

THE EQUITY.

No. 31, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 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 Branche in Canada.

Conservation of resources means success.

Conserve YOUR assets by building up a Bank Account.

Savings Department at all Branches.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

The Portage du Fort office of this bank is now open daily.

Soldiers Returned.

Among the large number of soldiers who returned from England last week were the following from this district:-

Sergt L. E. Harris, son of Robert Harris, of Starks Corners, who went overseas in 1916, and served in France for 22 months. He was wounded in the knee at one of the battles fought near Ypres.

Per troopship Olympic:
W. G. Chishell, Shawville.
R. A. Hodgins, Shawville.
I. V. Cadieux, Quyon.
E. H. McCriston, Bristol.
W. T. Olmstead, Starks Corners.

January Rod and Gun

An interview with Bonnycastle Dale, the well-known writer on outdoor subjects occupies the opening pages of the January issue of Rod and Gun while the frontispiece in this issue shows a reproduction of a photograph of Mr. Dale. H. C. Haddon contributes another installment of "A Year with the Deer"; Fred Copeland a story entitled "Mr. Brewster Discovers a Wildcat"; Vincent Perry a sequel to "My Bob" entitled "Bob's Baby"; Robert Page Lincoln a finely illustrated article on the making of snowshoes; etc. The regular departments are up to standard and include some valuable, interesting and informative articles. A report of the Canadian Field Trials at Ojibway occurs in this issue. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ontario by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Crippled Soldier Praises S. A. Huts

RECEIVED NOTHING BUT KINDNESS FROM THE OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN FRANCE

A strong letter of endorsement of the Salvation Army's work at the front was written by a patient in the Davisville (Toronto) Military Hospital to the Red Shield Drive Committee. The man lost one of his limbs, but was fortunate enough to get back to his own country. His letter is in part as follows:-

"I would like to express my thanks for the good I have received at the hands of the Salvation Army Captains and Staff attached to some of the huts overseas. I have always found them generous and more than willing to help the soldiers, and in this way make the boys feel at home and comfortable."

"When on duty and serving my time with the 3rd Canadian Training Depot in England, I had the pleasure of visiting the Salvation Army Huts at West Sandling, and would spend many hours there. I have had many meals there and found them as good as any that I could get at home in Canada. The price charged was only 25c. or one shilling. The meal usually consisted of good ham and eggs, potatoes, bread and butter, and an excellent cup of coffee. Right here I will state that it was impossible to get the same kind of meal anywhere else for less than 40c. This was in 1916. I was also given a hearty send-off by the members of the staff attached to this hut, when leaving for France. Also received a few little things, such as a memo. book and pencils, from them, which came in very useful later on when I was in France."

"Another thing I will mention is that I was never turned away from the huts hungry if I did not have the money to pay for the food, but they always allowed me to pay up later on when I did have the money. This fact made the boys feel at home, even though they were thousands of miles away from their Canadian homes. I feel that I owe this to the Salvation Army in letting them know the good they are doing for the boys overseas, but will ask you not to publish my name and number."

W. S. S. pay 4 1/2% compounded half-yearly.

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

Cadet "Bob" Amni who has been with the R. A. F. at Toronto for some time, came home for a visit on Saturday and is spending a few days with Shawville friends this week.

Owing to sickness in the family of the Rev. Mr. Tripp, there were no services in the Methodist Church on Sunday last. Services will be held at the usual hours next Sunday—Jan. 25th.

IN NEW BUILDING—The Merchants Bank staff, with their office equipment took up quarters in the new building, opposite post office on Wednesday last. Manager Drum has also removed his family to the apartments overhead.

Pontiac Hockey League

The sixth match of the county schedule was pulled off at Quyon rink on Friday afternoon between The Miners and Campbell's Bay team, and resulted in the local team shutting out the visitors by a score of 5-0. The game is said to have been a fairly good clean exhibition, and a good many of the fans are wondering what happened to Liberty, who not infrequently has saved the day for his team.

Bank of Nova Scotia Absorbs Bank of Ottawa

Business men who were not in the secret and the public generally throughout the Ottawa Valley got an unexpected jolt on Monday morning, when intelligence was given out that the Bank of Ottawa had been merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia. From opinions expressed through the Ottawa papers, the deal does not appear favorably to some of the business men of the Capital city, whatever else it may signify as affecting the commercial life of this district.

Have You Started?

Have you started to use War Savings and Thrift Stamps? If not you should do so at once. All should save something, it matters not what their earning power may be. To argue this point is hardly necessary.

If Canadians do not save from now on it will not be through lack of a system that makes saving easy. Nothing could be better than the War Savings Stamp plan. Four dollars buys a War Savings Stamp, for which the Government will pay \$5.00 in 1924. Twenty-five cents buys a Thrift Stamp, 16 of which may be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp. - Could anything be easier? This form of saving is also profitable, paying 4 1/2 per cent compounded half-yearly.

Revised Hockey Schedule

Owing to sickness and other obstacles having intervened to hinder the carrying out of the County League Schedule, as arranged at the outset, it has been agreed to revise said schedule for the balance of the season as follows, the first game being to take the place of that advertised for Jan. 13th:-

Jan. 24—Shawville at C. Bay
" 27—Quyon at C. Bay
" 31—Shawville at Quyon
Feb. 3—C. Bay at Shawville
" 7—Quyon at Shawville
" 10—Shawville at C. Bay
" 13—C. Bay at Quyon
" 17—C. Bay at Shawville
" 21—Quyon at C. Bay
" 24—Shawville at Quyon
" 28—Quyon at Shawville
Mar. 5—Shawville at C. Bay
" 10—C. Bay at Quyon

In the event of the ice not lasting till March 10th, the last game will be in Shawville rink.

Farmer's Account Book



This book is as complete as we can make it. There is a place in it for everything you plant, raise, buy, sell, have on hand; with a summary of the year's business.

It puts your farm on a business basis.

It is free to Farmers. Call or write for a copy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Type-writing, 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.

Births

At Dr. Powles' hospital, Shawville, on Monday, Jan. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Kelley, a son.

Marriages

BENNETT—WATT

The Presbyterian Church at Ft. Coulonge, Que., was the scene of a very pretty wedding on New Year's day at 2.30 p. m., when Rev. W. J. Fowler, united Miss Mabel M. Watt and Mr. Allan Bennett in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The bride, who was tastefully attired in a dark blue serge suit, with white georgette blouse, and taupe velvet hat was given away by her father, Mr. Alex Watt, formerly of Waltham, Que.

Miss Hermoine Cobb, niece of the bride and Mr. Robt. Bennett, brother of the groom acted the part of bridesmaid and groomsmen respectively, while Miss Frances Bryson played the wedding march.

After the ceremony the immediate friends and relatives of the young couple gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cobb, sister of the bride, where a sumptuous tea was served in their honor and afterwards a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

The presents were an evidence of the popularity of the young couple and we all wish them a happy voyage through life.—Com.

Deaths

Messrs. Thos Shore, R. H. Massie and G. A. Howard were at Quyon on Saturday attending the funeral of the late Samuel Wilson, of Onslow, which was under the direction of the Masonic fraternity, the deceased having been a member of that Order for many years. The late Mr. Wilson, who was a brother of Mrs. H. Matheson, of this village, died from the effects of influenza, which attacked him a couple of months ago. A family of two sons and two daughters survive.

At Wyman, on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, 1919, the Angel of Death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cleary and claimed for his own their third son, Andrew Morris, (Andy) at the early age of thirteen years and eight months. The deceased had been ill but two weeks with pneumonia following influenza. Interment was made in Pontiac cemetery on Wednesday, the 15th. Those surviving, besides his father and mother, are, his two sisters, Mary and Annabella, also six brothers, James, George, Walter, Francis, Joseph and Archie.

Much sympathy is felt for the family in their sad bereavement.—Com.

At Wyman, on Jan. 14th, at her father's residence, Ethel, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Koen. Death was due to pneumonia, following influenza. The remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery at Pontiac. She leaves to mourn her death two sisters.—Com.

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.

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. BRAITHWAITE,
President. Principal

EXPERIENCE

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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.
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

SERVANT WANTED.—Good wages to right party. Apply to Mrs. S. CORN, Bristol.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay (pressed). Apply to Wm. ORR, Shawville.

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

FOR SALE—A quantity of hay, in barn. Price on application to DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Maryland, Bristol, Que.

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.

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

Gertrude and Mary: four brothers—James, Ernest, Joseph and William, all of whom have the sympathy of many friends in their sad loss.—Com.

MR. PETER MAITLAND

On Wednesday, the 15th, 1919, Mr. Peter Maitland departed this life after a long illness, borne with Christian patience and hope,—a man well known in the Township of Chaberton where he had lived all his life, making many friends and loved by all; a brother of Mr. Henry Maitland, who is the only remaining member of a large family, whose father came to this country from Paisley, Scotland. The mother of this large family came from Lancashire, England. Mr. Peter Maitland was a member of the Methodist Church for over 40 years. He married Miss Catherine Coburn, of Pembroke, 33 years ago. Their nephew, Mr. George Johnston and family, these and many near and dear friends mourn his loss. Yet with expectant hope of a glad meeting when the mists have rolled away.—Com.

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 7 1/2 cents per lb.

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

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

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

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

Not the Meanest Man

By C. Courtenay Savage

PART II.

The following morning Mrs. Thompson remained in bed until she had finished breakfast. Nettie refused to allow her near the kitchen.

"You heard what the doctor said about resting?" Nettie asked.

"I don't want to rest but somehow I feel that he is right. I'm getting old, Nettie. I think I realized it for the first time this morning."

That afternoon Nettie harnessed one of the horses and took Mrs. Thompson to call on the Lumbards. They stayed more than two hours, Mrs. Lumbard showing John's mother the house with all its modern equipment. When they started home, Mrs. Thompson's eyes were brighter as if what she had seen had given her a broader outlook on life.

"That's a very comfortable porch," was the only comment she made. "I think I could take more rest if I had a place as nice as that."

That evening after the supper dishes were washed, Nettie went to the barn in search of John. She was determined to speak to him on this matter even if she had to leave his home as a consequence.

"Mr. Thompson," she began, her narrative with no introduction, "I want you to give me fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars?" he said quickly.

"Yes. Your mother has to spend several hours a day resting and she needs clean, bright surroundings. I shall take her money over to Mrs. Lumbard and ask her as a favor to go to Rockland and buy three wicker chairs, some cushions and a rug like those she has. They're for the porch. Then I want you to let one of the hired men paint the porch to-morrow and clean up the front yard, path and all."

John looked at her with wide, staring eyes.

"But my mother—" he commenced. Nettie cut his words short. "The doctor told us both what rest and pleasant surroundings would do for her and it must be done. If you haven't the money in the house, can't I have a cheque? If you won't give me the money, I—I think I'll have to use my own."

She turned and looked out the big doorway, idly watching a passing automobile. For several minutes there was silence. When she looked again at the man she imagined she despised, knowledge that overwhelmed her came rushing into her heart.

Two tears had coursed their way down John Thompson's sun-tanned cheeks.

"Nettie—Nettie! You believed it too!" He placed his hand on her shoulder and looked into her eyes.

"I'm not the meanest man, Nettie, even if they say so. Here in my barn I have every modern equipment while my house is old and habby. It isn't my wish to have it so. I don't want my mother in the kitchen doing a hired girl's work."

"She and Father were poor for years—but very, very happy. When riches came to her, Mother was afraid to change her manner of living. She felt that if she were to have luxuries, happiness might not come with them. She had always been happy at her work—she wanted to stay that way. When I wanted to put running water in the house, Mother objected. When I begged her to get a hired girl, she laughed and told me that she was still able to do her own work. She's been in a rut all these years and is afraid to get out. Can't you help her? Don't ask Mrs. Lumbard to buy the furniture. Take Mother and let her buy it herself."

Would she help? Together they went over each detail of the new house. Nettie made a dozen practical suggestions, carried away with the enthusiasm with which John described his home.

During the next few days Mrs. Thompson was frankly annoyed. Purposely in her hearing, Nettie complaining about the lack of facilities. Gradually, however, after she had heard Nettie wonder many times how it would be possible to work year after year in such a manner without becoming too tired to live, Mrs. Thompson, for the first time in her life, looked back over her toil-filled years and questioned if she had not been doing unnecessary work.

"Nettie," she said suddenly one evening, "I've been wondering if it would make a lot of work to put running water into the house."

"Of course it wouldn't," John answered before the girl could speak. "What if it did, if it would make you more comfortable?"

Gradually, very gradually, Nettie and John swung the conversation to the point where not only running water was being considered but also a new stove and bathroom.

"If necessary, you and Nettie could take a trip while the work was being done and I could get a woman to do the housework," John suggested.

"A trip? No, thank you. I'll stay here and see they do it properly. It's my kitchen they're fixing over. But that idea of getting a woman to help with the work isn't bad, for I really am tired and I don't want Nettie to work. She's here to rest."

Nettie urged that the work be done at once, for even if John built the house he planned on the rise of ground a quarter of a mile away, the old farmhouse could be used as a tenant house and needed repairs.

John was quick to see the argument.

The new work was finished in less than two weeks' time and Mrs. Thompson admitted that she was more comfortable than ever before.

By a word here and a word there, John and Nettie sounded Mrs. Thompson on the prospect of a new home.

At first she laughed at the idea but in a few weeks she had come to think that some day they might build.

Before the end of another week John showed his mother the cherished plans. His enthusiasm crept into his mother's heart as it had into Nettie's.

"Then it's decided, Mother? We may build up there on the knoll?"

"You may build at once—only build well, my son, build well!"

September came swiftly while the busy work of excavating and laying the foundation for the new home went forward. In the swamp land, the soft maples were turning red; in the orchards the fruit was fast ripening for a plentiful harvest. Nettie was planning to go back soon to the city to settle down to her winter labors.

In the hush of twilight, she and John walked to the knoll where the new house was to stand. The foundation was nearly finished. The ground was littered with rough boards. At one end of the lot stood an orderly heap of lumber—the upright posts that would soon go into place. For a minute they stood in silence, each picturing the completed house.

"Perhaps when it's finished you'll ask me to come and see it? I feel as if it were mine, as if every bit of wood and stone were part of my being. Queer, isn't it, how you can really love a house?"

"It's real love, Nettie," John took her hands in his and drew her close to him. "When you wrote that you were coming here, I prayed that you would be just what you have been—an angel to unlash the door that led to my mother's happiness. The house will be finished at Christmas. May I come for you then? May I bring you here? I love you, Nettie. I love you beyond all the world."

"You—you—dearest man!" she sobbed and buried her head on his shoulder.

(The End.)

THE UNBOASTING ENGLISH.

Another U.S. Writer Pays Tribute to the British People.

H. H. Windsor, in an article in the Popular Mechanics Magazine of Chicago, pays the following tribute to Great Britain's war record:

"Of all people the English are least concerned with praise for having done what the conscience of the nation understood to be the right thing to do. They never seek applause, nor are they swayed from a course deemed right for lack of it. It is a sterling quality which has often been mistaken for mere stubbornness. Among some other things we have discovered during the war, one is that the Huns have insidiously and persistently, for years, sowed seeds of suspicion and hate of the English throughout the world."

Because Germany was jealous of England she hated her; and hating her wanted all other countries to hate England also. And so around the world went an army of German spies whose mission was to spread a propaganda of hatred. Germany, ungrateful, had no cause for this.

English ports the world over were open freely to German ships to come and go and trade at will. England herself bought from Germany annually millions of dollars worth of German-made goods. In excess of what Germany bought from England. Germans in England were as free to work, travel, sell goods as any Englishman, while the Englishman in Germany was subject to constant surveillance and in arriving at a German city must first of all file a lengthy report containing a personal history, the nature of his errand there and how many days he intended to remain in that place.

As we all know, it was a question of honor and not necessity which brought England into war immediately. She, too, with the exception of a strong navy, was entirely unprepared, and the world will never cease to owe a debt of gratitude to those brave men who, with only scanty supplies and scantier ammunition, held, actually by a thread, and at awful cost of life, the Hun line while an army was gathered and munition works were being built. But for the English navy the war would have ended very differently. But for English ships, also, only thirty per cent. of the American troops could have reached France.

Of all the great things of the war none is greater than the magnificent loyalty of the British Dominions and colonies to the mother country. While they might have remained aloof, without a moment's hesitation they unitedly and heartily rallied to her aid. Of their best of life and treasure they sent from far-distant lands and climes, freely, voluntarily, uncomplainingly. It was a grand spectacle, a mighty tribute.

Because no press bureau was maintained to keep us constantly reminded, there are few of us who as yet begin to realize our debt to Great Britain in this war: but time, which adjusts all these things, will write the story of our debt, and with that understanding will come a truer sense of our obligation.

Once more fruit growers are reminded that small apple trees can be protected against mice and rabbits by tying building paper around the trunk and covering the first 18 inches.

The Purchase of Stocks and Bonds

is made comfortably easy when our PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN is used. This really helps you to save money as you put by just what you can spare from your regular earnings, making your monthly payments to us, the installment going towards the purchase of any selected dividend-paying stock. We invite you to write now for a free copy of our booklet entitled "Saving by the Partial Payment Plan," which fully explains our system.

H. M. Connolly & Co.

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A PARADISE FOR BIRDS

Palestine Abounds in Features of Scientific and Religious Interest.

Swarms of European birds visit Palestine in winter and many breed there. The cranes, as in Dante's fine line, still pass in winter, "trailing their long-drawn line across the sky," and in the spring the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.

The Holy Land is appropriately a stronghold of the pigeon family; turtle doves are found, the wood pigeon comes in myriads in winter, and the common pigeon, the true dove of Scripture, is still abundant, both wild and tame, throughout the country. As a contrast to these, "every raven after his kind," the crow tribe of several species is in abundance, and birds of prey, from the great griffin vulture, the "eagle" of Scripture, to the sparrowhawk, are a feature of the country.

In the deep tropical Jordan valley we find a sort of aviary of real tropical birds, which found there a refuge from the last glacial epoch—the lovely little sunbird, or "Jericho hummingbird," the land-feeding white-breasted kingfisher and a species of gregarious thrush.

On the coast is found the great Indian fishing owl, and among the rocks of Marsaba the monks have half tamed the orange-winged blackbird, which is really a startling of African type, as much out of its latitude as the hyrax. One of the birds peculiar to Palestine, the pretty little pygmy Mobite sparrow, which lives in reed beds, is one of the rarest birds in the world.

Reptiles abound, and even the Nile crocodile, the leviathan of the Bible, lingered long enough to give Tristram the chance of obtaining a specimen nearly 12 feet long, while in addition to the African cobra, we find the grass snake among the harmless species, and the wicked little horned viper lies in wait, as in olden times, to bite the heels of the horses.

As for the fish, they are as abundant and varied as ever, and it is interesting to note that the Sea of Galilee is still packed with them, and that the commonest kinds are of an African family, an interesting illustration of the scientific interest which unites with the religious to make Palestine among the most interesting of all countries.

SIGNED IN GOLD BOOK

Two Canadian Officers Had Signal Honor on Entry Into Mons.

Writing to his mother, who resides in Toronto, on Nov. 15th, Signaller H. T. Sears, 42nd Battalion (Montreal Highlanders), says: "No doubt you will have read about the taking of Mons. I am pleased to say our battalion was the captor, and naturally I was in the little stunt. We came into the outskirts of the town at 2.30 in the morning. Not a move going on except old Fritz firing a few parting shots. Daylight brought with it a wonderful reception. Our officer with another and four other fellows and myself started out at daybreak to the city square. The people ran out of their houses, and at times I had four or five hanging round my neck, kissing me, and bringing out tea and coffee. When we reached the square they flung open the doors of the town hall and in we went, just with our trench clothes on, and right into the council chamber, where we were received by the mayor and all the city authorities. The two officers signed their names in the big gold book of the town, the first for four years. Then I went back and ran a telephone line into the town hall, on which was received the first news of the finish of the war."

"I looked all over for a suitable Christmas present for you, but there is absolutely nothing. Whatever stock they did get, the Boche took."

Tattooed Eagle on Face.

Pte. Wm. J. Breen, who was wounded at Cambrai, writing to his home in Toronto, from Orpington Hospital, tells of the excellent progress he is making in recovering from machine gun wounds. He says: "There are few Imperials in the ward. One poor fellow here was a prisoner in Germany. They tattooed a big eagle on his face. It looks awful, and under his chin they printed 'Gott Strafe die English.' They are going to take it off and graft new skin in its place."

BUILT "TRAIN SHEDS" IN WATER

GERMANS TRIED TO ROOF THE OCEAN

Mid Submarines in Concrete Sheds, But Had to Abandon Them Because of British Bombardment.

The Germans built great "train sheds" in the water to shelter their submarines at Bruges, Belgium, from bombs dropped from the air.

The sheds have concrete roofs 11 feet thick, and are of massive proportions. From early in 1917 until the Huns were forced to abandon Bruges altogether, 4,000 workmen were employed in building the great sheds for the underseas boats.

Hundreds of concrete pillars, each two feet thick and 25 feet high, supported the heavy roof. Eight of the shelters had been completed and the ninth was being built when the Germans decided to run along home.

In the very early days of the war the Germans clearly planned the harbors of Zeebrugge and Ostend as permanent bases and repair stations for their submarines, the original boats being built at Hoboken works, near Antwerp. The first large repair works appear to have been situated at the Atelier de la Marine at Ostend, but it is probable that the docks at Bruges, which are connected with Zeebrugge by a ship canal, were being developed at an early period of the war.

British Bombing Campaign. Largely owing to offensive naval operations off the Belgian coast, assisted by aircraft, the two harbors became exceedingly unhealthy shelters for such comparatively fragile craft as submarines, and after the bombardment of May, 1916, the large floating docks at Ostend were towed around to Zeebrugge, and so up to Bruges.

Following up this initial victory with great vigor, British airmen commenced, in January, 1917, an intensive bombing campaign, directed chiefly against the docks at Bruges, the lock-gates and harbor at Zeebrugge, and the ship canal itself, which was, of course, the only outlet by which the submarines could gain access to the sea.

Some idea of the severity of these attacks may be gained from the fact that no fewer than 6,123 bombs were dropped upon Bruges docks alone, while a similarly large number were dropped upon Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Apart from the immense and continuous damage caused to the Mole, sidings, quays, railways and shipping at Zeebrugge, the lock-gates themselves—a singularly difficult target to hit, even from a low height—were kept practically always under repair. Indeed, on several occasions, as the result of direct hits by British airmen, one of the gates had to be removed by immense floating cranes, and a spare gate fitted, the damaged gate being towed laboriously to Bruges for repair in drydock.

Germans Had to Move.

Owing to the great damage which was caused by the Germans on their evacuation of the docks, it is difficult to differentiate between their deliberate work and the destruction resulting from the terrific bombing from the air during the last few months of the war. Information from various sources, however, makes it abundantly clear that the enemy's decision to give up the port of Bruges, as a repair base for submarines, was in the main due to his inability to defend it against the increasingly powerful attacks from the air.

The biggest explosion ever experienced in Bruges was caused by British airmen at La Bruggeoise works, May 31, 1918. The concussion was felt all over the city, and the flames lit up the sky for many miles around. It is said that the explosion wrought so much destruction of valuable machinery that work was never properly resumed in these extensive factories.

The Raven's Warning.

Tradition has it that all the calamities which dog the footsteps of the ill-fated Austrian Royal family are foreshadowed by the appearance of a raven.

When the Archduke Maximilian departed for Mexico—and execution—a raven followed him on the path; and when the Archduchess Christina left for her unhappy life in Spain a raven hovered over the carriage.

A whole flight of ravens is said to have hovered over the crowning of the late Francis Joseph, and one of the ill-omened birds dashed a peach from the hand of the Empress Elizabeth the day before she was murdered at Geneva.

More U. S. Settlers.

As shown by the report of the Department of the Interior on immigration for the fiscal year 1917, the number of settlers from the United States who entered Canada at western points of entry during the year shows an increase of about 100 per cent. compared with the previous year.



The Housewife's Corner

FORTY WAYS TO SAVE FOOD

Here are forty ways in which housewives may save food:—
Eliminate the fourth meal.
Practice the gospel of the clean plate.

Add to this gospel the gospel of the watched garbage pail.
No matter how saving you have been you must be more vigilant.

By careful buying.
1—Look over the food in your pantry and ice box before you go marketing. Plan to use foods on hand before buying more.

2—Do not buy more fruits, vegetables and perishable foods than you can use within a short time.
3—Buy seasonal foods because your family needs them, and because their use means the saving of staples which can be shipped.

4—Take home everything you buy. Do not leave meat bones or trimmings for the butcher. Bones can be used in soups. Fats can be rendered out. Fish trimmings can be used for chowder.

By careful storage.
5—Sort fruits and vegetables, and use the imperfect ones first, so that they will not spoil, and then have to be thrown out.
6—Do not allow vegetables to wilt.

7—Keep milk in a cool place so it will not sour.
8—Remove meat from paper and keep in a cool place.

9—Keep butter or fat in a covered container to prevent absorption of odors and flavors.
10—Keep tea, coffee and spices in covered tins so they will not lose their strength.

11—Keep your bread box clean and aired so that bread will not become mouldy.
By careful preparation.

12—Do not burn food.
13—Make everything you cook taste good so that it will be eaten and relished.

14—Scrap out mixing bowls and cooking utensils, so that good food is not left to go into the dish water.
15—Empty entirely such things as milk bottles, tin cans and paper bags. Do not leave bits of food to be thrown away.

16—Save water in which rice and vegetables have been cooked and use for soups.
17—Use outside leaves of cabbage and lettuce for "shredded" salads, soups, or "stuffed" leaves.

18—Use apple parings and cores for apple jelly or for vinegar.
19—Dry celery leaves and parsley and save for seasonings.

20—Use sour milk in baking and for cottage cheese or salad dressing.
21—Make parings of fruit and vegetables thin.

22—Try out chicken fat and other fat trimmings for use in cooking.
23—Strain and save all drippings.

24—Try to cook only the amount of food needed for a meal, unless you wish more for a special purpose.
When Food is on the Table

25—Cut the bread at the table so there will be no extra slices to be "used somehow."

26—Serve small portions and allow second helpings.
27—Give a person opportunity to say whether food shall be served to him or not. Do not serve any one food which he does not like and will not eat.

28—In serving meat, do not serve fat which will not be eaten. Cut it off and leave it on serving plate, to be tried out later for cooking. Save steak bones or serving plate.

29—Serve smaller amounts of salad dressing.
After The Meal

30—Save small amounts of meat for sandwiches or to season vegetables or casserole dishes.
31—Save left over vegetables for salads, soups or seasonings.

32—Save fruit juices for ices, gelatin desserts or puddings.
33—Save liquids from vegetables for soups.

34—Save crumbs from bread board.
35—Save left over biscuits, muffins or bits of bread. Dry and make crumbs for baking or for scalloped dishes.

36—Save cake crumbs for puddings or dark cake.
37—Cook soft eggs until hard and use in salads, sandwiches or with potatoes.

38—Save cold cereals for thickening soups, for puddings, muffins, bread, or to be sliced when cold and served.

39—Save bits of fruit for fruit salad or mixed fruit desserts.
40—Put away all left overs carefully so as to prevent spoilage.

Your Storeroom.

Have your storeroom as far from the furnace as possible, and see that it has at least one window. The window should be easy to open and shut, and for proper ventilation it should be closed during the day in warm weather and opened at night. In cold weather it should be opened during the day and closed at night.

Collect your boxes, barrels, crates and baskets and clean them well. They should not be put on the floor, but raised on slats so that air can

circulate freely on all sides; then beets, parsnips, turnips, salsify, celery, celeriac, cabbage, onions and apples may safely be stored in them.

The common vegetables with few exceptions are best stored in a temperature ranging from 35 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, but the roots will be safe between 32 and 50 degrees.

The air should be moist and should circulate freely. A pan of water set in the cellar is a great help in keeping vegetables from freezing in a cold snap. Onions should be stored in a dry place with the temperature just above the freezing point. Do not store them before cold weather sets in. Potatoes are best stored in shallow bins. Before being put away they should be well dried by spreading them out in a dry, rather shady place for a few hours after digging. It pays to sort them over with care before storing, putting aside for immediate use all those that have been cut or bruised or show signs of decay. Do not wash them. During the winter go over them occasionally, pinching off the sprouts.

Have Potted Meat Ready

The end of a boiled ham or corned beef sorted, bone and gristle removed, fat and meat chopped fine, may yield more than could be used advantageously at a single meal. Heat it, with little water, in its own fat and pack solidly in jelly tumblers or small jars. There should be a quarter inch of fat on top to harden and form a seal from the air. With a tin cover on top, meat thus prepared will keep several weeks.

Seasoning may be added as for any potted meat. Meat thus prepared, both fat and lean, is ready to be used with from two to four times its bulk of potatoes or other vegetables for hashes, or for sandwiches, etc.

LIFE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Soil and Climate Ideal and No One Has to Work Hard.

Seekers of "soft snaps" are turning their wistful optics on Mesopotamia, which seems to have maintained Utopian conditions in spite of Turkish oppression. Prince Raphael Emmanuel, son of a Chaldean high priest, who has been lecturing in this country, is largely responsible for their wistful attitude. According to the prince's fascinating account of his native land, the soil is so rich that it is only necessary to work four months in the year. Then there are the additional lures of beautiful climate and comfortable habits and customs which add a potent charm to inherent laziness. The Kansas City Star reports him as saying:

There is no money in Mesopotamia. There is need for none. We pay no taxes, neither do we pay tribute. Wheat, fruit and skins are the only medium of exchange. We have no policemen, no courts, no judges. The people do not know there is a war. They would not understand the meaning of fighting for liberty, as they always have been free.

There is no record of time in Mesopotamia. We never know what day of the week it is and do not care. Clocks or watches are unknown; my people would not know what to do with them. Time is told by the height of the sun and servants arise by the cock's crow as they did in the days of Jesus.

We raise the finest tobacco in Mesopotamia, but we do not chew it or smoke cigars. The men smoke cigarettes or pipes. Our women do not smoke. There are no saloons in Mesopotamia. My people make wine, but is not the fermented kind that you have here. It is only used on occasions, however, and then it is not considered proper for women to drink it.

SIAM'S NEW FLAG

Changed Into a Tri-Color to Commemorate Joining Allies.

Siam has a new flag. To commemorate the entry of his country into the war against Germany, King Maha Vajiravudh decided to modify the flag by adding blue to it, in order that it might be a tricolor like the flags of the other allies.

"This addition," says the royal decree, "will serve as a token of equality and honesty between Siam and her allies, for it is a sign of the alliance of the world against barbarism. Besides the color blue recalls the birthday of his Majesty and is used especially for him. It seems good to him to make it figure in the national flag."

By the terms of this decree the new flag has five horizontal stripes—red, white, blue, white, red. The width of the blue stripe is three-sevenths of the total breadth, and that of each of the red and white stripes is one-seventh.

This flag is called the "Thong tri Rong," and is flown upon all merchant vessels and ashore in Siamese territory. Vessels in the Government service fly the same flag, but with an anchor, a wheel and a crown, in yellow, in the middle. Those of the royal Siamese navy carry in the middle a red disc on which is a white elephant.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

AMERICANS.

Americans were little known to Europeans before the war. America is naturally a peace-loving nation, unschooled in arms in the European sense. Our soldiers were regarded generally as inadequately trained, as no doubt they were, judged by European standards. Their mettle was also an unknown quantity abroad, except in Great Britain; and we know that it was with great misgivings and reluctance on the part of the Allied command that they were assigned to independent and responsible stations.

We can imagine how General Pershing chafed under the mental attitude, knowing well the bulldogs he would release when the hour struck. We may picture him restrained by military etiquette and a sense of his great responsibility as pleading for his doughboys to be given a fair chance.

How grandly and unforgettably those doughboys justified his faith! Calmly they set the sights of their rifles—to paraphrase the narratives—as the Germans advanced in smooth columns at Hill 165, and aimed with the same precision that they had shown on the rifle ranges at home. Each one of these marines wore a marksmanship medal or better, and the German lines, fast thinning, hesitated, stopped, and then abruptly broke.

Above, a French airplane was checking up the artillery fire. Surprised that men should deliberately set their sights, adjust their range, and coolly fire at an advancing foe, each man picking his own target instead of merely blazing away in the direction of the enemy, the aviator signaled "Bravo!" which was taken up by the troops in the rear until it rose to a thunderous applause.

But it was in the hell of Belleau Wood, where bayonets streamed with blood, that the bareheaded marines, "fighting day and night, without relief, without sleep, often without water," wrote their names in unflinching letters of crimson upon the scroll of fame, and defeated the best trained divisions that Germany could throw against them.

Again, it was in the same sector between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, says a French writer, "that the fighting spirit of the Americans was such that in falling on the first German position they carried their objective in one blow, chasing the enemy before them with a fervor that rendered resistance impossible."

"Nothing could stop them, neither redoubts nor machine guns. They advanced in their wondrous, youthful zeal, with their good humor at its height. They waded in water up to their waists or even their shoulders, holding their short, bayoneted guns over their heads. Seeing them thus advance, the Germans fled head over heels, or surrendered en masse."

It was no coincidence that the Hun thereafter linked the Americans with the dreaded Canadian and Australian. All three hailed from virgin countries, where dash and initiative are at a premium; and where men play the game of life, in peace or in war, with a passion and an impetuosity that fears nothing, except failure.

WILSON IN EUROPE:

Buckingham Palace is a neutral zone. Outside of this zone the President is met with conflicting forces. He is surrounded by statesmen who are not fully in accord with his idealistic views, but who are too diplomatic to permit their opposition to interfere with his welcome. This is so in England. It was so in France. A distinct element in these two democracies is with the President of the U. S. The cry to Washington was "Come over to Macedonia and help us." The acknowledged leader of the British Independent Labor Party, Mr. Henderson, has admitted publicly that he appealed to Mr. Wilson to go to Europe and aid the cause of the progressives as against the "bitter enders." The radical elements in France and Belgium joined in that appeal.

But, it will be asked, are Clemenceau and Lloyd George reactionaries that the Executive of the U. S. should be called over to offset their doctrines? How long ago is it since the "Tiger of France" was an iconoclast, tearing down the idols of monarchist and imperialist and conservative? He, the Socialist leader, the overthrower of administrators that did not reach close enough to the people, in opposition to the idealistic program of the American President. Impossible!

Five years ago in England, the present Premier was looked upon by a great many as a demagogue bent on tearing up society by the roots and supporting a Socialist program that would lead to the downfall of the empire. He was the most hated man in the kingdom among Tories and Whigs. Is it within the bounds of reason that he should have turned his back upon the people who gave him the power of dictatorship to such an extent that the head of another nation should be asked to attend the peace conference as an offset to the home influence?

The war has wrought many changes

in nations, parties and individuals, including great leaders of men.

Messieurs Clemenceau and Lloyd George have been through the horrors of war. They have lived with it for nearly five years. They know of the close calls their countries and civilization had from the great menace. They are determined not to take any chances. These two men are no longer idealists or sentimentalists when it comes to making peace with the enemy. At one time they may have had tendencies toward Internationalism; to-day they are Nationalists with a large N. Neither is going to give way on essentials. Clemenceau is with Lloyd George against the Wilson construction of the "freedom of the seas." A "free sea" in war time would have given Germany the victory within a year. A league of nations with Germany included on equal terms does not appeal to the nations that fought an uphill fight for almost five years. These nations made the great sacrifice. It will take a century or longer to make up the loss in men, their very best and most promising men. Their war debts appear staggering. Why should they enter upon a reciprocal treaty with the power that sought their destruction and caused their countries such sacrifices?

To the people of the two nations, whose memories are short and who dread the possibility of another great war, President Wilson appears as a savior from a far-off land. His antipathy appeal to them. They have not analyzed them as have the men at the head of their governments.

The Wilson ideas sound well. Theoretically they call for a union of all the people against war. Mr. Wilson has caught the imagination of large numbers. But at Versailles it will not be the vox populi that he will have to meet; but hard-headed, well-versed statesmen and diplomats determined that the enemy shall not be placed in position to again threaten the world's peace.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Is a league of nations possible, and if so, is it advisable? We meet men who ridicule the idea of such an understanding between nations, such a co-operation as will conduce to the order and peace of the world.

What is a league of nations but the next step in the evolution of human society? Long ago the family was the unit. It was the first effort at government and maintained a separate existence. There were inter-family wars provoked by the struggle for food or the challenging boasts of vaunting parents and bragging progeny. Then the folly of conflict was realized under the pressure of common needs and common dangers. For greater security against wild animals, for greater efficiency in wresting a livelihood, families combined and became tribes.

There were intertribal wars, out of which grew conquests and alliances that resulted in the forming of nations. Common needs and common dangers were again the impelling motives.

And now for centuries we have suffered from international rivalries and conflicts. From time to time there have been coalitions of nations seeking greater security or greater power. They have resulted in the strife of alliances, of one international group with another. No group has been big enough or strong enough, and none has been inspired by the idealism to preserve the world's peace and safeguard the weak.

But out of such a war of alliances there has come a new vision. Is it not the inevitable development of human experience, the development we should expect in the light of human history?

The sense of common interest has widened from family to tribe, from tribe to nation, from nation to alliance. Shall it stop there? Can it not widen now to take in the welfare and peace of the world?

Have we not advanced far enough for this step—the logical step implied in all that has gone before?

There are indications of advance. It is true the idea of a world league to preserve world peace is not a new idea, though one of the U. S. Senate recently spoke of it as novel. Perhaps it is expecting too much to presume the Senator to be familiar with history. Men were talking about it at the end of the Sixteenth Century! A hundred years later William Penn proposed it, and Quaker-like, suggested an international force to defend peace and discipline the broker.

Alexander I. of Russia, in the early part of the 19th century, launched the idea of the holy alliance. It became a most unlovely instrument of despotism, but in his original intent it was a plan no less beneficent than that proposed to-day.

These suggestions and experiments failed, and men point to their failure as proof that they are valueless. But the conclusion does not follow.

The times were not ripe for a world league. Autocracy still ruled over millions of people, and nations were for the most part dynasties. The im-

portant factors in international councils were thrones, the vital problems, those concerning the distribution of crowns and the upholding of dynasties. Wars were fought over questions of succession—whether this or that prince should wear an ermine robe and hold a scepter. Nations as people had little or nothing to say.

But on Nov. 11 last all that came to an end, and the biggest obstacle to a world league was destroyed when the last of the political autocracies crumbled and the will of the democracies prevailed.

The coming peace conference will be unlike any other ever held. It will be a convocation of statesmen representing peoples rather than monarchs. The peoples concerned seem ready for a league that will be formed to enforce the laws of humanity and to preserve the peace of mankind. The league may not wholly prevent strife, but it surely can prevent violence and bloodshed. Is it not worth trying?

For the purposes of the peace conference, the German tribes must get together. They fought as a unit; they must face the consequences of defeat as a unit.

The associated powers cannot deal with a multitude of irresponsible mushroom governments, each trying to blame the other for the crimes of the war.

Penalties will be exacted, and unless the German tribes can unite to bear the burden of a guilt in which all shared, the allied armies may be compelled to cross the Rhine and enforce the righteous judgments of the conference.

This danger is seen in Berlin. At present Bavaria is the chief troublemaker and points a condemnatory finger at Prussia. Let allied soldiers who fought Bavarian divisions answer her plea. They must understand that the demands must be met and that there is power behind the peace council to see that they are enforced.

The question as to the league of nations, its terms and powers, should come after the council has disposed of the chief criminal in the world war.

A league of nations that would obliterate the individuality of nations or of individuals, would not be desirable nor perhaps possible. But such is not necessary to a proper league to guarantee the peace of the world.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

As the war moves on to its final stage of a peace congress, precedent and comparisons of similar conferences in the world's history are interesting and useful.

It is natural to seek to read the future in the mirror of the past.

There seems to be but one precedent of value—that of the conference of Vienna. The circumstances are closely parallel. Napoleon's mad ambition to achieve world power was

thwarted by an alliance of European nations, and when he had been overthrown it was natural for those allies to meet in council to decide what was to be done with the territories Napoleon had conquered.

The map of Europe had been thrown into confusion as it is now, and it was the object of the congress to restore it to order.

The Allies then, as now, entered the Congress of Vienna, 1814, bound to each other by a pact corresponding exactly to that into which nearly all the Allies of 1918 have entered. Then, as now, they "mutually engaged" not to conclude peace separately. In fact, Lord Castlereagh's Treaty of Chaumont was clearly the model followed by the drafters of the pact of Sept. 4, 1914.

It was popularly believed then that the Vienna Congress would achieve far grander results than the mere restoration of thrones and the delimitations of frontiers. It was thought to usher in the beginning of the Millennium. If the idealists of those days did not wax eloquent about a league of nations, they encouraged belief in the approach of a civilization to be first cousin to such a Utopia.

The Congress was to result in the "reconstruction of the social order," there was to follow a regeneration of the political system of Europe, and "lasting peace," owing to "international disarmament" would be assured. All that was promised more than a century ago! The failure of its realization is known to all. But the diplomats who participated in that famous council were under no delusion as to the real purpose.

Alexander I. of Russia elected to be his own delegate, had the fixed purpose of adding another large area of Poland to his empire.

Prussia was represented, as a German frankly admitted, to "extend her possessions at the expense of all the world, and without regard to any principle of justice or even of decency."

Matterlich, for Austria, and Talleyrand, for France, were chiefly concerned to prevent their respective countries suffering from the aggrandizement of the other nations.

Lord Castlereagh was England's representative, and though he waived all questions of monetary indemnity, he managed to secure substantial territorial spoils.

This Congress lasted eight months and was able to accomplish its labors by appointing separate committees to discuss special problems. Practically all the minor States were represented.

Before the first discussion an event occurred which boded ill for harmony, and that was the matter of precedence. In what order were the delegates to take their seats around the conference table, or to append their signatures to the various documents?

This preliminary squabble was settled by Alexander I., who suggested

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord.—Romans 12, 11.

A goal is an end which men try to reach. It is generally higher than any end which has been attained previously; sometimes it is higher than can possibly be reached, because we need the highest ideals to make us eager and earnest. Christ places the supreme ideal when He says, "Be ye perfect."

We must never let our goals be low or within easy reach; otherwise our progress will be slow and uncertain. Halfway measures are not sufficient. In all that we do we must "press toward the mark"; and the mark must be a distinct and high thing. We men and women, because we are human, need something to incite us to earnest endeavor, an endeavor which shall command the very best that is in us, and which shall also command the help and strength of God. Never let your goals be within easy reach. Set them high.

Our Christian Goals

What are some of these goals to which we should press? The first is a deeper and ever-growing love for Christ as shown in prayer and Bible and church worship and service. We want to be better Christians. We are far from perfect, and the only way to reach perfection is to keep near to the Master whom we are following. I am sure we all feel the need of this spiritual growth. "More love to Thee, O Christ," is the unceasing desire and prayer of our hearts. And it is not selfish. We do not desire to be good for our own sake, but for the sake of Him Who died to make us good, and for the world's sake. We know well enough that the true meaning of life is found only at the Saviour's side as with Him we go out to help men. And so we keep the "Quiet Hour" of fellowship with Him; so we think of Him all through the day and ask Him to guide us; so we rejoice in the worship of the church; so we read the Bible as a message from Him. Oh, how we realize our faults when we look at our Lord and think of the life He would have us live! How far away seems the goal of a perfect Christianity! But the joyful truth is that we are gradually and really approaching it as we try to live each day by His grace and with love in our hearts.

Another goal is an increase in the number of those who will strive with us. The idea of an increasing membership in the church is not that we may count numbers. Mere reports of growth are of little value unless they signify the actual increase in the church of those who have given themselves to the Master's service. Yet it is our duty and privilege to go out into the highways and hedges and compel men to come in.

The High Mark of Our Calling

There is the goal of missionary work. We speak of it every time we pray, as taught by Christ, "Thy kingdom come." This is a great missionary age, and now that the war is over there will be greater zeal in missions than ever, for the parts of the world will be drawn nearer together. Every Christian is called to be a missionary, that is, he is called to try to bring some one to Christ.

Closely associated with this is the goal of generous giving. Every Christian should give, first, for the support of his own church and its worship and, second, for the spread of Christ's Kingdom. We ought to give more than we do. Most of us are not rich; the majority of Christians are poor. But God only asks us to give as we are able and to give that which costs us something. How the Master's work would leap forward if every Christian gave according to his ability!

And they there is the goal of service. We are all citizens of this world, though looking forward to a better inheritance. That better inheritance will be the part only of those who have tried to make this world better. How are we striving to destroy evil? Is the temperance cause full of interest to us? Are we seeking to urge men to observe the Lord's Day as a day of rest and worship? Are we working for justice and purity and honesty? Are we interested in the efforts to help little children and to care for the poor and to forward all the good philanthropies which tend to bring happiness to the oppressed?

These are some of our goals. Let us press on toward them, and we will find our burdens less heavy and our lives filled with new hope and courage, for we are children of the Kingdom, looking upward, pressing onward, with Christ going before us and leading the way.



The Junior Home Defense.

Guess I've got the last potato from my field now; and I'm hungry as hungry. Is supper ready yet, Madge?

"Almost. There's corn bread in the oven, and it'll be done by the time you get in the eggs. Father did all the other chores before they left. Won't we have fun keeping house by ourselves to-night, Merle? My wristlets are finished now, so we can play games."

"That suits me," declared Merle as he started briskly for the barn.

But the cornbread was done and everything else had been waiting for several minutes when Madge heard her brother's signal rap at the front door.

"There, I thought he must be stopping for some nonsense. Probably he has something ready to tease me with. I've a mind not to go."

But there was something unusual in the vehemence with which Merle had knocked. When Madge peeped in through the half-open sitting-door she could see his face anxiously peering in through the window.

"Lock the door quick, then be sure that all the other doors and windows are fastened. But don't show a light anywhere!" he directed breathlessly as he raced inside and up to the telephone.

"Is that Mr. Peterson—Captain Peterson of the Home Defense?"

Merle was asking when Madge slipped back into the sitting-room. "This is Merle Flint, Captain Peterson. Father is Nelson Flint, out on the Jerry Allen road, you know. Father and mother are in town to-night, and there's a crowd of hoboes out in our barn. Late in the evening they plan to set fire to half a dozen barns out this way—have 'em ready to blaze up all at once, you know. Then while people's attention is directed this way two of them mean to sneak in and set the grain elevators afire. They think we're all off the place and I guess they plan to break in and have a big feed pretty soon. You should be able to catch them all here if you men start right away. Have somebody come to the front door first. We'll be on the watch and ready to report."

"How many are there, Merle?" whispered Madge excitedly.

"At the barn? Nine."

"That's a good many if they're real hungry, but we have a big pan of beans and two pies, besides plenty of bread. I was thinking we might let them right in, if they come. I could make coffee and cook some potatoes, if they'd wait. Then they'll be right here when the Home Defense get out."

"You haven't seen those men or heard them talk? They're desperate fellows, and not one gets inside this house if I can prevent it. But they mean to come, and that old woodshed

abyss to abyss, till at last remorse yielded to grief.

"And behold a great light! and the desolate ghost from the outer darkness looked in (for the windows of Heaven were open), and saw the Apostles, his brethren, standing about a table laid with bread and with wine, the body and the blood of their Lord. Then came One, who took him by the hand, and drew him aside. 'We have waited for thee, said the Master whom Judas Iscariot betrayed. My guests could not sit down to my supper till thou wast here.'

"So, after many days, will the soul of Germany, purged and renewed, come back to the fellowship of civilized nations. They may taste the communion of freedom meanwhile. But they cannot sit down to the feast till Germany is there."

Seven Sentence Sermons.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but wher thou liv'st Live well; how long or short permit to heaven.

—Milton

Conduct is the mouthpiece of character.—Phillips Brooks.

These are the sins I faint Would have thee take away:—Malice and cold disdain, Hot anger and sullen hate, Scorn of the lowly and envy of the great.

And discontent that casts a shadowy gray On all the rightness of a common day.

—Van Dyke

To-day, well lived, makes every yesterday a dream of happiness, and every to-morrow a dream of hope.

—Anon.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—Dickens.

He who smiles and laughs away The little trials of life to-day Will live to smile and laugh away A greater trial another day!

Selected.

He is the best teacher of others who is best taught himself; that which we know and love we cannot help but communicate.—Dr. Arnold.

A LEGEND OF JUDAS

Germany. Repentant, Will at Last Join the Feast of Nations.

"The drumming guns have done their work. Only the bells ring out on the still autumn air their message of peace and goodwill towards men," says an English magazine.

"The sound recalls to memory a legend of how the soul of Judas Iscariot fled from the suicide's corpse through the void, and passed from

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 23, 1919.

Rumors are current of changes in the personnel of the Quebec Cabinet likely to occur soon. It is said that four of the ministers are to make way for a like number of other gentlemen. Sir Lomer wishes no doubt to give all the boys a chance to demonstrate what sort of administrative ability they are possessed of.

The value of Canada's field crops for the past year are estimated at \$1,396,000,000, or \$250,000,000 more than in 1917. This will be surprising intelligence to a good many living in districts where the crops were a comparative failure. The prevailing high prices, of course, had a good deal to do with boosting the figures. The total value of the year's agricultural production, which includes grain, hay and roots, fruit and vegetables, animal produce, live stock and poultry, closely approaches three billion dollars.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier appeals to the Liberals who forsook his leadership last year to join with the Unionists in making common cause of the all-important business of helping to win the war, to come back into the fold, and all will be forgiven. The time was when the old chief, was less particular as to what became of political supporters who differed in opinion from him. There was Andrew Blair and Israel Tarte and Clifford Sifton, and others—men who were regarded as among the best in his cabinet—who were invited to step aside, because they ran somewhat counter to the Supreme Will. But, happily, things have changed. Laurierism is no longer the dominating force it was a dozen years ago.

It has recently become known that 1500 Canadian Soldiers, who were reported as missing early in the war, and later on counted as dead, have all the while been confined in German prison camps. Contrary to international law and the usages of war the Germans for some reason of their own kept the existence of these men a secret till after the armistice was signed and the demand made for the release of all Allied prisoners. The news that these men are still alive while of a most joyful nature to many friends, who had mourned them as dead, has also its embarrassing side, as not a few wives, who had every reason to believe they were widows, have in the meantime united their fortunes with other men. It is intimated that special legislation may be enacted to meet their case.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, Que., Jan. 7, 1919.
The regular session of Clarendon Council was held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, on the above date, with Mayor Thomas in the chair and a full board of Councillors present.

Minutes of last regular as well as those of adjourned meeting read and approved on motion of couns. Smiley and Horner.

A matter of damage to sheep was then discussed. The Secretary was instructed to write each of the interested parties and bring about settlement among themselves.

A discussion arose over certain trees which have been cut on the 9th concession opposite lot 9. It was resolved on motion of couns. Barber and Hodgins that Road Foreman James Belsher be authorized to remove the trees and rubbish to the best interests of the municipality.

Mr. Truman Draper, Chairman of the Clarendon School Board, appeared and discussed with the Council the advisability of opening a sidewalk between lots 27 and 28, range 5, with a view of making a direct road from 4th con. line to No. 8 School. No action will be taken at present.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Smiley—That this Council call for tenders for hauling 250 yards of gravel from Geo. Armstrong's pit to the Portage du Fort Road; one half to be delivered at Herbert Brown's gate; the other half at John Brown's gate.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and McDowell—That we call for tenders for 15 M feet of cedar squares—5 M feet at Brown's mill; 5 M feet at Shawville's mill creek; and 5 M feet at Somerville's mill creek, and 5 M feet at Shawville. Tenders for both cedars and the hauling of gravel to be in the hands of the Secretary before 7 p. m. Saturday, January 18, 1919.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Horner and Barber—That we accept the offer of gravel of 1-quarter acre from John A. Telford, as specified by him at the sum of \$45.00.—Carried.

The Financial Statement of the Township of Clarendon for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1918, was read by the Secretary. Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That we accept the Statement as approved by the Auditors, H. S. Barnett and S. E. Hodgins.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Barber—

That the following bills be paid:
C. Caldwell, board bill, \$-98.90
Wesley Hodgins, bill for gravel, \$237.90
Thos. A. Eades, fixing road, 4.50
Fred Wanless, " 3.00
D. T. Hodgins, tile, 16.50
John Sturgeon, valuing sheep, 2.00
George Hynes, hall rent, 40.00
H. S. Barnett, auditing, 5.00
S. E. Hodgins, auditing, 5.00
—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That we accept the offer of James Wilson for a wheeled scraper.—Carried.
Motion—Couns. Barber and Horner—That this Council adjourn to meet at 7 p. m. Saturday, January 18th, 1919.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Two Noted Spartan Leaders Killed in Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to a side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Frau Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street, the machine was halted by a second mob and when the presence of Frau Luxemburg became known, a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the automobile and carried off. It is supposed to have been thrown into the canal.

In the meantime, Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops and the car was headed for Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten, the machine was halted by a punctured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to haul another auto and continue towards the prison. While waiting Dr. Liebknecht made an attempt to escape and was shot dead by soldiers, who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

How Liebknecht Fought Autocracy

WE owe to the pains-taking industry of Mr. Sidney Zim and the possession in English of all the important speeches of Liebknecht since the beginning of the war. The book is just now published.

In all the voluminous literature of this war there is a passage which stands out as a bright ray of light illuminating our pathway toward the future society of nations. In "Under Fire" the French common soldier, Bertrand, says: "There is one figure that has risen above the war and will blaze with the beauty and strength of his courage." The author, Barbusse, now the elected chief of the great society of French war veterans, goes on to say: "I listened, leaning on a stick toward him, drinking in the voice that came in the twilight silence from the lips that so rarely spoke. He cried in a clear voice, 'Liebknecht!'"

In 1870 Wilhelm Liebknecht, the father of Karl, together with Bebel and three other Socialist members of the Reichstag, voted against the war credits. They were insulted and even beaten by the war-mad members of the Reichstag. If it was natural for the son to follow in the footsteps of the father, so it was also natural for the whole Socialist party in Germany to continue the policies of the founders of the party. In the universal disgust with which the world viewed the treason to truth and all sound principle which marked the conduct of the Socialist party at the beginning of the war, the one mitigating fact is, as Barbusse so eloquently indicates, Liebknecht.

In his great speech against the second war budget he declared "as a protest against the war, against those who are responsible for it and have caused it—against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, against unlimited rule of martial law—I vote against the war credits demanded."

The excuse for the weakness of the whole German people and the treason of the Socialists, on the part of weak-kneed pacifists and Socialists in other countries, has always been that the German people were all misinformed about the war. This excuse is invalid. Liebknecht knew the truth about the war because he wished to know it. The masses of the German people, Socialists and non-Socialists alike, believed falsehoods because they wished to believe them. The frightful horror of German war methods was perfectly well known inside of Germany. A number of questions which Liebknecht asked of the Government in the Reichstag session in December, 1915, indicates clearly what sort of knowledge was in the possession of those who wished to know the truth. When Liebknecht inquired as to whether the Government was prepared to begin peace negotiations, von Jagow answered, amid loud laughter, that he refused to answer. On this occasion Liebknecht asked about a score of searching questions which threw light upon the whole policy and purpose of the Government.

Later, in January, Liebknecht again interrogated the Government. He exposed the Armenian massacres and the fact that the German Government was responsible. He asked for "data concerning the situation in the territory occupied by Germany," and "concerning measures taken for the protection of the people in the occupied territory, concerning the means of living, concerning their health conditions, their rights, their numbers." He inquired as to the "kind and reason of the punishments decreed and reprisal measures taken against the people in these territories by the German authorities, the number of people executed, military requisitions of property," and so forth. "On Jan. 13, 1916, by a vote of sixty to twenty-five, the Socialist Central Committee expelled Liebknecht from membership in the Socialist party for continuous 'gross infractions of party discipline.'"

But Liebknecht's fight did not end with his expulsion from the party. Month after month he stood alone and fought his good fight. Germany was winning the war. The insolence of her Junkerdom and the official class was something beyond describing. This was the very least of his opposition. His sometime Socialist comrades, meeting him on the street, insulted him most viciously. On March 22, 1916, he attempted, in a session of the Reichstag, to attack the submarine policy of the Government, but was prevented.

The final weighing in the balance of this man's soul came on May Day, 1916. In the presence of a crowd of working people assembled in Berlin in the open air, he "cried out," as it were, "with a loud voice." Under all ordinary circumstances this speech meant death in front of the firing squad. He knew that it could not mean revolution at that time. He was a common soldier in the army, and had not the slightest notion that he would escape punishment according to law. I feel that the fact that he was imprisoned instead of executed was due entirely to the desire of the German Government to escape criticism in enemy countries. This speech will live as the utterance of a great and heroic figure in the midst of one of the most terrible crises that has come upon the human race. "By a lie," he cried out, "the German workingman was forced into the war, and by lies they expect to induce him to go on with the war."

Here, again, was John Huss before the Council and Martin Luther at Worms. In the universal failure, in the unutterable collapse of all that was true and right among the German people, this one voice was heard—loud and clear. If poor in its practical results, this voice, "crying in the wilderness," was mighty in its prophecy of the better time to come for the world.

SPOT ON NAPOLEON'S RECORD

Ultimate Failure Dimmed the Glory of Great Soldier's Early Wonderful Successes in the Field.

The military genius of Bonaparte is still a fruitful theme for discussion. In the early part of his career he achieved such successes as made his name a terror to Europe, and gained for him a prestige which a series of continuous and overwhelming defeats in the latter part of his history was unable to destroy. But in the game of war, results alone can form the criterion, and the victories of Marengo, Austerlitz and Wagram can scarcely be admitted in compensation for the blunders of the Russian campaign and the overthrow at Waterloo.

One qualification of a great general was conspicuous in his character, the capacity of recognizing and rewarding merit in whatever position it might be found. Favoritism was almost unknown in his army. He was of a cold-blooded temperament, engrossed exclusively by the master-passion, ambition, and the very cause which kept his moral purity inviolate made him almost insensible to the promptings of love and affection.

Scorpio.
Scorpio is a constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac. The constellation is conspicuous in early summer in the skies of the southern United States, where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one-sixth of the planetary circle, the Scorpion being represented with exaggerated claws embracing a circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which was formed before 2000 B. C. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Caesar in his calendar made it familiar. Ptolemy, however, though living in Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the Scorpion's claws.

Tecumseh's Bones Unearthed.
A discovery recalling early Canadian history has been made at a farm in the village of Thamesville, Ont., where bones were dug up which may be those of the Indian Chief Tecumseh, who fell fighting for the British in 1813. With the skeleton were metal military buttons and a pistol of the type then used. There are most trustworthy reports that the chief had been buried close to this place.

Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, fought with the British during the invasion of Canada by the Americans in 1812 and 1813. A man of great energy and decision, he was entrusted with many minor enterprises, and was finally killed in battle, when his body was treated with great indignity.

County Orange Meeting

The annual meeting of the Co. Orange Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Shawville, at 10.30, a. m. Tuesday, February 4th, 1919. Brethren are requested to attend this meeting.

By order,
J. J. GIBSON,
Co. Master.
Shawville, Jan. 21, 1919.

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.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All parties are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on Lots Nos. 42, 43 and 44 in the third range of the township of Thorne. Anyone found doing so after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

WM. L. CRAIG,
Greer Mount, Jan. 17, 1919.

TENDERS.

Extension of Time.
The time for receiving tenders for the supply of 15,000 feet of cedar squares for the Municipality of Clarendon has been extended to 10, a. m. of Monday, Feb. 3rd.
E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, Jan. 20, 1919.

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, typhoid, 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.

BERT WAINMAN
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER
SHAWVILLE, Q.

A stock of Victor Victrolas and Victor Records

REPAIRING
Bring your watches and jewellery needing repairs to us. We specialize in this class of work and assure you satisfaction.



NOTICE

Re. Telephone Meeting.

For the safety of the public, on account of the prevalence of the "Flu," on the advice and with the consent of the Directors and in pursuance of the by-laws governing same, the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Co., Limited, has been indefinitely postponed. Due notice will be given when date of same is decided.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

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.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

W. E. N. HODGINS, W. G. COWAN,
W. M. Rec.-Secy

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

HERB HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

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

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Cmp. in Com. Co. M. Scribe

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 832 meets at Charter's second Monday of each month.

SIR KNIGHT R. H. RUTLEDGE, W. P.

SIR KNIGHT T. TUCK, REG.

Explanation signs:
x Daily except Sunday.
+ Daily.

C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent.

FOR SALE

1 Double Sleigh, in good order,
1 Empire Typewriter,
1 Eureka Sanitary Churn,
1 set Heavy Harness, American style with britchen,
4 sets of Bretchen, complete,
2 sets of Cart Harness,
1 New Century Washing Machine, almost new.
1 barrel of Yellow Paint.
Apply G. A. HOWARD,
Shawville, Que.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

CALENDARS FOR 1919

Owing to shortage in paper our Calendars for 1919 will be delivered about February. They will be padded from March, 1919, to February, 1920. Upon application to the Ottawa office Calendar will be mailed to you direct.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent.
Shawville and Beachburg.
P. S. ROBERTS,
Dist. Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE-OTTAWA CENTRAL—

Lv. Shawville 7.35 a. m.

Lv. " 2.55 p. m. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL SHORT LINE—

Lv. Ottawa Central x 8.45 a. m.

Lv. " + 3.30 p. m., 6.50 a. m., and 6.40, a. m.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL NORTH SHORE—

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. x 7.30 a. m.

Lv. " + 5.15 p. m.

OTTAWA-PEMBROKE—

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. x 8.00 a. m.

and 4.45 p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO, WINNIPEG AND WEST—

Lv. Ottawa Central x 11.45 p. m., and 1.22 a. m.

Explanation signs:
x Daily except Sunday.
+ Daily.

C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent.

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

Hay, Shorts, Hog Feeds.

We have a good supply on hand now at attractive prices.

We are still able to get you the highest prices for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and other grains.

We can also handle your Dressed Beef, Veal, Lambs, Hogs and Hides.

W. E. N. HODGINS,

Or C. H. HODGE,

MANAGER,

SEC.-TREAS.

N. B.—The Annual Meeting called for Jan. 28, is postponed for two weeks owing to the influenza outbreak.

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.

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
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All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

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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 3 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
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Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
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Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

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

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

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

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

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

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ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
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Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

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AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - QUE.

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PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
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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,
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CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

OUR MAIMED SOLDIERS

DIRECTOR ROBINSON TELLS
ABOUT THIS WORK.

In the Dominion 2,500 Injured Fight-
ers Have Already Been Restored to
Remunerative Occupations—
Several Notable Instances Given
of Men Who Have Been Given a
New Lease of Aviation Life.

AMONG all the soldiers now
being taken care of by the
Invalided Soldiers' Com-
mission of Canada — and
there are 2,600 of them—the number
of "incurables" who are too badly
disabled to be capable of earning
their living at some form of occupa-
tion is less than one hundred! Such
is the testimony of F. Gerald Robin-
son, director of the work.

"The general principles of this
work," says Mr. Robinson, "are pre-
tly well known now. Much has been
written and printed of them, but of
the specific accomplishments and the
benefit that has been brought to in-
dividuals we have seen little. While,
of course, we are naturally proud of
the remarkable cases that we cite,
still it must be remembered that they
are remarkable only in degree. In
quality they are typical of the thou-
sands who are passing through our
hands."

"Whereas the blind are for the
most part optimistic in their outlook
upon life, it is a well known fact that
deafness as a rule brings with it ter-
rible depression, much worse than
that to which the blind are liable.
In spite of this there is the case of
Pte. William Lewis, of the Forestry
Battalion, who received injuries to
his hearing in a mine explosion seven
years previous to enlistment. Shell
shock at the front completely de-
stroyed his hearing. In April he was
sent to the Belleville Institute for
the Deaf. After a few days he be-
came discouraged and ran away,
turning up at Kingston in a despair-
ing state of mind. The vocational
officer induced him to return to
Belleville and he completed a three
weeks' course there in lip reading.
When Prof. Baker next saw him the
teacher asked him to stand behind
the man and blow a policeman's
whistle. There was not a sign of
ability to hear. The professor then
faced the man and carried on a long
conversation with him, not repeating
more than two sentences. The man
followed the movements of his lips
with the greatest facility and the
conversation was a perfectly normal
one. The teacher then read a story
from a book, walking about the room
as she did so. Lewis was able at
the close of the reading to repeat
the gist of the whole story. After
another three weeks he visited Tor-
onto, Hamilton, and Niagara Falls,
and then traveled by himself home
to Calgary.

"The man who loses a leg or an
arm naturally feels that he will be
hard, but to it to support himself.

but such is seldom the case. An in-
teresting example is that of Pte.
Lambert, who was a Methodist cir-
cuit preacher in Alberta. When the
war came he put on khaki and did
his bit with the rest. He lost his
leg before he came out of it and was
fitted with one at the Government
limb factory. No more hiking—even
with the best of artificial legs—not
for a bit anyway, so he took a course
in motor mechanics, and now he's
back on the circuit speeding the Gos-
pel with gasoline.

"For the power of sheer persist-
ence there is nothing to equal the
case of Pte. A. T. Jackson, who was
badly injured in France by a gaso-
line explosion. His left arm from
knuckles to biceps was so badly
burned that the doctors were very
anxious to amputate it. He could not
even turn his arm for dressing.
Gradually, however, he got into the
habit of standing along the walls and
'creeping' with his injured hand. The
boys in the ward thought he was
trying to play crazy and thus get a
speedy discharge and pension, but
Jackson persisted until he could
raise the arm above his head. He
started belt-weaving work and has
more orders than he can fill. The
doctors were afraid that the skin
of his arm would shrink and cut off
the nerve life and blood supply, but
the exercise he persisted in taking
of his own initiative has saved the
member. He is now taking a course
in electrical work.

"A teamster who was earning \$50
a month now earns \$5.50 a day as
a toolmaker. When he returned from
the front in October, 1916, he was
unable to read or write, so he at-
tended vocational classes during hos-
pital treatment, followed by a re-
training course as machinist. A car-
penter suffered a wound in the right
hand, and will never have the use of
his fingers again. He learned to write
with the left hand, passed the civil
service examination, and is now em-
ployed in the British Columbia cus-
toms department at \$1,000 a year.
A former commercial traveler, dis-
abled for his employment, is now
earning \$170 a month as a manual
training teacher. A laborer who was
incapacitated by a gunshot wound in
the ankle is now a telegrapher for
the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at
\$140 a month."

The Department of Soldiers' Civil
Re-establishment has for its work all
Governmental activities in behalf of
discharged soldiers, with the excep-
tion of land settlement. Pensions,
post-discharge medical care, artificial
limbs, industrial retraining and, in-
directly, employment come within its
purview. The Invalided Soldiers'
Commission, which is part of this
department, comes into contact with
the returned soldiers as soon as they
reach Canada, and while they are
still in the military hospitals con-
ducted by the Army Medical Corps.
A staff of interviewers, all returned
men themselves, ascertain essential
facts about the physical conditions
and industrial experience of every
returned man at the earliest pos-
sible moment after disembarkation
on this side of the Atlantic. These
facts are analyzed by the experts in

the various territorial units, corre-
sponding roughly to the military dis-
tricts, with a view to offering the
wounded man such assistance as he
may require. The information ob-
tained includes the man's educa-
tional and industrial history, his
preference for future occupation, per-
sonal characteristics, disposition, con-
duct on service, and conduct in the
convalescent home. The medical of-
ficer makes a complete report on his
physical condition, especially with
regard to the effect it may have on
his future occupation.

The first object in handling the
returned man is to prevent him at
any time from brooding over his con-
dition, so what is called occupational
therapy is used the moment the pa-
tient can do any kind of work what-
soever. Even those confined to beds
or to their wards are offered oppor-
tunity to learn some useful or inter-
esting occupation during their period
of hospital treatment. This work has
a double value; the occupation is a
definite aid to recovery, while the in-
struction almost invariably has its
value in after life. A remarkable
case is that of the man who had been
bedridden for two years and had all
the appearance of being a hopeless
incurable or paralytic. As one of
the women aids found him inconsol-
ate, she coaxed him into trying to
weave a basket which she at the time
was working upon herself. This,
through graded steps, led to more
profitable labor, until now the man
can walk upon his own feet and earn
his own living. This is an example
of how a woman with tact and sym-
pathy can help a man to overcome
a disability which he thinks insuper-
able.

After the vocational and medical
officers have submitted their reports,
the man is brought before a disabled
soldiers' training board for a consul-
tation upon the kind of training
which would be most suitable. The
man's own previous experience is dis-
cussed, with a view to finding some
kindred trade where his early train-
ing will stand him in good stead. His
inclinations and aptitudes are con-
sulted, because a man is not likely
to make good in a calling which he
does not like. Very few decisions
have ever had to be reversed, and 71
per cent. of those who have taken re-
educational courses have been loyally
engaged in the occupations for which
they were trained. The failures
have not numbered 5 per cent.

An industrial survey was made of
the possibilities for crippled men. It
was found that there are exceedingly
few occupations which cannot be en-
gaged in by men with some form of
disability. Injured feet make no dif-
ference to the man who is seated at
his work all day. Many fine opera-
tions in skilled labor or professions
can be performed by those whose in-
juries have deprived them of the
strength of neck and shoulders.
Many strenuous kinds of work can
be done by men with finger and hand
disabilities. Blinded men make good
masseurs, private telephone opera-
tors or dictaphone stenographers. In
fact, the commission has up to the
present time listed 200 occupations.

For the actual training of the man
existing technical schools and univer-
sity engineering and agricultural de-
partments have been largely utilized,
although in some places voca-
tional schools have been especially
equipped. Most of the training, how-
ever, is given in industries. In many
cases, before a man can satisfactorily
take his place at the factory bench,
he requires to have some pre-
liminary training in the use of cer-
tain tools, the operation of machines,
or possibly in some kind of "book
learning," which he has not previous-
ly had.

Novel Indian Timepiece.

To ascertain the time at night the
Apache Indians employed a gourd on
which the stars of the heavens were
marked. As the constellation rose in
the sky the Indian referred to his
gourd and found out the hour. By
turning the gourd around he could
tell the order in which the constel-
lation might be expected to appear.

The hill people of Assam reckon
time and distance by the number of
quids of betel nut chewed. It will be
remembered how, according to Wash-
ington Irving, the Dutch colonial
assembly was invariably dismissed at
the last puff of the third pipe of
tobacco of Gov. Wouter Van Twiller.
A Montagnais Indian of Canada
will set up a tall stick in the snow
when traveling ahead of his friends
who are to follow. He marks with
his foot the line of shadow cast, and
by the change in the angle of the
shadow the oncoming party can tell
on arriving at the spot, about how
far ahead the leader is.

Brown Bears Increasing.

Under Government protection the
brown bear has so increased in num-
bers in Alaska that cattle and sheep
are safe only in strong buildings. The
bears demolish fences and they swim
the channels in the smaller islands
where settlers have sent cattle and
sheep in the belief that they would
be safe. The bear, too, is a great
destroyer of salmon. It is so fasti-
dious that it will eat only the salmon
cheeks, and will consume one-third
of its weight in this delicacy every
day.

Victoria Cross for Indian Sniper.

Stephen Toney, a Nova Scotia In-
dian who has but recently returned
home from the western zone of war,
has been recommended for the Vic-
toria Cross. To have individually dis-
posed of 71 German snipers is his
proud record as a member of the
193rd Nova Scotian Battalion.

Beavers Busy in New Quarter.

Beavers are exceedingly busy at
present in the Ennismore district,
not far from Peterboro, where the
"first engineers" supposedly have
been long extinct. The theoretical
explanation is offered that the in-
dustrious rodents may be a colony
escaped from Algonquin Park.

Soldiers' Savings.

Enquiry at Militia Headquarters
reveals the fact that there is in the
hands of the Receiver-General a cred-
it to soldiers of the C.E.F., approxi-
mately \$16,000,000 deferred pay.
This represents money saved by
members of the C.E.F. since the
commencement of the war. In other
words, it is pay earned but not
drawn, with accumulated interest.
Now that demobilization is in sight
there is no doubt that great benefits
will accrue from these savings,
which have been effected under a
policy inaugurated by the Govern-
ment in 1915, under which soldiers
serving in France have been required
to leave on deposit with the Govern-
ment a portion of their pay which
could not be profitably spent over-
seas, but would be a useful provision
for a rainy day. In the result the
majority of the men will have a sum
of money which they themselves
have saved immediately available on
discharge.

Bella Coola Leads Canada.

Bella Coola, a little village of 213
adults, mostly of Norse origin, far
to the north in British Columbia, has
registered the big surprise of the
Victory Loan campaign. Not satis-
fied with an honor flag, it is in a
position to demand seventeen crowns
to adorn it, and as the 1,344 square
inches available as crown space will
not contain the well-won crowns, each
being 8 x 10 inches in area, a special
honor flag is being made for Bella
Coola.

Whole Family Claimed by War.

A Leamington lady has, during
the past two years lost her soldier
husband and five sons at the front,
while one day recently her daughter
dropped dead upon the receipt of the
news that her fiancé had been killed
in action.

The Scare of Their Lives.

Thinking soldier guards pacing
the station platform at Brantford,
all wearing "flu" masks, were as-
saulted by a committee of the Ku Klux
Klan, 1,300 negro soldiers in transit
got the fright of their lives, accord-
ing to the Brantford Expositor.

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 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

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

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of the un-
dressed one black and white Holstein
Cow. Any information leading to her re-
covery will be rewarded.
MRS. ADAM ELLIOTT,
Yarm. Que.



Keep Them Smiling

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign

The "Welcome" sign still hangs high on the doors of the
Salvation Army Hostels. Help them to keep it there! While
our soldiers have need of the comforts—spiritual as well as
bodily—DON'T shut the doors in the boys' faces—Keep them
smiling!

The Salvation Army appeals for a Million Dollars for the
boys who won the victory. This is the first time the Salva-
tion Army has made a general appeal for its work. We urge
you now, for the sake of the soldiers, and as a VITAL factor
in the solution of Canada's Reconstruction problems, with
the Homecoming of her boys, to give and to give liberally!

Our men in Khaki may not all be home for another year.
While there is a company of Canadians in uniform over there
or over HERE, there is work for the Salvation Army Lassie.

The weary waiting and the relaxed discipline spell dangers
that MUST be guarded against. A happy smile and a com-
fortable body help to keep trouble at a distance. Do not
let the Hostels shut for lack of funds!

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

"First to Serve—Last to Appeal"

A WORD ABOUT THE HOSTELS!—Have you ever been
inside a Salvation Army Hostel? If not, ask a returned
man about the Hostels in Paris, London, Toronto, Hamilton,
or any others that he has stayed in over HERE.

Let HIM tell you about the REAL beds, the home cooking,
the fried eggs, and hot coffee—and hot baths. If he knows
you very well, he may give you a hint about the spiritual
comfort the Salvation Army Lassies give these men far from
home and all it means!

**SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND
COMMITTEE**

Headquarters:

Mail your subscription to

Treasurer Toronto and Ontario: **SIR EDMUND WALKER**
Toronto, Ont.

Treasurer New Brunswick:

JAMES M. CHRISTIE
Bank of Commerce, St. John, N.B.

Treasurer Nova Scotia:

DONALD MacGILLIVRAY
Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S.

or to
COMMISSIONER RICHARDS,
20 Albert St., Toronto



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., 78 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

FITTING COWS FOR LACTATION.

All mammals, when in proper environment and under normal conditions, naturally take on flesh during pregnancy, the reserve being used in milk production when the young is born. As we expect a dairy cow to give much more milk than her calf requires it is only reasonable that she should be in extra good condition of flesh at calving time. A further consideration is the procuring of strong, well-nourished calves which cannot be expected from poorly-nourished cows. Grain fed during the dry period has been found to give greater returns than the same amount of grain fed after calving, these returns being in the form of a more vigorous calf and increased milk production. To have the cows in proper condition of flesh, one of the first requisites is to give them sufficient rest between lactation periods. The cow that is milked up to within two or three weeks of calving may pile up quite a record for that year but she will surely fall off in the next lactation period. Each cow should have from six to eight weeks of a rest period.

The feeding of the cow during this period will depend upon her condition when dried off. If she is in good condition of flesh then very little more than a maintenance ration is necessary, but the feeder should watch that she does not lose her thrifty condition. If she has become thin and run down then a liberal ration should be allowed. The character of the ration need not differ materially from that fed to the milk cows. Pasture, supplemented by silage or soiling crops in summer and roots or silage and legume hay in winter should be sufficient for the cow in good condition. Those in poorer condition should receive grain in addition up to six or seven pounds per day if necessary. It is important at all times that dairy cows receive a laxative ration but particularly so just at calving time. To this end, the grain ration should consist of such laxative feeds as wheat bran and oil cake together with either ground oats, barley, or corn, preferably the former, in equal parts. For every 100 pounds of the above grain mixture there should be added 1 pound each of ground rock phosphate, charcoal and common salt. The salt is a necessity in the ration while the other ingredients act as a tonic. Cows not receiving the grain should be fed some of this tonic mixture separately, or the last day or two before calving the regular ration should be replaced by bran alone which should be fed up to calving time and for a few days afterwards.

To ensure the best results from the above method of fitting the cow for her lactation period she should be allowed plenty of exercise. Running with the milk cows in summer and being turned out in the barnyard for an hour or two daily in winter will meet requirements in this regard. This exercise will be found to do away with many of the calving and udder troubles experienced with cows highly fed on heat-producing foods just previous to calving.

ADVICE ON PLANT DISEASES.

In view of the present vital need for increased production the Central Experimental Farm urges every farmer to look well into the question of crop diseases, for the losses which these diseases cause each year in orchard, field and garden are, in the aggregate, simply appalling.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the smutted wheat grown in that country in 1917 would fill a line of freight cars reaching from New York to Cleveland (600 miles). In 1916 in Canada the loss from rust on grain amounted to \$50,000,000 while the Canadian potato crop in 1915 was almost cut in two by the ravages of blight and rot. Each year about one quarter of the Ontario apple crop is lost from apple scab and the loss in the plum crop from brown rot is at least as high.

These are only a few common examples of the numerous diseases which yearly take heavy toll of our crops everywhere. Indeed it has been said that the dollars annually lost from crop diseases on the average farm would pay the hired man's wages.

A great number of these diseases can be prevented by well tried and simple measures, and since we are now in the midst of the greatest food crisis the world has ever seen, every bit of food saved from the wastage of disease becomes not only profit for the grower but an asset to our country and a boon to starving humanity.

In order to make it easy for everyone to get in touch with all the available help on plant diseases the following sources of information are given:

Identification of Diseases and Advice Regarding Treatment:

1. The Agricultural Representative in your county, if there is one; phone or write him or get him to call.
2. The Agricultural College in your province. Each college makes it a part of its policy to answer all such inquiries.
3. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa maintains a well-equipped plant disease service which everyone is invited to make use of. Address, Division of Botany, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ontario.
4. The Central Experimental Farm has also branch stations for the study of plant diseases, any of which will be glad to give every assistance on request. Address, Field Laboratory of Plant Pathology, (Charlottetown, P.E.I.), (Fredericton, N.B.), (St. Catharines, Ont.) or (Brandon, Man.).

In writing do not worry about the exact address. Your letter will reach the proper place if it goes to any Government Department. Give as full and clear a description of the trouble as you can, and send specimens where possible. Several specimens are better than one. They should be typical of the trouble and should be packed so as to arrive in good condition. When addressed to (3) about, no postage is required on letters, or on packages of specimens not exceeding 12 oz. in weight.

Bulletins:

Bulletins give in condensed form all the important information about diseases and their control. If well studied they give a clear understanding of the trouble, and if kept for reference they save burdening the memory with many details of methods. They are sent free of charge.

Requests sent to any of the addresses given above will bring bulletins on plant diseases. Write for either, (a), a list of those published from which you can make your own selection, (b), those bulletins dealing with the disease of some particular crop, as potatoes, or (c), a bulletin on a certain disease, as smut in oats.

Cut this out and put away for further reference.—Experimental Farms Note.

Mother.

Mother is a little girl who trod my path before me
Just a bigger, wiser little girl who ran ahead—
Bigger, wiser, stronger girl who always watches over me,
One who knows the pitfalls in the rugged road I tread.
Mother is a playmate who will always treat me kindly—
Playmate who will yield me what true happiness demands.
She will never let my feet stray into brambles blindly—
Mother's just a bigger little girl who understands.
Mother is an older little playmate who'll befriend me—
Yesterday she travelled in the path that's mine to-day!
Never need I fear a foe from which she might defend me—
Faithful little pal who ran ahead and leaved the war!

Horse Sense

There used to be a signboard set up behind the British lines at the front, which read:

"Kindness to animals; 500 horses are lamed weekly by nails dropped on roads and horse lines by cooks carrying firewood with nails left in. Please remove the nails." A comment on this notice draws attention to "Tommy's" love of animals, which is in direct contrast to the spirit shown by the Germans, who have during the war given many instances of their nature by torturing the animals in their hands.

A man who will intentionally keep any animal in misery, more especially a horse, may well be called nothing more or less than a German, which is the worst that can be said of anything. Instances of unintentional cruelty to animals are, however, too common and one of these is the neglect of the horse's feet.

In the case of the work horse, and that includes any horse that has to travel on the road or do heavy work on a farm, particular attention should be given to the matter of shoeing, which should be repeated at such short intervals as to obviate the possibility of the foot overlapping the shoe, breaking away from the clinches or pressing upon the bars so as to give an excuse for the formation of corns. A good healthy foot will grow so rapidly in many cases as to necessitate reshoeing at the end of three weeks, though on soft ground the horse may stand to go a week longer. Soft-going, however, does not remove the danger of corns.

Loose stones should never be neglected, and if the rule of picking out the horse's feet every morning is followed the animal will at least start the day right, then, if on his making his first false step the feet are examined again it may be found that he has picked up a stone, or possibly a nail, while traveling. If the trouble is due to a stone this should be removed at once, and no bad effect may result, but in case of a nail in the hoof an examination of the extent of the injury should be made, and if it is a great precaution against further trouble must be taken even if it means taking the horse out of work at once.

The horse is a good deal of a Spartan, and too often the opinion is held by his driver that he is out of pain because he goes evenly after traveling a few yards, when he has shown lameness on first leaving the stable. It is true that many minor troubles of the horse succumb to exercise, but it is better to make sure that early-morning lameness is not due to fever of the feet, which often occurs in the case of a well-fed, under-worked horse, and should be treated by poulticing and the giving of a dose of physic.

Other foot troubles that are sometimes overlooked for too long are; Thrush, which is brought on by stand-

ing in wet or dirt and by bad shoeing; contracted feet, which can be improved by shoeing and attention to the coronet, and sand crack, which should be guarded against by seeing that the shoeing-smith does not do any rasping on the outside walls of the foot after the shoe is laid on.

Finally, all sharp-pointed metal, hoop iron, etc., should be removed from all places where the horse is likely to go. In following this instruction the horse's master may also save himself an uncomfortable experience.

Food Control Corner

An enormous deficiency in the stock of food animals in the principal European countries has occurred in the past four years of war, during which period production was necessarily hampered, while consumption by the armies probably more than made up for the decreased consumption of the civilian population. The fighting men had to have plenty of meat.

The estimated decrease in European live stock since the war, not counting Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, is made up as follows:

Cattle	28,080,000
Sheep	45,500,000
Hogs	32,425,000

Total 115,005,000

Last census Canada's total live stock numbered as follows:

Cattle	6,528,113
Sheep	2,174,300
Hogs	3,684,778

Total 12,387,191

In other words the decrease in Europe is nearly ten times the total live stock population of Canada, counting only those leading countries from which figures are available.

Britain's imports as based on normal figures, are:

Beef	1,077,154,000 lbs.
Pork	1,261,082,032 lbs.
Butter	452,705,264 lbs.
Eggs	190,850,520 doz.

Canada, in the year ending in the fall of 1918, exported:

Beef	104,710,813 lbs.
Pork	149,934,593 lbs.
Butter	6,783,466 lbs.
Eggs	3,861,389 doz.

Prevents Eggs From Cracking.

When boiling eggs wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before dropping in the boiling water and they will not crack.

During the past four years of warfare, 1,645,000 actual pounds net weight of high grade fruit products, including jams, jellies and canned fruits have been prepared at Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station and donated by the Ontario Government to the Canadian Military hospitals overseas.

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., 78 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Enlarged Glands in the Neck.

Many inquiries have come to this department concerning this very common trouble, common enough at any period of life but particularly so during childhood.

A child with such a collection of glands was called scrofulous in former times because of the influence of bacteria in causing disease was known and understood.

We now know that they are generally, or at least very often, due to the influence of the tubercle bacillus and that the tissues in general of those who suffer with them are weak and of poor resisting power, but it does not follow by any means that pulmonary tuberculosis will necessarily develop in such cases.

These glands are a part of the lymphatic system and are normally dense and firm in structure serving as a kind of filter for the materials which must be separated from the lymph stream on its way to join the blood current.

It is not strange that bacteria which may be retained in them in the course of this filtering process should cause disease.

The lymphatic glands on either side of the neck are very numerous and a single one of them may become diseased and enlarged, or an entire chain of them on either side or both sides.

They may resemble a string of beads or they may become distinct masses or tumors.

There may be no very great degree of swelling at the surface but the enlargement of individuals or groups of glands may extend deeply into the tissues of the neck.

The enlargement may begin in childhood and progress slowly until adult life and then it is possible that it may gradually subside.

This is particularly the case when the person affected has good care and treatment and leads a normal life.

In other cases there occur acute attacks of inflammation, the inflamed gland or glands suppurate and undergo the history which is common to abscesses in other portions of the body.

When the inflammation subsides

the swollen gland may remain inactive and perhaps do little harm unless inflammation is re-excited by some disturbing cause.

In many cases the abscess breaks through the skin and discharges its contents, but instead of healing promptly as other abscesses often do, it may continue to discharge and remain an open sore for an indefinite period.

This disease is very often associated with disease of the tonsils and bacteria are very often directly transferred from the tonsils to the lymphatic glands in the neck with subsequent disease in these glands.

When children suffer from enlarged and troublesome tonsils it is very important to examine the neck and see if there are not also enlarged lymphatic glands.

The removal of diseased tonsils will sometimes be followed by disappearance of swollen glands in the neck.

It can be laid down as a rule that enlarged glands in the neck, particularly in children, mean poor nutrition and that in such cases there is an urgent call for an abundance of simple food, especially milk, out-of-door life, sleep, cod-liver-oil and iodine.

A child who is thus diseased should be taken out of school, removed to the country and encouraged to play out of doors in the sunshine as much as possible. A child with discharging glands, that is with running sores in the neck, should have such sores dressed and cleansed daily in addition to the care which is given to his diet and habits.

When there is acute inflammation in these glands and they are very painful they must be opened and treated as abscesses elsewhere are treated.

After they are opened it is often necessary to scrape the interior and remove any diseased tissues which would retard the healing process.

Not all enlarged glands require removal; good judgment is required in deciding when an operation is necessary and how extensive it should be.

LITTLE CHILDREN ON THE FARM

By N. F. Milborn

Much is said and written about making farm life attractive to young people, but there are few persons who realize that the training of our future farmers and farmers' wives must begin in early childhood.

One of the principal reasons for dissatisfaction and unrest among country young folks is that older persons have the habit of talking much about the hardships of a farmer's life, inveighing against the weather, fretting over loss of animals, failure of crops, etc. This constant complaining creates a very harmful atmosphere. In consulting several city-dwellers, who are working in different occupations, as to why they left homes in the country, they have almost universally declared it was because their fathers constantly complained about the hard work, etc. Nothing was ever said about the absolute security the farming people have against want, the independence of being one's own boss, the joys of country life, the beauty of the woods and hills in changing seasons, and the interest of the growing animals and crops!

The value of fresh air, pure, wholesome food, plenty of room outdoors for play or exercise, tranquility of mind and communion with Nature, in raising a family of children, far outweighs any advantages of education, chances to make money, or amusement facilities which are found in the crowded, busy city.

Why not impress these things upon the plastic, attentive minds of children? It pays to cultivate the habit of cheerfulness, hopefulness and patience in any situation of life. In dealing with the uncontrollable forces of Nature, the farmer should hold fast to reason and philosophy and never grumble.

Answer Questions Carefully

The country child is born into a world of loveliness, wonder and delight. As soon as he can express himself in speech, he finds a thousand questions to ask. Of course, children should not be allowed to chatter unceasingly, and must be taught not to interrupt persons when they are busy, but considerate, far-sighted parents will realize the importance of a right start, and educate the dawning powers of the child.

Healthy children are full of unused energy and vim. They enjoy either household or outdoor work if it is made easy and interesting.

Many parents never ask a child to do a bit of work, until they actually need the child's help. Then the untrained, inexperienced little one is awkward and unwilling.

It is the part of wisdom and due to the child, to teach it how to work, how to use its hands and its strength, and to inculcate habits of useful industry while it is still young and immature. Of course, its tiny efforts are of no value, but the mother and father will reap great benefits in years to come, and it will have the advantage of capability and efficiency in manhood or womanhood.

As soon as a child can toddle about the house, the mother should teach it orderly habits and usefulness, by telling it kindly to pick up its own toys and put them in a box or basket, should allow it to carry small articles from room to room for her, and pick up chips for the kitchen fire. The dear little one will be happy to think it is "helping mother." Children should be taught to be self-helpful and to help others. A child of three or four years will be proud to partially wash and dress itself and then help wait on the baby; to bring towels and soap for washing, to help dress it, buttoning its apron, lacing its shoes, etc.

At this age, a child can have a small broom and dustcloth and assist in tidying up the rooms. When mother washes dishes, it can wipe teaspoons, pans and saucer, and put them in place on the table. One factful mother makes household tasks a round of games for the little helpers. They play being automobiles while carrying dishes from kitchen table to cupboard, play being brownies or fairies and make beds, sweep hearths, dust furniture, etc.

Singing familiar songs while working lightens all labor.

Of course, young children should never be allowed to carry heavy loads, or work at tasks until fatigued. "Just a little" of several different duties is the best way to train them.

Out-of-doors children love to follow a kind father about, and if controlled properly need never be in the way. The sharp ears and bright eyes will learn much of agricultural methods and store up useful knowledge.

Country children should be given small garden tools and allowed to have miniature truck and flower beds of their own.

Boys should be given a few essential tools, as nails, hammer, small saw, etc. They will soon learn to mend small breaks in fences, make chicken coops, dove cotes, rabbit traps, etc.

All children love animals. Pet dogs, cats, chickens, ducks, tame rabbits, squirrels, etc., are sources of never-failing delight. The habit of regularly caring for pets, bringing them food and water at appointed times, supplying them with fresh straw, etc., is valuable training for children.

Dangerous pitfalls should never be permitted on a farm, and the fence should be secure against roving cattle. This ensures peace of mind for the mother without constant recourse to "Don'ts," which are very difficult for an active, enterprising child to remember.

It is very easy to keep a young child quietly entertained. A pile of clean corn-cobs will afford occupation and amusement. It can learn to make walls, log houses, fortresses, fences, etc. Corn-cobs can be dressed in scraps of calico to make dolls for little girls. Odd-shaped gourds will serve as different kinds of animals. Acorn cups can be doll dishes, and hickory-nuts serve as heads for dolls made of corn-husks. There is an infinite store of treasures to be found in the woods and fields. Moss and wild flowers can be transplanted and made into fairy gardens. Bright pebbles or queerly shaped stones can make tiny rockeries.

Parents should purchase books telling about plants and animals and thus be able to answer a child's pertinent questions about Nature's wonders.

Co-Operate With Teacher

Of course, all ambitious parents take an interest in the progress of their children in school. Father and mother should consider it a duty to lay aside their own reading or sewing in the evening to help the little ones with their studies. It is worth while to revive one's knowledge of arithmetic and grammar and keep in touch with new school methods.

All sorts of home occupations and innocent amusements should be encouraged by parents.

If the mother and father can join in candy-making, popping corn, cracking nuts, playing checkers, singing choruses around the piano, reading aloud, and telling stories, they will be laying up stores of happy memories and rivet the chains that bind the children to country life and the old home farm.

On account of their isolated situation, many country lads and lassies are oppressed with a sense of bashfulness and awkwardness, when meeting strangers.

There is no need of this peculiarity, however. Careful, kindly, home training will eradicate such tendencies and give ease of manner and proper speech.

I have known of two families of agricultural people who were deservedly popular and much admired because of their cordial, courtly behavior.

Both of these families were descended from several generations of country dwellers. In each home, from the days of infancy, the little ones were shown the correct way to express themselves in speech, proper table habits, polite forms of greeting, etc. There is nothing more pleasing than to hear a little child say "Thank you" or "Excuse me" readily and naturally. A timid little tot should be led by the hand to visitors and told to say, "Good morning."

Cheerful morning greetings should be exchanged in the home. In a household where hospitality abounds, the children have ample opportunity to become accustomed to well-bred social conduct.

There is no better preparation for success in life than a foundation of self-respect and good manners.

Physical culture tends to eliminate muscular awkwardness. Simple gymnastics can be practiced at home as well as at school. Turning poles, dumb bells, Indian clubs, trapezes, swings, etc., can be made and boys will greatly enjoy cultivating their strength and muscular control in the big barn on rainy days.

Let Them Invite Playmates

One wise mother as soon as her children are old enough to go to school, allows them to invite one or two schoolmates to spend the afternoon or entire day on pleasant Saturdays. Each child has its regular tasks every day. On Saturday these are quickly accomplished in anticipation of the company. When there is extra work, the little girl guests must think it great fun to help wash dishes, and churn butter, while the boys help husk corn, or weed in the garden. A plain country dinner is served at noon, and before the children leave for home, a simple, wholesome lunch of bread and butter and a glass of milk is given to each one of the hungry, happy band.

In the country, the Sabbath still retains its primal significance as a day of peace and rest. Little ones enjoy the ride to church, the meeting of friends and relatives, the cheering, inspiring songs and instruction in the Sunday School.

Family visiting in the winter time, walks in the woods and fields in summer, the singing of sacred songs around the piano in the evening, close the beautiful day.

The true spirit of religion in which our forefathers established the government of our country, is fostered in country life to-day. Family prayers, study of the Scriptures, reading sermons by celebrated writers, or stories with a moral purpose, teach the usefulness, beauty and happiness of an inward, spiritual life, and surround the children with noble, uplifting influences.

Do not throw away the silk from the discarded umbrella. It will make excellent linings for your hats.

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

The Latest Designs



These cute little rompers have contrasting collar, belt and cuffs, which are sufficient trimming for the costume. McCall Pattern No. 8690, Child's Rompers. In 4 sizes, 1 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



The separate skirt and blouse may be made one of the most attractive costumes that one could wear, and this is surely an illustration of such. McCall Pattern No. 8713, Ladies' Waist. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents. No. 8710, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. In sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents. Transfer Design No. 883. Price, 15 cents.

The Use of Lime.
It is an old saying, "Lime makes the father rich and the son poor." This is on account of the property of lime to make some plant food available, thereby increasing the loss from the soil and leaving less for future use. But, in connection with crop rotation and the use of manure and fertilizers, lime aids in maintaining the soil at a high degree of productivity.

Rumania, it is announced, has begun to show an interest in Canadian Holstein cattle and Percheron horses, with prospects of purchases being made in both lines.



The Popular Choice

People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.

Healthful
Economical
Delicious

RETIRING HUNS BRUTAL AS BEFORE

TERRORIZED THE STRASBOURG CITIZENS TO THE LAST

Alsations Declare Life Was Made Undesirable During the Four Years of the War.

The following rough notes of a four days stay in Strasbourg, in the early part of December, have been forwarded by a correspondent who signs himself E. A. S.:

The taking over of the administration of Strasbourg by the French has been completed with remarkable speed and efficiency. The last German soldiers were leaving the town as French cavalry entered it. Up to the last the Germans behaved in the usual German way, trying to terrorize the civilian population by the senseless discharge of rifles and revolvers in the air during the night preceding the occupation.

I spoke during my four days' stay in Strasbourg with scores of Alsations, who were unanimous in declaring that life in Strasbourg was unbearable during over four years of war. Denunciations on the slightest pretext were followed by forcible removal to Germany, where most of them have remained ever since. It must be remembered, however, that there is to-day a very large purely German population in the town estimated by the latest returns to be about 65,000. The Alsations seem to be getting a little of their own back on these and their position is not an enviable one. By a decree of the French no purely German household, business premises, or German room was allowed to display a tricolor or hunting or any form of decoration, and as all Alsations vied with one another in their display of patriotic ardor the contrast was very marked and the German inhabitants made very noticeable by his lack of national emblems.

Alsations Sing "Marseillaise."

There was, however, not the slightest disorder or ill feeling on the part of the Alsations, who sang the "Marseillaise" all day with a strong German accent and were immensely amused at the more youthful members of the French army, both officers and men, who walked to the Rhine in order to spit just once into it. This harmless pastime seemed to fill the Alsation gamin with delight. Not a single policeman was visible, and the French military carried out all their administrative duties with wonderful tact and discretion.

A remarkable sight was that of the French poilus walking about with Alsation soldiers in German uniforms. These latter filled the streets and were mostly deserters from the German army or had been allowed to return over the Rhine, the Germans having no more use for them. Hardly any of these youths could speak anything but German, but they were determined on every occasion to show their love for France by plastering themselves with red, white and blue.

The most curious and at the same time the most pathetic sight in Strasbourg was on the Rhine Bridge, which is the dividing line between Alsace and Germany. The bridge is ten minutes drive from the centre of the town. The one bank is held by the French and the other by the Germans, and the centre of the bridge is a sort of No Man's Land. The Germans allow no one to cross to their side, and threaten every officer with immediate arrest if he crosses the dividing line; but from the German side there pours, in one uninterrupted flow, a procession of wretched humanity which can only be compared with the exodus from Belgium during the early days of the war. They are mostly Alsations who, for various reasons, have been kept in Germany for years or months in durance vile and are now returning to homes, which in many cases have been sequestered and sold up by the Germans. They are mostly women and very young children or old men. They are all poverty stricken and bear on their hollow faces the traces of endless suffering. They carry with them all their earthly possessions—bicycles (without rubber tires), perambulators, handbags, the children grasping some cherished toy, an aged woman borne on a stretcher—and move on in a never-ending stream out of the shadow into the sunlight, from the horrors of internment camp into a country which is France once more, to the accompaniment of bands and the waving of flags and with a joy which is immense and demonstrative.

British Prisoners Return.

Mixed with the motley crowd are Alsation soldiers in German field gray and, saddest of all, British soldiers, singly and in little groups; some of their old khaki tunics, with German trousers and German caps, nearly all in rags, and hollow-cheeked and hungry. There were 20 degrees of frost, but not one had any overcoat. I was the first British officer they had seen for months or years, and they were delighted, for it made them think that home was near at hand. Most of these men had been allowed by the Germans to escape and they had been simply turned adrift to find their way back, without food or proper clothing. In due course

they came to the bridge and joined the throng of returning refugees. More than 300 walked in in two days.

BEATTY AND THE HUNS.

British Admiral Has Profound Contempt For Cowardly Foe.

"Request you will report on sinking of U-33, as same appeared avoidable." "Torpedoes you failed to send with latest convoy of submarines you will forward by next transport." "You will stop using your wireless till further orders."

The above are three wireless messages typical of those that Admiral Beatty sent across the seas to Kiel during the days the German fleet was surrendering.

Few who were up with the Grand Fleet for the recent surrender have returned without a reverence for the whole attitude and bearing of the British Commander-in-Chief.

Deprived of his Trafalgar, Beatty has been sending wireless broadside after broadside into the Huns. Said a commander at Rosyth: "They are eating the dirt thrown them by Beatty."

So they have been.

Beatty has lived and dreamt and pondered the Day for four long years. Shortly before armistice day he assembled his men in "Big Lizzie."

"Men," he said in that abrupt, incisive way of his, biting his words, "they're coming out. I always said they would." A week later he repeated the same address. On the day of the great surrender he again addressed his tars. "Men," he began, "I always told you they'd come out. . . . Not on a piece of string, though!"

The High Seas Fleet on a piece of string! Was the thing ever better expressed? In all this wide war no more dramatic day than November 21 has passed us by. The spectacular side, great grey ships steaming in battle array, meant nought—ordinary manoeuvres.

It wasn't the ships that mattered, but the men in them. For people who like to play with human emotions it was an unreturning orgy. The Huns who so arrogantly goose-stepped across the bodies of outraged women—four years ago—in the waters of the Firth of Forth, now cringed to heel like a dog with its tail between its legs.

"To think we've waited all these years to fight them," ruminated a British admiral, "and now to have to go out and meet them by appointment, like meeting a girl—only they'll be punctual!"

Admiral Beatty knew all about that. He is a disgusted, disappointed man, and his every gesture has emphasized the fact. He was out to humiliate the Hun, to make him eat worms. In all his messages you will detect a virile undercurrent of contempt. To dishonor the sea by murder was bad enough; to follow up with cowardice—only Germans could do that; rank materialists reasoning: "Is it going to serve any useful purpose if we come out?" and deciding in the negative. Beaten bullies with a moral kick.

Beatty knew all that and acted accordingly. icy courtesy. Granite firmness. Contempt.

Safe Paths Over the Sea.

"Britannia rules the waves"—no idle boast; Necessity's her plea—Her rule must reach from coast to furthest coast, Whose paths are on the sea.

Had this British boast been an idle boast? Where would our race be now? By Krupp's grim steel 'neath the Kaiser's heel, Slaves at the Teuton plough.

She early sought and with life-blood bought An Empire o'er the wave; By fleets 'twas won and from jealous Hun Only her fleets could save.

To her distant lands and India's Strand Her highways are the sea; The race that outbuilds our Motherland Holds to her wealth the key.

Britannia's need with millions to feed Is safe paths o'er the sea; Would you have men of the British breed Ask bread on loaded knee?

Would you have them yield old Neptune's shield, A jealous foe to please? They kept in the past with broadside blast Real freedom of the seas.

Has this rule been just as a sacred trust? Let subject races say, At Britannia's call they gave their all, To save for her "the day."

So long as she boasts her "far-flung" coasts, And her union of the free, She must make sure that the ties endure By safe paths o'er the sea.

"Big Bertha" Left to Rust.

Dismembered and with its war-worn parts already beginning to rust, the big Bertha, which startled the world by its long-range fire on Paris last Spring, has been left to its fate in an old German artillery yard in West Prussia. The famous gun is lying in the open air, protected from the curious by a board fence, the Third Army has learned. Other guns of large calibre are within the yard, a few German soldiers acting as guards.

OLDER MEN FOUGHT IN WAR

Average Age Higher Than in Former Conflicts—Generals Were Old Men.

"Old men for counsel and young men for war" is an adage old as history. Nearly all wars have been fought by young men. The young men had a great part in the present war, although the age percentage was higher than in wars of the past, because of the enormous demand for men. But the distinction of this was in the fact that most of its generals in high command were men of mature years. Several were taken from the retired list after the great war began. Most of the great martial figures in history had their marked success while young men. Alexander died at thirty-three. Hannibal crossed the Alps at twenty-nine. Charlemagne began the conquest of Saxony before he was thirty. Godfrey of Bouillon was made king of Jerusalem at thirty-eight. There are only a few exceptions. Caesar was fifty-one when he crossed the Rubicon and Cincinnatus was sixty-one when called from the plow.

Three of the great figures at Waterloo, Napoleon, Wellington and Ney, were each forty-six. Washington became commander in chief of the Revolutionary armies at forty-three.

At the beginning of the great war Kitchener was sixty-four. Haig will be fifty-eight next June. Petain is sixty-two. De Castelnau is sixty-seven. Foch was sixty-seven Oct. 2, while Hindenburg was seventy-one on the same day. Pershing is fifty-eight. Mangin and Ludendorff are each in their middle fifties. The Italian generals are of advanced age. The conditions of fighting were such that line and brigade officers were subjected to the severest examinations to determine their physical fitness. The age of retirement was placed low, with the general in command held personally responsible for exceptions. But it is clear that the men who had the planning to do were unusually mature. The theory that older men would be unable, because of fixed habits of thought, to adopt their plans to the changed conditions of war-making is completely refuted by results.

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the other discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

RECEIVED NEWS IN SIX MINUTES.

When the British Empire Learned That War Was Declared.

It required only six minutes to inform the British Empire that England was at war on the night of August 4, 1914, says Lord Harcourt, who was then Colonial Secretary.

"On that unforgettable night," he said to the Empire Parliamentary Association, "I was in the cabinet room, Downing Street, with a few colleagues. Our eyes were on the clock, our thoughts on one subject only; but there was a feeble effort to direct our conversation to other matters. We were waiting for a reply, which we knew full well would never come, to our ultimatum to Berlin."

"When Big Ben struck 11:30—midnight in Berlin—we left the room knowing that the British Empire was at war."

"I crossed to the colonial office to send a war telegram to the whole of the British Empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty how long it would take. He said 'about six minutes.'"

"I asked him to return to my room when he had done his work. In seven minutes he was back and before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every single colonial protectorate, and even islet in the Pacific."

"So the grim machinery of war began revolving in perfect order and with perfect preparation because, more than two years previously, an individual warbook had been prepared by the colonial committee of defense for every single protectorate and islet. It was at that moment locked in the safe of each Government or commissioner and they knew at once what to do."

A nice way to use stale bread is to slice and steam it. Then butter well and pour over the slices well-seasoned canned tomatoes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Place a piano cornerwise and keep the top clear of vases and other bric-a-brac. This will give a much better sound.

The Road and the Book.

When I, wayfaring, care no more to learn What lies beyond the path's next turn—

And vision takes with no responsive thrill The valley view beyond the hill!

It will be time for me to quit the road, The jostling crowd, the joyous din; And I shall calmly doff the pilgrim's load And seek the restful wayside inn.

When I can say "to-morrow" carelessly, With no deep sense of mystery— Upon that day when I without regret Can see the sun of its hope set,

The book of life will reach its logic's end, With "finis" all that's left to write, I'll dedicate it to some faithful friend And find oblivion in the night.

Keep Your Health TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well, Kill Spanish Flu by using the OLD RELIABLE. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

Paris-to-Channel Canal.

Construction of a canal to give Paris direct communication with the English Channel at Dieppe is receiving serious consideration. The plan is by no means a new one. It was originally suggested in 1694 and has since been repropounded on several occasions. The congestion of traffic on the Seine makes the project one of considerable importance at this time. According to the plans that have been prepared, the waterway will accommodate vessels of about 1,400-ton cargo capacity. It will be approximately 102 miles in length, as compared with the Seine's devious route of some 219 miles. Tracks will be laid parallel with it so that barges may be towed by electric locomotives.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The Vindictive.

No sooner had the Germans evacuated Ostend and Zeebrugge than the British Admiralty authorities set about clearing the harbors of sunken ships and other material intended to block up the waterways to the docks. A waterway has already been cleared, allowing vessels carrying about 700 tons of cargo to go right up to the deep water quay and discharge. It is proposed shortly to begin the work of raising the Vindictive. It is not improbable that her ultimate destination will be the Thames. To get her to the surface, however, will be one of the stiffest pieces of work which the salvage men have had cast upon them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The present Japanese dynasty is by far the oldest in the world, for Yoshihito claims to be the one hundred and twenty-third monarch of an unbroken line dating from the seventh century before the Christian era.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, polish or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

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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

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 58, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Utilizing Wheat Straw.

One of the scientists of the University of Saskatchewan, who has been experimenting for some time with the manufacture of gas from wheat straw, has been able, by a gas-bag attachment of 300 cubic feet capacity, to run his automobile with perfectly satisfactory results. It is estimated, says the Saskatchewan Herald, that a ton of straw will generate 11,000 to 12,000 cubic feet of gas, and that 300 feet of gas is equal to a gallon of gasoline, so that with this hitherto waste product on his hands the farmer will be able to run his automobile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

If Canada is to maintain a large export trade it will be necessary for every stockman to maintain the maximum number of animals on his farm, and to finish his stock before marketing it.

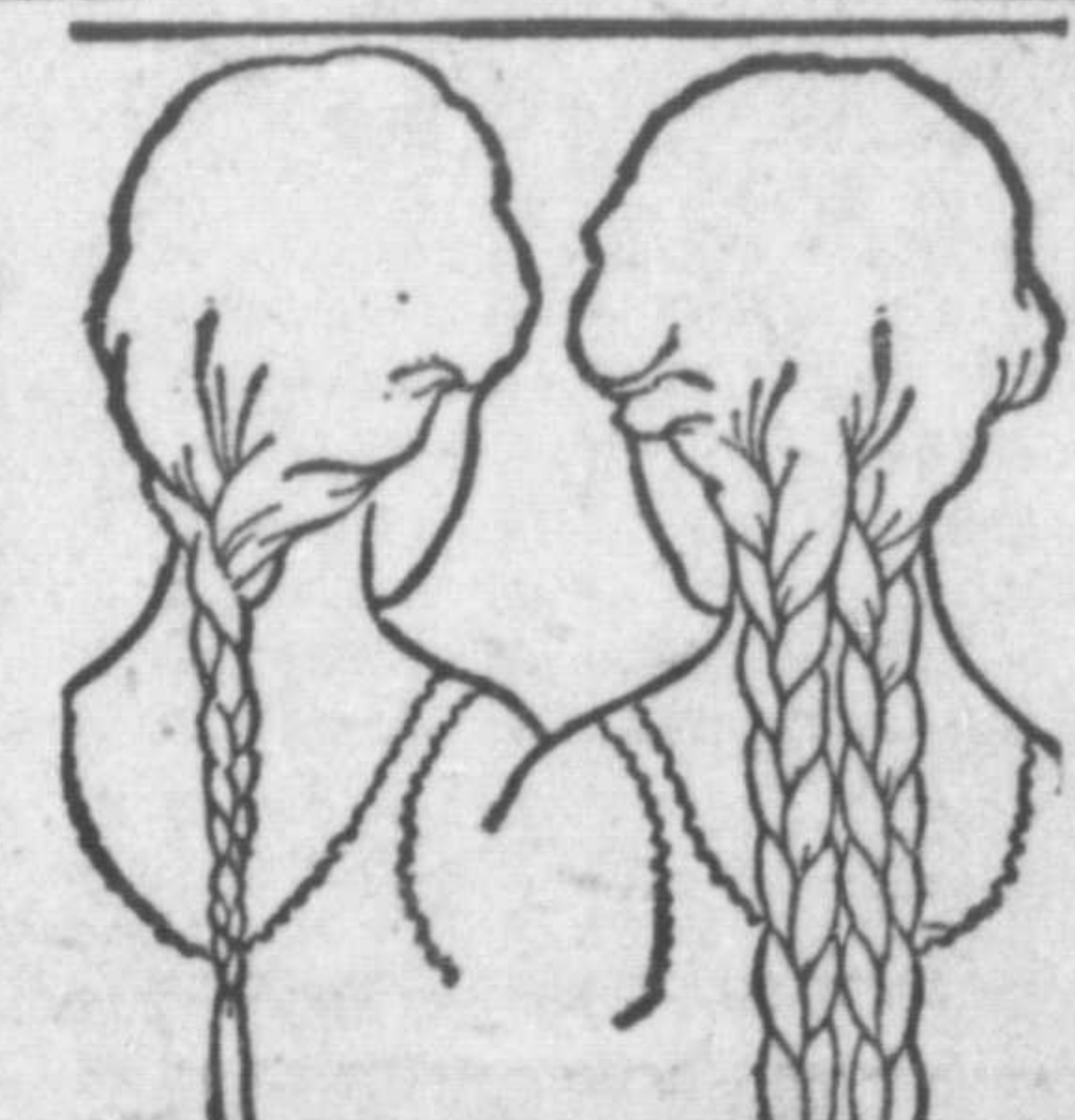
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OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
50c., 60c., \$1.20.



Thin Endy Hair or Thick and Healthy?

A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually means thick, glossy hair. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap are excellent. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair or skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. N. 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 1/2, " "	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.

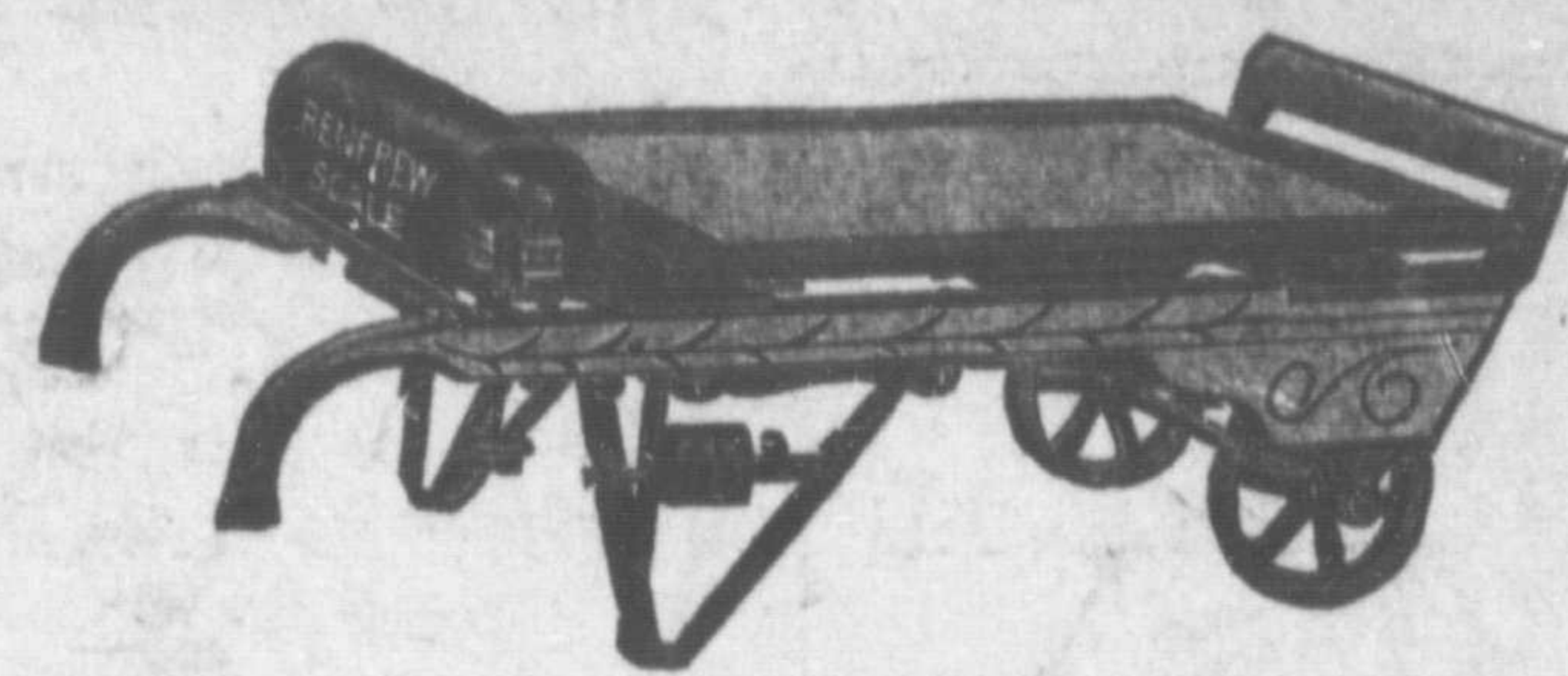
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Our next
Advertisement
It will be
Worth reading.

Communicate with us if you have anything for sale. We get daily market reports and we can advise you correctly as to prices.

S. COHEN
BRISTOL - - - QUE.

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The Renfrew Truck Scale



A Reliable Scale for every Farmer.

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,
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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.

Keep in mind the Fact

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

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

This Store for Men

Is always looking Ahead

It is not enough to have waited on a customer courteously, promptly and at a fair price today and stop there—other days are coming. And that is why we are as keen to anticipate a man's future needs as to provide for his present requirements. We are looking ahead here and blazing the way on the fair trail that leads to the goal post on which appear the words—

**"Satisfactory
Service."**

DOVERS Limited.

Local and District.

During the past ten or twelve days, "flu" cases have multiplied at an alarming rate all over this district, overshadowing in seriousness altogether the early fall visitation of the malady. As a result the county physicians are kept on the go night and day trying to cope with the abnormal situation. In this immediate section only a few cases, comparatively, considering the total number, have developed a really serious form; but other sections have been less fortunate, and several cases, we learn, have resulted fatally, in those localities. Very much depends in getting those who become afflicted to bed as quickly as possible, and giving them proper attention. Proper care and attention is more than half the battle, say the doctors.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of Mrs. John Argue, Yarn, Que. who died Jan. 1st, 1918.
She has gone, our mother dear,
Much we miss her love and cheer;
Gone from us to those above
Who surround the Throne of Love.
No more suffering, no more pain,
Partings ne'er shall come again;
Soon shall we be gathered home,
Then for us, our Father's Home.
Our loss—her gain,
THE FAMILY.

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.

FARM FOR SALE.

Being Lot No. 19, in the 1st range of Litchfield, and part of Lot No. 28, in the 6th range of Clarendon, containing in all 119 acres, about 75 of which are cleared. The premises are well built upon and well watered and fenced. Soil chiefly clay. About 40 acres have been fall-ploughed and ground is in good order. Located two miles from Bryson and 4 miles from C. N. R. Station. Reason for selling—have purchased a larger farm. For terms and further particulars apply to

EDWARD DALE,
R. R. No. 1 Shawville.

TENDERS WANTED For Hauling Saw-Logs

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of January 30th, instant, for the hauling of about 150 standards of saw-logs—averaging about six logs to the standard. Length of haul three miles—from Wm. Acres to Joseph Brown's mill.

HERBERT DEAN,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

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.

Important Scientific Discovery.

The use of water holding fine sand in suspension is a novel plan for separating materials of different specific gravity. A chemical solution of a density somewhat greater than that of the lighter material has served in the laboratory, but this has been commercially unsatisfactory on account of the cost of the chemicals and the difficulty of removing them from the substances separated. The mechanical mixture containing sand held up in water by agitation has been found to take the place of the true solution of the same density. It is stated that with quartz sand and water, coal may be freed from its ordinary impurities, and magnetic iron ore sand gives a fluid of sufficiently high specific gravity to float quartz, limestone and feldspar, while such heavy particles as those of galena ore or metallic copper may be used for fluids to float off still heavier solids.

Held High Rank as Physician.

Dr. Philip S. Physick, often called "the Father of American Surgery," was one of the most eminent physicians of his day, ranked very high as a practical surgeon and was exceedingly popular as a lecturer. His father, an Englishman, had charge of the estate of the Penn family. The son was born in Philadelphia July 7, 1788, was educated for the medical profession partly in that city and partly in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was graduated with high honors. On his return to the United States he began to practice in Philadelphia and soon won professional honors. In 1831 Doctor Physick won a national reputation by the successful performance of a surgical operation on Chief Justice Marshall, followed by a perfect cure. He died in Philadelphia December 16, 1837.

All Uphold Red Cross.

The Red Cross organization is the result of an international treaty entered into by most of the leading nations at a convention held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1864. The treaty sustains the neutrality of Red Cross societies in all countries and on all waters covered by the compact, and insures to it the protection of all conflicting forces in time of war. The nations that are parties to this treaty are the United States, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, Serbia, Persia, the Roman states, Switzerland, Japan and other governments to the number of 40 or more.



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Metallic Magnesium.

A Canadian company is manufacturing metallic magnesium of a higher quality than that manufactured in Germany. The magnesium is being produced in the form of wire, ribbon, ingots and powder.

Never Too Late to Form Habits.

Mrs. Mary Morse, of Erwin, N.Y., cast her first vote and celebrated her 55th birthday anniversary coincidentally at a recent election.

Hurry and Health.

Don't hurry. It wears the system like worry. It is especially harmful in hot weather.

Hurry tears out the nerves and the body tissues rapidly, puts lines in the face, interferes with digestion and other intestinal action, and in time may produce permanent palpitation of the heart.

Loss of both physical and mental control and a number of varieties of nervous disorders may also result from chronic "hurry up."

Hurry exhausts twice the energies in a given time that would be required to accomplish twice the work if undertaken in a leisurely manner.

Reported by a Vacationist.

"Joslar, do you mean to say you come home without havin' that tooth out?"

"I do. The dentist warn't there."
"Why in the world didn't you wait for him?"

"Gosh darn it, I did for two hours. I don't mind waitin' a reasonable length o' time fer a man, but I don't perpose to intern for nobuddy."—Boston Transcript.

The Reindeer Industry.

"To engage in the commercialization of the reindeer industry in all its branches in Canada and elsewhere," is the object of the North American Reindeer Co., Ltd., incorporation of which is announced in the Canada Gazette. The corporation, whose head office is to be at Montreal, is capitalized at \$100,000. It proposes to acquire herds of reindeer to raise the animals for the market and to market reindeer meat products.

Some years ago an experiment in raising and utilizing the reindeer in Canada was carried on by Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, first in Labrador and later a herd was moved to Alberta, where climatic and other conditions proved fatal to many of the animals.

The Youngest Canadian General.

Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Cross of St. Andrew, a Winnipegger, has just returned to England after a furlough at home. He is the youngest of Canadian generals, being now but in his thirty-third year.

The Leviathan Crop.

The auditor of the whaling company at Victoria, B.C., reports the 1918 season closed, with the largest catch of the big fish recorded in history. Just 999 great mammals were taken.

Giving It a Name.

A Holland Landing man who had two whiskey stills in operation has confided to the officers of the law that he was experimenting with a new kind of hog feed.

Montreal has no fewer than forty-five magazines published in the French language.