

THE EQUITY.

No. 29, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 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.

A JOINT ACCOUNT

is a decided convenience to the soldier. Either of the joint owners may deposit or withdraw money without further formality.

PORT COULONGE BRANCH. A. O. GERVAS, Manager.
CAMPELL'S BAY BRANCH. J. D. KENNELLY, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH (open daily) A. H. MULHURN, "
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open Monday and Thursday.

The Merchants Bank has opened a branch at Chapeau, with Mr. S. R. Finlayson, as manager.

The Murrell Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jno. Stewart, on January 15th.

The annual meeting of the Litchfield Farmers' Club, will be held at Murrells Hall, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, January 14th. All members are requested to attend.

The work meeting of Shawville Homemakers' Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Hodgins on Thursday evening. It is requested that all material be handed in at this meeting as the club is arranging to make a final shipment as early as possible.

THANKFUL - The proprietor of THE EQUITY desires to express his most sincere thanks to the numerous old patrons of the paper for subscription accounts and renewals received during the past two weeks. A few parties—very few—balked at the new subscription rate of \$1.50—the rate now almost universally in force throughout Canada—but the majority are taking the sensible view, that it is unfair and unreasonable to expect the rural publisher, to perform the work of today for the same money he was paid five or six years ago, when a dollar would purchase three and in some instances, four times as much in the line of necessary commodities as it will now.

Mr. Martin Ringrose and son W. J. Ringrose, have re-incarnated, the Cobden Sun, which has been non-existent for several years past. The Sun will be independent in politics, with a manifest friendliness toward the agricultural classes—judging from editorial sentiment expressed in last issue. Our old friend seems to have started off in high gear, and if no insuperable obstacles interpose themselves at right angles to his course, he will doubtless make the Sun more brilliant than ever. He has our best wishes for success, at all events.

Ottawa Winter Fair

The Ottawa Winter Fair have announced a Pure Bred Stallion Sale in connection with the show which opens in Ottawa, Jan. 14th. Owing to the fact that the Ontario Stallion Enrollment Act has eliminated Grade Stallions the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture requested that a Stallion Sale be put on at the Ottawa Winter Fair to supply the demand for Pure Bred sires in Eastern Ontario. On looking into the question very closely an auction sale does not seem to be feasible. The sale will therefore necessarily have to be of a private nature and the Winter Fair is arranging to provide stabling, at a nominal fee of \$2.40 per head, for stallions brought to the Show for the purpose of being sold. These animals do not have to be entered for competition in the regular classes.

Early indications, since the entries have started to come in, are that the Ottawa Winter Fair will be a record one this year. Great enthusiasm is being shown by Horse Breeders in the Harness Horse classes and the night performance of horses in harness and under saddle will rival any previous show in Canada.

The Poultry Show will also be a record one as shown by the great demand for prize lists and information on the part of Poultry Breeders. The prize list classification is one of the most complete and the prizes offered are, without doubt, the best of any poultry show in Canada.

Visitors to the Winter Fair will have an opportunity of seeing the finest display of all classes of Live Stock and Poultry ever shown in Ottawa and intending exhibitors should bear in mind the necessity of making their entries early so as to ensure accommodation in case limitations should have to be resorted to.

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

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Winchester, of Ottawa, was the New Years' guest of Miss Marion Findlay in town.

Miss Sadie Steele, of Quyon, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Hodgins, this week.

Mr. R. J. McCredie, of the Gov. Printing Bureau, Ottawa, visited relatives here over the week-end and Monday.

Mr. Ed. Dancey, of the Militia Dept., Ottawa, was a visitor to Bert and Mrs. Wainman, last week.

Mr. C. H. Hodge, local demonstrator, is attending a meeting of the provincial agricultural demonstrators which is being held in Quebec this week. Mr. Hodge will visit Danville relatives before he returns.

Mr. Geo. B. Campbell, ex-M.L.A., for the County was an over-night visitor to Shawville on Thursday. Mr. Campbell has just returned from an exploratory trip to Northern Saskatchewan.

Pte Emerson Thomson, son of our townsman, Mr. Wm. Thomson, who enlisted in British Columbia, and went overseas early in the war, arrived in town on Wednesday evening. Emerson has been through the thick of it, and knows all about the horrors of war. Once he was wounded in the arm, the bullet passing through and killing a comrade a few feet off. He went through the battle in which Clifton Woodley and a good many other Canadian boys were captured, and says the fearfulness of that engagement is simply indescribable. Emerson was accompanied home by Peter Stickler, son of Mr. John Stickler, of Litchfield, who went overseas with the 207th Battalion.

Parties who write ordering THE EQUITY to be discontinued, are requested to make sure that all arrears are paid in full. This is the only condition on which we accede to such requests.

The annual Vestry Meeting of St. Paul's Church will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 13th at 8 o'clock, p. m. The vestry meeting of Holy Trinity, Radford, will take place on the following evening, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Rev. Geo. S. Clendinning, M. A. of Ottawa, President of the Methodist Conference, will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday morning and evening and at Zion at 2:30 p. m. Subject:—War and Missions. Special music will be rendered.

PRESENTATION—A very pleasant surprise was given to Mr. Thomas Cart, of Morehead district, on Monday, Dec. 23rd, when a number of his neighbours gathered at his home and presented him with a shaving set and a sum of money, ten dollars of which was in gold, in token of their appreciation for the obliging way in which he performed his duties as mail carrier.

The presentation was made by Miss Vera Hayes and an address was read by Mr. J. Wilson to which Mr. Cart replied in a few well chosen words, expressing his thanks and appreciation.—COM.

FIVE GENERATIONS—Mrs. Strutt, of Yarm section, widow of the late Robert Strutt—who, if she is spared till next April, will have seen the frosts of 94 winters—holds the distinction of being the head of five generations, who may be traced up as follows:

Daughter—Mrs. Wm. Emmerson;
Grand-daughter—Mrs. Thomas Orr (daughter of Mrs. Wm. Emmerson);

Gr. Grand-daughter—Mrs. Henderson Harris (daughter of Mrs. Thos. Orr);

Gr. gr. grand-child—Child of Mrs. H. Harris.

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1884.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH. A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPELL'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.

R. J. Hamilton's teams left on Thursday afternoon for the Rouge district, where they will be engaged this winter in hauling logs. Messrs. John Horner and W. H. Barrs' teams left for the same destination on Tuesday.

Precaution Urged.

The various Boards of Health of the local Municipalities draw the attention of the public to the prevalence of influenza in our midst and warn all to abstain from attending gatherings such as parties, dances, etc., until this wave passes over.

C. POWLES, M. D.
Medical Health Officer.

Marriages

DODS—ANDERSON

At Shawville, Que., on Jan. 1st, by the Rev. F. W. K. Harris, Miss Florence Anderson to Mr. John Dods, of Maryland, Que.

McKINSTRY—BROWN

A quiet wedding took place on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 238 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg, when Gladys Rose, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown, was united in wedlock with Horace P. McKinstry only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. McKinstry, of Poplar Point. The bride was attended by Miss Ida McKinstry, while Mr. Arthur Brown supported the groom. The groom is a grandson of the late George Morrison, of Bristol, Que.—COM.

McDOWELL—OSTRUM

An interesting event of the holiday season was the wedding at home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ostrum on New Year's Eve, when their second daughter, Ellen Christine (Nellie) and Sapper H. Lyman McDowell were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the ceremony being performed by Rev. H. Hansford Stevens, pastor of Pembroke Methodist church. The union was a pleasing one, owing to the families having been life-long friends and neighbors before the Ostrum home was established in Pembroke. The bride was becomingly attired in white silk and wore a veil and coronet of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and carnations. Her little niece, Eunice Whitmore, made a very sweet and pretty flower girl. The bride's sister, Mrs. Whitmore, played the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, parents of the groom; Miss McDowell, Dr. McDowell and Mr. M. H. McDowell, and a married sister, Mrs. McLean and husband, were among the out-of-town guests also Miss Buelah Ostrum, of Montreal. The presents were an evidence of the popularity of the bride and amongst many pretty things there were several handsome checks. The groom has not yet received his discharge from the Engineers, but returns to his unit at Temiskaming, and in the meantime Mrs. McDowell will remain with her parents in Pembroke.—Pembroke Standard.

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.

B. GOWLING
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. BRAITHWAIT, President. Principal

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

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' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.
1301 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
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 Brantford Mahogany Cabinet—lovely tone, \$90.00
Also new Pianos and Phonographs at right prices.
Geo. W. PINGLE, Piano Tuner,
40 Louisa St., Ottawa.

FOR SALE—Light oak bedroom suit—4 pieces and bedspring. Also a combination cook stove and heater (wood or coal)—only used one month. Apply this week to Miss M. A. Hodgins, over Mr. Maitland's barber shop.

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

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

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.

Little snow, but very good sleighing, the farmers reported who came into town on Thursday morning after Wednesday evening's brief soft spell.

Letters received last week by their friends here from "Bill" Barnett and "Cliff" Woodley, tell of the boys having met in Y. M. C. A. quarters in Scotland, where both it seems are enjoying a visit.

A considerable quantity of fire wood has been hauled in to town since the sleighing became good. No price-cutting rivalry has yet eventuated as the result, nevertheless.

A few new cases of the "flu" have broken out in Shawville, and neighborhood during the past couple of weeks, the majority of them, fortunately, however, being mild. The most serious case is that of Willie Hanna, of Green Lake section, who developed double pneumonia within a day or two after he became ill with the "flu", which he apparently contracted in Ottawa.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Look to the Future!

A feeling of optimism is abroad in the land. The boys who have DONE THEIR BIT OVER THERE are coming home and creating a spirit of good fellowship, joy and happiness within our homes. We Canadians have no need to fear for the future. Our resources are unlimited and it is the duty of everyone to spread this feeling of optimism—to think it, to act it, to live it.

RIGHT NOW is a good time for the farmer to keep his eye on the egg and poultry market. Prices are higher than ever. If the hens are not doing their bit, perhaps we can prescribe something to help.

Don't forget we keep a good stock of POULTRY SUPPLIES

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 84503

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 83551

Tonio, The Clown

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

By Edna Howell.

CHAPTER III.

Tonio sprang out of bed into the moonlight. The man lifted his two hands to him.

"He quiet! Oh, do not move!" cried Tonio.

Morosi thrust out his hands still farther.

Whiter than the white moonlight became Tonio's face. "What?" he stammered—"what do you want of me? What do you want of me?" he cried to Morosi, balancing on his white-banded feet, unconscious of pain.

The sick man's monotonous sob answered him. "Rina, Rina, Rina!" He looked at Tonio and a faint smile twitched his lips.

"You take me—ME—for your—for Rina?" said Tonio thickly.

The delicious man nodded and reached out his hands to Tonio. "Rina! Rina!" he called softly and smiled.

Slowly as a man moves in a dream, Tonio moved closer. The moon now clothed his white figure, his head banded in its white turban, in silvery white, and he stood looking down on Morosi.

"Eh," said Morosi in a lucid moment, "she was one of those women that a man can't forget—can't live without, don't you understand?"

Tonio's head suddenly fell against his breast like a weight too heavy to hold up and he sank back against his cot as from a blow.

At that the man looked up again and called to him fretfully, "Rina, aren't you ever coming?"

With inarticulate tenderness a soft voice answered him, "Si, carissimo, dear, I am here!"

Morosi's feverish hand closed tightly over the clown's and he slept, holding it tight.

The surgeon, on his early morning visit, found the half-fainting figure of Tonio, his stiffened fingers still tight in that vise, and as the surgeon unclasped his hand, the sick man opened his eyes again and sleepily murmured, "Rina!"

It would have worn out an ordinary man but with steady faithfulness Tonio nursed his enemy. He spoke old phrases, soft terms that Rina alone used and they never failed to quiet the sick man.

That very Thursday as he was bending over Morosi, Tonio stopped the gay words, with the sense some one was standing behind him. It was Rina. She stood watching him. How long she had been there he did not know. Surgeons, nurses, had come and gone and he had paid little attention. His heart stopped completely then with swift short throbs beat madly on.

She stood more like some spectral spectator than a woman, leaning over the foot of Morosi's bed; only her eyes were riveted on Tonio's face and seemed starting out of her head. She was listening to a strange love-making, listening to her own words and they were wonderfully tender.

Once Tonio's eyes lifted. In a long penetrating glance he saw her as he had known her. She was no longer a girl from Kansas City or from any city.

She was dressed as in the long ago. A brown velvet bodice was drawn up with silken laces and showed the lovely contour of her form, while soft against her face was the white batiste, with bishop sleeves of the same caught in with bands of brown velvet; below was the apron of Roman stripes, the colors of the rainbow. Round the neck, so low that they rested on the broad bosom, which now rose and fell with deep breathing, were three strings of scarlet corals which blessed the wearer; emerald drops fell from her ears. The brown velvet of the bodice was the same brown as her eyes. On her head was the white Fazoletto, its embroidered fringe just touching her shoulders.

Tonio saw every detail; not a thing escaped him. He beckoned her to take his place but she shook her head; besides, Morosi would not have unclasped his grasp and was in that state of delirium which would not permit him to know the difference.

Tonio went on as if entirely unconscious of her. "Yes, yes, caro mio, I shall never leave you. I am here, close beside you. Yes, I am listening." Then came a long sigh, not from the dying man but from the clown. "What—what is it—I cannot hear—oh, he was a funny fellow—a clown, yes, yes—he forgave and forgot long ago—"

There was a movement from the woman at the foot of the bed.

Bob Long Union Made OVERALLS SHIRTS & GLOVES

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A BEWILDERING EXPERIENCE

The True Story of Tamsen, the Baker.

The bewildering experiences of Tamsen, the baker, that Sir Harry Lauder describes in A Minstrel in France, has actually been shared by many a poor fellow—and by many another who might have counted himself lucky if he had lost no more than a leg, as Glasgow did.

In a Glasgow hospital a man who had gone to see a friend stopped suddenly at the side of a cot. He looked down at features that were familiar to him, and he stood staring in the utmost amazement and doubt.

"I say, man," he asked at last, "are ye not Tamsen, the baker?"

The wounded man opened his eyes and looked up weakly.

"Ay," he said. "I'm Tamsen, the baker."

His voice was weak and he looked tired.

"Well, Tamsen, man, what's the matter wi' ye?" asked the other. "I didna hear that ye were sick or hurt. Can it be that ye ha' been to the war, man, and we not hearing of it at all?"

"Ay, I think so," said Tamsen, still weakly, but as if he were rather glad of a chance to talk.

"Ye think so?" asked his friend in greater astonishment than ever. "Man if ye've been to the war, do ye not know it for sure and certain?"

"Well, I will tell ye how it is," said Tamsen, very slowly and weakly. "I was in the reserve, d'ye ken. And I was standing in front of my hoose one day in August, thinkin' of nothin' at all. I marked a man who was coming down the street, wi' a blue paper in his hand, and studyin' the numbers on the doorplates. But I paid no great heed to him until he stopped and spoke to me."

"Are ye Tamsen, the baker?" he just asked me—just as you asked me that same question the noo."

"And I said to him, just as I said it to ye, 'Ay, I'm Tamsen, the baker.'"

"Then it's the Hamilton Barracks for ye, Tamsen," he said, and handed me the blue paper."

"Four hours from the time when he handed me the paper in front of my hoose in Glasgow I was at Hamilton Barracks. In twelve hours I was in Southampton. In twenty hours I was in France. And as soon as I got there I was in a lot of shooting and running this way and that way, that they tell me was the battle of the Marne."

"And in twenty-four hours more I was on my way back to Glasgow. In forty-eight hours I woke up in Stobe Hill infirmary, and the nurse was saying in my ear, 'Ye're all right the noo, Tamsen. We ha' only just amputated your leg!'"

"So I think I ha' been to the war, but I can only say I think so. I only know what I was told—I've never seen a German yet!"

That is the true story of Tamsen, the baker.

CAMERA AS EXPERT WITNESS

Photography is a Useful Means of Discovering Crime.

The camera has often been the means of giving convincing evidence of a crime, the existence of which, even, was unknown to the operator at the time he made the exposure.

The motion-picture camera caught a bicycle thief the other day in New York. A boy who had been at the seaside at Newport the previous summer strolled into a West Side "movie" show and was much interested in some views of the famous seaside resort, which showed not only the beach and the harbor front but the principal streets.

Presently he was surprised to see himself prop his bicycle on the curb and walk into a grocery store. A moment later a man walked out of the same shop, coolly mounted the bicycle and rode off down the street.

The boy called the attention of the police to the picture, and they recognized the man as a suspected character against whom they had long wished to get evidence.

An amateur photographer of a suspicious turn of mind set an automatic camera with a flash-light attachment inside the curtains of the drawing room for the purpose of getting some evidence of the behavior of his householder during his absence. In trying to catch a sprat he caught a whale—or, rather, a burglar. In entering the room the marauder set in action the camera, which secured such an excellent impression of his features that the police were soon able to arrest him.

A Portsmouth photographer photographed a garden party. When he developed the photograph he observed what looked like a repulsive face in the holly hedge that formed the background of the picture. A lady purchaser made the same discovery a week later and declared that the face resembled that of a man who had called at her house under very suspicious circumstances. She informed the police, who searched the district and arrested a criminal—the man who had been lurking in the hedge.

When making pies, spread a fine layer of grated bread-crumbs over the under crust. You will never notice the crumbs when the pie is baked, and it keeps the juice from coming through.



The Housewife's Corner

Hints For The Home Dressmaker.

The length of material to be allowed when cutting ruffles is one and a half times the length required when finished, unless the ruffle is wished very full, then twice—the length must be allowed. For box pleats, three times the length is needed; for killing by machine, three times the length.

To prevent crushing velvet when sewing it, put a small piece of velvet pile downwards under the thumb that holds the work.

In cutting velvet great care must be taken so that all shades alike on looking from the top downwards. This can easily be ascertained by holding the velvet in the hand and looking selvedge-way down it; one way it will shade lighter than the other.

The pile of velvet or velveteen feels rough toward the hand when it is rightly placed, and should be brushed in the contrary direction to other materials; thus, you would brush a velvet bodice from the waist to the throat.

If you cannot decide which is the right and wrong side of twilled material, hold the selvedge down and see that the twill goes from right to left upwards.

It is on pressing that so much of the well finished appearance of a garment depends. Pressing, although done with an iron, is not ironing, but a real pressing of a hot iron systematically on different parts. The iron must be heavy and not too hot, especially for woollen goods, as they are very liable to scorch under a very hot iron. Try a piece of the stuff with the iron before touching the garment, then you will see what heat it will stand.

In pressing a coat or waist, press the seams from the armhole to waist; be careful with the curved seams, that they are in exact curve and are not stretched when pressing.

For pressing seams in sleeves, cover a rolling pin or roll of wood, or roll up several magazines tightly, wrap with fine thread and cover with some suitable material to make the roll smooth to press on. These are better to use than a sleeve board, as just the point of the iron can be rubbed up the seam without touching the other part of the sleeve, as in some materials the mark of the fold will show through to the right side if ironed flat. Such an ironing roll will also be found useful when pressing other parts of a dress, especially curved seams and little parts of a dress that cannot be pressed otherwise.

When pressing seams in very thick cloth, rub a little soap inside of seams and press the iron over it.

When pressing very thick pieces, such as the hem or facing up of a skirt, put right side down on the board, not on the blanket, and press from the wrong side.

Kilted skirts and flat pleats generally require careful pressing to keep them in form, especially if they are not taped at the back. Do not press them on a blanket, but just cover the skirt-board with a sheet and place the pleats right side down on it. Press with a hot—but not too hot—iron. If the material is very thick or springy, place a damp cloth over the pleats and press until the cloth is dry. Do not, however, make the cloth very wet. In pressing curved seams it is well to use a hard, round cushion or pad, such as tailors use.

Meat Substitutes.

With meat prices at the highest altitude within the memory of man, substitutes are eagerly looked for. These will be found very palatable.

Kidney Bean Stew.—One and a half cups of dried kidney beans, two cups of canned tomatoes, half cup of rice, two tablespoons flour, one onion, one tablespoon salt. Wash the beans, put in a covered kettle and soak over night in two quarts of cold water. Cook slowly in water in which they were soaked. If necessary, add more water to cover and continue the cooking until they are tender, usually about two hours. Wash the rice, cut up the onion and add, with tomatoes, to beans. Cook until rice is tender, about thirty minutes. Mix flour with cold water and stir in carefully to thicken. A small piece of salt pork cut up in cubes and added to the beans at the beginning of the cooking improves the flavor.

Calcutta Rice.—Two cups rice, two cups tomatoes, half pound of cheese, one tablespoon salt, peppers and celery or onions added if desired. Boil rice, mix with tomatoes, grated cheese and seasonings and pour into baking dish. Bake half hour. If peppers or celery are used, cut up and boil with rice. These dishes have as much building material as a pound and a half of solid meat.

Savory Spaghetti and Kidney Beans.—One cup spaghetti, two cupfuls dried kidney beans, one teaspoon salt. Wash and soak the beans over night, add the salt and cook until tender. Break spaghetti into pieces about an inch long, cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and rinse with cold water. Make a tomato sauce as follows: Three tablespoons fat, three tablespoons flour, two cups stewed tomatoes. Melt the fat, add

the flour and cook until bubbling. Add the tomato and cook all until thickened and well blended. Mix together the cooked beans, spaghetti, and tomato sauce, season with salt, pepper and red pepper, and serve hot. This may be varied by substituting one cup or more of boiled rice for the spaghetti.

Good Manners.

To teach children good manners must be the work of every day and hour. "Line upon line" they will learn the little courtesies. Children are so imitative that very much of this will be unconsciously acquired through imitation of the habits and manners of their elders. "Thank you," and "If you please," and "Excuse me, please," come early to the tongue if they are frequently heard, and the boy who sees his father rise when a lady comes into the room will instinctively follow that example, even with very little direct instruction. Good manners at table are so necessary to the comfort of everyone concerned that mothers will hardly neglect to watch and direct their children most carefully in this respect. It is very easy to teach children the right use of the knife and fork to ask for what they want politely, and to chew their food quietly. To fail to do these things has condemned many a man as a boor and a nuisance. In other words, manners often make the man; certainly the lack of manners may unmake him.

A MARVEL OF SURGERY

New York Officer the Subject of an Interesting Operation in England.

A surgeon has played a trick on Lieutenant Clement G. Felt, of Olean, N.Y. But the lieutenant is not angry about it. In fact, he is one of the happiest men in London. He was hit by a shell on September 29 in the battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin, when the Hindenburg line was broken. He lay unconscious in a shell hole, nobody knows how long. He doesn't.

When he came to himself, he found that he was wounded in the hip, in the hand, and also that his lower lip had been blown away. He was taken to hospital and examined by a surgeon, who, in due course, placed him under an anaesthetic, and made him a new lip. The work was so perfectly done that even the lieutenant's own mother would never detect that the present lip is the second one that, here son has worn. All that remains to show that he was wounded in the mouth is a slight scar, just a badge of honor.

Lieutenant Felt often wondered where the new flesh came from that went to his face. Was it taken from the anatomy of some generous colonel, or major general? Was it a contribution of some pretty young English maiden? That was what he hoped most of all. Lieutenant Felt is a bachelor. But, alas! It wasn't. Only the other day came the disillusionment. The bandages of his own left hand, which he thought had been damaged by the shell, were unwrapped. Then he discovered the trick the surgeon had played upon him while he was under the influence of the ether. There was a deep cut in the hand. That was the new lip.

Peace.

Lovely word, flying like a light across the happy land, When the buds break and all the earth is changed, Bringing back the sailor from his watch upon the perilled seas, Re-joining shores long severed and estranged.

Peace, like the Spring, that makes the torrent dance afresh! And bursts the bough with sap of beauty pent, Flower from our hearts into passionate recovery Of all the mind lost in that banishment.

Come to us mighty as a young and glad deliverer From wrong's old canker and out-dated lease, Then will we sing thee in thy triumph and thy majesty, Then from our throats shall be prepared our peace.

I sent you out with a cheery word And I would not let you guess, That my soul was seared by the things I feared.

As I prayed that God would bless. But now, when I know that war is done And you're safe and well, my boy, I am sobbing here as your train draws near, But my tears are tears of joy.

Townshend of Constantinople.

One of the lions of the moment is General Townshend, who, after being so long a prisoner in Turkey, is doubly able to appreciate the turning of the tide. Unlike many other prisoners who had fallen into enemy hands, Gen. Townshend seems to have been quite well treated, and was described during his term of captivity as "the best-dressed man in Constantinople."

This recalls the amusing message which he sent by wireless from Kut to London in the early part of 1916. He stated that he would be wanting his evening-clothes at an early date! There were some who took this seriously, and wondered why a British general should trouble himself over such trivial matters as this in wartime.

But the wise knew that the wire was sent to reassure his family and to perplex the Turks.

Enter the New Year

With the determined resolution to become the owner of some good dividend paying stocks—and in the easiest way.

With that resolve in mind we stand ready to assist you with our

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN by means of which you can invest your savings on a monthly basis in the purchase of any selected sound marketable security, entitling you to all dividends and accruing interest.

We invite you to write for a copy of our free booklet entitled "Savings by the Partial Payment Plan," which fully explains our system.

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TWO ARCH-MURDERERS

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Persian Governor, Hassan-Ben-Sabbah.

The famous War Book published by the German Government soon after the outbreak of the present conflict lays down certain definite rules in regard to various treacheries and crimes which it declares to be permissible and even virtuous acts when perpetrated in behalf of the Fatherland. Special stress is laid upon the virtue of assassination.

There is an extraordinary reminder here of the political doctrines of the Murder State organized in Persia during the eleventh century by Hassan-ben-Sabbah, a native of Khorasan, who, gaining by stratagem possession of the strong mountain fortress of Alamut, established a government lasting for more than 150 years.

His followers were called "Hashashin" from which our word "assassin" is derived—and their chief business was systematic murder. Their code rejected all morality, and the sole obligation imposed upon them was unquestioning obedience to the will of their superiors.

Hassan-ben-Sabbah was known as the Old Man of the Mountains, and it is understood that by the use of a drug, which he alone knew how to supply, he obtained over his people an absolute influence and control. Anybody who opposed or offended him suffered swift death at the hands of his fanatical agents, and even the rulers of powerful States did not escape their daggers.

Not only Persia, but Egypt and Syria became fairly terrorized. The Hashashin spread, a secret-political organization, into both the latter countries, and it was not until 1256 A. D. that military efforts directed against them on a large scale resulted in the capture of Alamut and the killing without quarter of 12,000 professional murderers. A short time later they were exterminated in Syria.

The drug alleged to have been used by Hassan-ben-Sabbah (knowledge of it being bequeathed to his successors) was hashish—whence the term Hashashin. It is obtained from the seed vessels of a variety of hemp, and engenders of fantastic visions. Nowadays it is smoked most commonly in pipes and cigarettes, but in the Orient it is also sold in the form of a sweet-meat.

It is interesting to observe how closely the Hashashin resembles in several particulars the modern German State—i.e., in the repudiation of all morality, in the malign completeness of their organization, and in the blind devotion and obedience to their All-Highest required of his followers.

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Men's Raccoon Coats

C. & C. Raccoon Coats are the best value on the market today. They are made from full fur prime skins—good and roomy, with wide skirt so as to insure warmth to the wearer when seated. The lining is the best quilted Venetian cloth. Length of coats: 52 inches. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48.

Prices \$125, \$170, \$210, \$235. Coats sent C. O. D. for approval at our expense.

CUMMINGS & CUMMINGS 109a St. Paul St.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE CANADIANS

FIVE CHRISTMAS DAYS SPENT OVERSEAS

First Contingent Had Roughest Experiences and Are Now Sharing a Well-Deserved Victory.

The sun of December 25, 1918, rose upon the happiest Christmas Canada's sons have ever spent at the front. It is interesting to review former Christmases of the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas. The first, of course, was at Salisbury Plain. Despite the rain and mud, that first Yuletide across the seas was a jolly one. Good dinners were served, and amusements were provided in camp, and a general relaxation of duties marked the festive day. Some men got up to London. However, a grim prospect faced Canada's First Division across the Channel, and that, combined with the fact that many lads were spending their first Christmas away from home, rather cast a gloom over the celebrations.

Xmas at the Front, 1914.

The Patricias were the only Canadian fighting unit in France for Christmas, 1914. On the first Christmas at the front British and Germans fraternized. The morning of the 25th of December, soon after the last Yuletide had died away and pale, misty daylight revealed No Man's Land, heads popped cautiously over parapets, salutations were exchanged, snipers ceased fire, and in a few minutes men who had lately hardly dared stand upright in the shallow trenches climbed boldly on the parapets and shouted greetings across to one another. A general meeting was arranged in No Man's Land, where cigarettes and beer and other luxuries were exchanged, Christmas greetings given, and in one or two places impromptu games of football held between the British and Germans. That same night war began again harder than ever. A sharp reprimand was issued to the British troops by G.H.Q. for their fraternization with the enemy.

On Christmas, 1915, some of the Germans tried to start fraternizing, but were sharply repulsed. In one case a crowd of Huns, despite warnings in coming across No Man's Land,Warnings having failed, a sharp spatter of fire sent them hustling back to their trenches. Any feelings of respect Canadians may have had for the Boche had vanished after the second battle of Ypres. Our men wanted to kill the beasts who used poison gas, not to chum with them.

I had the privilege of spending Christmas, 1916, in the trenches with the Canadians, says a Canadian correspondent. The corps was then in front of Loos, up in Belgium. The weather that Christmas morning as we walked up towards the front through ruined mining villages of red brick, was raw and blustery, with practically no snow. The duckboards in the trenches were afloat in places, and I blessed my rubber hip boots.

Every soldier in the Canadian Corps had a good Christmas dinner. Turkey was on most tables, and if not turkey, then goose or chicken. Plum puddings and mince pies abounded. Many of the men were of course, on duty, where it was not possible for them to get a regular good sit-down dinner on Christmas Day, but, if not, their turn came next day to just as good a feed. Nothing was spared to make Christmas as pleasant as possible for everyone.

A War-Time Christmas Tree.

was spared to make Christmas as pleasant as possible for everyone.

That Christmas night, while gas shells were coming over, and the sky was aflame with the flashes of German cannon, the late Brigadier-General (Senator) James Mason, of the Home Bank, Toronto, whose seventy-two years had not deterred him from wading through the mud and water of the trenches, played Santa Claus to a lot of poor French kiddies. In company with Brigadier-General Robert Rennie, the old soldier went to a schoolhouse in a neighboring village. The roof had been shattered with shellfire and outside the boom of the guns shook the air. But the forlorn building had been decorated for the occasion and a Christmas tree, loaded with presents from the Canadian Red Cross, stood ready to welcome the children. Poor youngsters, they had been in danger of their lives for two years, some living in cellars. They actually played with the Canadian artillerymen in the gunpits and had to be "shooed" away when the guns started into action.

Sight of that Christmas tree, aglow with scores of colored candles, glistening with tinsel balls and laden with gifts, made the children fairly shriek with delight. Santa Claus gave each child its present. The French Mayor of the poor little village read an address of thanks to the Canadian soldiers and to the good women of Canada who had given the wherewithal for this Christmas treat.

At Christmas last year, the Canadian Corps was well back of the trenches, in rest after Passchendaele. With many comrades lost in that great fight, Christmas, 1917, though

comfortably passed, brought sad memories.

Christmas, 1918, was spent in the glow of victory and peace across the Rhine, at the goal whose attainment seemed so hopelessly distant, if not impossible, only a year ago. Thousands of Canadian soldiers have already returned to spend Christmas at home. Godspeed to the others who will return for next Christmas.

MODERN CATACOMBS

Twentieth Century Christians Worship Underground As In Third Century.

In the third century the catacombs of Rome were used as churches by persecuted Christians. The Germans in the twentieth century have brought to France and Belgium much the same condition. Men, women and children in occupied and devastated areas live in cellars to escape death from bombs and shells and they worship in vaults beneath shattered cathedrals.

But it has been left to a mining village "somewhere in France" to produce real twentieth century catacombs for history.

Their advent was an accident, of course, just as the catacombs of Rome as a place of religious worship grew out of the exigencies of pagan oppression. The mining village is a wreck and when allied forces occupied it they found dead men and ruined habitations everywhere.

But beneath the ruins lay spacious vaults and a labyrinth of galleries and cellars which the Hun had been unable to destroy in their entirety. These vaults and these galleries and cellars were utilized by the church army as catacombs in the early Christian place of worship sense of the term. There are no tombs.

The chambers nearest the entrance to the mines were fitted up as recreation and rest quarters for men just back from the front line, and here they come to bathe and change their clothes, to eat, sleep and read and write. Beyond the rest rooms in the farthest underground section and reached through a labyrinth of passages and stairs and winding galleries is a chapel.

The soldiers themselves decorated the chapel and made its furniture. The kneeling benches and the altar are crude and rough; the cross above the altar was hewn from an old packing box; the candlesticks were fashioned from mbonaona emfuy mfw mfmf from the tin of bully beef cans; the altar cloth a strip from Tommy's sleeping blanket, and the battered chalice was salvaged from the knapsack of a dead German. He had stolen it from a sacked church and was taking it home with him.

The prayer books there are tattered and some are bloodstained, and hymn books are few. But the worshippers care little for the printed word of Faith. Some one, a young artist once a member of some company stationed there and since "gone west," painted two or three sacred pictures on the black walls, and these help Tommy more than prayer books.

As for the rest, Sundays always find the chapel decorated for services. There are flowers when flowers are to be had, and green boughs. Christmas was celebrated with extra candles and red and white paper secured some how and looped up, and a replica of the stable of Bethlehem was made out of mud and bits of wood and bark, the figures being of clay and draped with bits of cloth.

WHAT CRUSOE MISSED

Juan Fernandez Now Has a Lobster Canning Industry.

That Robinson Crusoe, in spite of his well known resourcefulness, overlooked a fine business opportunity is shown by the fact that the island of his adventures, Mas-a-Tierra of the Juan Fernandez group off the coast of Chile, is now the seat of a large lobster-canning industry.

Crusoe seemed to think he was doing remarkably well to pick up the necessities of life on that island—and most of them were washed ashore from the wreck at that—but its modern inhabitants do a rushing business in the export of luxuries.

Not everyone knows that the story of Robinson Crusoe is based upon the actual adventures of a man upon this little island of the South American coast. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman of eccentric nature, came to the Juan Fernandez island in the year 1701 and lived there alone for three years. He thought that he was tired of the human race; but after this period of solitude decided that his fellow-men, with all their faults, were a great comfort in life. Accordingly he journeyed back to England, where he talked a wrote a great deal about his experiences.

Upon these Daniel Defoe based his great book, which is to-day, after nearly two centuries, still one of the most popular stories in the world, and is regarded as the forerunner of the modern novel. The most curious thing about this book is that Defoe never saw the island of which he wrote, or any other tropical island. He got all his "dope" by hearsay and by reading books. Yet he made the story as vividly real as any modern "realism."

In sweetening anything use half syrup and half sugar. This is a patriotic and at the same time more practical than using all syrup.

MILITARY CROSS FOR CANADIANS

MEDICAL MEN AND CHAPLAINS INCLUDED IN LIST

Glorious Deeds of Canada's Sons Win For Them a Well-Deserved Decoration.

A number of medical men and chaplains were included in a recent list of Canadians awarded the Military Cross, says a London despatch. The names have already been cabled, and the following are particulars of the deeds which were thus recognized:

Capt. James E. Barry, tended the wounded of the attacking companies, searched the field under full observation, saving lives of many men lying in exposed positions.

Major Frederick C. Clarke, collected four severely wounded men under heavy shelling, dressed them and placed them under cover. His cheerfulness and devotion inspired all under him.

Capt. Harry Dunlop, followed close behind the attack and attended the wounded under heavy machine fire.

Capt. Joseph C. Eagar, went without food or sleep to work amongst the wounded under heavy shelling and machine fire.

Capt. Bellenden S. Hutcheson, dressed the wounded in the open under an unceasing barrage; also voluntarily drapped nearly one hundred enemy wounded.

Capt. James K. Mossman, in charge of a section of stretcher-bearers, rapidly organized the evacuation of the wounded, following closely the attacking infantry waves.

Capt. Finlay Munroe, attended the wounded during a barrage, always with disregard of personal danger.

Rev. William L. Murray, stayed with the battalion throughout the operations, attending the wounded on exposed ground.

Rev. Frederick G. Sherring, was constantly under heavy fire assisting the divisional burying officer, his coolness being an inspiration to all.

Saved Many Lives.

Capt. Albert H. Wallace, established collecting posts directly behind the battalion, thereby saving many lives.

Capt. William C. Walsh, worked all day and night in the open until all the wounded were off the field.

Capt. Hudson S. Salisbury, 2nd C.M.G., rushed and captured two machine guns, one officer and ten men, with only two casualties.

Lieut. Angus S. Gunn, when six lorries loaded with ammunition were bombed and two set on fire he at once removed the others and extinguished the fire, then unloaded the ammunition amidst constant explosions.

Lieut. George F. Kerr, put a machine gun nest out of action, killing about thirty and capturing the nest. Continued to the final objective, although wounded.

Lieut. Frederick J. Longworth, brought up ammunition waggon by night to a forward position under heavy fire, with only two casualties.

Lieut. James A. MacLaren, 19th, when fighting in a village, shot two of the enemy who were about to bayonet a wounded man.

Pte. William McFarlane Campbell (M2-153312), Army Service Corps, attached R.A.M.C., Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

NEW LIGHT ON THE HORSE

As Described by an Indian Student Learning English.

First attempts at writing English are often amusing, especially when the beginner has acquired a large number of words the exact meaning of which he only vaguely senses. In The Awakening of India Mr. Sherwood Eddy gives amusing instances of the mistakes made by Hindus who are learning English. A Bombay high school student wrote the following essay on a horse:

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has two legs; two are in the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs and also defends himself by extending these in the rear in a parallel direction toward the foe. But this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His feeding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on the back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at nighttime, but always standing awake. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master they always cry for feeding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such animals.

BRITAIN ROYALLY REWARDS HEROES

A PEERAGE FOR SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

Men Who Have Made Great Sacrifices Richly Remembered by a Grateful Country.

England's list of heroes who have been signally rewarded by a grateful country for services in war is a luminous one, and if Sir Douglas Haig is elevated to the peerage, as seems likely from recent despatches, he will join a distinguished company.

Going no further back than the eighteenth century, a hasty glance at the roster would reveal these pulsant warriors as having gained high titles and great estates for their valor and military genius in England's times of stress.

John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, who, entering the army as an ensign in 1667, became successively a baron, earl and duke, the latter title awarded in 1702 by reason of his almost invariable success in battle, and was beside loaded with sundry rich gifts, including a magnificent estate.

Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, younger son of an earl, who crowned a wonderful military career by overthrowing Napoleon at Waterloo, and beside his title received a grant of \$1,000,000 from Parliament.

Sir Garnet Wolseley became Earl Wolseley as a reward of his brilliant success in Afghanistan, India, Africa and elsewhere.

Naval Heroes Not Forgotten

In the Boer war, fought at the close of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, General Roberts and General Kitchener both won the title of nobility as rewards for effective services, the former being made Earl Roberts of Kandahar, while the doughty warrior who was drowned off the Orkneys when his ship was sunk by a mine in the war just brought to a victorious finish, was proud of his title of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, a graceful recognition of his splendid work in subduing the fierce tribesmen of the Sudan.

Horatio Nelson became Viscount Nelson by reason of his stupendous victories at sea, and a companion in honors bestowed in recognition of naval service was Cuthbert Collingwood, who succeeded that illustrious seadog in command when Nelson fell at Trafalgar, and was raised to the peerage.

One only has to recall the names of Robert Blake and Sir Francis Drake to realize that Britain did not forget her naval heroes as far back as the seventeenth century and earlier, while Lord Clive of India showed that civilians also were eligible to title, glory and wealth through Britain's reward of valuable service.

FLIGHT AND THE FUTURE

Aircraft Will Probably Rival the Railway Train and Automobile.

Some striking statements were made by Lord Weir the other day in his review of the development of the British air service during the war. At the outset of hostilities France and Germany held a very considerable lead in aircraft, both from a military point of view and in regard to industrial training, but his Lordship was able to point with pardonable pride to the fact that Britain emerges from the war in a position of unquestioned supremacy. Great difficulties handicapped her efforts, and her success is not only drawing level with, but finally outstripping her greatest rival is a signal triumph alike for the organization of the Department and for the gallant aviators to whose prowess the Air Minister paid generous tribute.

Now that the war is over great preparations are afoot for the use of aircraft for commercial purposes, and it is satisfactory to have Lord Weir's assurance that this work will receive liberal Government support. As an indication of the extraordinary developments we may expect, it will be noted that recently an air machine, the largest in the world, carrying no fewer than forty passengers, made a successful trip round London. There seems every prospect that within a few short years aircraft will, to no small extent, take the place now occupied by the railway train and the automobile. Indeed, the future of the air service, if the present rate of progress is maintained, promises to be on such startling lines as will throw the imaginative forecasts of the novelist completely in the shade.

Houses Without Nails.

In Alberta there is a village the houses of which have been constructed without nails. These were built by Ruthenian immigrants, and are of the typical Ruthenian style—long, pitch-roofed, thatched and wide in the eaves. Even the door, an affair of slender twigs, woven and laced together, swings on home-made hinges, and is latched with a wooden hasp. The floor is of hewn logs unnailed. The roof is a wonderful fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw ten inches thick, packed tightly and solidly, and laid with such care that it will endure any weather for 20 years.

END BOLSHEVISM DUTY OF ALLIES

A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY TO PEACE.

Intervention in Force in Russia is Strongly Advocated by Entente Statesmen.

No fixed order in which the main topics will be taken up in the peace preliminaries has been determined, says a Paris despatch, but it is the desire of the French that when such a sequence and grouping are arranged the matter of intervention in Russia shall be made practically a co-ordinate question with that of fixing Germany's eastern boundaries.

That there must be intervention in force to end Bolshevism is the opinion of European and Entente statesmen; because otherwise, they say, there will be no eastern barrier to prevent Teutonic expansion. Their hope is that President Wilson will eventually take the same view of the matter. They don't consider Bolshevism as merely an internal Russian matter nor even one confined to Europe, but is a problem for both Europe and America to solve together.

Keen For Intervention.

The only dissenting note here is that of the Socialists, who denounce every plan of intervention as a subterfuge to restore the old regime in Russia. This is one of the main points on which the French Socialists claim to be more in accord with President Wilson than any other group in Europe.

Except for the Socialists France is keen for intervention. This is in part due to sentiment, as she would like to rescue her old ally from anarchy, but chiefly due to a sense of self-preservation. For it is the unshaken belief of French statesmen that the menace of Germany will not be avoided if that country has to the east of her a weak, helpless Russia. When holders of this opinion are asked what is necessary in terms of number of troops they don't pretend to know, but reply that no matter how many troops are needed they must be sent by all the nations which joined in defeating Germany.

FACTS ABOUT OZONE

The Health-Giving Constituent of the Atmosphere.

Seashore air is supposed to be exceptionally rich in ozone, which is a health-giving stimulant.

That this gas is plentiful in the upper regions of the atmosphere there is no question. It helps to render invigorating the northwest wind, which is sky air, drawn down from the upper levels of the atmosphere.

Ozone is a form of oxygen. The only difference is that each molecule of the former contains an additional atom. Speaking crudely, it is an intensified oxygen.

It is used for certain industrial purposes, such as bleaching, being derived from atmospheric air by electrical means. But it cannot be kept bottled for any length of time, because it is unstable, and soon is converted into ordinary oxygen.

Ozone has a distinct and recognizable smell, which is sulphurlike. Often after a thunderstorm, one may smell it, the gas being generated by discharges of lightning.

As for oxygen (which used to be regarded as rather a mystery) one can buy it in the shape of sodium peroxide—a solid put up in half-pound tins. Punch a few holes in the top, immerse the can in water, and immediately it will begin to give out bubbles of pure oxygen gas.

Put the can in a suitable receptacle, provided with a stopcock and rubber pipe, and the oxygen may be drawn off as wanted. One half-pound tin will yield twenty-seven quarts of the gas. Oxygen in this form is sold for physicians' use chiefly.

CLOTHES AND IDLENESS

Coat Sleeves Indicate "Nothing Doing" in Way of Rough Work.

Do you know the real reason why Joseph's brethren hated him and sold him to a band of Ishmaelites and into slavery, and after first deciding to slay him?

You remember the story in Genesis—and which, by the way, is the most interesting book in the Bible—that Joseph's father gave him a "coat of many colors."

The father did not give the other brothers coats of many colors, for, as stated in the story, he loved him more than the others.

Now here is the real reason Joseph was hated: "Coat of many colors" of that time, in the land of Canaan and adjoining civilization, was a badge of idleness.

The sleeves of a coat of many colors came down almost to the finger-tips to indicate that the wearer did not do manual labor.

As late as the French Revolution in Europe, and even in our Colonial time on this continent, certain gentlemen wore lace on their coat sleeves that covered their hands, thereby indicating that so far as they were concerned there was "nothing doing" in the way of actual work.

A SOLDIERS' GARDEN VILLAGE

EXPERIMENTAL SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

This Model Village to Consist of Sixty Houses is the Most Attractive of Its Kind Yet Planned.

An effort to attract soldiers to the land has been set in operation in East Lothian near the village of Longniddry. The location was chosen because it has a railway with connections for a nearby town and also for a summer resort and the county seat. It is on the main line from Edinburgh to London. The surrounding country is among the best agricultural districts of Scotland. It is also half a mile from the southern side of the Firth of Forth. Midway between the old village and the railway station the experimental settlement has been started. The main street branches off from the main road, forms a crescent and again returns to the road. This is the recreation ground. On the opposite side of the road is the bowling green.

House and Garden.

The house faces on the crescent and each has a southern exposure thus insuring sunshine for the front rooms. There are three kinds of houses all built in the same general style and differing only in size. The smallest has kitchen, scullery, bath room and living room all embodying the latest ideas as to convenience and sanitation. Hot and cold water are provided for this style of house is intended for a childless couple. The next style has an additional living room upstairs and the third style has three living rooms two of which are upstairs, and all the rooms are considerably larger than in the other two styles.

Attached to each house is a front and back garden. In each garden there have been planted one apple tree, six gooseberry bushes, six red and six black currant bushes and several rose bushes. The original scheme provides for sixty houses. So far twenty have been erected, and are on what has been called Kitchener Crescent. The Scottish Veterans Garden City Association before launching this experiment visited a number of garden cities and how well they have planned this one is shown by the report of the Edinburgh Trades Council which after paying an official visit pronounced the settlement far in advance of others of years' standing. The cost of erecting each house was \$3,000, and the rent is 35 cents, 50 cents, 65 cents per week, according to the size of the house.

Memorials to War Heroes.

Plainly this movement is philanthropic. Many of the houses are memorials and even parts of houses are of that character. Gayfield Cottage bears a tablet on the staircase to the effect that the cottage was erected by the staff and pupils of London Street Public School in Edinburgh "as a tribute to Scottish heroes who fell in the Great War." "Craighinning Cottage" has a plaque on the wall with the following inscription: "In memory of Eric James Thompson, Lieutenant 7th Royal Scots, killed in action on Gallipoli on June 28, 1915." One cottage is erected to the memory of the "Warrior" (and so named) "commanded by Capt. V. B. Molteno R.N., in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916." "Mohawk Valley Cottage" is erected by the members of the Mohawk Valley Garden City Association Schenectady and Amsterdam, New York. It is a memorial to Kitchener and its memorial stone was laid by his sister, Mrs. Parker. Two other cottages, "Shoreby" and "Colorado Springs Cottage" have both been built by contributions from the United States.

At about fifteen minutes' walk from the settlement is an allotment of ten acres to become, in time, chiefly a fruit farm. Already the jam factory is being remodeled. Piggeries, hen runs bee hives are being prepared. Each man in the settlement will have his allotment here and his training. The chances for happiness to both children and adults are immense and the experiment will be watched with interest.

Dolls That Shed Tears.

We have walking dolls, talking dolls and dolls that go to sleep when placed in a recumbent posture, but the weeping doll is a new invention.

This novel kind of nursery mannikin has a hollow head that is filled with a big cork, through which passes a rubber tube. The head reservoir is filled through the tube, the outer end of which is provided with a stopper. The doll's eyes have two little openings, close to the nose on either side, to release the tears, which, when the tube is pinched, flow freely.

If a child be in grief (as often happens—for instance, after a spanking) it is a great comfort to have a doll that manifests plain symptoms of sympathy.

Most fruit contains a very large percentage of water, from 75 to 95 per cent.

Never waste time in canning or preserving imperfect fruit or vegetables.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 9, 1919.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States, is dead. Such was the startling and unexpected message that flashed over the wires on Monday morning.

The deceased soldier-statesman passed away during the night at his home at Oyster Bay quite unknown to the other members of the household. It fell to the lot of Mrs. Roosevelt to sustain the great shock of discovering her husband's lifeless body in the morning, and the sympathies of a great nation have gone out to her in her sorrow—a sorrow which will be shared by thousands of hearts throughout the Union and elsewhere.

Some people and a few Canadian newspapers—which, by the way, were never very favorable to Union Government—imagine they discover in the recent appeal which Lloyd George made to the British electorate, a sufficient reason for dissolving the existing Canadian Parliament, and the election of a new one forthwith. They use the very flimsy argument that as the war has now terminated, the mission of Union Government has been fulfilled, and therefore, the Parliament elected to support it in carrying out war measures, is no longer representative of the people who are done with war. The fact is the present Union Government, elected little more than a year ago and which has once only met the people's representatives in the House, has been engaged since it took office, to as great an extent, perhaps in formulating plans and designing methods for dealing with the manifold after-war problems that are now apparent, than in the actual prosecution of real war work; for it should be remembered that practically the great bulk of the latter was undertaken and carried out by the preceding Conservative administration, leaving its successors to amplify sundry details and carry out the Military Service Act. The Unionists, we take it, were elected to deal with the whole question of war, embracing the consequences and conditions that would naturally flow from it. Until this task is accomplished, or until the Unionists show their inability to successfully handle the situation, it will be time enough to impose upon the country the expense of another election before the present Parliament has run its constitutional course.

STATESMEN

PRAISE S. A.

Give Strong Endorsement to Salvationists' Million-Dollar Drive.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada; Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and many other leading citizens of the Dominion, heartily endorse the Salvation Army's campaign to raise one million dollars for demobilization and re-construction work. Their letters promising support to the Drive and praising the work of the Salvation Army during the war, follow:—

The Duke of Devonshire: Best wishes for the success of your Red Shield Drive for \$1,000,000 for the Canadian home and overseas work of the Salvation Army. I hope this Drive will be generously supported by the people of Canada.

Sir Robert Borden: Very glad to send my best wishes for every success in the endeavor of the Salvation Army to raise a million dollars for the Canadian home and overseas work. The effort of the Salvation Army in aid of the national purpose is worthy of the highest appreciation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication, informing me that you are making a special appeal for assistance to the Salvation Army. I can testify to the good work done for many years past by your association, and I will be happy to contribute my mite.

Sir Thomas White: Glad to learn of the demobilization and reconstruction program of the Salvation Army. Its excellent work on the Canadian and all Allied fronts is greatly appreciated by the Government. In Canada the Army has assisted all other organizations in their war campaigns and materially aided in the flotation of our Victory Loan.

N. W. Rowell: I wish you every success in your demobilization and reconstruction million-dollar campaign. The war work of the Salvation Army is deserving of support of all good citizens. I heard nothing but appreciation of it when overseas.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met on December 21st, 1918. Present: Chairman Draper;

Commissioners Harris, Laughren, Tracy, and Wallace.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Comrs Tracy and Harris.

Report of Schools by Inspector Hon-eyman brought before the Board.

Tenders for the supply of firewood opened and placed as follows:—

No. 1.—No tender.

No. 2.—John Cunningham, hardwood, 6 cords; Jas Morrison, pine, 2 cords.

No. 3.—John Cunningham, hardwood, 15 cords; pine arranged for.

No. 4.—No tender; 7 cords hardwood needed; T. Palmer, pine.

No. 5.—John Cunningham, 7 cds hardwood; L. A. Smart, 2 cords pine.

No. 7.—Joseph Stanley, 10 cords green hardwood; Chas. & Gordon Stewart, 6 cords dry hardwood; L. A. Smart, pine, 2 cords.

No. 8.—Jas. Allan, 10 cds, green hardwood; Chas. & Gordon Stewart, 5 cords dry hardwood; Thos. Wallace, 1 cord pine.

No. 9.—W. C. Belsher, 12 cords hardwood; T. Palmer, 1 cord pine.

No. 10.—W. C. Belsher, 8 cords hardwood; W. H. Laughren, 2 cords pine.

Nos. 12-A and 12-B.—None needed.

No. 13.—Jas. J. Cartie, 8 cords hardwood; W. H. Laughren, 2 cords pine.

No. 14.—Alex. Desjardins, 6 cords hardwood; 2 cords pine.

The following were appointed to measure the wood:—No. 1, T. A. Draper; No. 2, Thomas Johnston; No. 3, Cecil Elliott; No. 4, Ritchie T. Hodgins; No. 5, the teacher; No. 7, the teacher; No. 8, the teacher; No. 9, Thos. W. Wilson; No. 10, Thos. Hobin; No. 11, W. R. Grant; No. 13, John Laughren; No. 14, Ernie Stevenson.

Motion—Comrs Laughren and Tracy—That the following bills be paid:—

Joseph Hill, No. 14, fence, \$97.09; Alex Hodgins, work and supplies, \$7.00; Mrs. H. A. Harris, fumigating and scrubbing No. 12-B School, also a soap dish, \$1.50.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Wallace and Tracy—That the No. 14 ratepayers who were exempt last year half tax—valuation being doubled—be exempt in the same way for the year ending 30th June, 1919. Also, that Fred Rose be refunded \$1.00 overcharge for child half year ending 30th June, 1918.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—That we advertise for tenders for building new school 12-A at Charteris (site to be selected by School Board later). Plan and specification may be seen at Secretary's office. Tenders to be in hand by 25th January, 1919, at 1 p. m.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

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

BRISTOL NOTES

Jan. 2.—Some time has elapsed since any news of our ever-growing little village and its surroundings has appeared in your columns. The fact is, there is so much transpiring that we will soon be compelled to issue the "Bristol Daily." Despite the fact that events worthy of note are continually taking place, they often go unheralded, unsung and unrecorded.

Everybody who attended the Christmas Tree at the Brick Church went away high in the esteem of the excellent quality of the program.

Owing to the rather irregular weather conditions, motoring and skating made a combined means of enjoyment for some of our young people.

Christmas barely escaped being green or rather "black and rough" this year. But somebody must have had some real pull with the weather man on Dec. 24th.

Miss Agnes D. McCredie, of Macdonald College High School staff, is spending her holidays with her mother.

Mr. Cecil Young, who has been attending Smiths Falls Collegiate, is spending the festive season at the parental home.

Our teacher, Miss Hume, is spending her holidays at her home at Lachute, Que.

Master Charles Smith, only son of our esteemed clergyman and educationist, is home from Bishop's School, Lennoxville, for his holidays.

We regret very much to record the serious illness of our young chum "Tommy" Trudeau, and earnestly hope for an early recovery.

Mr. Leslie Stavenow, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Ottawa, spent Christmas in the city.

Mr. Bert Robinson of the Bristol Dairy, spent the past week in Arnprior.

Mr. George Durrage, caretaker of the Bristol rink, spent Christmas in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Drummond entertained a number of their friends on Christmas.

Mr. Cohen, of Quyon, spent Christmas with his brother, our energetic townsman, Mr. Sam Cohen.

Mr. W. H. McKillop and family spent Christmas at Quyon.

The general interest here at present centres chiefly in two directions. It remains an open question whether the prevailing epidemic or the local rink is attracting the greater attention. The former is rather compulsory, whereas the latter is purely optional. It is the general hope that the "flu" may be replaced by the glittering environment of our ice-sheet.

Mr. Walter Russell, health officer, has been very busy lately, the extent of his duties having unfortunately magnified.

Wedding bells are expected to ring clearly very early in 1919.

Rev. F. W. K. Harris and Mrs. Harris spent Christmas week in Toronto.

Bristol has sprung up, is growing and is bound to grow. Just imagine: with two places where you may spend your coin, and two others for the specific purpose of saving your surplus, what more do you want?

Our up-to-date skating rink is now in full process of operation. Don't fail to make it a visit soon. The members of the Rink Co. are being congratulated on the energetic businesslike manner in which they have developed the project. It is a real asset to the social and physical welfare of the community. Completely equipped with good new cabins, good lights, good protection and—oh, well, we will let you judge the people when you come.

Here's wishing you all a happy, prosperous and contented year in 1919.

OPTIMIST.

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.; Coulonge 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.

Died at Brantford

Dr. J. F. Carmichael died at Brantford on Dec. 6th, 1918, at the home of his sister, Mrs. (Colonel) Spence, after years of suffering from neuritis. His age was 58 years. Brethren of the I. O. O. F. lodges of Brantford performed their beautiful and impressive ceremony over the remains of Bro. Carmichael who was a member of Derring Lodge, I. O. O. F., also a member of Rebecca Lodge of Chicago, Ill. He was a B. A. of Queen's University and a graduate of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, as barrister and solicitor and also a graduate of Lyola medical department, Chicago. He held membership in the American and Chicago Medical Societies. Deceased is survived by a widow and four sisters. His widow accompanied the remains to Portage du Fort, where they were interred by the side of his parents, the late Duncan and Ann Carmichael.

The pall-bearers at Portage du Fort were six cousins, namely: Donald Carmichael, Duncan Carmichael, Duncan McLaren, John McLaren, James McLease, Peter McLaren.—Arnprior Chronicle.

High Price for Wine.

So long as there are Germans left who will pay \$107 for a gallon of wine that country is evidently not yet in the last throes of starvation. That is the price at which a cask of Eltviller Taubersberg was sold at the recent auctions of Rhine wines of the 1917 vintage. The total results, too, of the wine auction for all Germany show that the people are spending remarkably large sums for wine. The spring auctions, covering mostly wines of the 1917 vintage, brought in a total of \$13,200,000, reckoning at the normal rate of exchange. The significance of this sum becomes evident when it is stated that the larger vintages of the years before the war never brought more than \$3,200,000. It is a noteworthy picture—Germany staggering to its fall in a military and political sense, yet the armies of war profiteers are falling over each other to buy luxurious wines.

A Valuable Diploma.

When Miss Daisy Dunn, of Paris, Ont., received her graduation diploma at the Brantford General Hospital recently, she received a bequest of \$100,000 from an aunt, who had made it a condition in her will that the legatee should become a competent nurse.

Instal Machinery Class.

Chatham's local educational authorities have installed a complete machine shop at the Industrial School there. Both day and night classes are conducted.

Waterspouts on Lake Erie.

A large and a small waterspout were observed with interest from Port Colborne recently, apparently about nine miles off shore. Both were travelling at high speed up the lake.

Halibut Catch Falling Short.

Extinction threatens the rich halibut banks of British Columbia and the Alaskan seaboard, the inevitable result of unrestricted fishing.

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. H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month. H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. Mop. 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.

Sweaters

Ranging from \$2.95 to \$8.50

In Attractive Colors

Such as maroon, dark brown and khaki.

Call in and see them.

Also a good range of

Fancy Ties, Gloves,

Underwear, and Caps.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

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, MANAGER,

Or C. H. HODGE, 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 Tists.

WM. SMITH, M. P., Pres., Columbus, Ont.

W. D. JACKSON, Sec'y, Carp, Ont.

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.

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. 542—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. 543—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.

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.

ANNUAL MEETING

The members of the Co. Pontiac Agr. Society No. 1 are notified that the annual meeting will be held in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, on Monday, January 13, 1919, at 1.30 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting all business of such meeting. Please remember Monday—not Tuesday—this year.

WM. HODGINS, Pres., R. W. HODGINS, Sec'y.

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
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

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

Commercial advertising by the month
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.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

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196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
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.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

J. L. HODGINS

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 A. MARION.
264 University St., Montreal.

START THE NEW YEAR - RIGHT -

CONSERVE FOOD FOR THE ALLIES

Eat Fish!

Fresh Herrings

Fresh Salmon,

Fresh Pike,

Fresh Haddock,

Fresh Halibut,

Smoked Haddies,

Salt Herrings,

Favorite Codfish,

Striped Codfish,

Green Codfish,

Sea Trout.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

TO CONSERVE TIME

Read Advertisements Carefully
Before Purchasing.

Only in That Way Can Shoppers Prop-
erly Determine What They Want,
and Incidentally Help to De-
feat the Hun.

(By William H. Rankin, President Wm.
H. Rankin Company.)

More new, partially informed or mis-
informed sales clerks are behind the
counters than ever before in history.
The war has made great inroads upon
the ranks of store clerks.

It now takes longer for you to make
up your mind about a purchase be-
cause so often the clerk "doesn't
know." You must rely more upon a
minute inspection of the article and,
not being an authority on the subject,
often you either buy on chance or de-
fer the purchase. Your time is wasted—
and right in these days when so
many war duties need every minute
you can spare. The clerk's time is oc-
cupied in "waiting on you"—mostly
"waiting" for you to sell yourself.

Then, if you postpone buying, the store
suffers a loss and the merchant's ex-
penses are increased. That restricts
his ability to buy Liberty bonds and
contribute to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A.
Knights of Columbus, or Salvation
Army.

There is a way for you to avoid this
wasting of time—a way which quickly
enables you to select meritorious ar-
ticles regardless of uninformed clerks.
It is: Read advertisements.

Advertising offers you a labor-saving
buying guide. It furnishes the mer-
chant and the manufacturer with labor-
saving salesmanship. Advertisements
are written by people who are thor-
oughly posted about the advertised
articles. One good salesman can, by
printing his talk, tell many thousands of
people what they wish to know, where
he could only inform a few if he had
to rely on his voice.

Advertisements are, then, in reality
well-informed salespeople talking to
you in print. Their language is care-
fully chosen and condensed—to tell
you facts in as few words as possible.
Very seldom does anyone advertise un-
less he has an unusually good product
to offer. The cost of advertising auto-
matically bars the unsuccessful.

On the other hand, advertising is the
cheapest way a successful product can
increase its sale—for thousands are
told the story in print where the same
expense would tell only a few in per-
son.

So read advertisements that de-
scribe things you need or tell you of
products you should have. Read ad-
vertisements everywhere—in newspa-
pers, magazines, etc.

Make up your mind as to what you
want—before you enter the store.
Then "green" clerks won't interfere
with your selection of dependable ar-
ticles.

Advertisements post you regarding
new and better goods, improvements
in methods, etc. They keep you
abreast of the times with the least
trouble on your part.

"Advertising to Victory" is the slogan
you read in the government's ex-
tensive advertising.

Advertising has loosed the purse
strings of the nation, has sold billions
of dollars worth of Liberty bonds and
War Savings stamps, has filled the cof-
fers of the Red Cross, Knights of Co-
lumbus, Y. M. C. A., and Salvation
Army, has sent millions of books to thou-
sands of our boys, has knocked the
prop for propaganda inspired by
spies and enemy aliens.

Advertising has provided ship work-
ers, has helped to equalize the labor
situation.

You have been informed what it is
your duty to do by these government
advertisements. You have been so in-
formed at a cost which is infinitesimal
compared with what would have been
the expense had the government been
compelled to send representatives to
tell you in person all these things.

Victory hinges upon conservation.
Conservation of human effort ranks
foremost. Because advertising is the
conservation way to inform and be-
come informed, it is the victory way.
That is why the slogan is "Advertising
to Victory."

Read advertisements—today more
than ever before.

At Last He Understood.

Sandy had not seen his bosom pal,
Mac, for some weeks. This was un-
usual, as Mac was always dropping
around to borrow something. One day,
however, he came upon him in the
street, and Mac was looking pretty
bad.

"Ye don't look verra weel, man," said
Sandy. "What's been the matter wi' ye?"

"Ah've been laid up wi' th' influ-
enza," replied Mac.

"Influenza? What's that?"

"Oh, it's a trouble that mak's ye
fed up, and it leaves ye no able to
work."

"Ay, mon, but that's what's been
wrong wi' me for the last twenty years,
but I couldn't get a sight name for it!"

Bomb-proof Theaters.

One of the most enterprising of Pa-
risian theater managers has opened
two cellar theaters, one for each of
his two houses. The regular perfor-
mance begins in the upstairs auditori-
um. But if the alarm is sounded for
an air raid the audience is invited to
adjourn to the cellar, where the play
goes on. One of the cellars dates from
the days of the revolution and is near
the Palais Royal.

Soldiers Home



Coming Campaign

War Work and After-War Work of the SALVATION ARMY

"FIRST TO SERVE—LAST TO APPEAL"

The Salvation Army has for 53 years been organized on a military basis—inured to hardship,
sacrifice and service. It is always in action, day and night.

It has maintained Military Huts, Hostels and Rest Rooms, providing food and rest for tens of
thousands of soldiers each day. 1,200 uniformed workers and 45 ambulances have been in service
at the front—in addition to taking care of the needs of soldiers' families here at home, assisting
the widows and orphans, and relieving distress arising from the absence of the soldier head of
the family.

Notwithstanding all the Government is planning to do, notwithstanding the pensions and the
relief work of other organizations, hundreds of cases of urgent human need are constantly de-
manding the practical help the Salvation Army is trained and equipped to render.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

While it could do so, the Salvation Army has carried on without any general appeal. Now the
crisis is arising with the return of the 300,000 soldiers. The budget for essential work during the
coming year has been prepared. A million dollars must be raised to continue the after-war
activities, which include:

Hostels for Soldiers

Salvation Army Hostels are vitally necessary for the
protection and comfort of the soldier at the many stop-
ping places between France and his home here in
Canada. These Hostels—or military hotels—provide
good food, clean beds, wholesome entertainment at a
price the soldier can afford to pay. If the boys did not
have a Hostel to go to, WHERE would they go?

Care of the Wives, Widows, Dependents and Orphans of Soldiers

Scores and hundreds of cases could be cited where sol-
diers overseas have been comforted by the assurance
that the Salvation Army has stepped in to relieve their
families from dire need. As an instance, a mother with
six children is isolated—no fuel, weather freezing, food
and funds exhausted by sickness and other troubles.
They are taken to Salvation Army Emergency Recov-
ering Home. Winter and 300,000 soldiers returning
increase the demands on the Salvation Army, whose

personal help alone is of avail. Consider, too, the vast and
complex problems arising out of the care of soldiers'
widows and orphans.

Keeping the Family Unit Intact

The women of the Salvation Army on their visiting
rounds accomplish the apparently impossible. Is the
discharged soldier out of a job? They find him one.
Is the wife sick, the home-work piling up, the children
neglected? They nurse the wife, mother the children,
wash and scrub. Is there urgent need for food, fuel,
clothes or medicine? They are supplied. It takes
money, of course, but more important is the loving
spirit of service in which the work is done.

When the Soldier Needs a Friend

The Salvation Army Lads provides the boys with hot
coffee, the pies, chocolate, magazines, writing materials,
and the spiritual comfort which the boys in Khaki need.
Until the last home-ward-bound soldier is re-established
in civilian life, will you not help the Salvation Army to
combat the discomforts and evils that beset his path?

The service of the Salvation Army, founded on sacrifice, demonstrates the true spirit of the Mas-
ter. It is directed to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. For two generations the Salvation
Army has stood out and out for God.

It approaches practical problems in a practical way and achieves RESULTS. It co-operates with
all—overlaps none. It recognizes neither color, race nor creed. It is always in action, day and
night. No organization does greater work at less cost. To carry on its great work it must have
financial help, and on its behalf members of the Dominion Government, business men and returned
soldiers endorse this appeal for funds.

"LET YOUR GRATITUDE FIND EXPRESSION IN SERVICE"

THE SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

Headquarters: 20 Albert St., Toronto

HAWK DESTRUCTIVE TO TREES

Birds' Unvarying Diet of Fish Soonest
or Later Causes Death Through
Accumulations of Grease.

Random bits of curious knowledge
often come the way of persons who
live in the summer time close by the
ocean's edge. One gets to know, for
instance, such things as why hawk
nests so often are seen in dead trees.
It is not that the hawk, in seeking a
home site, by choice picks a dead
tree in which to build its nest of twigs
and things; on the contrary, it invari-
ably selects a live one. The dead
tree is the effect, not the cause of the
hawk's preference.

Hawks of the kind considered here
live exclusively on fish. Fish are
oily, and so it follows that after a
few thousand have been dissected and
eaten in a nest the tree inhabited by
a hawk family becomes discouraged
and abandons the struggle.

After hawks have used a lofty
bough as a dining room for two or
three years a tree becomes so greasy
that leaves find it impossible to hold
on. The oil slowly makes its way to
the roots, covering them and making
the absorbing of water from the earth
out of the question. Deprived of oxy-
gen, having no leaves through which
to breathe it in, and of water, because
its roots are greased like a Labor day
pig, the tree gets discouraged and
gives up the fight.

Potatoes and Gold.

The gold of the Indies was the
attraction that led Columbus to sail
westward, that carried Cortez to
Mexico and Pizarro to Peru. The
Incas had large stores of the pre-
cious metal, representing, no doubt,
the accumulations of many centuries.
The capture of such a booty rewarded
for a time the wealthiest, as well as
the most powerful, nation of Europe,
and this was ascribed to the gold of
Peru.

But Peru held another treasure
much more valuable for the nations
of Europe than the golden booty of
Pizarro. Carrying the potato to
Europe was an event of much more
profound significance in relation to
the subsequent history of the world
than sending the Inca gold to the
coffers of Spain. But nobody under-
stood the value of the potato, and
its Peruvian origin was generally
forgotten before the plant became
well known. Instead of Peruvian po-
tatoes we call them Irish potatoes.

The potato was the basis of the
ancient Peruvian nation, and has at-
tained almost the same importance
in other parts of the world within
the last 100 years.

The Silk Worm.

Until the sixth century the silk
form was cultivated only in China,
where the precious products and the
secret of its cultivation were guard-
ed with vigilant jealousy so as to
insure China the monopoly of silk
manufacture.

Deserters Not Wanted.

During the war Switzerland would
allow no Austrian deserters to cross
her frontier and they were later ex-
ecuted by an order of an Austrian
court-martial.

Card of Thanks

Dear Editor,—Will you kindly give
me room in your paper to thank my
neighbors for the great kindness shown
to me in their presentation of a beau-
tiful shaving set along with a sum of
money; and also, I desire to express
sincere thanks for their kind consid-
eration and goodwill towards me ever
since I started carrying the mail three
years ago.

THOMAS CARTIE.

December 30, 1918.

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.

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner

T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—

Tobaccoes, 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.

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.

FOR SALE

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

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.

FOR SALE

Fine general use Team—half-
Clyde, half-Percheron geldings; 4
and 5 years old; color dark brown.
Also a Percheron mare foal.
Apply to MRS. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
or A. G. MURPHY,
P. D. F. Road.

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
WILLIAM W. MCLEARY,
Bristol Ridge, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Registered large English Berkshire
Boar 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 Agronomist.

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: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Developing The Young Dairy Animals

The calf is the fundamental factor in cattle breeding. Success or failure with a herd is dependent upon securing a living calf, lusty with the inherited merits of its ancestors. The care and development of the calf are more important than a knowledge of pedigree in blending the blood lines. Not only the increase but the improvement of the herd depends upon the calf. If there is not ample provision made for the reception of the youngster and the later care and development, then no wisdom in the purchase price of the dam, no study of pedigree, no familiarity with breed history, can save the herd from passing into oblivion.

Hundreds of breeders of registered cattle, who have made liberal investments in stock and equipment, have failed simply because they had not the gumption to secure the services of good care takers or were unwilling themselves to give vigilant watchfulness and daily attention to care and feed. Some neglect to bring sunshine and fresh air to the calves; others think clean pails and feed boxes too much trouble. Some will feed more than the calf can digest; others will let the calf "rough it." The general appearance of the calf tells a story which the good caretaker can interpret with keen perception and avoid trouble. Getting a good start is important in every undertaking, and nowhere is it more important than in the life of a calf that is expected to make a return on an investment and express the merits of the breed. Right care and proper precautions would save many calves that are lost, and the loss is great because of the investment in the sire and dam and the long period in embryo life; but even calves that are born strong do not always continue to thrive for the simple reason that some painstaking caretaker does not look after them once a day to discern the slightest indication that health and growth are not as they should be. The sire with pedigree and individual merit has only the calf to express his value; the cow, true to type, and noted for her excellence, is a disappointment if she fails to produce a good, lusty calf.

On many farms where whole milk is sold the use of prepared calf foods has been found profitable. It seldom pays, however, to depend upon these substitute foods until the calves are from four to five weeks old, and then to use them merely as a supplement to the skim-milk and hay ration. At the leading experimental farms it has been found that the use of skim-milk or powdered milk is necessary to enable the calf to make efficient use of these prepared foods. It has been demonstrated that the addition of protein, such as the albumen of milk or the proteins of meat helped out wonderfully in making the proteins in the cereals more easily digested. This undoubtedly explains the great value of a feed like skim-milk or soluble blood meal in supplying the deficiencies in grain feeds and prepared mixtures as well as promoting the health of the calves. Some of the

best caretakers report excellent results from the use of about one tablespoonful of soluble blood meal mixed with each feed served to keep the bowels of the calves in good condition, and since it is a comparatively inexpensive feed a wider use of it on breeding farms might be profitable.

Young animals that are being developed for breeding purposes should not be closely housed and pampered. A strong rugged heifer is the basis of success in producing well developed cows and to that end the young stock should be given as much outdoor life and exercise as is consistent with a healthy growth and normal development. By close stall feeding it is possible to obtain greater growth during the first year but it is a question whether or not this method tends to make the animals more susceptible to disease and common ailments. The calf that is well fed and allowed to run outside a few weeks to grow and develop strong muscles and a vigorous constitution is capable of making better gains from the amount of grain and roughage consumed than one that has been kept inside during the summer and fall months. When cattle become so refined in type and pleasing to the eye that the rugged life of outdoors is denied them, destructive diseases increase with the so-called improvement. It is well enough to assist nature in caring for stock, but in his misguided zeal man often sets nature's ways aside. The fat, comely heifer contentedly chewing her cud in a warm, richly bedded stall, surrounded with every comfort which her owner can think of, may not have the productive ability or the reproductive usefulness of the moderately fleshed, rough coated calf that hustles about the pasture for a living. Sun, air and grass are needed in securing that superb vigor which immunizes animals from disease. It is always better to practice safe and sane methods of growing young stock than to go to extremes.

During the first three weeks of the calf's life from four to six quarts of whole milk per day divided into three feeds will give good results. Thereafter skim-milk, grain feeds and hay may be profitably fed until the youngster is six months old. Skim-milk should play an important part in the diet of the calf. One cannot afford to omit skim-milk entirely, although prepared calf foods may be used to supplement a scant supply. When the calf is three months old silage may be fed once a day while at six months of age it will make good use of two feeds of silage each day. As early as possible grain should be introduced into the calf ration. One-half a pound a day of a mixture made up of equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran, ground oats, with the hulls removed, and half a part of linseed meal constitute an excellent calf ration. The skim-milk and grain ration should be continued after the calves are turned out to pasture, unless grass is unusually good and they are old enough to maintain growth and flesh condition without additional feed.

Food Control Corner

There is not a scrap more food in the world because peace—"white-winged peace"—has come back. Those lands with plenty, as Canada, will, in reality, be obligated by a dictate of humanitarian honor, to send still more of their sufficiency overseas. Leaving out the enemy countries—and apparently they have been so battered and starved, and their spirits so depressed by an unvarying ration for four years, that they are bordering desperation and starvation—there are anything up to 150,000,000 people who will have to be helped over the interval until the next harvest. Even then, possibly, the normalizing of food plants and of food animals may not be complete. Out of our existing stores we were able to keep our Allies so marvelously well fed that none of them were reduced to the state of depressed, dejected national spirit which plainly contributed to the utter debacle of the once great German Empire.

None the less, the Allied home supplies have during the war been greatly eaten into, and their grain fields have been much reduced.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who was for

The Highest Price

RAW FURS

to us, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges.

Try once and you are assured of satisfaction.

ABBEY FUR COMPANY

310 St. Paul W. Montreal, P.Q.

Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry.

In business for 25 years.

tons for last harvest. Sugar was selling in Spain a month ago at from 21 cents to 26 cents a pound. And Spain was neutral. In Austria it was from 30 cents to 54 cents a pound, when procurable, while in Turkey, just before her capitulation under smashing blows in Palestine and Mesopotamia, sugar was selling, or at least was quoted, at from \$1.70 to \$5 a pound. These figures show a globe-wide shortage.

Pedigreed Seed.

When seed grain is advertised as pedigreed seed, it should mean two things; first, that the record of that particular strain is known from its origin; second, that it is rich in the qualities that make it superior to other selections of the same sort.

In order that the term pedigreed may have the proper significance to those who wish to purchase seed grain of high quality, the following outline is given of the essential methods in the primary selection work of pedigreed varieties or strains of grain. Before seed grain can be termed pedigreed it must be descended from a single plant; that particular plant must have been a superior plant to others of its kind and must have had the ability to transmit the high yield and the desirable characters for which it has been selected. This superiority can only be determined by careful observation at the time of the first selection and by a careful test under uniform conditions with the parent or other standard varieties. Also, this selected strain must be watched closely during the multiplication period for the appearance of false heads or the breaking up of the variety. This is the essential work in the propagation of pedigreed seed and unless it has been selected in accordance with the above methods, the word pedigreed should not be used.

Apart from those who are associated with experiment stations there are but few men in Canada who have the facilities and the knowledge essential to perform the primary selection work in the production of pedigreed grain. Any observant person can, however, obtain pedigreed seed and by the maintenance of a seed plot and the careful roguing out of the false heads and chance impurities, preserve the purity and quality of his seed grain that it may continue to rank as pedigreed seed. As the production of pedigreed strains and varieties is practically confined to the various Dominion and Provincial Experiment Stations, any so called pedigreed seed that does not trace back to these sources, or is not registered in the Canadian Seed Grower's Association should not be purchased as such, without careful inquiry into its origin.

Pedigreed seed bears the same relation to the grain growing industry as pedigreed breeds bear to the live stock industry, and its use is necessary if a grower desires to maintain the yield, purity and quality of his grain.—Experimental Farms Notes.

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 individuals cases or make diagnosis. Address: Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Cold in the Head.

The influenza, or by courtesy, the Spanish influenza, was so recently with us, (indeed is still here and will remain a long time through the seasons that have come out of it) that it seems hardly fair to begin a talk about colds in the head.

And yet those disagreeable visitors are always with us; summer and winter, more abundant in winter than in summer and with varying degrees of misery accompanying them.

We speak of "catching" cold as if there were something infectious or contagious about it and there probably is sometimes but not always.

One catches cold by contact with somebody who has it, or by exposure to the influence of certain irritating germs, but one catches cold just as effectually, at any rate with the same symptoms, by exposure to pungent gases or to draughts of air or to cold and wet.

The symptoms are familiar enough, a paroxysm of sneezing, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, swelling of the nasal mucus membrane, and necessity of mouth breathing, difficulty in sleeping on account of general discomfort.

This continues two or three days and then if there are no complications the discharge diminishes, it is no longer watery but mucous, the breathing becomes less troublesome, the general condition improves and after a few days the afflicted person seems to be as well as ever.

It is not always easy to know how to treat a cold and I take the liberty of describing the method used by a dear old medical friend, Dr. Beverly Robinson of New York, who has had more experience in public and private practice than comes to the lot of most doctors.

When sneezing, chilliness, and cough first appear give to an adult 5 to 10 grains of salicylate of ammonia and half a grain of caffeine in capsules every two hours, four or five times.

If this does not break up the cold it will probably shorten it, and pre-

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



ONCE—WHEN MY BATTING EYE WAS RIGHT I HIT THE BALL WITH ALL MY MIGHT. HOME RUN I HEARD THE BOYS ALL SHOUT BUT BOB WAS THERE AND CAUGHT ME OUT.



Poultry

Early hatching means better chicks, better success in rearing, higher prices for surplus cockerels sold as broilers, mature pullets in the fall that will lay more eggs during cold weather, and larger, plumper roasters and capons for the holiday markets. It also means greater use from incubators and brooders and better labor distribution by putting the hatching and care of the small chicks ahead of the rush of spring planting.

It is very difficult to break hens of the egg eating habit. Various methods, such as filling an egg shell with red pepper, placing a china egg in the nest, etc., have been tried, but with very little success. This habit is started because of the lack of animal food, or accidentally a hen breaks an egg in getting out of the nest and thereby establishes the habit. However, if the hens get plenty of beef scraps or sour milk and are kept busy during the day, they are not as likely to begin such a habit.

Very often there is only a hen or two in the flock which do this destructive work and by carefully watching one can pick them out and get rid of them.

"It is blessed to give; blessed is he of whom it is said that he so loved giving that he was glad to give his life."—Donald Hankey.

PROFITS IN PREPARING POULTRY PRODUCTS

By Earle W. Gage

Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the farmer the greatest return of any labor. This lack of "finish" is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

To prove that producers do not put the care they should on their poultry products before offering them for sale, one may visit any market and he will find that a large proportion of the poultry and eggs exposed for sale exhibits a carelessness that no other business could stand. Good farmers who follow a systematic crop rotation, who conserve all the available moisture in the soil, who never market other live stock except in a finished condition, seem to forget all their business principles when poultry and eggs are being disposed of, and think only of getting rid of them in the quickest and easiest way possible.

The time it takes to prepare produce before it is shipped from the farm is time well spent. No matter what is being sold, be it breeding stock, hatching eggs, live or dressed poultry, or market eggs, it should never be sent from the farm until it is in the best possible condition. Especially is this true when produce is intended for table use.

Well-finished broilers or roasters cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly fleshed, and they are much more palatable to the consumer. Though he may have to pay from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more per pound for them, as a rule, the edible portion really costs less.

The neat, attractive package is a good investment. First appearance goes a long way in determining the price of eggs and dressed poultry. The person who will take the trouble to make a neat box or crate and have it tastefully addressed and marked, will, in all likelihood, have something good to put into it.

Really good produce is sometimes sold for less than it is worth because it is packed in unattractive packages. It is the neat package that will help sell the contents every time. Therefore, it is good business to have produce not only of the best quality itself, but packed in containers that will indicate the prime quality of contents.

The ordinary packages in which eggs are shipped to market are not always attractive. The outside is frequently dirty, lacks neatness and is too often more or less flimsy. Even though the contents of such packages are of high quality they do not bring the price they should because of the unattractive container.

The best size package for ordinary shipments is, without doubt, the thirty-dozen case. For private or special shipments, packages to hold twelve, fifteen, or as low as six dozen eggs, may be made, as the customer wishes. It is an advantage to make these packages all uniform in size, or half-size, so that in placing them into the car or buggy, they fit in square and fill up the space.

Instead of placing his stock on the market during two months of the year, or at the season when there is an over-abundance, which means poor prices, the farmer should arrange to distribute his produce over more of the twelve months than he does.

For instance, instead of keeping the spring chickens all summer long and marketing them in the fall, some of them, at least, may be marketed throughout the season as broilers. Broilers bring two to three times as much per pound in May and June as they bring as roasters in the fall. If therefore, cockerels that were large enough to be marketed at this time of the year were sold they would command, in most cases, as much per bird as they would bring if kept until fall, and the cost of production would be very materially lessened. The same obtains with hens. Hens that have completed their second laying winter and have passed through the breeding season should be marketed as soon as the breeding season is over, rather than held until fall. Hens in June bring from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than in the fall, and when marketed in June or July do not come into competition with the cockerels which are marketed as roasters in October and November. The reason that the old hens bring a lower price in the fall is due to the fact that people do not want them when they can get chickens, but, if the same hens are marketed in the spring when there are no fresh roasters, the demand is good and the prices in proportion to the demand.

The same may be said of other lines of poultry, especially ducks. Green ducks, that is, ducks, that have just completed their first coat of feathers, should be marketed at that time rather than be kept until late fall. In an experiment recently conducted with sixty-five young ducks, it was found that when sold as green ducks, at ten and a half weeks of age, they brought on the local market about two hundred per cent. more than it cost to feed them, or in other words, they cost for feed \$20 and at ten and a half weeks of age they brought \$60. Similar ducks that were kept until fall and were sold as ducks are usually sold did not pay for the cost of feed. Large produce dealers claim that they cannot get a sufficient quantity of green ducks and are advising people to sell their ducks at from ten to eleven weeks

rather than holding them until they mature.

It is a good plan to be near your market. This, however, is a relative term and does not always mean near in the sense of distance. Some people one hundred miles from the market are really nearer than others within ten miles, in that it does not cost as much to deliver and the produce arrives in better shape.

Distance from market should be considered, not in miles, but in time, condition, and expense in getting produce from the farm to the market. Two miles of rough country road from the farmer to the railroad station may be a greater distance than two hundred miles from the railroad station to the consumer. One can be miles distant and yet be close enough. Many farmers who consider themselves out of reach of the best markets may be nearer than they think. In such cases a little co-operation may make their position ideal.

The nearer the producer can come to the consumer, that is, the fewer middlemen in between, the higher will be his prices, but the greater will be the labor and expense of marketing. The best paying customers—those who are willing to pay from five to twenty cents above the market price—are the private families who want the best of everything and who are willing to pay for it. More attention must be given to this class, however, and all producers are not so situated that they can cater to it.

Next to the family trade comes the hotel and restaurant trade, which also requires a producer close enough that produce can be shipped or delivered frequently at not too high a cost. Next would come the retail store. There are good retailers in every town looking for producers who will supply eggs regularly each week the year round at several cents per dozen above the average egg price.

A difference of only a few cents per dozen makes a large difference in the income when several fowls are kept. For example, one farmer keeping one hundred hens from which he gets ten dozen eggs each year, may take the wholesale price or he may send them to one of the other markets and get a premium of five cents on a dozen. Five cents on each dozen means fifty cents per hen or \$50 per year for the flock, which is practically clear gain, the result of good business methods, uniformly good quality and honest dealings.

Grow Roses.

Everyone should celebrate the renewal of peace by planting Roses, they will grow anywhere in Canada if a little attention is given them; seriously while Roses imported from our Allies, and neutral countries bloom for a season or two, it is the Roses of England, that flourish and bloom from year to year. British Roses in British soil.

The value of a farm may be substantially increased by adding to the knowledge of the manager.

The world is full of willing people; some are willing to work, others are willing to let them.

The constant rule for cooking fish is to submit it to intense heat at first so as to sear the outside and keep the juices within. Then the temperatures should be lowered, until the fish is thoroughly done. When the flesh flakes, the fish is entirely cooked.

HIRAM JOHNSON, LTD.

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Being manufacturers and not buying to resell we always assure the fastest 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.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA NEEDED

LORD MILNER SAYS HONOR DEMANDED AID TO FRIENDS

Allies Entered to Save Czecho-Slovaks and Overthrow the Power of the Bolsheviks.

In response to strong protests in the press against the secrecy maintained concerning military operations in Russia and the insistent demand by liberal newspapers that the Government explain and justify the continuance of these operations, Viscount Milner, the Secretary of War, has issued a statement to the effect that the Allies have an obligation of honor to protect the Russians and others who have aided them against the Bolsheviks.

For the Allies to scramble out of Russia now would threaten to involve the whole country in barbarism, he says.

Lord Milner, in his statement, which is in the form of a letter in reply to a correspondent, goes over the situation created by the success of the Bolsheviks in gaining control of Russian affairs, and emphasizes how their acts were affecting adversely the cause of the Allies in the west and otherwise hampering the winning of the war by the Allied nations.

"You ask me," says Viscount Milner in his letter, "what right we ever had to send British troops to Russia to meddle with the internal affairs of that country and how long we mean to keep them there, now that the war is over."

Reason for Intervention.

"The question itself shows that you misapprehend the facts of the case as well as the motives of the Government. The reason why Allied, not merely British forces—indeed, the British are only a small proportion of the total Allied troops—were sent to Russia, is that the Bolsheviks, whatever their ultimate object, were in fact assisting our enemies in every possible way."

"It was owing to their action that hundreds of thousands of German troops were let loose to hurl themselves against our men on the western front. It was owing to their betrayal that Rumania, with all its rich resources in grain and oil, fell into the hands of the Germans."

"It was they who handed over the Black Sea fleet to the Germans and treacherously attacked the Czecho-Slovaks when the latter only desired to get out of Russia in order to fight for the freedom of their own country in Europe. The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia, but it was an obligation of honor to save the Czecho-Slovaks, and it was military necessity of the most urgent kind to prevent those vast portions of Russia that were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolsheviks from being overrun by them and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy."

"I say nothing of the enormous quantities of military stores, the property of the Allies, which were still lying at Archangel and Vladivostok and were in course of being appropriated by the Bolsheviks and transferred to the Germans until the Allied occupation put an end to the processes. Act Brings Success."

"And this intervention was successful. Rioting was stopped. The Czecho-Slovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and south-eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for the German submarine."



The Truth

is sometimes painful. For instance when the doctor says one must give up the dearly loved cup of tea or coffee.

Happiness follows however when one finds out how delicious and health making is the pure cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

ines, from which our North Sea bar- rage could have been turned.

"These were important achievements and contributed materially to the defeat of Germany."

"I say nothing of the fact that vast portions of the earth's surface and millions of people friendly to the Allies have been spared the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevik rule. But in course of this Allied intervention, thousands of Russians have taken up arms and fought on the side of the Allies. How can we, simply because our own immediate purposes have been served, come away and leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies before they have time to arm, train and organize so as to be strong enough to defend themselves? It would be an abominable betrayal, contrary to every British instinct of honor and humanity."

"You may be quite sure that the last thing the Government desires is to leave any British soldiers in Russia a day longer than is necessary to discharge the moral obligations we have incurred. And that, I believe, is the guiding principle of the Allies. Nor do I myself think that the time when we can withdraw without disastrous consequences is necessarily distant. But this is a case in which more haste may be less speed."

"If the Allies were all to scramble out of Russia at once, the result would almost certainly be that the barbarism that at present reigns in a part only of that country would spread over the whole of it, including the vast regions of northern and central Asia, which were included in the dominion of the Czar. The ultimate consequences of such a disaster cannot be foreseen, but they would assuredly involve a far greater strain on the resources of the British Empire than our present commitments."

VISION OF COWS

Explanation of Apparent Stupidity of Animals On Being Approached.

When a cow faces an object both eyes may with ease be focused on it. When the object is at the side or rear one eye may be focused on it, while the other is viewing objects in quite a different direction. Evidently the animal may direct attention to one object with both eyes, or it may inhibit one eye and direct and concentrate attention with the other toward some object of fear or fancy.

In advancing in a car toward cows standing in the roadway it will be noticed that those facing the car usually turn to one side and let the car pass; those with side toward the car will, if on, say, the right side of the road, run and attempt to cross to the left side; those with head away from the car will usually run down the roadway ahead, turning off at one side or the other.

The reason why the cow or chicken on the right side of the road turns to go over to the left, and vice versa, is, I suggest, because the eye of the animal, which sees and appreciates the danger of the advancing car, is by instinct kept on the dangerous object. To turn to the right and escape would blind the animal during the period of turning, and this she will not willingly do. But if she runs across the road in front of the car, the eye with which she first observed it will keep it clearly and continuously in view, and she thinks, allow her to escape the impending danger.

Even when safely across, if turned around, by encountering a fence, or by chance, so as to perceive the enemy with the other eye. I have seen her run for dear life to recross the road to the side whence she is just come. The instinctive action, originally protective, is thus made a source of danger to the animal. The chicken, with monocular vision, labors under the same hallucination; it, too, thinks that the danger may be avoided by running with all its might, keeping the enemy all the time in view with the eye that was originally turned toward it. Thus, truly, the cow crossed the road because she crossed the road.

Not For the Princess.

A good many years ago when Queen Alexandra was still Princess of Wales, she had accompanied the Prince upon a ceremonial visit to one of the great Midland cities, where after the main object of the day, the laying of the corner stone of a hospital, had been accomplished, there followed a round of visits to public institutions, with speeches and the presentation of bouquets, addresses and resolutions.

As the royal carriage was returning, a blocking of the road ahead delayed it in front of a school. The children had been given a recess, and were crowded on the curb to see the royalties. It had been composition day, and a very pretty little girl in a white dress still held her composition in her hand. Moved by curiosity and the pressure of her comrades behind her, she stepped into the street and stood close by the royal carriage, smiling shyly up into the Princess's face. That gracious lady returned the smile and, seeing the paper clutched in the child's hand, assumed that it was one more loyal address and stretched her hand out to take it. The surprised little author surrendered it silently—and just then the procession passed on.

A few minutes later Princess Alexandra, glancing down, was struck by something unusual in the aspect of the paper in her lap—probably a certain scrawliness and inkiness—and opened it for a better look. She read this astonishing title: "On the Habits of Toads."

RAPID PROGRESS BY ROYAL BANK

Total Resources Up 92 Millions in Year and 247 Millions in Five Years.

20 P.C. EARNED ON STOCK

Increase in Assets Represented Chiefly in Cash and Liquid Items, With Higher Ratios in Both.

Growth from within supplemented by purchases of other banks continues to make the annual figures of the Royal Bank of Canada impressive. In the past year total resources rose to 427 millions against 335 a year ago, 253 two years ago and 180 five years ago. The purchase of the Northern Crown Bank in the twelve months accounted for about 27 millions of the past year's growth, but that left the substantial increase of 65 millions to be assigned to progressive development from within the old organization.

A moderate increase in profits accompanied the large addition to the bank's potential earning power, net profits before war tax representing 20.1 per cent. on paid-up capital at the end of the year, or 20.9 per cent. on the average capital employed, against earnings at the rate of 18 per cent. a year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years ago.

A million dollars was added to reserve account, half coming from the premium on shares issued to Northern Crown shareholders and half out of profit and loss account. After this provision, with pension fund appropriation, increased writing off on bank premises, larger contributions to various public funds and the usual dividend, the bank carried forward substantially the same amount in profit and loss as a year ago.

Profits and their distribution in the past three years were:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Profits	\$2,809,846	\$2,327,919	\$2,111,307
Prev. bal.	564,264	852,345	678,472
Total	\$3,374,110	\$3,180,265	\$2,789,779
Less:			
Dividends	\$1,614,702	\$1,549,404	\$1,417,207
Pension F.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Premiums	400,000	250,000	250,000
War Tax	138,651	128,357	118,226
Patriotic	40,000	50,000	50,000
Halifax F.	50,000	50,000	50,000
Reserve	500,000	528,365
Tot. deduc.	\$2,838,353	\$2,616,061	\$1,935,433
Balance	\$535,757	\$564,204	\$854,346

LIQUID RATIO HIGHER

The year's expansion finds reflection chiefly among assets classified as liquid, which are 59 millions higher than a year ago, and now represent a proportion of 56.6 per cent. to public liabilities against 53.9 per cent. a year ago and 53.2 per cent. two years ago. Cash items as represented in coin, Dominion notes and cover for excess note issue in the Central Gold Reserve have increased 18 millions, bringing the proportion to public liabilities under this head up to 17.1 per cent. against 16.4 per cent. a year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years ago. Balances due, notes and cheques of other banks, are up over 19 millions, and there is an increase of 25 millions in security holdings, representing chiefly purchases of Dominion treasury bills.

Public deposits, which form the foundation for the bank's expansion, have increased 80 millions in the year, this gain following one of 52 millions in 1917 and one of 55 millions in 1916. A considerable increase in note circulation and a moderate one in current loans and discounts are measures of the prosperity and activity of business in the territory served by the bank.

Comparisons of leading items of the general statements of the years ended November 30th, 1918 and 1917, follow:

	1918.	1917.
Deposits dem.	\$135,242,278	\$70,498,687
Do, savings	197,348,493	182,488,715
Do, total	332,590,771	252,987,402
Circulation	85,380,975	23,150,351
Public liab.	397,647,192	265,703,796
Cash	42,124,658	34,364,275
Cent. Gold Res.	26,000,000	16,000,000
Balances, etc.	51,110,479	31,625,775
Securities	31,205,276	56,936,246
Call loans	10,967,481	12,040,657
Do, abroad	24,374,191	14,574,136
Tot. liquid	224,952,088	165,836,708
Curr. loans	185,745,322	165,612,129
Tot. assets	427,512,982	338,574,186

HYDRAULIC CARTRIDGES

Cheaper and More Effective Than Ordinary Explosives in Mining.

It is often difficult and sometimes dangerous to use ordinary explosives for mining and excavating in confined spaces, a fact that has led to the development of the hydraulic mining cartridge.

The cartridge consists of a steel cylinder containing numerous small pistons that move at right angles to the axis of the cylinder and expand when water is injected into them with a hand pump. After drilling a deep enough hole the workmen insert the cylinder and then set to work at the hand pump.

The tiny pistons expand until their free extremities bear against the mass of rock with constantly increasing force and the rock is gradually fractured under tremendous pressure. The operation, it is said, is not only cheaper than the ordinary blast, but integrates a larger area of rock.

The Latest Designs



These bits of serge and satin claimed a strong attraction for each other and were artfully combined in this smart creation, McCall Pattern No. 8625, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



Ecclesiastical in inspiration, still quite daring in smartness, this design takes its place as one of the leaders in the panorama of advance styles. McCall Pattern No. 8685, Ladies' Dress. In 3 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heel footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

He Found Out.

A splendid story of the air is told in a London journal. The scion of a noble Scottish house was acting as flying-instructor to American airmen. A new type of machine was being tested. Three men went up, crashed, and were killed. Without a moment's hesitation the young instructor went into a fourth machine, flew, and came back safely. "I just wanted to find out what was wrong," he said, "so I found out what it was and put it right in the air."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The true home of the orange is India. Thence it migrated to Persia, and so to Europe. The Persian word for it was nareng, and the Arabian nareng; but the color of this fruit, and the notion of "or, aurum (gold)," gave the French word orange its form by dropping the n, which, however, is retained in some Italian dialects.

"When thou wishest to delight thyself, think of the virtues of those who live with thee; for instance, the activity of one, and the industry of another, and the liberality of a third, and some other good quality of a fourth."—Marcus Aurelius.

ISSUE No. 1—19



The Brunswick
ALL WHONGUITARIS IN ONE

Plays ALL records CORRECTLY

Through an error the advertisement recently published in this paper contained the wrong address. Our correct address is as follows:

The Musical Merchandise Sales Co.
Sole Canadian Distributors
EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG. TORONTO
Write for address of your nearest dealer.

FUEL FROM THE SEA.

One Way of Fighting the Coal Shortage in Britain.

Stand on the edge of the cliff any day within an hour or two of sundown and you will observe that the beach below is dotted with stray figures, whose movements are much the same as those of gleaners in stubble, says an English writer.

The high price of coal and its scarcity has driven the thrifty fisherfolk who inhabit this bleak strip of coast to the expedient of foraging for fuel; and, not unnaturally, their happy hunting-ground is the seashore.

Driftwood makes excellent fuel, and little of it escapes the eyes of the foragers.

Old men, whose bent backs would seem to fit them for their task, children, whose energy is the result of promises, and more often threats, made to them at home by a stern parent; and womenfolk, whose aprons bulge with "firing," are scattered up and down the foreshore, harvesting the fruits of storms.

Sometimes, as happened but an evening or two ago, there are big prizes in store for the gleaners.

Away out on the smooth sea a dark object was "spotted" a couple of hours before dark. Its progress shoreward was painfully slow. Just as dusk was falling, however, the object bumped on the shingle, and an eager watcher, wading out, pronounced it to be a derelict raft.

The raft—a massive, well-built affair, weighing well over a ton—was dragged up high and dry on the beach, and then came the important question of its disposal. Down at the Customs House there was a mysterious official called the Receiver of Wreck, to whom any article given up by the sea should also in turn be given up. With commendable honesty the fuel-gatherers agreed that the Receiver of Wreck should be informed of the find the next morning.

But the next morning there was no raft, and only a few splinters and a suspicion of sawdust remained to show that there had ever been one.

With the falling of night, then, the driftwood-seekers gather up their loads, and with dragging steps climb the cliff-path to their cottage homes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Over a million dollars has been paid out for sugar beets grown in Ontario this year.

Some two and a half million acres of new breaking will be available for seeding in Alberta next spring.

Spanish Flu Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day, for sale by all druggists and general dealers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd.,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Spruce for Aeroplanes.

There are 300 men logging at Cumshewa Inlet, on Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and since April, when operations commenced, more than 12,000,000 feet of spruce for aeroplanes have been cut. The Government scaler recently scaled one tree which had three logs in it with a total of 40,000 feet of No. 1 spruce. The smallest log in this tree was 80 inches at the top, while the butt of the largest log measured 11 feet 4 inches.

Some people are like rusty needles; the best way to clean and brighten them is with work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

To keep apple sauce from turning dark, add the beaten white of an egg.

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

A Misinterpretation.

Not every man who finds himself in court fares as well as the Italian organ grinder who recently escaped a fine by a mistake at once fortunate and inopportune.

He had been playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who furiously and with wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian stolidly stood his ground and played on, and at last was arrested for causing a disturbance.

At the court the magistrate asked him why he did not leave when he was requested to do so.

"Me no understand mooch Inglesse," was the reply.

"Well, but you must have known by his motions he wanted you to go."

"No, no!" said the organ grinder with perfect seriousness. "I tink he come to dance."

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Sweden, with nearly 48 per cent. of its area under forest, is the most densely wooded country in Europe and Portugal has the least timber, only about 3½ acres in each 100.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FOR SALE
WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurances carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 89, Wilton Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$3,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Willems Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

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

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., \$1.20.



Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At night bathe them with the Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the Ointment. Wear old gloves during night. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. W, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

House Cleaning Time

It is not the regular time for house cleaning, but in going over our stock, before starting to take stock, we found a number of lines which we would like you to help us clear out.

Here is the List :

10 pairs Women's Gun Metal Calf button Boots, sizes 3 to 6, regular price \$5.00, for	\$3.85
12 pairs Misses' Cravenette, fleece-lined Boots, sizes 12 to 2, regular price \$2.50, for	\$1.95
6 pairs Women's pat. but. Boots, cloth tops, reg.	\$3.50 for 2.65
5 " " Gun Metal laced Boots, " "	6.00 " 3.95
4 " " Brown Kid " " "	8.50 " 6.50
9 " " pat. Boots (Invictus) size 3, " "	5.00 " 2.95
5 " " Brown Boots, sizes 3 and 4, " "	7.00 " 5.35
6 " Men's Cloth Rubbers, sizes 7, 9, 10, " "	2.25 " 1.65
10 " " Strap Rubbers, sizes 5 to 10 " "	1.35 " .75
8 " Women's Button Rubbers, sizes 3 to 5, " "	1.25 " .75
10 " " Buskins, all sizes, " "	1.40 " .95

These are Real Bargains.

We also have odds and ends in Mitts and Gloves to clear at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and Investigate.

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—

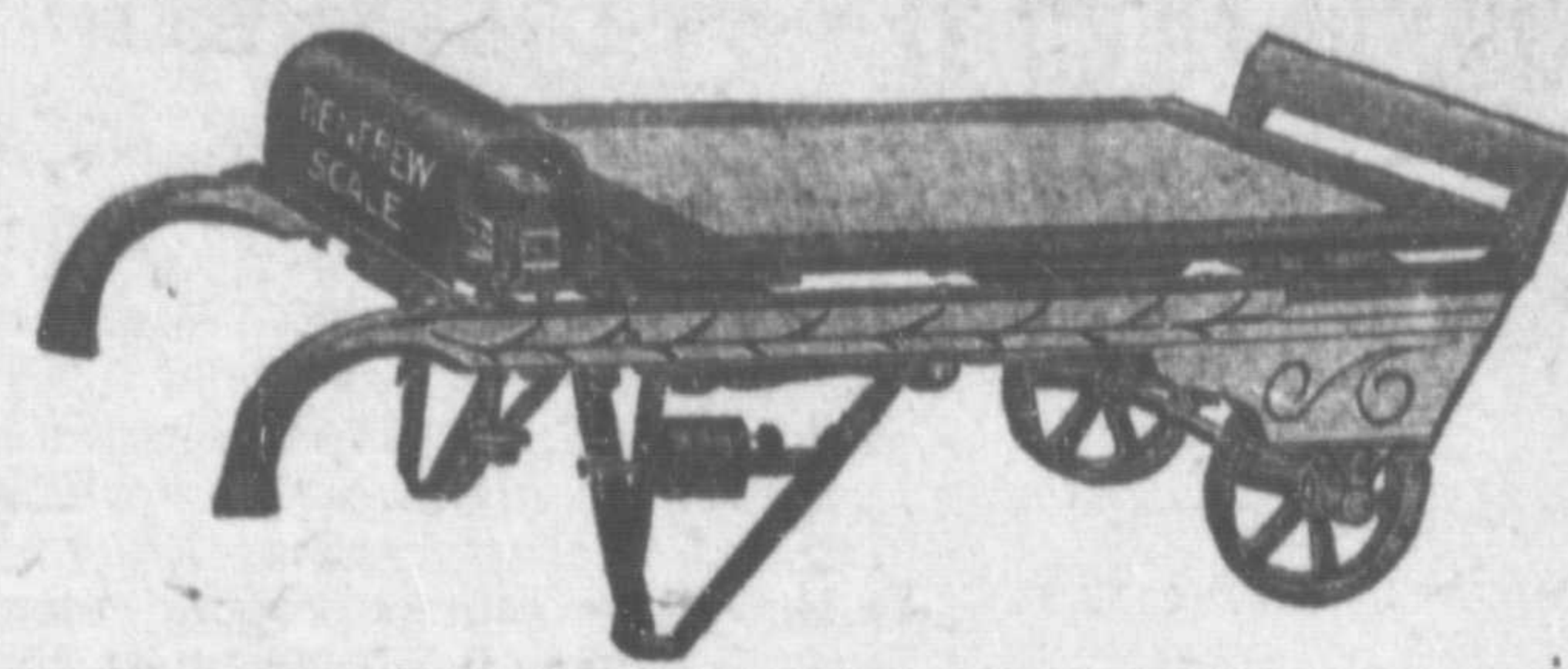
Wheat - - at \$2.10 per bush.
Buckwheat - " 1.15 " "
Barley - - " 1.05 " "
Oats - - - - at market price.

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, Belting,
Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,
Seeley Pumps, Pump Jacks,
Harness, Auto Tires.

H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE
Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

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

Local and District.

Pontiac Hockey League

A tie score was the result of the second match of the Pontiac League series, played on Campbell's Bay ice New Year's night between the locals and Quyon-Mines team. The weather was very unfavorable for out-door play, and the brand of hockey dish used is said to have been pretty rough. It is hoped the bad weather was accountable for this, and that the boys will come to realize that they are not out exactly for each other's scalps. The public who patronize the matches are not anxious for gore.

The score was : 2-2.

The Mines won from Shawville in the third league fixture on Monday night by a score of 5 to 4, at Quyon Mines.

The office fixtures for the new Merchants Bank arrived last week, some of the articles suffering such serious damage in transit, however, that further delay in the installation is the result.

Presentation

Monday evening of last week was made the occasion of a very pleasant time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Carswell, Dunraven, when the young people of that district gathered to present the organist, Miss Janet Carswell, with a very handsome music cabinet. The gift was accompanied by a very suitable address which was read by Miss Hester Hodgins, to which Miss Carswell, who, taken by surprise, replied in becoming terms. The evening was spent in music, games, etc., and when the hour waxed well towards midnight the gathering took leave of them with best wishes for the coming year.

THE ADDRESS

DEAR FRIEND AND FELLOW WORKER :

We sincerely wish to tender to you our high appreciation of your services as organist of our Church, praying you may long remain with us to render efficient service. As with your entire family engaged in Christian work, we feel indebted to you and them, and beg of you to accept this music cabinet as a token of our love and appreciation for your valuable services. Praying the blessing of the Triune God may ever rest upon you, strengthen you, keep you steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

May you have continually, the joy of service, is the wish of the undersigned subscribers.

Deaths

The remains of the late James Carmichael, formerly of Bryson, were interred in the family plot at Portage du Fort on Friday, Dec. 26th. Mr. Carmichael, who was a lawyer by profession, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. (Col.) Spence, at Brantford, Ont., after a long illness.

On Dec. 24th, at the residence of her father, Nicholas Kennedy, of L. Litchfield, Charlotte Kennedy, aged 16 years and 6 months. Funeral on Friday, Dec. 27th to the R. C. cemetery at Portage du Fort. She is survived by her father and mother, three sisters and three brothers, Mrs. M. J. Stanton, of McKee, Que.; Mrs. Dan O'Reilly,

of Cobden, Ont., Nellie, Willie, John, and Gerald at home. Her bereaved father and mother, sisters and brothers, have the deepest sympathy of their many friends.

A sad incident occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ostrom, on Friday, December 21th, when the Angel of Death entered their home and claimed for his own their eldest son, Roy, at the early age of 18 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The deceased had been ill about five weeks, suffering first from appendicitis, then from typhoid fever.

The interment was made in Dunraven Union Church cemetery on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock p. m. by the Rev. Mr. Brown.

The surviving relatives, besides his father and mother, are :—One brother, Willie, and one sister, Mary, all of whom were with him at the end.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom in their sad bereavement.—Com.

On the morning of December 9, death entered the home of Mr. Hiram Laughren taking for its victim his beloved wife in her 33rd year. Mr. Laughren has resided at North Clarendon for a number years and six months ago he moved his family to 338 Clemow Ave., Ottawa, as Mrs. Laughren had been subject to bronchial trouble for some time, here she developed a severe attack of bronchitis, which very suddenly resulted in death.

Mrs. Laughren leaves to mourn her loss, a loving husband, five little children, her mother one sister and two brothers.

Her remains were brought to North Clarendon. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. G. Oldford, of Shawville, and interment was made in the Holiness Movement cemetery.—Com.

CALDWELL

It was anticipated that we would have a "Green Xmas" but atmospheric conditions changed somewhat and snow arrived at the eleventh hour.

Pte Louis McKee, who recently returned from France, spent Thursday evening at J. Caldwell's, visiting his old friends. He left for Kingston Friday a. m., to await his "ticket" from the army.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCuaig, of Toronto, accompanied by the former's cousin, Miss Jessie Caldwell, are spending a few days with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell.

Mr. Jack Gallagher, accompanied by his sister, Miss Nellie, left for Ottawa Thursday a. m., where the latter is taking a business course.

Mr. Cecil Connolly, of Chapleau, Ont., who spent his Xmas holidays with parents, has returned.

Miss Rae Prendergast, who has been enjoying her holidays at her parental home, returned to resume duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sharpe, of Campbell's Bay, spent Xmas with parents.

Miss Gertrude Connolly has returned to duties as Teacher, after spending Xmas here.

Miss M. Hazard accompanied her aunt, Mrs. W. Connolly to Ottawa, where she was taken for treatment.

Ptes. L. Horner and L. Connolly are expected home from overseas shortly.

A few cases of influenza are reported in this district.

GOOD-BYE-N-E.

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.

New Yorker Has Famous Relic.

Enon-Sherouan the Just, sultan of Persia in the days when Omar Khayyam was making vain attempts to sell his verses to the magazines, one day bought an indestructible vase, wonderfully fashioned by a potter of magic powers, for his royal palace at Rhagus. Along came the Tartars, acting like Prussians, and destroyed Rhagus, making the royal palace look like the Cloth Hall at Ypres. That was in 1221. The jar of Enon-Sherouan the Just has just been added to the collection of Macdermid Parish-Watson, New York art collector, after existing only in legend and tradition for nearly seven centuries. Two pieces of it were found on the site of the royal palace of Rhagus in 1910, and since then other fragments have been uncovered from time to time, and the last piece was picked up in 1914. The vase is said to have a value of \$85,000 to \$100,000.

Ship's Coins.

A superstition among seafaring men is that a coin should be placed beneath the mainmast of a newly built ship. The coin should be of gold, though in a pinch silver will do. The coin should bear the date of the year the ship is built and before being placed beneath the mast it is carefully wrapped in cotton. Its resting place is the stepping of the mainmast.

Dealers in coins are aware of this long-continued practice, and the result is that when an old ship is broken up, especially abroad, there is always on hand a company of coin dealers desirous of obtaining the coin. It is said that in this way one collector obtained a specimen of the rare American dollar of the mintage of 1804, which has commanded a high premium for many years.

Immense Indian Food Dishes.

The largest food dishes in the world were recently bought of the Indians of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, for the museum of the American Indian, New York city. These dishes were purchased from a tribe named Kwakiutls, which in English means "Smoke of the World." They are used for special festivals when great numbers of Indians gather to celebrate some religious or ritual festival. The dishes are carved out of wood and soups are brought to a boiling point by dropping hot stones into the food. The carvings represent the clan to which the dish belongs, which in one instance is the "Wolf" and in another the "Eagle" clan.

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OLD SWORD SACRED THING

German Officer Said to Lose Commission if He Should Be Parted From Weapon by Force.

Officers in Germany are supposed to have a feeling almost of sacredness about their swords, and I think, in point of fact, officers in most countries have. I have been told that if any officer loses his sword by force he loses his commission as an officer. I do not vouch for this statement.

I was told about the penalty for losing a sword many years before the war, in Dresden, to excuse an officer whom I saw behave in the most brutal manner. He was on the back platform of an old-fashioned street car which was going very fast. Some man in the street ran and tried to jump on the car, and in taking hold of the rail got hold of the handle of the officer's sword. Without the slightest feeling as to whether the man would be seriously hurt or not, the officer beat and pounded this man's hands until he was forced to let go and drop into the street. But what a German officer does is always considered right, anyway, and no one dares to complain.—Neville Taylor Gherardi (wife of former United States naval attaché at Berlin) in Saturday Evening Post.

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