of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor; it conquered Egypt, Arabia, and practically all of North Africa and then poured into Europe, crushed the Balkan nations, occupied a large part of Hungary, and even established the outposts of the Ottoman Empire in the southern part of Russia. So far as I can discover, the Ottoman Turks had only one great quality, that of military genius. They had several military leaders of commanding ability, and the early conquering Turks were brave, fanatical, and tenacious fighters, just as their descendants are today. I think that these old Turks present the most complete illustration in history of the brigand idea in politics. They were lacking in what we may call the fundamentals of a civilized community. They had no alphabet and no art of writing, no books, no poets, no art and no architecture, they built no cities and they established no lasting state. They knew no law except the rule of might, and they had practically no agriculture and no industrial organization. They were simply wild and marauding horsemen, whose one conception of tribal success was to pounce upon people who were more civilized than themselves and plunder them.

BRISTOL and ELMSIDE

We wish our Customers

a very very happy and prosperous

NEW YEAR!

R. A. GRANT.

Stores close at 6.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

Canada Food Board License Nos.—10,7830, 8-10602, 8-10601.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To all Persons qualified to vote at a Municipal Election:

A meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Clarendon will be held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, on Wednesday, January 8, 1919, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a Mayor and three Councillors in the room and stead of Fred W. Thomas, Bert Hodgins, William T. Barber and Matthew Sinclair. At the hour of 12 o'clock should there be more than one nomination for the office of Mayor and three for Councillors, voting will take place on the following day in the said Hynes' hall.

Given at Shawville this 23rd day of December, 1918.
(Signed) E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

CANADA TO HELP TOMMIES.

Woman Would Have Soldiers Develop Saskatchewan Farms.

When Tommy comes home "after the war," he will find many kindly hands stretched out to help him in the tedious task that awaits him of reconstructing his life.

One of the most interesting of these offers of help comes from a Canadian, who states that she is prepared to "give 3,000 acres in the Carrot river valley (about fifteen miles from the town of Tisdale), Saskatchewan, on the condition that money can be provided to develop it into twenty farms for discharged British soldiers, their wives and families. These are excellent black loam agricultural lands, quite level and ready for development. There is plenty of water and the roads are made—somewhat rough, as they are in any part just opening up—and the railway is nowhere more than twenty miles distant."

The writer of the above letter, addressed to the editor of the Army and Navy Gazette, London, is a Miss Wallace-Farries, daughter of an American mother and Scottish father, who was born and bred in Canada, where she farmed successfully for many years before crossing over to England to help in the big fight in the capacity of ambulance driver. The proposed gift of 3,000 acres of "good" Canadian land for British soldiers must be broken up, planted with wheat; a shack and stabling accommodation must be provided, and the future tenant started, with about three horses, three cows and the usual farming implements. Otherwise there would be the risk of men's becoming discouraged through having to wait too long for results, and the difficulty of providing for their families in the meantime.

Miss Wallace-Farries would like to see her little colony that is to be watched over by some one who had graduated from an agricultural college and would act as adviser and scientific agricultural expert in such matters as the best kind of machinery to use; the best kind of antidote to employ should a new weed crop up; some one, in a word, who would "understand farming inside and out." Such a small beginning might form the nucleus of an ever-growing colony of men—men who want to get "on the land," and who left their jobs when "their king and country needed them," to the extent of one out of every four males, from birth to nonagenarian, in the entire population of the British Isles.

One of Our First.

"She belongs to one of the first families of Canada."
"Why, she's an Indian squaw."
"Well?"

Public Women in Japan.

Women are taking an increasing part in Japanese public affairs, and some have been appointed to posts of trust. A woman doctor, Miss Fufu Kyo, was named by the Tokyo police department to investigate the causes of infant diseases and to arrange a plan for the assistance for poor women. Miss Tatsu Kahuta was appointed to a similar post in Osaka. Some women conductors are found in the suburban electric railways, and now a woman stationmaster has been appointed.

No. 10 Downing Street.

The apartment at No. 10 Downing street, where the meetings of the British Cabinet are held is a solid and plainly furnished room, fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, fitted with double doors through which no sound can reach the keenest listening ear.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE
LARGELY USED WITH VERY GREAT SUCCESS.

For rheumatism or kidney trouble, this medicine has no equal, and it is highly recommended for indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick or sour stomach, headache, bitter taste in mouth, loss of appetite and asthma. If you have a sore back or sluggish kidneys, two to five doses will remove the trouble.

A. J. Miller, grocer and baker, Renfrew, writes: "I had rheumatism in my shoulders for over a year. I used two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and I am free from all pain and stiffness."

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 5, Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism for over fifteen years, and at times unable to work. Two bottles of your remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plaut St., Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for years with indigestion and tried all kinds of medicine. Two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

Mr. D. M. Robertson, Renfrew writes: "I have not had an attack of asthma or coughing since I took the fourth dose of your remedy."

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville-Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Gouloung Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; M. Joyce, Quyon, Que.; or direct from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie, Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting for mail-orders, add sufficient to cover postage.

What He Would Do.

The "old-timers" in the Great Lakes region tell the story of a prospective marine engineer who was being examined by the captain. The captain had asked a number of difficult questions in order to confuse the man, but the candidate was always ready with an answer. At last, in a tone of deepest concern, the captain asked: "Supposing the water in your injector was working properly, your boiler check was not stuck or your pipes clogged, but you weren't getting any water in your boilers—what would you do?" The engineer looked puzzled for a moment, unable fully to grasp the situation; then, with a knowing smile on his face, he answered: "I'd go up on deck and see if there was any water in the lake." "You'll do," said the captain.

Some Mail Clerk.

Two privates met the company mail clerk on the road. "Any mail for me?" asked the first private. The mail orderly put on his spectacles, looked through a bunch of letters and handed one to the questioner. "Any for me?" queried the second private. The custodian of the mails readjusted the spectacles on his nose, looked once more through the pack of letters and said there were none. "Not even a newspaper?" insisted the private. Again he looked through the package and finally said: "None, none for you!" The privates had gone but a few steps on their way when the orderly yelled after them: "Hey, there! Darned if I know you! What's your name, anyhow?"

Gander Was Captured by Kraft.

Policeman Kraft of Kitchener has redeemed the promise of his name. When a wing-wearing gander alighted within the limits of his beat a short time ago, he cautiously gun-shoed forward and made the bird prisoner. The victim of Kraft's craftiness failed to give a satisfactory account of itself and its case was remanded until Thanksgiving.

Loan Shark King Dead.

D. H. Tolman, known from coast to coast as the "King of Loan Sharks," has just died in New York, leaving a fortune of \$7,259,344. He operated more than sixty agencies throughout Canada and the United States.

On the Wife.

"Do you find your wife an inspiration?"
"She keeps me hustling, anyhow, answered the poet as he went feverishly on with his work."

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, WILLARD HODGINS,
W. M. Rec.-Secy

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month
HERR HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Cmap. in Com. Com. Scribe

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to one o'clock, p. m., January 25th, 1919, for the building of new School 12-A at Charteris, Que. Site to be selected by School Board later.

Plan and specification (same as 12-B) may be seen in Secretary's office.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.
School Mu. of Clarendon.
Shawville, Que., Dec. 23rd, 1918.

Superior Court.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac,
No. 1688.

JOHN ROACH, of the Township of Grand Calumet, in the District of Pontiac, farmer,
Plaintiff;

vs.
PATRICK DONNELLY, of the aforesaid township, said District, farmer,
Defendant;

and
THE BANK OF OTTAWA, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, carrying on the business of Banking and having its head office at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and a branch office at Fort Coulonge, in the District of Pontiac,
and

JOHN DONNELLY and WILLIAM DONNELLY, both farmers, of the township of Grand Calumet, District of Pontiac,
and

(a) CATHERINE DONNELLY, widow of the late Patrick Needham, of the township of Grand Calumet;

(b) BRIDGET DONNELLY, wife of John Merchant, of Sturgeon Falls, in the Province of Ontario, and the said John Merchant to authorize his said wife;

(c) LIZZIE (ELIZA) ANN DONNELLY, wife of Harry Miller, of West Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, one of the United States of America, and the said Harry Miller to authorize his said wife;

(d) MARY DONNELLY, wife of Frank O'Mally, of Sault Ste Marie, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, and the said Frank O'Mally to authorize his said wife;

(e) JOHN DONNELLY, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba;

(f) THOMAS DONNELLY, of the City and District of Montreal;

(g) MAMIE DONNELLY, wife of Frank Clifton, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and the said Frank Clifton to authorize his said wife;

(h) ANNIE GRIFFIN, wife of Patrick Sloan, of the township of Litchfield, in the District of Pontiac, and the said Patrick Sloan to authorize his said wife;

(i) MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, of the township of Grand Calumet, in the said District of Pontiac;

(j) CATHERINE GRIFFIN, of the village of Campbells Bay, in the District of Pontiac, wife of Frederic Bowie, and the said Frederic Bowie to authorize his said wife;

(k) ELLEN GRIFFIN, wife of John Bernier, of the township of Allumettes Island in said District, and the said John Bernier to authorize his said wife;

(l) MICHAEL T. GRIFFIN, of Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia;

(m) LIZZIE (ELIZA) ANN GRIFFIN, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in religion Sister Doherty;

(n) MARY GRIFFIN, of the said City of Ottawa, spinster;

(o) RICHARD W. GRIFFIN, of the Town of Renfrew, in the Province of Ontario,—

Mis-en-Cause.

The following Mis-en-Cause are ordered to appear within one month, to wit: Bridget Donnelly, wife of John Merchant and the said John Merchant to authorize his said wife, of the Village of Sturgeon Falls, in the Province of Ontario; Lizzie (Eliza) Ann Donnelly, wife of Harry Miller, and the said Harry Miller, both of West Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, one of the United States of America; Mary Donnelly, wife of Frank O'Mally, and the said Frank O'Mally, both of Sault Ste Marie, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America; John Donnelly, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; Mamie Donnelly, wife of Frank Clifton, and the said Frank Clifton, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; Michael T. Griffin, of Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia; Lizzie (Eliza) Ann Griffin, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in religion Sister Doherty; Mary Griffin, of the said City of Ottawa, and Richard W. Griffin, of the Town of Renfrew, in the Province of Ontario.
Bryson, 9th December, 1918.
ALPHONSE MARTINEAU,
P. S. C.

Clearing Sale of Winter Millinery

All Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in stock, —25 p. c. off
Odd colors of Ribbon, also Remnants of Silk and Velvet, —at half price
All other Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Mounts, Feathers, Flowers, etc., 25 p. c. off
MRS. D. S. KELLEY SHAWVILLE.

Pontiac Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Co-operative Agricultural Association, Limited

Stock shipped every 2 weeks.
Elevator open every week-day.

W. E. N. HODGINS, Or C. H. HODGE,
MANAGER, SEC.-TREAS.

Ottawa Winter Fair

Howick Hall, Ottawa,

January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1919.

\$16,000.00 in Cash Prizes.

Excellent classification for all classes of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Seeds.

Large Harness Horse Classes.

Pure Bred Stallion Sale,

Reduced rates on all Railways. Fare and one-third for round trip.

Apply to the Secretary for Prize Lists.

WM. SMITH, M. P., Pres., W. D. JACKSON, Sec'y,
Columbus, Ont. Carp. Ont.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

We have just opened up a number of up-to-date Overcoats which will make those who wear them feel dressed. Why not come in and try them on and see?

FELT HATS

A good range of fashionable Felt Hats in the latest colors and shapes.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner

T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—

Tobaccos, Cigars

and Cigarettes

A full line always on hand.

AGENT FOR—

The Crown Steam Laundry, Ottawa.

Special rates on family washing. Bring in laundry Monday. Shipped on Tuesday—returned Friday.

T. TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

CREAM WANTED

The Bristol Branch of the Arnprior Creamery AT BRISTOL CORNERS Is now open for business.

Highest Cash Price paid for Cream. Cans furnished on request.

For further information write or call at the office.

THE ARNPRIOR CREAMERY BRISTOL, QUE.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Annual Subscription . . . \$1.50
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first 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
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

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

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

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

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Embalmer and Funeral Director
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

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AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.
264 University St., Montreal.

Greetings to Our Friends and Customers

May we take this opportunity to
express our appreciation of pleasant
business relations by wishing you

A Happy, Prosperous
New Year

May we ever have your kind con-
sideration.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

The Old St. Lawrence

ONE of the interesting changes
brought about by the war is
the reversal of the St. Law-
rence's role in history. Since
its discovery by the French explorer-
adventurers, the "river without end"
has been a broad highway along
which the French have sailed to
establish themselves in the new
world. At first timidly, then boldly,
the explorers made their way as far
as the Great Lakes, dropping a settle-
ment here, a legend there, founding
cities, building churches and estab-
lishing farms, and gradually dotting
the whole course of the river with
Breton and Norman names. The St.
Lawrence thus, for many decades,
was identified with French heroism,
and with sacrifice endured by a brave
race that never flinched before the
task of pioneering the way along the
watery wastes, and founding a new
empire in an unknown part of the earth.

The tide of these striking human
events always ran counter to the cur-
rent of the great river. But now,
for a time, a great change has been
effected. The human tide is moving
the other way. The descendants of
the pioneers, and those who share
with them the responsibility of em-
pire, are moving with the stream in
thousands to the sea and to the
shores of the land which was the
original starting point. No one of the
Canadian soldiers proceeding to
France from the heart of Canada can
altogether avoid this former natural
path of the explorer, the settler, the
missionary, or the courager de bois.
If he crosses the lakes, he is upon the
mighty pools which are the actual
sources of the river, if he entrain
from the west to journey by the
trans-continental line, he must fol-
low the course of a tributary, the
Ottawa. No matter how he may travel,
by ship, by train, or by road, he
must, the moment he reaches the
Great Lakes, proceed in the wake of
the pioneers, of Cartier, Champlain,
Frontenac, or La Salle, and traverse
that Canada

Sprung of the saint and the cavalier.

In realizing what the St. Lawrence
owes to its French associations, it is
perhaps a bit startling to think that,
had the pioneer in the Canadian
primeval wilds been the Anglo-Saxon
instead of the Frenchman of that ro-
mantic age of the Louis, the purely
human associations of the river might
have failed to capture men's imagina-
tion in the way they do now. One
might, for instance, have had a high-
ly plausible but prosaic account of
seismic or other disturbances to ac-
count for the delightful island resorts
which form an international play-
ground at the very beginnings of the

river. But instead, Gallic esprit and
Breton tradition and legend have
woven a story of naive beauty around
the Thousand Isles, and, in the place
of practical geological data, there is
the picturesque, if unconvincing,
legend of their formation from the
flowers which fell upon this spot as
the Garden of Eden was being trans-
ported through the air. And so it is
everywhere along the giant river. No
matter where one looks along its
banks, one is always being invited
to set aside prosaic facts and to em-
ploy the imagination to touch the
river with its beauty.

To go back to the world war and
the changes it has wrought, these
new meanings and new values which
have been imparted to everyday
things will not be lost upon the Cana-
dian soldiers who journey to France
by the St. Lawrence. By a singular
coincidence, the early course of the
river's channel is indelibly associated
with the founding of that Red Man's
League of Nations known as the Five
Nations. Was it not on the St. Law-
rence that the two young men of the
Onondagas saw the mysterious white
canoe propelled swiftly and silently
by him who pronounced that sacred
word which proclaimed him Hia-
watha, or Manitou, of all the fair
realm of lakes and islets? And was
it not Hiawatha who foretold the
coming of war, and who counselled
the union of nations in a common
bond of protection? To-day the
young men of the Canadian nation
are going forth at the call of war.
By a strange coincidence, too, they
are helping to form another league
of five related nations, to knit, in
short, the bonds which shall indis-
solubly unite Canadians with Britons,
Australians, New Zealanders, and
Africans.

Indian Marriage Binding.

Cornelius Henry, a Six Nation In-
dian, claimed through his counsel,
J. W. Bowly, in Brantford recently,
that a pagan form of marriage
which he went through with Sarah
Henry, who charged him with non-
support, was not binding. Magis-
trate Livingston thought otherwise,
and in view of the fact that the cou-
ple had eight children and the defen-
dant had not provided for his wife
for two years, he imposed a fine of
\$100 or six months, the fine, if paid,
to go to the wife.

Marvels of War Surgery.

Flight Lieut. C. Jones, of Kelowna,
who was recently home on leave,
was, last winter, the victim of a 1.5 ft.
fall from cloudland. His face and
jaws were horribly shattered
and he lay unconscious and un-
found for three days. He has now but
a slight scar on the chin to mark his
mishap—thanks to the marvelous
surgery of the army.

Represents Ancient Dynasty.

Prince Fushimi, heir presumptive
to the throne of Japan, who is now
crossing Canada from west to east,
represents a dynasty by far the old-
est in world history, the present mon-
arch of Nippon being the 122nd in
an unbroken line extending from the
seventh century before the Christian
era.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of Samuel
Smiley, Weirton, about 1st October a
year-old steer-red with a little white on
him and marked with cut in left ear, or
hay wire. Information leading to his
whereabouts will be thankfully received
by
WILBERT HORNER,
Caldwell, Que.

FACTS ABOUT OUR RULERS.

Roman Catholic Members of Parlia-
ment Most Numerous.

The new Parliamentary Guide has
been issued by Col. E. J. Chambers,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod
and Chief Press Censor. The new
Guide is the first which has been
published since the last elections and
is of particular interest on account
of the biographies of the new mem-
bers of Parliament.

There has been much discussion
as to the religious complexion of
the new Parliament. The Guide
settles this, except that there are
nineteen members who have not
furnished the author with their
denominational choice. There are
67 Roman Catholics in the new
Parliament. Of these only seven
are in the Government benches.
The Roman Catholics on the
Government side are Hon. C. J.
Doherty, R. H. Butts (Cape Breton
South), Dr. J. L. Chabot (Ottawa),
H. A. Mackie (Edmonton East),
Capt. R. J. Manion (Fort William),
P. F. Martin (Halifax) and James
McIsaac (King's, P.E.I.). On the
Opposition side are fifteen Protestants.
This is exclusive of those who have
not reported, all but one of whom are
new Unionist members.

Presbyterians are second among
the members of Parliament, totalling
no less than 62. Anglicans are third
with 34 members and Methodists
fourth with 27. There are eight Bas-
tards, headed by Sir George Foster,
who describes himself in his bio-
graphy as a "Free Christian Baptist." There
are two Congregationalists in the
new House. The Lutherans are
represented by W. D. Euler, the new
Laurier member for North Waterloo.
The Jews for the first time in Cana-
dian history have a parliamentary
representative in the person of S. W.
Jacobs, member for Cartier.

There is also a Quaker representa-
tive in the House. Isaac E. Pedlow,
the new Laurier member for South
Renfrew, professes this faith. Capt.
Joseph Read, the Prince Edward Is-
land member, who sailed every sea,
is put down as a Universalist. Levi
Thompson, Liberal Unionist member
for Qu'Appelle, is a "Disciple of
Christ." There are two members
who simply describe themselves as
Protestants. They are F. J. Fulton,
Unionist member for Carleton Place,
and Thomas E. Simpson, Algoma West.

The complexion of the Cabinet is
interesting. There are now twenty-
one Cabinet Ministers and they are
divided as follows: Presbyterians, 3;
Methodists, 7; Anglicans, 3; Roman
Catholics, 2; and Baptists, 1.

The Presbyterians are Hon. C. C.
Ballantyne, Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon.
T. A. Crerar, Hon. A. K. Macleann,
Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. J. D.
Reid, Sir Thomas White and Senator
Gideon Robertson.

The Methodists are: Hon. F. A.
Carvell, Hon. Frank Cochran, Hon.
T. W. Crothers, Sir Edward Kemp,
Sir James Loughheed, Hon. N. W.
Rowell and Hon. Arthur Sifton.

The Anglicans are: Sir Robert
Borden, Gen. Mewburn and Hon.
Martin Burrell.

The two Roman Catholics are Hon.
C. J. Doherty and Hon. P. E. Blon-
din, while Sir George Foster is the
sole representative of the Baptists.

It is interesting to note the ap-
parent powerful influence of Ontario on
Western Canada. Of the six Western
Ministers, five were born in Ontario.
Only one, Hon. Martin Burrell, was
born outside of Ontario, and his nat-
al place was England. He is the only
British-born in the Cabinet.

One of the Quebec Ministers, Mr.
Ballantyne, was born in Ontario. On
the other hand, one of the Ontario
Ministers, Sir Edward Kemp, was
born in Quebec. So that of the
twenty-one Cabinet Ministers over
half, or twelve, were born in On-
tario. Two-thirds of the western
members also first saw the light of
day in Ontario. There are only
seven British-born members of the
House. They are Hon. Martin Bur-
rell, Dr. Michael Clark, F. J. Ful-
ton, Carleton Place, C. R. Harrison,
the new Labor Unionist member for
Nipissing, who were born in Eng-
land; Major R. C. Cooper, Vancouver
South, and Andrew Knox, Prince Al-
bert, who were born in Ireland, and
John F. Reid, new Unionist member
for Mackenzie, who was born on the
Orkney Islands.

There are but two American-born
members of the House. William A.
Charlton, member for Norfolk, was
born in New York State, but came
to Canada when he was but eight
years old. The new American em-
igration in Western Canada is
represented by Charles E. Long,
new Unionist member for North
Bathurst. He was born in Wis-
consin in 1879 and is a graduate in
science of Wisconsin University. He
came to Canada in 1906.

The newness of the west is
emphasized by the fact that of the
west's 57 members only two were
born west of the Great Lakes. They
are Thomas Hays, who was born at
St. Andrew's, in the riding he repre-
sents, Selkirk, Manitoba, and Dr.
S. F. Toimie, representative for Vic-
toria City, who was born in Victoria.
Mr. Hays is a son of one of the origi-
nal Selkirk settlers. Dr. Toimie's
father was one of the pioneers of the
Pacific Coast, arriving in the far west
in 1822 as a doctor in the employ of
the Hudson Bay Company.

Puffballs Large as Pumpkins.

Eight mammoth puffballs were
found by William James on a lot in
Windsor recently, which are describ-
ed as weighing five pounds each and
"as large as pumpkins." The true
puffball is an edible fungus and as
much a delicacy as the mushroom.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Austin - First Tuesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Clarendon - Last Wednesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Fort Coulonge, First Thursday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Thursday,
of each month.

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises during Nov-
ember a red and white heifer, about a
year and a half old. Owner may have
by proving property and paying for this
notice.

G. A. DAGG,
Shawville.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of the un-
derigned one black and white Holstein
cow. Any information leading to her re-
covery will be rewarded.

MRS. ADAM ELLIOTT,
Yarm, Que.

FIGHTING IN THE AIR

CANADIANS CONTINUE TO WIN
GLORY AS AVIATORS.

One Captain Accounted for Six Boche
Machines and a Lieutenant Shot
Down Eight Machines—Some
Thrilling Stories of Winged
Warfare.

THE effective operations of
Canadians in the Royal Air
Force during the past sum-
mer is graphically described
in the official records of the Imperial
Air Ministry. One Canadian captain
accounted for six enemy air-craft,
four of which were destroyed and two
driven down out of control. On one
of these occasions while carrying out
an offensive patrol a German forma-
tion was encountered. This Canadian
officer dived on one of the hostile ma-
chines which was slightly detached
from the Boche patrol, shot it down,
witnessing its crashing to the ground.
At this moment he was attacked by
four Fokkers, one of which he at-
tacked and drove down in flames.

On another day this same officer
and a lieutenant observed a Boche
two-seater machine. This they pur-
sued when the machine gun on the
captain's airplane jammed. The lieuten-
ant then engaged the enemy, firing
one hundred rounds and to the
great satisfaction of both officers saw
the machine spiralling down through
the clouds completely out of control.

A Canadian lieutenant was re-
sponsible during the month for eight
enemy machines, seven of which
crashed and one went down out of
control, but was not seen to reach
the ground. While out with his
flight on scout duty this officer met a
formation of enemy airplanes. He
dived into them and singled out one
for combat when he noticed one of
his machines in difficulties with a
Boche triplane. He promptly at-
tacked it and saw it crumple up and fall.
He then observed four Fokkers en-
gage the machines his flight were
looking after. He collected his com-
mand and dived. Attacking a ma-
chine which was harassing a D.H.9,
he fired a shot which burst into it
and it was seen to catch fire and
fall. On another occasion, while fly-
ing over the lines with one other ma-
chine, he met seven Fokkers, these
he attacked, shooting down their
leader. He and his companions were
in the thick of a sharp fight when a
patrol of another squadron came up
and the Boche flew for home.

Another captain is responsible for
four E.A.s, two being seen to fall out
of control and two to crash. In one
of these fights he was assisted by a
second lieutenant. He took part in
a warm engagement when with a
patrol of five he met ten enemy ma-
chines which proceeded to dive on
him. One of these getting into the
middle of the formation was engaged
by this captain and in endeavoring
to get on the captain's tail, it came
within reach of his rear gun. The
observer immediately shot thirty
rounds into the machine, which, fall-
ing over on its back, dropped, still
upside down, "falling leaf" fashion.
Another E.A. then flew across the
captain's machine, this he attacked
and when last seen it was nose diving
through the clouds out of control.

Two hostile machines were destroyed
by another captain, the first of
which he obtained in driving three
enemy air-craft away from a single
British machine, and fought from
13,000 feet to 8,000 feet, finally see-
ing his airplane crash to the ground.
Two other captains each accounted
for two enemy machines, one being
entirely wrecked, reaching the
ground a burning mass, two others
being seen to crash and a fourth go-
ing down out of control.

Two captains and three lieutenants
have all crashed one A.E. while
another lieutenant destroyed an en-
emy balloon and another lieutenant
has drove two E.A. down out of con-
trol in one fight. He was on an
offensive patrol when seeing a flight
of six enemy machines over 2,000
feet below, he dived, and firing 300
rounds into one E.A. saw it fall over
a slow wide spin. He was then at-
tacked from the rear by two E.A.s;
firing one and one-half drums at the
leader, he saw him zig-zagging down,
falling leaf fashion.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

Make money in your spare time
during the Fall and Winter months by
selling

Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will
be open again for Canadian Fruit and
now is the time to order for Spring
planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Orna-
mental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., etc.,
grown in Canada.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.



Sheriff's Sale.

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

FIERY FACIAS ET DE TERRIS

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Pontiac,
No. 1710.
ACHILLE VERHELST, Plaintiff,
vs.
DAME ANNIE PICHIE, Defendant.

1. The lots of land known and de-
signated on the official plan and book of
reference of the township of Duhamel,
in the county of Temiscaming, under
the numbers one A, two A, three A, and
four A, (1a, 2a, 3a, 4a), in the fourth
range of the said township of Duhamel,
each of these lots comprising about
twenty five acres in area, and bounded
on the north by the Petite Riviere, with
buildings thereon erected.

2. The lots of land owned and desig-
nated in the official plan and book of
reference of the cadastre for the town-
ship of Fabre, under the numbers sixty
two and sixty three (62 and 63) in the
first range of the said township of Fabre
in the county of Temiscaming, the first
containing one hundred and nine acres
and the second one hundred and five
acres in area—with appurtenances and
dependencies and the buildings thereon
erected.

Notice is hereby given that the sale
of the immovables firstly above men-
tioned, seized in this cause formerly an-
nounced to take place at the Registrar's
office, in the village of Ville Marie, in
the District of Pontiac, on the twenty
sixth day of September, 1918, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon, will take place
at the aforesaid office on the TWENTY
FIRST day of JANUARY, 1919, at
TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

And the sale of the immovables
lastly above mentioned seized in this
cause, formerly announced to take place
at the Parish Church door of Saint-
Edouard-de-Fabre in the District of
Pontiac, on the twenty sixth day of
September, 1918, at three o'clock in the
afternoon, will take place at the afore-
said church door on the TWENTY
FIRST day of JANUARY, 1919, at
THREE o'clock in the afternoon,
Sheriff's Office,
Bryson, Que., Dec. 28, 1918.
BERNARD J. SLOAN,
Sheriff.

FOR SALE

A fine yearling Holstein Bull—
eligible for registration.
Apply to R. J. BLACK,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Registered Poland China Hog (formerly
owned by F. Wanless, Clarendon Mills.)
Fee—\$1.00. Apply to
EDWIN PIRIE,
Murrells, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Pure bred Chester White Hog. Service
fee—\$1.00. Apply to
JOSEPH SLY,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SERVICE

Pure bred Berkshire Hog—(not bred in
this district). Fee \$1.50.
Apply to H. E. BROWNLEE,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Poland-China Hog (reg.), for service
Fee—one dollar. Apply to
WILLIE W. MCLEARY,
Bristol Ridge, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Registered large English Berkshire
Hog for service. (Bred at Macdonald
College.) Apply to
GEO. E. PALMER,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Purebred Chester White Hog for ser-
vice. Fee—\$1.50. Apply to
NORMAN DODS,
Maryland, Bristol.

FOR SERVICE

Purebred registered Yorkshire
Hog. (Experimental Farm stock).
Fee \$1.00.
R. J. CUTHBERTSON,
Maryland, Bristol.

Soils and Crops

By Agonomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agonomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Winter Feeding of Dairy Cows.

Cows are fed in the stable during one half of the year or more and feeding during this period may, through ignorance or on account of using unsuitable feeds, be made very expensive. The profits from the herd will, of course, depend to a large extent on the economy of the methods of winter feeding followed.

Economical feeding does not mean scant supplies, but the using of the kinds of feeds and feed combinations that will be likely to produce the best results at the lowest cost.

As the milk produced depends upon the quantity and quality of the feed consumed, every effort should be made to supply the cow with all she will eat of a ration combining palatability, easy digestibility, variety and nutrition.

The most economical ration must have as a basis, cheap but rich, nutritious, farm-grown roughages such as clover hay, ensilage and roots. The liberal feeding of meals is advisable to balance the roughage ration and to provide the heavy milking cow with an extra supply of nutrients in a less bulky form.

A pound of grain when the cow is fresh is equivalent to several pounds of grain after the cow has decreased materially in her milk flow. Feed one pound of meal for every 3½ pounds of milk produced; as her lactation period progresses, decrease the meal gradually to one pound for every five pounds of milk produced.

The following are two well-balance-

ed daily rations for the 1,000 pound dairy cow suitable to the individual needs of farmers throughout the district:—

No. 1.—Mixed hay 16 pounds, turnips or mangels 40 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 6 parts, ground barley 2 parts, oil cake 1 part and cotton seed meal 1 part. This meal fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3½ pounds of milk produced.

No. 2.—Mixed clover hay 12 pounds, corn ensilage 30 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 5 parts, cotton seed 2 parts, oil cake 1 part, fed at the rate of 1 pound for every 3 or 3½ pounds of milk produced.

All cows are not of the same temperament. On this account a study should be made of the requirements of the individual animal. In the best-bred herds, cows vary in their productive ability, therefore to obtain the greatest profit, records should be kept of both milk and feed, can tests made occasionally to ascertain if it would pay to increase or decrease the grain.

Cows, in order to make a maximum production at a minimum cost, should be housed under the most favorable conditions, that is, in regard to cleanliness, good ventilation, plenty of light, with necessary bedding and occasional grooming.

A cow should have all the good quality roughage she wants, with a well balanced grain ration regulated by her production, also plenty of fresh water and from one to three ounces of salt added to her feed daily.

The Dairy

Many remedies can be given for destroying lice on cattle. About the simplest and most effective is any good coal tar dip or disinfectant. This product now is on sale in almost every town and it is cheap and effective. As ordinarily purchased, it can be reduced by adding water, although it will do no harm if you put it on full strength. If one had a dipping vat so that he could dip the animals all over, the lice would be destroyed at once, but with a small herd this is impracticable. One could get a bunch of cattle in a small enclosure and spray them with a force pump and have it quite effective. The practical way is to take this dip and a cloth or a brush and apply it thoroughly along the back bone, especially on the back of the neck and the withers clear up to the horns. Put it on liberally and rub it in with a brush. If you do this two or three times at intervals of about one week you will destroy the lice.

One of the best substitutes for a piece of bread is a potato.

RAW FURS I will pay highest market prices for RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT
12 years of reliable trading.
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada.
Write for Price List and Tags
N. SILVER 220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED POULTRY of all kinds. Better quality preferred. Write for prices.
STANFORD'S, Limited
129 Mansfield St. - Montreal

Send your **RAW FURS** to **Alexander**
428 St. Paul St. West MONTREAL

Being manufacturers and not buying to resell we always assure the fairest grading and the highest market prices. Quick returns! No price list issued but we guarantee to hold your skins separate until you accept or reject our offer.

The Right Market Prices

Trappers are assured of these when dealing with us, a firm having had 20 years' business dealings in Montreal. Besides this you have our Bank Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry, Montreal.

We want you to send us your shipments of **RAW FURS**
We take them in any sized quantity and pay all express charges, guaranteeing you satisfaction, which means square deal.
ABBEY FUR COMPANY LOUIS ABINGWORTH Manager
310 ST. PAUL ST. W. MONTREAL, P.Q.

Poultry

The market demands vary in different parts of the country. Some markets pay the best prices for brown eggs and in others the white egg sells at a premium. The farmer who markets eggs in small quantities will seldom realize that any distinction is made but it will pay him to keep one breed of fowls so that the eggs will all be of one color.

If eggs are sold to a private trade it pays to grade them and only sell cartons containing eggs of one color. This gives the package a more pleasing appearance and buyers will be more satisfied even though there is no difference between the quality of the eggs of mixed colors and the graded pack.

One of our customers always liked brown eggs because she said that they appeared richer and more wholesome than clear white eggs. Many dealers like the white eggs the best because blood rings can be located in a white egg a little quicker than in a brown egg. In other words, when a white egg is candled there is little difficulty in telling if it is absolutely fresh. Personally we think that either color is very attractive on perfectly fresh eggs and the main point is to sell fresh stock that is either all of one color or the other.

Blasting Stumps.

In clearing out-over land of stumps, there are many ways, both economical and expensive, but the results are the same. But the pocket-book is hit hard if some time and thought are not spent in considering the most economical, and at the same time the most practical method.

A number of farmers are using stump pullers, and after pulling the stump they find it a hard job to move, particularly the white pines in clay soils. They sometimes are ten feet or more across the spread of roots, and it is a hard matter to move it so that it can be piled. As a rule they leave it alone, in which condition it is as bad as it was before it was pulled.

A method that I have found both practical and economical is to break it up with dynamite. Make a mud cap where the butt of the stump joins the roots. Look at it from bottom side and locate a small cavity that will hold about two or three sticks of dynamite after having been removed from the paper. If you cannot find a cavity, cut away enough soil or part of the roots so as to enable you to locate your hole in a hard part of the roots, in the centre.

Take clay and mud and make a nest or ring around the cavity and place the explosive, packing it into a small compact mass. Two or three cartridges will be sufficient, depending on how large the stump is and how badly decayed. Now take a piece of fuse about fifteen inches long and prime with No. 6 blasting cap, place in centre of dynamite and place on top the paper that was used for cartridges.

Now pile some mud on top, plenty of it, and pack firmly. Split the end of fuse and light powder train and get to a place of safety. Pieces will fly in all directions and can be picked up and used for fuel. Always look up so as to dodge any pieces that come near. At all times have your

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS OF HOGS

Anyone familiar with the feeding of hogs knows that much crude or raw mineral matter is consumed by them, aside from that actually contained in the food eaten, and known technically as the ash content. While a general statement as to the mineral or earthy requirements of the hog may be made, certain abnormalities may appear at various stages of the animal's existence due to a definite lack of some vital constituent in an apparently perfectly balanced ration, this lack due, in turn, to the absence of the required mineral or salt, in the soil that grew the foods. Here, of course, specific feeding is required.

In general, pigs under summer or outdoor conditions supply their own wants in the foregoing connection, consuming earth, slate, weathered stones, ashes, wood, etc. If they are pen-fed, some two or three of these easily available materials may be supplied. Even under out-door conditions, however, many large feeders provide supplemental mineral and corrective feed. Of these, charcoal in various forms, ground rock phosphate, ground limestone, slacked lime, bone meal, wood ashes, salt, etc., are the most important. A readily accessible supply of a mixture of the above is advised as a general corrective of possible deficiencies in the mineral constituent as supplied by the regular ration.

General Recommendations

For Breeding Stock in Winter: Sods, earth and ashes are easily supplied. Charcoal may be purchased in various degrees of coarseness or may be supplied from charred corn-cobs, or wood. Aside from the value of its mineral constituent, charcoal is an excellent tonic and corrective. Where the spring litters lack evidence of strong, bony structure, a mineral deficiency of the dam's ration during gestation is often responsible, where other probable causes are difficult to ascribe. Hairless pigs at birth, a phenomenon difficult to explain definitely, would seem to have as one of the several probable causative conditions, some mineral lack in the

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



back to the sun when firing dynamite. The above method can be used in breaking boulders that lie on the ground.—C. S. R.



Small, wistful hands stretch toward the bolt. That locks the barring gate, She ponders in her childish thoughts. Why stronger hands must wait To place the bar, before her feet Come running down the path. The brown eyes flash, the baby heart Burns with unreasoning wrath.

Her bare toes ache to feel the dust Of that long-stretching road. It goes so far, so far away! Last night the sunset glowed Out far beyond the dusty ways, Beyond the roadside flowers. Her mother said that shining path Led up to God's own towers. And God, her mother says, takes care Of little, wandering feet. Then why do stronger hands bar out That dear, far-reaching street?

The gate is shut but in the years That come, dear child, we trust The long road may be good to you; And other bars, that must Be found above your small hands' reach You may be wise to see Were put there by the Stronger Hand, For your security.

Gluten bread, sliced and toasted, then buttered and spread with maple sugar and nuts is excellent for the children's lunches.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Sleep.

Many have tried to define sleep but I do not know of any definition that is entirely satisfactory or inclusive. The cause of sleep is not the same for all people nor for the same person all the time, but this we can say, whatever else sleep may be it is always unconsciousness, not necessarily profound for light sleepers waken on the slightest disturbance. On the other hand it may be so stupefying that it resembles the unconsciousness or coma when the brain is paralyzed by injury or disease. But though the brain is inactive in normal sleep the nutrient processes of the body go on, though at lesser speed than in waking and working hours. The heart and lungs must keep on without pause or respite, the digestion, the urinary and some of the other parts of the machinery are on half-time.

We know that anaemia of the brain will cause unconsciousness and it seems to me this must be the principal factor in producing sleep. Furthermore since the influence of many poisons, drugs and other substances circulating in the blood is seen, the drowsiness, stupor and unconsciousness which follow their use it is fair to presume that the waste substances of the body, especially the urea, the poisonous matter absorbed from the intestines and bladder, and the material generated by the excessive work of muscular tissues, which gives us the feeling of fatigue are all contributing factors in inducing sleep.

The voluntary muscular system, that is the muscles controlled by the will, is quiescent and rest for the muscles is essential to life. Like every other machine, the human machine, if worked continuously, soon wears out. People who are poor sleepers do not always suffer severely if they can lie quietly in bed a sufficient number of hours without motion and without brain activity, though of course they miss the great boon of peaceful continuous sleep. That the brain is anaemic is suggested by the loss of color in the skin as the heart slows down and the blood accumulates on the venous side of the circulation. The object of sleep is recuperation, renewal, renovation. It is relaxation of tense muscles, rest of brain and nerve cells, like rest in an electric

battery for the renewal of electric energy. It is more important than food; some people have gone without food three or four weeks, few if any could go as long without sleep. Most people are used up if compelled to go without sleep forty-eight hours. The arrangement of nature is that the amount of sleep required varies for different people and at different periods of life. An infant sleeps almost continuously, and for infants and growing children many hours of sleep daily are indispensable for healthy development. In mature life eight hours daily satisfy most people, women frequently being able to get along with fewer hours than men. In old age many say they are satisfied with four or five hours but this is not a general rule and I believe many return to the conditions of childhood and find it desirable to sleep the greater part of the time.

The hibernating animals teach us the relation of sleep to the conservation of vital force and furnish sufficient fuel from their own tissues to keep their machinery in operation several months. The custom in tropical countries of sleeping an hour or two after the mid-day meal is a good one and might well be followed more extensively in temperate climates, especially during the summer months.

Questions and Answers.

B. E. L.—Eight years ago I suffered a fracture of the spine. Am unable to walk and am much troubled with constipation. I have no attending physician, and would be very glad if you would tell me what I could do.

Answer—If you really have such trouble as you have stated, I should suppose you must be entirely helpless and think it would be wise if you could have suitable medical attention. I could not think of prescribing for you—in fact, that is not a part of the work of this department; but I might say, in general, that I should think it probable that you would be benefited by the occasional use of an enema containing about one quart of hot water and soap, and a tablespoonful of turpentine—the turpentine being carefully and thoroughly mixed with the soap and water.

Ring, Happy Bells.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

The Bulwarks of France.

That France could not have survived without her women is the opinion of Madeleine Z. Doty, who has circled the globe. She writes:—In Siberia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and in Germany in 1916, the impression was that of a world running down hill. Nothing was kept up. For four years houses have gone unpainted, cars unrepaired; nothing has been renovated. The world is slipping into the state of an abandoned farm. But this is not visible in France, and it is due largely to the women. They have poured themselves into the business of war as the Russian women flung themselves into the revolution. They have done the drudgery. They are the bulwark behind. The essentials of life are performed with swiftness and ease. They have tilled the fields, preserved the food, mended and aired, and kept charm and grace alive. It is as a lover that the Frenchwoman shines forth. She is a great lover. From babyhood she studies man. Each turn of his head she comprehends. Love with her is an art. Frenchwomen have been famous for their salons. There they have molded men. The greatness of French history is largely due to the power women exerted over men.

Farmers' Account Book.

"Will you kindly send me a copy of your Farmers' Account Book of which we were told by our pastor?" That is the way a letter recently received from a farmer by the Commission of Conservation reads. It shows how the clergy are seconding the efforts of the Commission to encourage businesslike habits among farmers. The Farmers' Account Book, which contains blanks for a simple but comprehensive system of farm accounts, will be sent on request to any farmer who states the number of acres of land he works.

Food Control Corner

Why Canada Must Still Save and Produce.

There are no wheat reserves in the Allied countries to-day. For the first time in the history of the United States and Canada the 1917-18 crop year was ended without reserves of wheat being on hand. The United States and Canada had bared their bins in order to protect Great Britain and the Allies against possible and probable increase in the severity of the submarine menace. This enabled Great Britain to create a reserve of breadstuffs that covered possibly three or four months, but this reserve is abnormally low. With no reserves in North America, France, Italy and other neutral countries, the reserves in Great Britain are negligible. The need for reserves of breadstuffs is apparent.

The United States Food Administration says "the world will not be safe from hunger" until a reserve of three hundred million bushels of wheat has been established. It will require another crop in North America, equal to the total crop in the United States and Canada, out of which another 150,000,000 bushels of wheat shall be set aside.

In 1918 the United States harvested her second largest wheat crop, about 800,000,000 bushels; Canada had only an average crop of 190,000,000; making a grand total for the United States and Canada of 1,090,000,000 bushels. In 1917 the United States harvested about 625,000,000 bushels and Canada 250,000,000 bushels. The excess in the wheat crop in the United States and Canada for 1918 over 1917 is not large. The United States normally consumes about 500,000,000 bushels, and requires about 100,000,000 bushels for seed. Canada normally requires about 40,000,000 bushels for seed.

For the past two years Canada has had two crops that were only average. A fairly good crop may be expected next year, but if the United States has in 1919 as bad a crop as they had in 1917, or if both the United States and Canada have worse crops than they had in 1916-17, America will be faced with conditions in 1919 which will wipe out all the possible reserves that may be piled up in 1919 by conservation and substitution. From these facts the conclusion is evident that any conservation programme that does not cover at least two crop years is of little value, for the best efforts in conservation may be offset by a single bad crop next year.

Shortcake may have its crust made of barley and rice flour.

After corks have been used a while, they sometimes become so compressed that the contents of the bottle leak out. This may be remedied by putting the corks in boiling water and leaving them until the water cools.

For Winter Days



Simple middy dress for the little school-girl. A suitable design for the combination of materials. McCall Pattern No. 8654, Girl's Middy Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



The lines of this smart suit conform with the winter modes. Fur trimming adds to the attractiveness of the design. McCall Pattern No. 1662, Misses' Coat Suit. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Dept. W.

When making jam tarts mix the jam with a little hot water before putting it in the pastry. It tastes just as well and the jam goes farther.

"It had snowed overnight. The beds were all sheeted up; they were tucked in among the snow, and their shape was modelled through the plant counterpane, like children tucked in by a fond mother."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

MYSTERIES OF THE CRUEL DEEP

INSTANCES OF SHIPS WHOSE FATES ARE UNSOLVED

Vessels Catalogued as "Missing" and the History of Their Adventures Will Never Be Known.

The ocean is the home of mystery, and one recalls many strange happenings which have occurred even in our time. Ships have sailed away, well built, and in charge of skilful officers, but not a trace of them has ever been found—that fateful word "missing" has been their epitaph. But there have been other ocean mysteries, in no way connected with missing ships.

Some years ago a ship was found with all sail set and all her gear in good condition, but without a soul on board. A fire was burning in the galley, and an untasted meal was upon the table in the cabin, and the whole of the cargo was sound and in good condition. There was not the slightest sign of a struggle, and the log had been written up peacefully and in a proper manner up to a short time of her discovery. The ship was salvaged, but no one ever solved the mystery, and probably it must for ever be written off as one of those strange problems which defy even the skill of the nautical Sherlock Holmes.

Like a Thief in the Night.

On January 22nd, 1873, the emigrant ship Northfleet was run down and sunk, with the loss of two hundred and ninety-three lives, as she lay peacefully at anchor off Dungeness. Although many people on board the ill-fated ship saw the "long, black, straight-bowed steamer," which cut down the clipper, the mystery has never been fully solved to this day. Suddenly out of the darkness a big steamer came rushing at the emigrant ship, and struck her fairly amidships; in spite of the warning cries and whistles raised by the latter. Like a thief in the night the steamer backed, turned, and finally steamed off at full speed, leaving the unfortunate emigrants to go down with the rapidly-filling sailing ship. As the steamer backed the crew were seen to run forward and cover up the figurehead and name of their craft, calling out at the same time something in a foreign tongue.

The mystery of identity of the steamer which ran down the Northfleet has never been solved. A Spanish steamer was detained for some months at Cadiz on suspicion of having been off Dungeness on the night in question, but in the end the matter dropped, and another mystery was added to the long roll over which Father Neptune keeps guard.

Before we leave the subject of collisions it should be mentioned that there is a story of a sailing ship which was run down by another wind-driven ship, which approached her contrary to all rules and usages of the sea, struck her, backed off, and finally disappeared—or, rather, drifted astern—and was seen no more. The remarkable part of the story is that not a soul was seen on the strange ship, no one answered the hail of the astonished crew of the first-named craft, and, as the colliding ship drifted off, no one came forward to clear away the wreckage.

Epitaph of Many Ships.

"Missing" is a terrible word, and yet it is the sole epitaph of many a well-remembered ship. We all remember the case of the Waratah, which faded out of existence some years ago, leaving not a trace; but other equally fine ships have never been heard of again after sailing away "all well."

The first big steamer to be reported missing was the President, which sailed away from New York as long ago as March, 1841. Perhaps it was because big steamers were then marvels in the eyes of the people of both the Old and the New World that the whole public of America and Europe thought of nothing but the missing liner over a period of many weeks. Ship after ship arrived which had started after the President, and still no tidings of the missing ship came to hand.

On April 13th—unlucky day—a letter was received by one of the family of a passenger on the President, saying that the missing ship had been driven to Madeira with a damaged rudder. Flags were hoisted, and there was joy on both sides of the Atlantic, but, alas! it was a cruel hoax.

Since that ill-starred day when the President left New York there have been many missing ships, and the story of the old American liner has been repeated again and again, with perhaps a slight variation in detail. Some mysteries, although never actually solved, give us something on which to found a theory. The ship which sailed away with a cargo of railway metals, matches and gunpowder, and was afterwards reported "missing," may have sunk, but Sherlock Holmes would probably have thought otherwise.

TOMMY'S MESS-TIN

An Indispensable Ally Talks About Itself.

I am a small tin can, with a lid covering my body, inside of which is a folding handle, which, when withdrawn, converts my lid into a miniature frying pan. Tommy and I have been together many years—in fact, we are not only great pals, but inseparable companions also.

On the march I am often hidden within his valise, sometimes securely strapped on the top, and when he does fighting order I am usually found suspended beneath the haversack carried upon his back. In camp or behind the line I journey up on the hook at the back of his tunic; or, when he is affectionately inclined, he gives me a swinging ride in his hand.

Officially, I am an utensil in which he is taught to produce a plain, brown or an Irish stew, and to make the tea of which he is so fond. But I am useful in other ways. I am frequently the means of cheering him with steaming hot cocoa, cafe au lait, and really good beef tea.

When he chips the wood finely—as he usually does—I am at his service, even in daylight; and rarely am I the cause of one "coming over," because I am quickly heated and do not smoke. In me he boils eggs; or if his stock, combined with rations, runs to eggs and bacon or steak, then my lid accomplishes the rest.

I have in my time turned out steak puddings, boiled rice, porridge, and potatoes nicely cooked. Respectable batter has, under adverse conditions, been made in my body, and the pan part of my anatomy has put the finishing touches to an eatable, though crude pancake.

Quite frequently amidst the roaring of the guns, and within a few yards of Fritz's front line, I have added potato chips to a doubtful piece of steak.

Tired, weary, and worn after hard nights, Tommy has desired above everything a wash. Again have I come to the rescue. In shaving, the exterior of my lid has frequently been of invaluable service to him as a mirror. But my best times are spent when we are at rest in a little estaminet, where the worries of war are temporarily forgotten and everyone seems happy.

GROWING SUGAR UNDER PAPER

Novel Method Which Has Proved Successful in Hawaii.

A new and very odd method of growing sugar cane is proving highly successful in the Hawaiian Islands.

When the cane is beginning to sprout, yard-wide strips of a heavy kind of paper are laid lengthwise over the rows of little plants and held in place with cane-field trash.

The paper is strong enough to keep down and smother the starting weeds, but not to kill the stout and hardy young cane.

In five or six weeks the weed-seeds beneath the paper have all germinated and been smothered to death, but the cane shoots have either forced their way through or erected themselves sufficiently to make little tent-like elevations. Laborers then pass along the rows and with long knives make slits in the sheets, permitting the shoots to come through.

The liberated shoots at first are blanched white, but quickly turn green and lustrous.

Weeding thereafter is almost wholly needless, because there are very few weeds. There is an increase of ten tons (about 28 per cent) in the yield of cane per acre. Half the labor is saved and the production of actual sugar per acre is augmented by more than a ton.

The paper used is made out of "bagasse," which is the residue of the cane after the sugary sap has been squeezed out of it.

CAMP COFFEE IN LAPLAND

Method of Serving Dinner Among the Inhabitants of Little Country.

An American consular officer in Scandinavia gives the recipe for making coffee among the Lapps, when they are so fortunate as to have it at all.

Dinner was eaten out of doors, and the one dish of the meal consisted of roast lemmings, little creatures something between a guinea pig and a rat, and as the officer admits "exquisitely peculiar" as to their flavor.

The party squatted in a ring about the fire waiting the roasts, all except a wrinkled old woman, who as an expert was intent upon a more tedious ceremony. Out of a skin knapsack she had taken a small skin bag. From this she extracted some twelve green coffee beans, which she proceeded to roast one by one in a small iron spoon. When they were cooked to her taste she bruised them to coarse fragments between stones and put the result with water into a copper kettle, which had one lid in the usual place and another on the end of the spout to keep out smoke and feathery wood ash.

Then the whole mixture was boiled up together into a bubbling froth of coffee fragments and coffee extract. She cleared it by an old trick which is known to campers all over the world. This was to throw into the kettle a small splash of cold water when the coffee grounds were promptly precipitated to the bottom.

Then she poured the clear, brown, steaming liquor into a blackened bowl of birch root and handed it to the good man, her husband.

After he had taken the bowl in his fingers the woman hunted in a leather knapsack and produced a lump of beet sugar. The host bit a fragment from it and lodged it in his teeth and then he lifted the bowl to his lips and drank.

In a more civilized man this would of course be rudeness; in a savage it was a simple act of courtesy. It was a plain assurance that the bowl contained no poison. Then he handed it on for his guests to drink in turn, and the American says that he does not know that he ever tasted better coffee.

SPAN OF HUMAN LIFE

The Human Machine is Built to Last One Hundred Years.

In the last half-century the life-span of the average human being has been lengthened by about twelve years. But seven or eight of these gained years are due to the lower death rate between birth and the age of five. In other words, babies are not dying anything like so fast as formerly.

On the other hand, there has not been (and presumably never will be) any lengthening of the extreme duration of life. The human machine is built to last just so long, and no imaginable expedient can extend the limit.

Scientific observation, however, does not place the normal span of human existence at seventy years—the "threescore and ten" of the Psalmist. All study of the subject goes to prove that the human machine is built to last 100 years. If people ordinarily do not live so long it is because of disease or other physical accident.

Evidence in behalf of this proposition is afforded by the fact that some men and women do actually survive 100 years. But in cases where it is claimed that a much greater longevity has been attained investigation proves that there is either mistake or fraud.

Not long ago the United States census bureau made a special study of this interesting problem, and the conclusion it drew from an immense mass of data was that no human being had ever lived longer than 106 years—which may be accepted as representing the utmost possible term of human life.

There is no doubt of the fact that parrots live longer than that. So likewise do elephants. Crocodiles and alligators may not be very lively while they are alive, but they grow very slowly, and it is beyond question that they live for centuries. Indeed, it is altogether possible that a huge alligator killed in a Louisiana bayou tomorrow may have been alive, a vigorous young saurian, when Columbus discovered America.

When we read of "Old Tom" Parr, who is alleged to have died at the age of 152; of the Countess of Desmond, who reached 145; of Margaret Patten, who passed away at 137, and other such instances of extraordinary longevity, we may take it for granted that there is some mistake. Folks do not live to any such age nowadays, and the presumption is that they never did.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Four inches make a hand in measuring horses.

The most powerful animals are vegetarians.

Run cranberries through the potato ricer while warm, then add the sugar.

In the dry air sound travels 1,442 feet a second, in water 4,900 feet, and through iron 17,500 feet.

A soft, clean wool brush is excellent for taking the film of dust off the walls.

ISSUE No. 52-'18

THE ORIGINAL TANK

The Snail Presents a Resemblance to Modern Instrument of War.

The war tank uses for locomotion the principle of the so-called "caterpillar" tractor. But when one examines the matter it becomes apparent that there is really not much likeness between caterpillar and tank in their mode of getting over ground. It is the snail that offers a real and obvious resemblance to the tank. Moving over the ground by a series of wavelike undulations, it progresses in a way strongly suggestive of the peripatetic fort, and with an equal disregard of obstacles of terrain.

The shell, of course, may be regarded as corresponding to the armored body of the tank. It is occupied mainly by the expanded lungs of the snail, when the creature is promenading. But when the snail retreats into its shell, room for the manoeuvre is made by the collapse of the lungs.

Monsieur.

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE.
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

Home Again.

Ransacked and ruined are the war-swept lands

Of Northern France—their fields a sodden mire,

Cut by old trenches, crumpled by long fire;

Their homesteads pillaged by rude, wanton hands,

Or burnt to ashes at cold brutes' commands;

Their little gardens trodden brown and bare,

Their orchards battered down and plundered where

Now a white horde of wooden crosses stands.

And yet, though only broken wreckage tells

That once these tortured towns held loveliness,

Those that were driven from them ne'er the less

Come back with glad rejoicing that dispels

All but the hope borne high through want and pain,

And cry, "Thank God that we are home again."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

After Crossing the Bar.

"That's how we do things in the army," said Tommy, pointing to a news-heading which bore the words: "Five Hundred Germans Drowned in Champagne." "Got nothing to beat that in the navy, I'll bet." "Oh, haven't we?" retorted his sailor friend. "My lad, that's nothing to get excited about—nothing at all. In that last little affair along the Belgian coast we sank three German submarines in port."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

An Old Mystery Solved.

A commercial traveler, on leaving a certain hotel, said to the proprietor: "Pardon me, but with what material do you stuff the beds in your establishment?" "Why," said the landlord, proudly, "with the best straw to be found in the whole country!" "That," returned the traveler, is very interesting. I now know whence the straw came that broke the camel's back."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.
Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Pains, Knots, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required on application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 510 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.;
absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN,

Manager

Belgium Starving Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW!

There is pressing need for our help in Belgium today, and there will be for many months to come.



As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hollow-cheeked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's terrors—miseries that cannot wait but MUST be relieved at once to avert DEATH!

Need you be reminded how Belgium was the first to jump into the breach and so make our Victorious Peace possible?

Don't let it be said WE let Belgium starve. Let us cable over your offering to the mothers and children of Brave Little Belgium AT ONCE!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to

Ontario Branch—Belgian Relief Fund—95 King St. W., Toronto



December.

Dark-eyed December, you are here—
Peculiar maid with brooding brow;
Your sullen voice brings me no cheer,
In dreary woods you wander now.

Oh, that I had a wild bird's wings
To lure me far from you the while;
I'd soar away where nature sings
On some e'er fragrant laughing isle.

I'd float afar, and leave you, maid
Of cloudy brow; the hills of green
Where bright-eyed summer long has stayed
Would lure my footsteps to my queen.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cuts in Cows

Envelope needles will keep baby warm at night. They are made by attaching a wide band all around the hem of the ordinary nightgown. This is, equipped with buttons and button-holes.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 8.61, Hamilton

MISCELLANEOUS

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

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loins-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

20c., 50c., \$1.00.

Kept Awake at Night Itching So Intense Healed by Cuticura

"A nasty patch appeared on the right side of my face, caused by shaving with a dull razor. I drew blood with my fingers, the itching was so intense. The patch was red and irritated causing me to keep awake at night."

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. After using I noticed quite a change so I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and I did not finish the whole box of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed permanently." (Signed) Ewen MacDonald, Marion Bridge, N. S., September 30, 1917.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of pimples, dandruff and irritated scalps, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. Cuticura Soap used exclusively for the toilet, and Cuticura Ointment, as needed, keep the skin and scalp clean, clear and healthy.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

To our many Customers and Friends we extend the Season's Greetings and wishes for a Happy and Prosperous 1919!

P. E. SMILEY

THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

BRISTOL ELEVATOR

We advise our customers not to speculate with their Grain this year as the market is down grade. The price for grain was higher a month or two ago. We are in the market for—

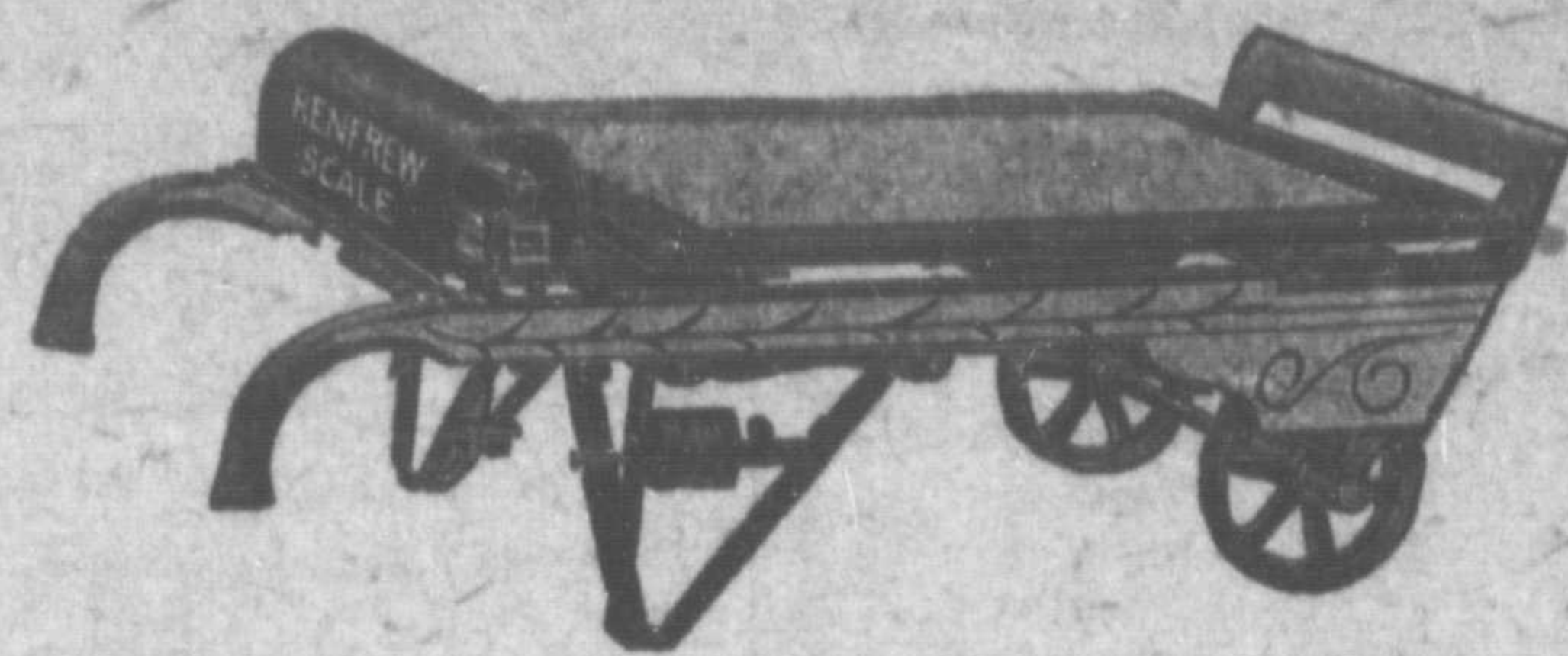
Wheat - - at \$2.10 per bush.
Buckwheat - " 1.15 " "
Barley - - " 1.05 " "
Oats - - - - at market price.

Elevator open for Business every day.

S. COHEN
BRISTOL - - - QUE.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-342.
" " " " No. 12-71.

The Renfrew Truck Scale



A Reliable Scale for every Farmer.

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,
Renfrew Gas and Kerosene Engines,
Renfrew Happy Farmer Tractors.

Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,
Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Bolting,
Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,
Pump Jacks,
Seeley Pumps, Harness, Auto Tires.

H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE

Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,
Four good Horses.

Keep in mind the Fact

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in
Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware
All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Greetings...

We trust that in this New Year—signalling the world's great peace—all happiness and prosperity may come to you and yours'.

We also wish to sincerely thank you for your past patronage, and trust you will continue to give this Store the same hearty support you have accorded it in the past.

Dovers Limited.

Local and District.

COUNTY HOCKEY CONTEST IS ON.

Shawville Wins Opening Match—3-1.

The first match of Pontiac League series was pulled off on the rink here Thursday night last when the local team, just organized, had for their opponents the Campbells Bay sextet, defenders of the shield won from Shawville in 1915, following which league matches, so far as Pontiac is concerned, died a natural death, on account of the more strenuous and certainly more serious game of war, which happily now is over.

For the first time in the history of Pontiac hockey, the six-man rule was adopted, and in playing under the changed conditions the teams which figured in the opening contest were perhaps a little at sea and showed that the services of a coach would not be out of place till they become more familiar with the new style.

A few of the members of the old teams figured in the line-up, with some new material and a sprinkling of the juvenile element, who for the first time made their appearance in senior company.

The match, which was handled in good style by "Billy" Smith, of Ottawa, was very tightly contested throughout, as the low score (3-1) indicates. "Stonewall" Liberty, formerly of Coulonge team, held the nets for the visitors, and, as he usually does, gave a good account of himself; and he had no reason to complain of many lone-some periods, either. The guardian of the twine for the home team was so well supported that he did not have many critical moments, and when danger came his way he managed to avert it very successfully, the rubber slipping past him but once during the match, and that, towards the close of the last period.

Play on the whole was pretty clean, thus obviating the necessity of imposing any rigorous penalties and all the players came off without sustaining any serious injury, although a couple of the Shawville team bear facial evidences of the struggle.

For the opening match the crowd who attended was very satisfactory. No doubt as the season advances interest will grow with resultant fuller houses.

The visiting team left for home shortly after the match, some of number being interested in a party that was on the tapis.

Why Saving is Necessary

Canadians must save, if they are to pass safely through the financial and industrial conditions following the war. They must save just as carefully as they did when the Germans were hammering at the gates of Amiens. The Government has made this profitable through its War Savings Plan, which gives good returns.

The Great War has changed very much our conceptions of national finance. Before its outbreak the impression that prevailed was that through borrowing abroad capital could be raised for development

purposes. Consequently the need of saving was ignored.

But even borrowing implies that some one saves, so that in the pre-war days Canadians, instead of supplying their own needed capital, were really drawing on the savings of people abroad. This they can do no longer.

The War Savings Plan is a convenient and easy method for gathering up the surplus money of Canadians and placing it at the disposal of the Government for five years. A person pays \$4.00 for a War Savings Stamp—he can buy as many as he likes—and for this the Government pays \$5.00 in January, 1924.

An Expression of Thanks

Dearest Friends:—We feel it our duty to say a word of thanks and appreciation before we leave Shawville, to our kind friends for the beautiful address and gift you presented us with on the evening of December 23rd.

We assure you it was a surprise mingled with pleasure and sorrow—a pleasure to be with you, but what a sorrow, to part! We will always look upon the corner your gift occupies with pleasure, pride and remembrances of our dear Shawville friends, and of the many happy days we spent in your midst.

From our hearts we thank you.
BESSIE AND ARCHIE DOVER,
Shawville, Dec. 27, 1918.

Hymeneal

FREDERICK—HAVLIN.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized by the Rev. C. A. Lindsay at St. Luke's Church, Ottawa, on Dec. 4th, at 7 p. m., of John Frederick, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick, of Barry's Bay, Ont., to Miss Beatrice, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Havlin, of 260 Catherine st., Ottawa.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. W. Havlin, looked charming in a white silk crepe-de-chene dress and long bridal veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley.

The bride was attended by Miss F. Young, while Mr. R. J. Monahan assisted the groom.

After the ceremony a very enjoyable evening was spent at the bride's home, where the young couple were made the recipients of many valuable presents.

—Com.

District Schools

CHRISTMAS EXAMS.—No. 10 SCHOOL, CLARENDON.

(Marks obtainable—1200.)

Grade VII.—Emyle Eades, 794; Jno. Hodgins, 979; Lucinda Moffatt, absent; Jessie Horner, absent.

Grade V.—Marks obtainable 1200.—Lyle Hodgins, 854; Robbie Chamberlain, 720; Mary Hodgins, 642; Lillie Eades, 618; Hubert Brownlee, 402.

Grade IV.—Lindsay Horner, absent; Ethel Richardson, absent.

Grade III.—Marks obtainable 1200.—James Moffatt, 831; Lindsay Richardson, 737; Sophia Hodgins, 661; Cyril Hobin, 572; Hazel Moffatt, abs.; Archie Horner, abs.

Grade I, Sr.—Marks obtainable, 900.—Marion Dale, 744; Elda Hobin, 677; Doris Moffatt, absent; Evelyn Eades, absent.

Grade I, Jr.—Marks obtainable, 900.—Sidney Hodgins, 570.

Attendance, fair; conduct, very good.
LILLY M. SLY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

CHANCE OF TIME

Effective Sunday, Jan'y 5th, 1919.

Commencing Monday, January 6th, Waltham trains will depart from and arrive Ottawa, Central Station, instead of Broad Street as follows:—

No. 541—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leave Ottawa Central 7.30 a. m., Beemer 7.38 a. m., and same times at intermediate stations beyond to Waltham.

No. 543—Daily except Sundays, leave Ottawa Central 5.00 p. m., Beemer 5.06 p. m., Hull 5.15 p. m. and same times at intermediate stations beyond to Waltham.

No. 542—Daily except Sundays, leave Waltham and arrive Hull same as at present, Beemer 9.20 a. m., arrive Ottawa Central 9.30 a. m.

No. 544—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leave Waltham same as at present, arrive Hull 5.15 p. m., Beemer 5.25 p. m., Ottawa Central 5.35 p. m.

C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent.

Burns' Descendants.

The death at Cheltenham of Miss Margaret Constance Burns-Hutchinson, a great-granddaughter of the poet, reminds one that descendants of Robert Burns scattered themselves all over the world.

There was a few years ago, and probably still is, a Robert Burns Hutchinson, a great-grandson, a brother of the lady just dead, who was clerk in a shipping insurance office in Chicago. India, Australia, and England have known others; and there was a great-grandson who, after many years' service in the Scots Fusilier Guards, became keeper of the City of Edinburgh Gunpowder Magazine.

Sir George Reid had what might be called a narrow escape of at least a connection with the poet's family. Sir George is a native of Tarbolton parish, and his grandmother was the Jean Ronald whom Burns eulogized in his song, "The Ronalds of the Bannals." Jean Ronald refused to marry Gilbert Burns, and Robert himself admits in the same verses his love for her sister Anna.—Tit-Bits.

Grasshopper an Idiot.

Now take the grasshopper for example. No insect on earth more sorely needs to ask daily to be excused for living. The bee has a business. The wasp has a business end. The ant has an investment and the grub worm has a grudge. But the grasshopper has only an existence—an aimless existence.

When we say aimless, we speak advisedly, for the scientists tell us that when a grasshopper catapults his corporate self into space by the propulsive power of his hinged hopping poles, he has no idea where he is going to light. It may be in the lake or the brush fire or the kerosene can or the pansy bed; it is all the same to him.

Examine his countenance. He looks the perfect fool. At the top of the head two bulging eyes as expressive as the eye of a dead carp; and below this a nose like a wooden plowshare. This is all. There is no forehead, no brain and no room for one. The grasshopper, we find, is an insect idiot. The best he ever did was to keep out from under foot of his betters.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To All Persons qualified to Vote at a Municipal Election:—

A meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Village of Shawville will be held in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon to nominate a Mayor and three Councillors.

At the hour of eleven o'clock should there be more than one nomination for the office of Mayor and three for Councillors, voting will take place the following day at the said Hynes' hall.

Given at Shawville this 27th day of December, 1918.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

A "Dud."

A "dud," if you don't know it, is an enemy shell that, through some defect in the fuse or the bursting-charge, fails to explode. Instead of scattering death and destruction, it harms only the object with which it comes in contact. A captain of artillery tells of two experiences that his men have had with the frolicsome "dud."

"Not long ago," said the captain, inhaling a puff from his first cigarette in several days, "one of my men heard a 'whiz-bang' coming. He darted head first into a dug-out like a jack-rabbit. At the same moment, the shell entered and lodged right alongside him in the soft earth. For a fraction of a second the soldier thought that he was going to be an unusually complete casualty, but the shell just stayed there, rested quietly and didn't explode. That soldier is now firmly convinced that he was born to be hanged."

"Another time, one of the men in the battery was in a deep dugout when one of the big German shells came through the roof and lodged right at his feet. It was a huge shell, and it looked as big around as a washtub to him. He fainted dead away when he saw it, for in a flash he figured that it had one of these delayed action-fuses and was all ready to blow up. When he came to, and they told him that he had been scared into insensibility by a 'dud,' he was the maddest man you ever saw. He seemed to take it as a personal insult that the shell hadn't exploded and scattered him over five acres of France."

New Names Wanted.

New names for Arctic lands and seas probably will soon be wanted in Ottawa as a result of the discoveries of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the returned Canadian Arctic explorer. A board of geologists in Ottawa directs the giving of names to all of Canada's new-found possessions.

Suggestions have been made that "Stefansson's Land" should be the name of the group of islands found by the explorer northwest of Prince Patrick Land. Stefansson, however, says new lands are never named after the men who find them.

Another name will be needed for what has long been called Prince Gustav Adolf Sea, thought to be an arm of the Arctic Ocean. Stefansson found that the sea wasn't a sea at all, but contained the new land he discovered.

Found Wagon-load of Eggs.

Pte. Matthew King in a letter to his people at Colborne, tells of the luck of a Canadian battalion which, in taking possession of a captured town recently found a "wagonful of hard-boiled eggs," which they proceeded forthwith to put to excellent use. King adds: "Fritz has plenty of good food for his soldiers, no matter how those at home may be running short."