

THE EQUITY.

No. 38, 48TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931.

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

LOCAL NEWS

Quyon Council has in hand the construction of a \$4,000 bridge where the Highway crosses the Quyon River east of the village.

This section enjoyed the most delightful spell of weather of the whole Winter during the early part of last week.

The Clarendon Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Henry Hodgins, on Wednesday, Feb'y 11th, at 2 o'clock, p.m. Program:—Quilting bee.

The Elmside Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. Murray at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Mar. 11th. Program—Election of Officers. Roll call—Payment of dues.

The Shawville Women's Institute will hold their next regular meeting in Shawville High School, on Monday evening, March 9th, at 7 o'clock. Arrangements are being made for a special speaker from Macdonald College and a good attendance is requested.

The C. N. R. Station at Beachburg was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Station Master Bryce and his family, who reside in the building, were absent when the fire broke out and very few of their household effects were saved. Mr. Bryce, however, returned in time to save the Station books and records.

Extensive changes are in progress at the G. F. Hodgins Co's store, involving the shifting around of the several departments, consequent on the opening of a meat shop in connection with the business. Work on the latter is now in hand, and will include a cold storage room, constructed on approved principles of refrigeration. The meat shop and grocery department are to occupy the east side of the building, the latter replacing the boot and shoe stock which is to be removed to another section of the store.

"Queer Folk at the Shaws"

Eighty or one hundred years ago when the first settlers of Fitzroy Harbor resided there, the historic little hamlet went by the name of "The Chats" because of its contiguity to the rapids of that name on the Ottawa river, which are now in process of gigantic power development. The residents of those early days, composed of different nationalities, were alleged to have been a quaint lot, of diversified characteristics and peculiar notions, and so the old Scotch song, quoted above, came to have a local application because of this fact.

Generations have come and passed from the stage since those primitive days, but somehow history is repeating itself, and again it is current talk that "queer folk" of another stamp are dominating things in the old hamlet and environs now, and running the show generally in a manner that does not appeal very strongly to the average red blooded young Canadian, as regards the treatment accorded to employees on the "big job." The system in vogue over there, it seems, is somewhat on the lines of what is being practiced in Russia, and a week or two is about all that men, accustomed to decent treatment, feel like enduring, and they accordingly pull stakes.

Montcalms Put Shawville Out Of Running By 7 to 1 on the Round

In the pursuit of championship laurels, Shawville hockey team—winners of the County finals and also vanquishers of the Russell Rovers, Russell County champions—met with the fate of elimination when the local squad encountered the "Montcalms" this year's champions of Ottawa City intermediate league, and thus they shared the experience of the majority of hockey teams from rural centres or small towns—where material to build up a team is necessarily limited—when they advance to the stage of trying conclusions with the well-seasoned veterans of a city organization such as the Montcalms.

Despite these handicaps the local youths put up a stiff argument, and the city chaps had to extend themselves to the utmost to carry off the palm of victory.

The first match, staged here on Wednesday night, resulted in a 3-0 score in favor of the visitors, the first counter coming to them about the middle of the first period. In the second stage there was no score, when the locals had a shade the better of the play. In the closing minutes of the final stage Monts. again tallied twice while Shawville were playing a man short, and if justice had been

Millinery Openings

Shawville, Friday, March 6th. Campbell's Bay, Thurs. 26th. All the new models and styles on display.
Mrs. S. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Armon Dagg has been enjoying a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Carney Sihclair, at Fitzroy Harbor.

Mrs. Alex. Olmsted, of Aylmer, was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin McDowell, for a few days during the past week.

Mrs. B. C. Horner returned on Saturday from a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nesbitt, at Wakefield.

Mrs. James Stephens, of Otter Lake, has been spending the past month with her daughter, Mrs. Jerry Queale, and other relatives in North Bristol.

Mr. Charles W. Dagg, Secretary of the Pontiac division, went to Quebec last week to attend the annual meeting of the Fish and Game Protective Association of the Province.

done, the last of these goals should have been called, and a Montcalm player sent to the pen for tripping.

The second match, played on the Auditorium on Friday night put the Ottawa team four additional goals ahead in the first frame, before the Shawville squad got their bearings on the big rink. After that play was far from being one-sided. Shawville adopted more aggressive tactics with the result that they kept their opponents well in hand, and the second period ended without a tally on either side. In the last stage Morley Hodgins secured Shawville's only goal and saved his team from a complete shut-out.

Bob Boucher and Fred Clarke, of Ottawa, officiated at both matches.

There was a large attendance at the Shawville game, augmented by about 200 who came by special train from Coulonge and intermediate points. At Ottawa the Shawville team were encouraged by the presence of a host of former Shawvilleites and other Pontiacers residing in the city, and they gave utterance to their sympathies in no uncertain manner. While their favorites, failed to win they got credit for putting up a stiff fight.

At the beginning of the game at Shawville, Mr. J. H. Hughes, Div. Supt. of the C. P. R. presented the Canada Life trophy to the Pontiac Champions and Mr. Cecil Duncan, of Ottawa, president of the District Amateur Hockey Association, opened the game by facing the puck.

Shawville "Wildcats" Win Willys Knight Trophy

Another beautiful piece of silverware came to Shawville during the past week as a result of the play-off series in the Intermediate League between Bristol and the Shawville "Wildcats." Both games were staged on Shawville ice on account of the condition of the Bristol rink and went in favor of the Wildcats by 7 to 1 on the round, winning the first game on Thursday night by 4 to 1, and the final on Monday night by 3 to nil.

Monday night's game was probably the most keenly contested set-to of the series and the score by no means indicates the play. Bristol showed a marked improvement in their system and tried every minute of the way. Only ill-luck kept them from breaking into the scoring column on several occasions when they were completely through.

The Wildcats secured two counters in the first session, the first coming as the result of a neat combination play between Sereney and Elliott, and Elliott again found the Bristol net on his own effort. The second frame went scoreless, and Ross Swartz notched the last early in the final session on a fast shot.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Elmside, president of the group, addressed the players at the opening of the game and faced-off the puck, and at the conclusion presented the cup to the winners.

The teams were:—

Bristol—Glenn, goal; defence, J. McMillan and E. Russell; centre, Findlay; wings, Johnston and Langford; subs, G. McMillan and Black.

Wildcats—Howard, goal; defence, Eades and Swartz; centre, Elliott; wings, Lewis and Sereney; sub, Little.

Referee—Bill Cowan.

The Knights of Columbus Council Hall, on Spadina Avenue, Ottawa, was damaged to the extent of \$40,000 by fire on Tuesday morning last. A year ago the same building was the scene of a \$30,000 fire.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

OTTAWA, ONT.

No School in Canada offers a better training, or ensures a more successful future. Henry's leads all others, and ranks among employers as "The School of Higher Efficiency"—a fact borne out by more than 400 pupils who have, since January, 1913, left other Ottawa schools to come to it.

Therefore, it is not surprising that business men, in advertising for stenographers, should specifically say, "Graduates of Henry's School preferred."

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The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the period ending February 14th, 1931, were \$3,303,797, as compared with \$5,285,993, for the same period in 1930, decrease of \$1,982,196.

Work is now under way towards the erection of two new grain buildings for the World's Grain Exhibition and conference at Regina in the summer of 1932. The building will have 48,000 square feet of space, being 640 feet long with two wings of 320 feet each.

Delegates from all parts of Canada and some from the United States are expected to attend the annual meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy from Mar. 4th to 6th, when papers on the latest developments in Canada's mining industry will be read.

The establishment of Ritz Limited, on Rideau Street, Ottawa, was damaged to the extent of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars by an early morning fire last Tuesday. Occupants of the Gallien and Atwood Apartments, were driven to the street in night attire when the fire threatened to spread to their quarters.

PAPER'S NEW RIVAL

"Letter Cloth" Is Said to Be Stronger and More Lasting than Paper.

Experts have recently been investigating the durability of paper, with a special view to the preservation of books and records of historic value.

According to a recent report on this subject, issued by a special committee set up by the British Library Association, paper made from chemical wood-pulp is more permanent than that made from esparto. The very best paper is the all-rag variety. A new competitor, however, is now taking the field. This is "letter cloth," which looks like ordinary writing-paper of the best quality, but is said to be stronger and more lasting than paper.

Letter cloth is made from cotton and is being produced in the United States at a cost slightly below that of good quality paper. According to British experts, it could be made more cheaply in England and it is probable that its manufacture will be commenced shortly.

Superman.

Lord Byng paid tribute to the resourcefulness of the London policeman in a story I heard him tell the other evening. "An airplane passed very low over the Marble Arch," he said. "Within a few minutes the policeman on point duty was asked by three people what it was, by four where it was going, and by seven why it was there at all. And every enquirer went away satisfied. I don't know what the policeman said, but he did something I couldn't do—he answered eighteen people concerning something he didn't know himself!"

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(Over Dr. Renaud's Drug Store).
Phone 47. Office open until 9 p.m.

WANTED—Married couple to work on farm. Duties to commence April 1st. Apply to EMMERSON COTTE, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Three registered Holstein Bulls, fit for service; also a number of purebred Bull Calves. R. A. Hodgins, R. R. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Three Grade Holstein Cows, due to freshen soon. Apply to Cliff Horner, R.R. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Carleap British Columbia Cedar Shingles. Low prices, prompt delivery, quality guaranteed. Apply to J. M. Argue, Shawville.

Church of England

PARISH OF BRISTOL

SUNDAY, MAR. 8.

Bristol Mines, Morning Prayer, 10.30

Caldwell, Evening Prayer, 7.30

Bristol Corners, Evening Prayer, 7.30

B. J. THORPE, in charge.

Parish of N. Clarendon

LENT III

Charteris, Morning Prayer, 10.30

K. N. BRUETON, L. Th.,
Incumbent.

An increase of 200,500 acres of land under field crop is reported by the Province of Quebec for 1930. Figures issued by the Department of Agriculture show that whereas the acreage in 1929 reached a total of 7,051,900, that figure had increased to 7,342,400 in the course of 1930. All field crops show an appreciable increase in the total yield.

If you want to sell or buy anything, say it in this paper.

Shawville Hardware Store

Woodmen's Supplies

Cross-Cut Saws:

Maple Leaf,
Arrow Head,
Simonds,
Buck Saws.

Guaranteed Axes,
Splitting Wedges,
Saw Wedges, etc.

C. J. CALDWELL.

THE W. A. HODGINS STORE

Our 19-Cent Bargains

This Table has been very popular, so we continue it—

THIS WEEK WE ADD—

25 and 35c. Cretonnes,
25 and 30c. Chintz,
25c. Grey Cottons,
25c. White Cottons,

These with the
Rayons and Crepes

At 19c.

Are well worth considering.

No. 7 Feet Look Here!

We have an over-stock of Men's GUM RUBBERS (No. 7 only) Miners' Monitors. These were our regular \$2.50 line. This size only with a pair of felt soles for

\$1.95

3 Men's Windbreakers

Sizes 36 and 38—worth \$3.00 and \$3.50

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Biscuits — Our Specialty

The Best 2-for-a-quarter line, and
The Best 25c. Fancy Biscuits anywhere
Genuine No. 1 Bulk Sodas—

... 2 lbs. for 25c

- SEEDS -

We will very soon be advertising Seeds.
Wait for our prices—they will be very attractive.

W. A. HODGINS STORE CO., L'td
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

APRIL ESCAPADE

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

SYNOPSIS

Mary Kate O'Hara accepts the proposition of Christopher Steynes that she act as his wife in order to discourage a Russian countess who desires him to marry her daughter. While in Steynes' home a burglar enters and Christopher shoots him. Police take Mary Kate's name and address and she is terrified that her mother may find out. She returns home only to find that she has fallen in love with Steynes. She tells this to Cass Keating, her regular beau. Not the Chris Steynes who shot a burglar the other night? asks Cass.

CHAPTER XXIX

She had forgotten that. She had forgotten everything but Chris. Her heart leaped with instinctive fear but she answered carelessly enough:

"That's the man."
"And you met him in the office?"
Mary Kate's head jerked an assent against his shoulder.

"What'd he do? Try to make love to you?"

"No; he never touched me. He never said a word—like that, I mean."

"O-h-h?" Cass said, in a different, a lighter tone. Whatever dawning suspicions he had entertained were allayed. "How often did you see him?" he asked.

"Three times," Mary Kate answered, after a moment's consideration. "Twice in the office," she thought, "and once more to cover all that other time."

Cass laughed.
"You saw him three times, and he never said a word about love," he summarized it.

"Well, yes—he did say something about love," she remembered. "He even said something about—well, falling in love with me. But it was not serious. It was sort of—about how funny it would be—something like that—"

The man ruminated upon this for some moments, and Mary Kate closed her eyes again. She heard Christopher's voice saying that her gown was grand, that she was a swell—

"Mary, Mary, Mary." It was a beautiful name; it had a hundred times the dignity of "Mary Kate."

He might come into the office tomorrow; he might stand there, looking at her, smiling at her. They might have five minutes' talk. It was all she wanted, all she needed—

"And you got a sort of crush on him?" Cass asked, amusedly.

"I suppose that's it."

"But you don't know one thing about him, Mary Kate!"

"I know."

"Look, you might hate him."

"I might." There had been moments, she remembered, when she had thought that she already hated him.

"But then what makes you think you have a crush on him?"

"The—the way I feel, Cass," Mary Kate said earnestly. She had to tell somebody, she couldn't tell anyone else.

"If I hadn't met him, I'd think I was sick," she resumed, with a shamed laugh. "Because most of it is just feeling sick—hot and dry and cold and shaky and—well, just mad with restlessness, all the time. I'd not think it had anything to do with—him, except that it's worse when I think of him—the way his voice sounds—the way he looks—"

Cass had squared about to face her in the dark. Now he said, in an altered voice, a speculative, deliberate voice:

"Say, you have got it!"

"I've got—something," Mary Kate confessed, with an unhappy laugh.

"You've felt like that before?" the man questioned.

A silence. Then she said simply: "Never in my life before."

Cass fell silent now, too. He got up from the davenport and went to the light, and turned it higher. A flickering half-hearted illumination wavered on the ugly walls, shabby chairs and curtains. The man lighted a cigarette.

He came back to the davenport, but sat apart from her now, twisted about so that he faced her, the cigarette in his fingers.

"Listen here," he said. "You must have had crushes like that before in high school."

"I never did," she persisted steadily.

"Mary Kate," Cass said, in what, considering his young confidence in his masculine power to handle all her problems as well as his own, was a new strangely uncertain voice, "you didn't—I mean when we were so happy last week—when I was so crazy about you—as God knows I am now—you didn't feel that sort of feeling then?"

Her passive hand lay in his; she raised her troubled eyes, spoke apathetically.

"I think that's what I'm trying to tell you, Cass."

"That's the way I felt about you," he said humbly.

"I know," Mary Kate's voice was almost inaudible.

"Every telephone means you, to me," the man went on.

"Oh, I know!" Oh, voice of Chris, somewhere out in the spring night, where were you now? Her heart began to hammer again. He must not sail next Sunday until she had a chance to talk to him, once—only.

Cass was speaking. She could hear his voice but not the words.

"Where's he staying, Mr. Steynes?"

"I didn't hear you."

"Is this Mr. Steynes, or whatever his name is, staying in San Mateo?"

"Burlingame."

Then there was a long silence. Mary Kate had closed her eyes again, and was leaning back, looking spent and limp. But there was a sudden narrowing, a sudden speculative light, in Cass's eyes.

"Did you go to Sacramento?" he asked suddenly in a level voice.

Her eyes flashed open; color rushed into her face.

"No—" she whispered fearfully, slightly shaking her head. She was sitting erect now, and as Cass did not speak, but continued to regard her, with a sort of horrified astonishment in his look, she put her two hands to her head, and disordered her brilliant crushed hair with frantic fingers.

"My God—" Cass breathed, whispering in return, his unmoving eyes glued upon her face.

Silence. Silence. It spread and rose and deepened between them like the noiseless waters of a swollen river.

"Oh, not the way you think!" Mary Kate resentedly said, impatiently, indifferently. "I didn't do anything—wrong. I'm not a kid, to be led astray. I know the Commandments. I went down there on business for Mr. Rountree."

"But why didn't you tell me?"

She spoke apathetically.

"I knew Mother'd raise the roof."

"Why should she?"

"I thought she might."

"But if there was nothing wrong?"

Mary Kate shrugged, sighed, and made no answer. There was infinite indifference, infinite weariness in her averted eyes.

"When I went into the kitchen, a while back, to give your mother a quarter for the gas meter," Cass said, "I didn't have a quarter. So I picked up your purse, and took it from that. And I saw a return ticket from Burlingame there."

She remembered now. Chris had bought her a return ticket on Saturday afternoon, not knowing that she already had such a ticket in her purse. It hadn't seemed to matter, then—

"It kind of surprised me, because in all the months I've known you've never been to Burlingame that I knew of," Cass pursued.

"They wanted me to go to a dinner, and pretend to be somebody, that was all there was to it!" Mary Kate presently volunteered.

"I see. Well, your mother would not have minded that!"

"She might have."

"Where'd you stay?"

"Oh, at one of their houses."

"Other people there?"

A second's pause. Then she said: "Yes."

"Did Mr. Rountree ask you to do it, Mary Kate?"

"Oh, yes, as a favor to him."

It was all beginning to seem natural and simple. Her nerves steadied.

"I don't see why you shouldn't do that," Cass mused. "Was Steynes staying with him?"

"No, he's taken a Spanish house, a little way off. The Bersinger place, I think they called it."

The name stirred Cass's memory.

"Were they talking about the burglar—no, it was before the burglar," he thought aloud. "When were you—let's see—"

"It was that night, it was when I was there," she confessed, fearfully, yet with sudden relief in her voice, too.

"My God!" Cass said, not irreverently, as he glanced at this slender, crushed, anxious girl with the deep blue eyes, who was one day to be his wife. "You might have let yourself in for something!"

"I did," Mary Kate admitted, raising her steady look to his.

"You weren't in Steynes' house!"

"I was—as it happened."

"How'd that happen?"

"The arrangement was made that way."

"He had a house party, eh? Mart would skin you, Mary Kate," Cass said, off on a tack.

"I know it. And Mother, too."

"But why did you do it?"

"They wanted to pay me for it, Cass. And you know how I wanted to help Mart."

"To go to Germany, you mean?"

"With Doctor van Antwerp."

"H'm!" Cass mused. "Why, but look," he said, brightening, after a moment's thought, "that's what's been the matter with you, poor little thing! You've gotten yourself all wrought up over nothing, and you think it's a crush on Mr. Steynes. Don't you see? It was the excitement and the risk—how much did you see of the man?"

"Of Chris—topher Steynes?" She had to add the last three syllables to the name as an afterthought.

"No. The burglar."

"Oh, I heard voices—and the gun—" She covered her face with her hands, shuddered.

"Gosh!" Cass ejaculated youthfully. "They got the police, huh?"

"Immediately."

"Didn't get your name?" He was agitated. The fears of the boy who has worked his way up, through news-

paper deliveries, street gangs, messenger service, was in his voice.

"They got everyone's name—the servants, everyone," Mary Kate had thought this answer out before.

It caused Cass to fall into long thought, his lips pursed, the cigarette dead in his hand.

"Rotten break," he finally commented. "But you don't have to tell me," he went on, patting her hand. "that you didn't do anything wrong."

"No, I didn't do anything wrong."

He went on absently patting her hand; phases of the affair were occurring to him.

"Lucky thing for you Mart was away!"

"Oh, wasn't it!" she breathed fervently.

(To be continued.)

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lessons Furnished With Every Pattern



Here's a lovely model for day wear in printed flat crepe.

It's charmingly slender.

The bodice cuts all in one until it joins the skirt flounce that gives smart animation in its circular cut.

Another idea for this easily made model that will make it appear entirely different, is to make it sleeveless with the cape collar as shown in the miniature views. You'll like it immensely in black chiffon for Sunday nights.

Style No. 2922 may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

Wool crepe, tweed mixtures and canton crepe also appropriate.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Gabbie Gertie



"When it's easy sledding, you're often on thin ice."

Canada's Future

London Daily Express (Ind. Cons.): Canada is passing through a depression, but it is from no inherent cause. The dumping of Russian grain and the general international dislocation of trade have exacted their heavy toll. But the glory of Canada's future shines like the sun through the mists. Favored among all the nations in the wealth of her soil and the virility of her people, the years ahead are laden with treasure.

Marriage is not a lottery, it's a pottery—where human clay is made into family jars.

Garden Talks

Article 1

One need not wait until the winter is over to commence gardening. Before a cosy fire there is a good deal of satisfaction in planning the transformation of that bit of ground surrounding the house, some evening this week. It is, of course, quite possible to put in a garden without a plan, but the results will not be nearly as satisfactory as when one has plotted everything out on paper. These plans should be roughly drawn to scale so that there will be less difficulty in putting them into execution next month or the month after. With the flower garden there are a number of factors to take into consideration. If one owns the property something permanent should be worked out, the development to take place over a period of years. Close up against the house and screening the rigid lines and corners will be shrubbery and perhaps an odd tree or two. In front of this will be the taller flowers, perennials or annuals, and maybe some spring flowering bulbs to go in next fall. There will be paths to lay out, disfiguring but highly necessary telephone and power poles, water and sewer connections, straight driveways and similar affairs to screen. The time of flowering, the color of bloom and the height of the various plants must be especially noted. Along the front of the beds dwarf edging material will be used, leading up gradually to the taller flowers, depending on the width of the bed. In this planning it is essential to have a good seed catalogue handy and perhaps a government bulletin or two. Both these references are easily procured and, of course, are free. In the catalogues will be found all the necessary information, such as the height of the various plants, the time and color of flowering, and any special uses to which the particular flower may be put, such as its position with reference to light and soil conditions. Plan to have something in bloom from the very earliest time in the Spring until Fall frosts reduce everything to a common level. The bulbs, of course, such as the tulip and hyacinth, will come out first, and these, where a proper selection is made, will be followed by a continuous bloom supplied by annuals and perennials until late in September. In the warmer sections of the province it is quite within the range of possibility to have some hardy flowers until early November. For those people who wish to have something just a little out of the ordinary, something they can show their gardening friends with a little pride, there are plenty of opportunities in this delightful pastime. A pool may be installed where water flowers will bloom. Perhaps along a terrace or behind the shrubbery a rock garden with alpine plants may be developed. Away at the back among the trees wild flowers and rare shade-loving plants may be introduced. Rose gardens can be provided, and here again, one can depart from the ordinary by training these beautiful bushes to a single stem to represent a flowering tree, or over quaintly built arches and trellises. Indeed, the more one looks into gardening the more it is realized that some things like hilly locations, unsightly garages and high fences which, regarded at first as obstacles, are really opportunities for developing special skill.

Have Plenty of Vegetables

In the vegetable garden straight rows are essential. A full year's supply of vegetables can be easily produced where the garden is fairly large and this usually applies to all places in the country, the villages or the smaller towns. If there is room enough, full sized rows of from thirty inches to four feet are advisable, so that full advantage can be taken of horse or garden tractor cultivation. Such vegetables as carrots, beets, lettuce and spinach can be grown in the narrower rows while potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and corn require from three to four feet. In the larger garden, it will not be necessary to worry about conserving space by alternate rows of quickly maturing stuff such as lettuce and spinach, which are taken off before the latter sorts require the full room. But this does not mean that tomatoes, for instance, should be allowed to sprawl over the ground. Staking of these plants is always advisable as the fruit matures earlier and is cleaner, and a neater appearance is given to the whole garden. Run the rows north and south so that the sunshine will be evenly distributed. After the early crops are harvested, and the first of them, like the radish, will be ready in from three weeks to a month, sow a cover crop of clover or oats which will cover the ground, keep down weeds and add fertilizer when plowed under. By planting this seed at intervals of a week rather than a whole packet at once and by the use of a late, medium and early variety, we can extend our vegetable season very materially.

Ideal Life

The ideal life—what is it but the realization of our own oneness with the Infinite and the helping others to realize theirs, showing what can be done through our own living and loving, and by our words bearing witness to the eternal verities?

Most fixed opinions can stand a lot of fixing.

Rich in body and delicate as blossoms in its flavour

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

An Indoor Message

Green is my room—and white,
Calm, cool and peaceful.
Green for the countryside
Joyous and hopeful.
White for its purity—
Shining, beautiful.
Green is my room—and white,
Welcoming, restful.

I made it green and white
Just to remember
Glad days of long ago.
Searching for snowdrops:
Snowdrops of purest white.
Sheaths of the tenderest green
Green and white symphonies,
Rising through snowdrifts.

So my room, white and green,
Always is whispering:

"Glad days are ever here,
Hope's promises fulfilled,
Under the sternest skies,
Under the deepest drifts,
Snowdrops, the bravest flowers,
Are steadfastly growing."

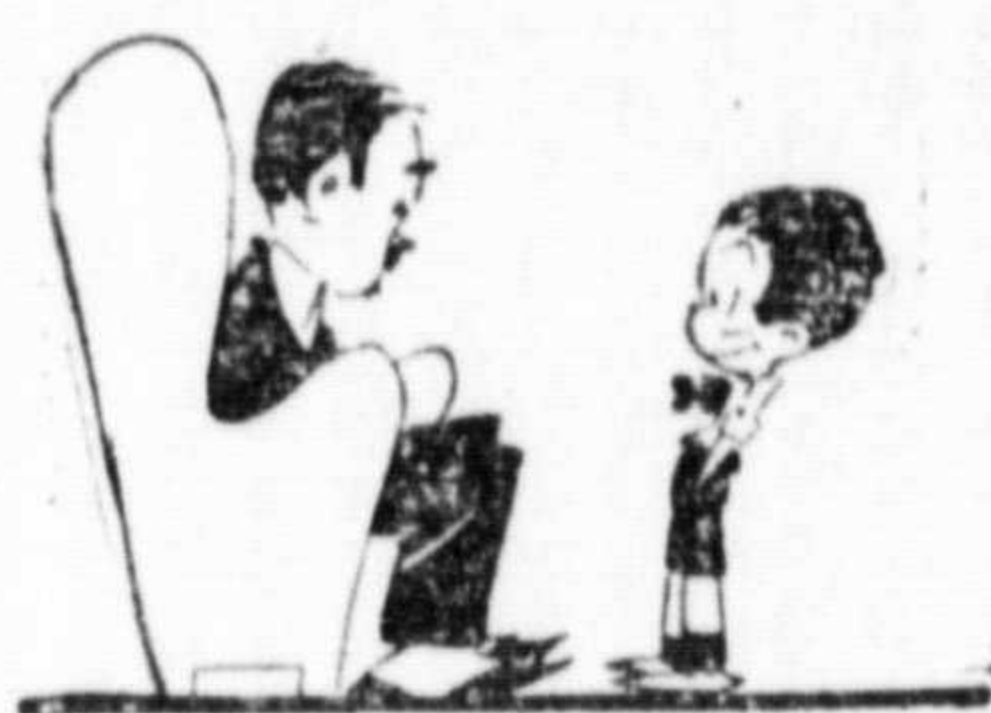
Dear room of green and white,
Always your message is
Gracious, comforting.
—A. M. Bartholomew, in "The Christian Science Monitor."

Dr. Oliver, moderator of the United Church of Canada, will fly to meetings in British Columbia. A real sky-pilot.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Mono township council, in the interest of economy, have cut their own salaries. There is an example that should interest other municipal governments.—Peterboro Examiner.

Parasite Control

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Agriculture of Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are co-operating in making available to sheep raisers in Eastern Canada a booklet, "Common Animal Parasites Injurious to Sheep in Eastern Canada." The manuscript, prepared by Dr. Lionel Stevenson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, deals in a practical way with a wide range of parasites, their appearance, and the symptoms which indicate their presence; and also prescribes effective treatment. A limited supply of the booklet is available for free distribution through the Publications Branch of the Dominion Department at Ottawa.



Cholly: "Your sister seems to be rather gone on me, don't she?"
Little Johnny: "After you are gone, you wouldn't think so."

Airplanes are being used in Pennsylvania to scatter food for wild birds and game. But even though you may not own an airplane, you can still help a lot by scattering such food by your own doorstep.—The Christian Science Monitor.

if you like a thicker and sweeter syrup buy

BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

You can get **GREATER NOURISHMENT & LESS MONEY** by serving

EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

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SAFE For RHEUMATISM

Prompt relief from—HEADACHES
LUMBAGO, COLDS
SORE THROAT
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NEURITIS
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Accept only "Aspirin" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Aspirin" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists.

Made in Canada

What Is a Canadian?

(From the Brockville Recorder and Times).—Ottawa correspondents are asking "copy" out of the discovery that when the census is taken a few months hence, it will be possible for those of Canadian nationality to describe themselves as "Canadians." One of them writes: "At last the native-born Canadian has come into his own. In the census of 1931, when the census man asks your nationality, you can proudly say 'I'm a Canadian.' There has always been some annoyance at the lack of a Canadian label. Every decennial census sees a revival of the protests, but this time the protests are unnecessary. You write yourself 'A Canadian.'"

Notwithstanding this "discovery," the fact remains that in the census of 1921, at least, anyone who wished to do so and who met the qualifications was quite at liberty to describe himself as of Canadian nationality, just as everyone born in Canada was described as of "Canadian" birth, while everyone whose family had been of three generations' family or more in Canada was marked "Canadian" in a special sense. This is clearly proved by reference to a footnote on page xiv., vol. I, Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, in which notice is taken of the protests that had been made regarding certain misconceptions in taking the census and in which they are principally attributed to a misunderstanding of the meanings of nationality or citizenship, birthplace and race.

Nationality and Race

Many people have been unable to appreciate the difference between "nationality" and "racial origin" and when their answer of "Canadian" was refused in regard to racial origin, they flew off the handle, wrote letters to the newspapers and otherwise betrayed their ignorance. "Racial origin" means just what it says, the race from which the individual has sprung. "Nationality," on the other hand, means the citizenship that membership in a nation confers. One may be a "Canadian" national and yet be of English or Irish or Scotch or Slavie or French or Finnish or German or

Greek or Hebrew or Polish, or Indian or Negro or Chinese racial origin. The answer of "Canada" is not accepted in regard to racial origin, because, although Canadians may comprise a nation, they have yet to form a race.

So far as can be learned, there will be no difference between the approaching census and that which was taken ten years ago in regard to the acceptable answers to "nationality" and "racial origin." People who are Canadian citizens will still be able to answer "Canadian" to nationality, but they will still be required to give some other answer (difficult though it may be in numerous cases, to the question of "racial origin." Many people whose families have been resident in Canada for several generations scarcely know the names of their ancestors, let alone their racial origin. But they are compelled to hazard at least a guess in that connection. If, however, their families are of three or more generations' residence in this country, they are permitted to describe themselves as "Canadians" in a special sense.

What Is a Canadian?

And what is "a Canadian?" Here is the answer as defined by 11-12 George V., chapter 4:

1. Any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act.
 2. The wife of any such person.
 3. Any person born out of Canada whose father was a Canadian national at the time of that person's birth, or with regard to persons born before the passing of this Act, any person whose father at the time of such birth possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian national as defined in this Act.
- And, under the Immigration Act, a "Canadian citizen" is:
- (a) A person born in Canada who has not become an alien.
 - (b) A British subject who has Canadian domicile.
 - (c) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.

Inventor Promises New Era of Light

Neon Electric-Sign Tubing Adapted to House Lighting on Low-Volt Current

A new kind of light has just been invented. It appears to be as far ahead of the familiar incandescent lamp as the tungsten-type of this lamp was in advance of the old carbon-type of dim memory and dimmer quality. If this new illumination fulfills the promise of its initial laboratory demonstration, the prediction might even be hazarded that it will mean a revolution in lighting such as has not taken place since electricity supplanted gas.

The new device is the so-called "Neon tube," to whose use in electric sign advertising we have long since become accustomed; but whereas the electric sign tubing achieves a luminosity of only 60 to 132 units or lumens a foot, and requires high voltage for operation, the newly perfected tubing has attained as high as 2,000 lumens a foot and may be operated on the ordinary house current.

This gas-filled glass tubing could readily be made up in the form of lamps or "bulbs," similar in appearance to the usual incandescents now in common use, and could then be screwed into the light socket as is regularly done.

Glow Varies in Color

The glow varies in color, according to the particular gas used; Neon, the first to be successfully adapted, gives off a brilliant scarlet-vermillion red, the hue seen in profusion on the advertising electric signs called "Neon signs."

Although it is the neon or "red" gas which has given its name to the entire category of gas-filled luminous tubing, other rare gases are employed to produce glows of almost the entire range of the spectrum. Some of the other rare gases mixed within the tubes so as to emit glows of various colors are argon, crypton, xenon and helium.

Even a practical "white" light has been achieved within a single tubing by a certain mixture of gases which separately glow as colors, but in combination appear to the eye as having the luminosity of almost pure white.

The distinctive feature of the neon tube is that it contains no filament, such as the incandescent lamp depends upon for its light source. In the latter case we have a delicate, hair-fine filament inclosed in a gas-filled glass bulb. The electrical current causes the filament to glow, and it glows more brightly in a gas field than it does in a vacuum—hence the presence of the gas.

New Light Era

If you desire to concentrate a beam or throw a "spot" of light on a given point this may be accomplished by adding the usual reflector or lens, or both, to the naked tubing which suffices for general room illumination.

What we may look forward to in the new light era which is upon us is somewhat as follows:

Rooms will be designed with no

color or pattern on the walls or ceiling; and no light fixtures! Instead, narrow glass tubing will stripe, undulate or zigzag across the plaster surfaces in shapes of the artist's choosing. Three kinds of tubes will be employed, either in close parallel grouping or alternated for scientific balance. These are the red, green and blue tubes which separately will color the room each its own hue; snapped on in conjunction by the master-switch they flood the chamber with "daylight!"

Impaneled on the walls are three dials and with these you may "tune" your varying color combinations to your mood and your heart's content; all the way from sunset through amber and moonlight to winter afternoon and finally the sun! Once set, this particular "key" may be locked and flashed on and off, by number, with a single snap-switch. Another dial adjusts the intensity or brightness of the light; a sort of "tone control."

This color-tuning is made possible by the use of the thyatron, a development of the General Electric Company, which permits the "fading" or blending of colored light with complete fluency. As the Neon light is of a clear, pure, liquid character, it lends itself admirably to this performance.

You will sit down to read, in a room suffused by the glamorous effulgence of antique candlelight, by the beam of a Neon reading lamp composed of only a bent ribbon of tubing artfully into the cipher of your personal monogram, an integral part of the design of your favorite armchair!

Chromium Reflector

The Neon tubing may, on the other hand, be entirely concealed if so be it is your whim, and your salon illuminated mysteriously from sources invisible . . . Or you might fancy a reflecting strip of chromium metal on which to mount the tubing on your walls and ceiling; or again, prefer to cover it with etched glass or damasked silk—or all three methods plus others that may appeal to your imagination.

You might install a color organ. You might—and you will—do any one of a thousand other remarkable stunts, for this Neon lighting is a lighting for the imagination. So flexible it is, so beautiful, so rich in quality that it seems certain that the home of the future, Neon-lit, will capture an illusion, a romance and thrill hinted at to-day only by the theatre.

And as for the theatre itself, it will enter the borderland of magic and of dreams.

Care of the Baby

Of course when a baby sleeps too little something should be done and the wise thing to do is to discover the cause and remove it. He may be uncomfortable or overstimulated. The room may be too warm, or cold, too noisy or not sufficiently aired. Baby may be thirsty—there are many possible reasons for his wakefulness. Find the right one and help the baby sleep, but never with a sleeping potion—or even a pacifier.

Funny. The same people who were eager to buy at the top are now reluctant to buy at the bottom.—Brandon Sun.

Indians Favor Sewing Machine



Every-day calico garments of Glacier Park Indian woman are not made with bone needle and sinew of her ancestors. Instead, sewing machine and white woman's thread have taken their place.

Friends

Do you remember, friend of youth,
The swift years at school, overflowing
each day
With laughter and life? Do you think
with regret
Of the scrapes we encountered, our
reverence for truth,
The trains that we rushed for, the
umpire's delay,
A medley of memories, grave twined
with gay.
Will you ever forget?

Do you remember, friend o' my mind,
How we argued and tramped as our
faces we turned
Toward the hills; when in heresy, war,
dreams, or debt,
In the far blue horizon or books we
could find
Room for challenge or test of the
things we had learned,
And our voices rose high over ques-
tions that burned.
Will you ever forget?

Do you remember, friend o' my heart,
The rare evenings passed in content
by the fire,
When words came but seldom and
halting, though met
With a quick understanding; your
touch could impart
To each half-formed hope or defeated
desire
A cheer and a sympathy nothing could
thrive.
Will you ever forget?

Making Time Fly

O—"I hear the men are striking."
K—"What for?"
O—"Shorter hours."
K—"Luck to 'em. I always did
think sixty minutes was too long for
an hour."—Carolina Buccaneer.

"Mose," said the judge sternly, "you
are found guilty of having stolen two
chickens from Mr. Harrison's coop.
The fine will be five dollars." "Yas-
suh, judge," said Mose, putting ten
dollars on the judge's desk. "Ah's
giving you ten bucks which will pay
me up to an' including nex' Sattiday
night."—B. and M. Magazine.

Robot Restaurants

Most of us think of the "invisible
ray" as an aristocrat among scientific
discoveries. If it isn't intended to
bring armies to a standstill, or upset
aeroplane, it should at least be used
for some such romantic purpose as
guarding Crown jewels.

But just as Russian noblemen of
other days have become taxi-drivers
and waiters, the invisible ray is now
leaving the romantic and aristocratic
plane. Its latest use is to open doors
in teashops and waitresses carrying
loaded trays. The girls pass across a
line of light and this causes the ser-
vice doors to swing open.

Another step towards the mechan-
ical restaurant, though the latter will
probably abolish waitresses altogether.
Food is cooked and dished up by ma-
chinery in one restaurant which has
just been opened in New York, and
devices are being installed to serve
the meals, clear away and wash up.

When the mechanization is com-
plete the customer will simply have to
pull a lever to get the meal he re-
quires.

Belgian Bird Flocks Depleted

Brussels.—The Belgian Society for
the Protection of Birds estimates that
between December 15 and September
25 each year 15,000,000 feathered cre-
atures are snared in this country and
that as a consequence insects damage
gardens and orchards to the extent of
about \$2,000,000 annually.

A Glass-Walled Church.

Coloured glass, on a framework of
reinforced concrete, has been used for
a new church at Dortmund, Germany.
At night, when the building is lit up,
the effect is said to be very striking.

My advice to you is, to cheer up,
to keep a good heart, and to know your
own value.

A woman's weakness lies in her
love for a man who is strong enough
to work.—Detroit News.

The End of the Cow

(A New Zealand paper, reporting
that scientists have discovered a
method of producing milk from grass,
states that a similar process was
known to the ancient Maoris).

The friendly cow all red and white
Will soon be looking rather blue;
She need not work with all her might
Producing milk for me and you,
If experts are reported right
And what they're said to say is true.

All flesh is grass, and experts say
All grass is milk. But up till now
The transformation's gone astray
Without the labour of the cow.
Yet on no very distant day
That beast will make her final bow.

The cow, that made New Zealand
great,
Is doomed by scientists to pass,
And were returning to the state
Of Early Man who fed on grass.
Don't laugh—the time is far too late
For thinking science is an ass.

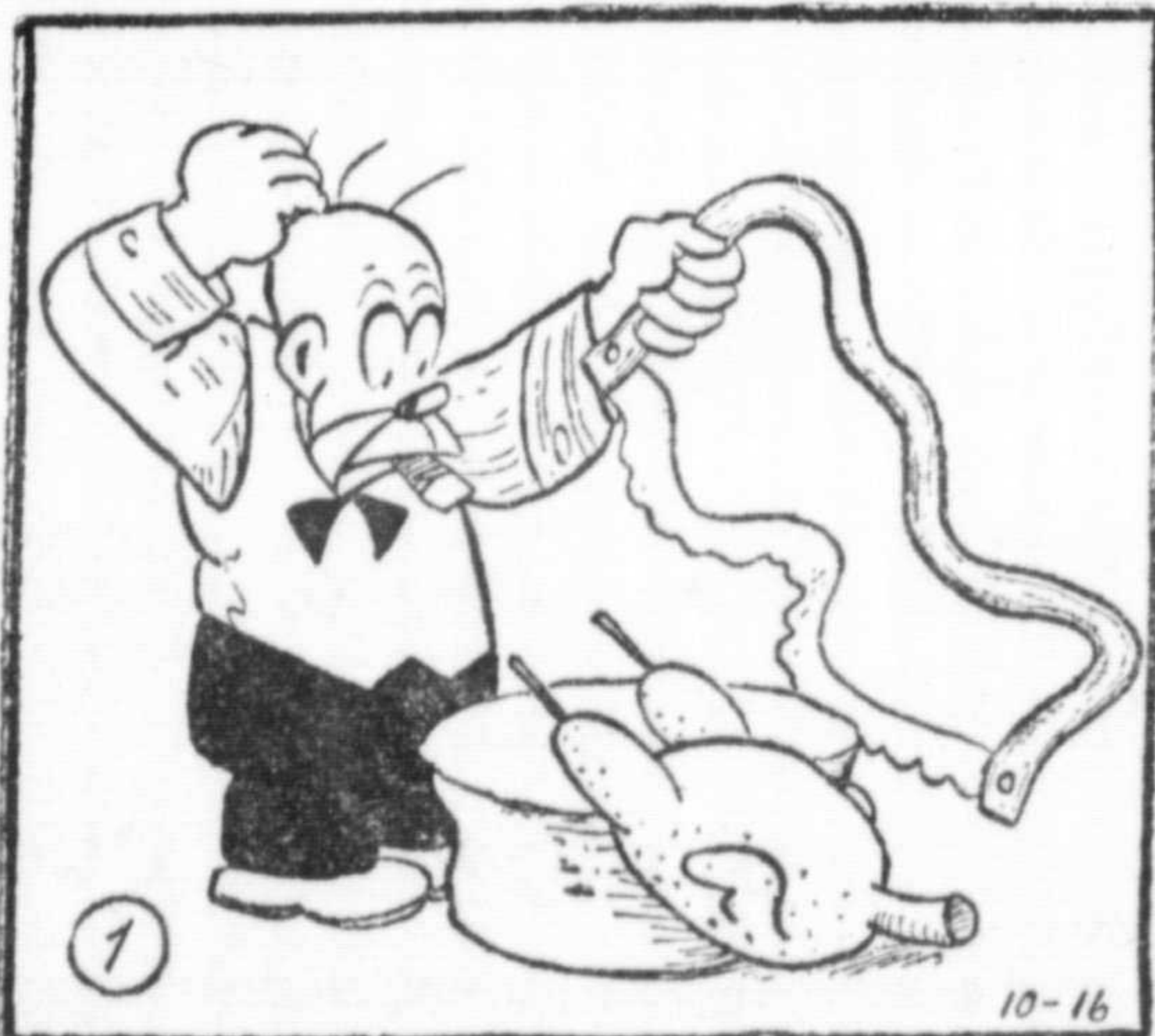
Has been for long a Maori wheeze,
It's said the experts' latest find
The things that progress leaves be-
hind
It marches back to by degrees
Cows will some day again remind
The scientists of milk and cheese.

PLEASURE.

Pleasure is very seldom found where
it is sought; our brightest blazes of
gladness are commonly kindled by
unexpected sparks. The flowers which
scatter their odors from time to time
in the path of life grow up without
culture, from seeds scattered by
chance.

The street-corner orator had been
called upon to answer more questions
than he expected and he was becom-
ing muddled. "Tell them all you
know," shouted a heckler during an
awkward pause. "It won't take you
long." "I'll tell them all we both
know," replied the orator; "it won't
take any longer!"

"ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES"



The Tough Turkey. 1.

Canadians to Study Habits Of Bird Life

Voluntary Observers Assist Department of the Interior by Reporting on Water-fowl Conditions

The value of a more intimate knowledge of the habits and movements of the migratory birds of this continent in the advancement of conservation and protection is widely realized. In Canada, the United States, and Mexico wild life conservationists are co-operating in a study of the lines of migrational flight of the different species as they pass northward to Canada for the annual breeding season and again southward to the winter feeding grounds. Of all the birds protected under the terms of the Migratory Birds Convention between Canada and the United States, ducks and geese are probably the best known. Both sportsmen and wild life lovers are intensely interested in the propagation of these species, the former for the sport they provide and the latter for the opportunities for observation and photography.

The waterfowl supply is not only of interest to Canada, but also to our neighbors in the United States and Mexico. It is estimated that between seventy-five and eighty per cent. of the ducks and geese of North America are raised north of the Canada-United States boundary. A very large share of the continent's duck supply is hatched in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. During the last few decades great changes have taken place in the southern parts of these provinces where the most important of the duck-nesting grounds are found. Settlement and agricultural development have curtailed the breeding areas, and when dry conditions prevail, shrinking the shallow lakes and marshes, the effect on the duck supply of the continent is marked.

The opinion has been frequently expressed that if the ducks were driven from their prairie breeding ground by the necessary invasion of agriculture they would just retreat to some northern fastness to breed. A study of the known breeding ranges of most of the species of ducks of Canada which are of interest to the sportsman, shows that most of northern Canada is outside of the breeding range for these species, and it would be exceedingly unlikely for prairie nesting species to nest elsewhere. That large part of Canada which is covered by the pre-Cambrian shield is not essentially a duck breeding area. However, investigations are under way to find exactly how important this vast section of Canada may be in the production of ducks and whether its usefulness in this connection can be improved.

The geese are more essentially northern breeders than are the ducks and that may be why races of Canada geese as well as other species of geese have maintained their numbers so well, even in the face of very persistent pursuit and hunting in the more southern parts of the continent.

In an effort to add to the store of knowledge concerning ducks and other waterfowl throughout Canada, the Department of the Interior has enlisted the voluntary co-operation of several hundred waterfowl observers. Each of these observers reports upon the status of waterfowl in his area during four periods of the year and tells in general terms whether ducks or geese were plentiful, fairly common, or scarce. He is further invited to comment on changes which have occurred in the abundance of waterfowl over periods of years and so state the cause for any change, if possible.

By this census system, very valuable statistics have been gathered and the work still continues. It has been used to substitute definite knowledge for guesswork in the recording of waterfowl conditions in the various parts of Canada. There is room for additional observers, especially in some parts which are not well covered at present, and any person who is interested in birds, and feels that he can add materially to the knowledge of the Department respecting waterfowl conditions is invited to communicate with the Commissioner of National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

22,000,000 in Soviet Schools

Moscow.—Government figures show that 12,000,000 children and 10,000,000 adults are attending schools within the U. S. S. R. Instruction is given in the native language of the district in which the school is situated.

"One man, one job," is the postal department's edict. In these days of unemployment it would appear that there is little to quarrel with in this stand.—Lethbridge Herald.

Fred: "My dear Dora, let this thought console you for your lover's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way. Bereaved One (eagerly): "They haven't all gone, have they?" —Punch.

THE EQUITY

SHAWVILLE, MARCH 5, 1931.

Col. Mackie's trade proposals, coming from Soviet Russia, have not been seized upon by the Dominion Government as a "grand opportunity" to do business. On the contrary, the Government has flatly turned those proposals down and emphasized its action by placing an embargo on such Russian commodities the importation of which was found to be detrimental to Canadian industry. Evidences are already abundant that the Government's course is approved.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS COMING SOON.

About a year ago political interest throughout the province was stirred up to some extent when the impression became general that provincial elections were likely to be sprung on the people at any moment, and preparations were undertaken to meet the situation. But beyond this nothing happened in the provincial sphere, and the electors' attention was shortly diverted to the larger question of a Dominion contest as indications became daily more definite that such was not far off.

This year an appeal to the people of this province is bound to come, and the time is not likely to be far distant. Confirmation of this view is had in the statement of Premier Taschereau, made to a Conservative member in the Legislature a few days ago when he declared that "they (the elections) will come earlier than perhaps you desire."

This was a candid hint, and we must give the Premier credit for his frankness. Now, the question is: What are the Conservatives of Pontiac going to do about it? Are they prepared for a fight, and if not, is it not about time to look over their equipment and get in readiness for the fray?

THE CANADIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

In a review of the dairy industry of Canada, Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, said that since 1921 domestic consumption of dairy products in Canada had increased to the extent of 154,529,547 pounds of butter fat equivalent. This is made up of an increase of 72,707,604 pounds in butter; 12,657,919 pounds in cheese; 2,541,361,021 pounds in milk, and 1,875,322 gallons in ice cream.

Co-operative associations in Canada numbered 1,095 in 1930, with a total membership of 690,685. This compares with 936 organizations and 512,835 members in 1929. These groups include the grain growers of the prairie provinces, the dairy farmers and the fruit and vegetable growers of the eastern provinces. In addition, there are some 325 co-operative distribution societies affiliated with a central co-operative union, as well as a number of consumers' co-operative societies outside the union, the majority being in the western provinces.

TASCHEREAU'S RADIO PLANS CRITICIZED.

Charging Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, with sponsoring the request for an exclusive wave length for station CKCV, Quebec, as a pretext to justify the Premier in taking separate action with respect to radio, and suggesting that this request may be inspired as a political reward for the zeal of that station in broadcasting Liberal party speeches in the past or else in anticipation of Mr. Taschereau establishing "some special organization in connection with the forthcoming election," Hon. Alfred Durand, Minister of Marine, recently released to the press the copy of a letter which he had despatched to the Quebec Premier.

In that communication Hon. Mr. Durand traverses the whole question of the application of CKCV, the plea of whose superintendent, L. E. Vandry, was that the "Provincial Hour" broadcast by the Quebec Government was being indifferently heard.

Interference to other stations in Sydney, N. S., and Hamilton, Ont., was given as the ground for refusal to comply with Mr. Vandry's request.

Mr. Durand writes: "You certainly very loyally admitted that you were reluctant to entrust the provincial broadcasts to the other station, CHRC, because it is, you claim, under the influence of the Journal of Quebec, and that it broadcasts the speeches of your opponents. As long as it is ready to broadcast the speeches of your friends, I fail to see where the harm is."

After intimating that Premier Taschereau may have in mind the setting up of some election organization, Mr. Durand continues:

"It is evident, judging by the documents which may be found in its file, that no doubt can be entertained regarding the political part that station CKCV intends to play."

The Minister derides Premier Taschereau's proposal to reduce radio license fees to 25 cents in the radio law before the Quebec Legislature, introduced, he

says, "in anticipation of the Court of Appeal."

"Our compatriots, who are Normans and witty, will call it, I am afraid, the 'two bits law.' They will class it with a famous speech which, if I am not mistaken, was called the 'five-cent speech,' which attracted much attention when it was delivered."

Mr. Durand expresses fear of this attempt which is made in order to limit to one province the use of the rights which it is called upon to exercise in common with other parts of the country; this long hand preparation for the creation of a power which will inevitably be a menace to the freedom of speech, this tightening of the grip of the hard regime which has prevailed for some 30 years in the political life of our province.

The legal problems involved in the radio situation will shortly be submitted by the Minister of Justice to the Supreme Court of Canada, says Mr. Durand in conclusion.

"All the provinces of Canada will be advised, and I hope you will join them to plead the cause of the provincial point of view."

SIR HERBERT HOLT ON RUSSIA

In the field of practical economics, the advice of Sir Herbert Holt ought to be worth something. And when Sir Herbert breaks his rigid rule against making public statements to give the newspapers an interview about Lieut.-Col. Mackie's Soviet trade proposition, it is an indication that he regards it gravely. Here is what Sir Herbert says:

"If Canada were to accept the Russian overtures now before the Dominion Government and exchange her machinery for Soviet coal and gold, she would simply be expediting her own economic ruin, since she would be supplying Russia with the means of becoming a more formidable competitor than ever."

"Emphatically we should not allow Russian coal and wood to penetrate our markets. It is produced by conscript labor which is worse than convict labor. The Soviet allots a number of workers to agricultural and lumber enterprises and says to them, 'Unless you work we will give you no food.'"

This is not the view of an hysterical anti-Red nor of a doctrinaire economist. It is the considered judgment of an economic realist, of one whose knowledge and judgment of Canadian and world trade conditions cannot be lightly ignored.—Ottawa Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

Charteris, Que., Feb. 27, '31.

THE EDITOR THE EQUITY.

As Mr. MacCallum's letter largely supplements mine, there is little for me to say. In writing to explain the legal formalities necessary to marriage, there was no occasion for me to discuss marriage itself, on which subject I cordially agree with Mr. MacCallum.

However, some of his remarks call for comment. He speaks of these "over-cautious days." In my experience and observation one of the remarkable things about these days is the lack of caution manifested by many who get married. I did not wish to "alarm those contemplating marriage," but to put before them the necessary procedure. As to the "lions in the way," there are none for the majority who go about it in a proper and legal way. The lions are there, though, for the minority who thoughtlessly or deliberately try to get married illegally. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead"; certainly, and after my previous letter a man and woman can be sure they are right. Previously I have found several who knew practically nothing about how to "go ahead." "Bondsman... seldom suffer," again in the cases where everything is all right, they should not. It is the doubtful cases that need guarding against, and those who knowingly go about to a fraud should suffer, and can be made to do so.

Yours truly,
KENNETH N. BRUTON.

VEGETARIANS.

British Society Celebrated Its Eighty-Third Anniversary.

The British Vegetarian Society has just celebrated its eighty-third anniversary at Manchester. It was in 1847 that the society was formed, and since then its headquarters have been in Manchester.

Starting as a national organization, it is now international in scope. Even before the Vegetarian Society was formed the members of a certain Salford church were required to abstain from fish, flesh, and fowl. Today the Seventh Day Adventists preach abstinence from the eating of flesh, and the Roman Catholic order of Trappists are pledged to a similar self-denial. The Salvation Army also shows a tendency in the same direction. Physical fitness appears to be quite compatible with vegetarianism, at least in some cases, and there are numbers of athletes who confine themselves to the vegetarian diet. As a general rule, vegetarians don't rule out animal products altogether, but eat such things as milk, eggs, and cheese. But a few of them exclude even these.

Research Into Apple By-Products.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association recently passed a resolution urging the Provincial Government to recommend to the Federal Government the granting of a license to a plant for research into apple by-products, including those containing alcohol.

THE SHAWVILLE MILLING CO., REC'D.

W. J. EADES - PROPRIETOR.

Fair Price
FLOUR
\$2.45 Per Bag
Good Quality.

**SHORT COURSE
ON AGRICULTURE**
—TO BE HELD IN—
AGRICULTURAL HALL, SHAWVILLE
March 9th, 10th, 11th, 1931.

MONDAY, MARCH 9TH.

FORENOON—10.00—Opening of the Course.
10.30—Judging Classes—Oats and Red Clover.
AFTERNOON—1.30—Sheep Judging Demonstration.
2.00—Judging Competition, Oxford Ewes—A. A. McMillan.
3.30—Alfalfa and Clover Possibilities in Pontiac—Mr. Hamilton, C. E. F.
EVENING—8.00—P. N. April—Address.
9.00—Dr. Lattimer—Address.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

FORENOON—9.30—Demonstration in Ayrshire Cattle.
10.00—Judging Ayrshire Cattle.
11.15—Hog Problems—S. D. Irvine.
AFTERNOON—1.30—Best Implements and Methods for Weed Control—Prof L. G. Heimpel.
2.30—Sheep Possibilities in Pontiac—A. A. McMillan.
3.30—Chemical Fertilizers—L. E. Wright.
EVENING—8.00—Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock—J. K. King.
9.00—Agricultural Economics—Dr. Booth.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

FORENOON—9.30—Demonstration in Shorthorn Cattle.
10.00—Judging Shorthorn Cattle—Prof. E. W. Crampton.
11.15—Demonstration and Rope Splicing—L. G. Heimpel.
AFTERNOON—1.30—Poultry Diseases—L. H. Bemont.
2.30—Feeding of Dairy and Beef Cattle—Prof. E. W. Crampton.
3.30—Poultry Problems—H. Robitaille.
4.30—Home Beautification—A. Walker.
EVENING—7.30—Address—Dean Barton.

These Lectures are organized under the auspices of Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1, and are for the benefit of all those interested in improved farming methods.

A special invitation is extended to the younger farmers to attend the Course and to take part in the Judging Competitions. The ladies are invited to all the lectures, but more particularly to those of the last afternoon and evening.

In order to help meet the expenses of those who attend the Course, the Quebec Department of Agriculture makes the following offer: To those within a radius of two miles of Shawville fifty (50) cents per day, and to those five and more miles from Shawville one dollar (1.00) per day for each day in attendance. In order to qualify for this bonus, one should attend at least sixty per cent of the Demonstrations.

To make this Course a success, everyone must assist in advertising it to his friends and neighbors. Parents should urge their sons to attend and enter the Judging Competitions. A large attendance is desired.

No entries, nor admission fees. For further information apply to
N. A. DRUMMOND,
Agriculturalist for Pontiac,
Campbell's Bay, Que.

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WORK WITHOUT PAY.

Every Civilian in Bulgaria Required to Work Eight Months.

After the great war, preceded for Bulgaria by the two Balkan wars, this country, twice defeated, was not far from economic ruin. Railways and roads were in a desperate state. It was further necessary to dry up wide areas of moorland in order to obtain soil for the establishment of the numerous immigrants coming from Macedonia, Thrace and Dobrudja, lands which Bulgaria was compelled to cede to its neighbors Yugoslavia, Greece, and Rumania.

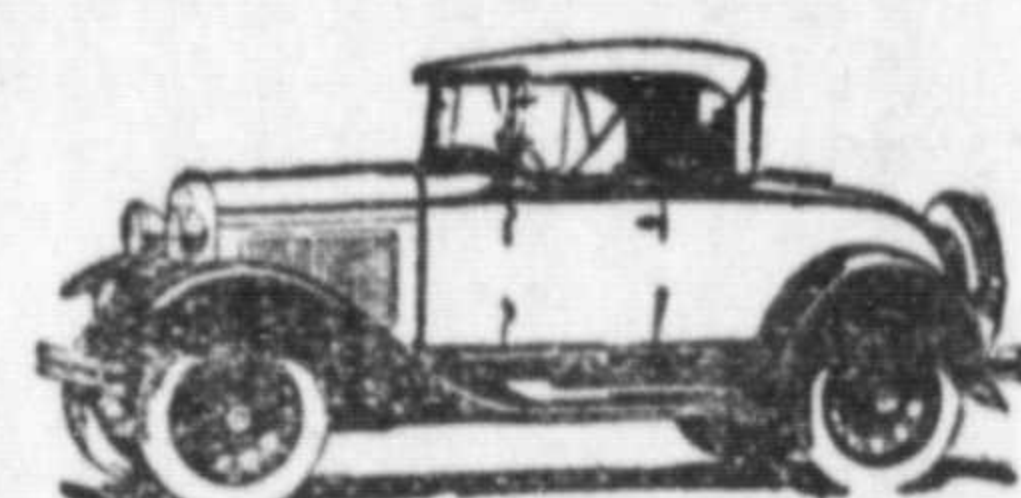
To-day more than 10 per cent. of the whole population of the kingdom is composed of such elements. The state has no money for all these needs, the army cannot be utilized for public works, because it has been dissolved and replaced by 20,000 militiamen.

The Bulgarian Government introduced, in 1920, by-law, obligatory labor, to which are subjected all citizens between 16 and 45, excepting only former soldiers and actual militiamen. The interrelated control commission suspected this new institution to be in reality a disguised army and in consequence of its steps the law of 1920 was modified in the subsequent year.

The obligatory labor lasts eight months (originally one year) for the state and two days in fifteen for the district or community. At first women were subjected to this duty also. The Government has further the right to convoke for further labor in cases of extraordinary need, as, for instance, in April, 1928, when an earthquake destroyed a great part of Southern Bulgaria.

For the eight-hour work every day they receive only their clothing, lodging and housing from the state. Building railways, bridges or roads they live together in camps commanded by officers of the regular army, who enforce strict discipline. Not only workers and peasants, but also doctors, engineers and members of all other professions must do their duty, being employed according to their professions in hospitals, in the railway service in offices of the state, etc. When winter comes only indoor workers are called.

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Clarendon—Second Wednesday.
Elmside—Second Wednesday.
Murrells—Third Wednesday
Starks Cor's—Second Thursday
Shawville—Second Monday.
Wyman—Second Thursday.

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In Memoriam notices—(not exceeding
in all 12 lines)—50c.
Announcements—(10 lines)—50c.
Business locals—8c. per line.
Short For Sale or Want ads.—50c.
Stock Service notices—\$1.00.
Money should accompany order

FOR SALE

1 Double Cutter—two seats ;
1 set Light Sleighs, new—two seats ;
1 Driving Horse—took first prize in
road class at Renfrew, Arnprior and
Shawville Fairs. Very suitable for
lady's driver ;
3 Colts rising 3 years ;
2 Colts rising 2 years.
Easy payments on any of the above.
For further particulars apply to
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Men's Wool Ribbed Underwear
\$1.39 a Suit.

Men's Fleece-Lined Underwear
Combinations, \$1.19.

Men's High Quality All Wool
Cord Breeches, reg. \$7.00
For \$5.50.

Men's Leather Label Brand Overalls
Reg. \$2.25 for \$1.49.

Wright's Horsehide Mitts \$1.10
per pair.

Grey Wool Blankets, 6 pounds
\$4.49 pair.

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We carry a full line of Meats, namely Beef,
Pork, Cured Ham, Cooked Ham, Meat
and Cheese Loaf, Sausages,
Bologna, Head Cheese.

... Fresh Fish ...

Sea Herrings, 10c. lb. Silver Bright Sal., 18c
Haddock, 10c. " Cohoe Salmon, 27c. lb.

Qualla Salmon, 15c. lb.

Chicken Halibut, 27c. "

Smoked and Cured Fish

Pure Cod, .. 25c. lb. Strip Cod, .. 25c. lb
Smoked Fillets .. 23c. lb.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'td.

Departmental Store.

DEATHS

Word was received here on Mon-
day of the death at Port William,
Ont., on Feb. 28th of William F.
Smith, formerly of Shawville and
Charteris, and at one time mail
courier on the Otter Lake road.
The remains are to arrive here
Wednesday evening. Funeral
from Mr. L. Workman's Thursday
at 2 o'clock.

MRS. ELIZABETH EDWARDS

Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, of Pem-
broke, the widow of the late Henry
Edwards, of Alice Township, died
Feb. 12, at the Cottage Hospital,
Pembroke, in her 72nd year.

The late Mrs. Edwards was born
in Clarendon and before her mar-
riage was Miss Elizabeth Hodgins.
Her husband predeceased her ten
years ago.

Surviving her are five step-sons,
Isaac and John, of North Bay ;
James, on the Homestead ; Harvey
and Garnet, of Pembroke, and also
six sisters and two brothers—Mrs.
James Waterson, Montreal ; Mrs.
E. B. Gayler, Verdun ; Mrs. Char-
lotte Connelly, Shawville ; Mrs.
Robert Telford, Morehead ; Mrs.
Alex. Bean, Starks Corners ; Mrs.
Geo. T. Horner, Murrells ; Messrs.
George G. and Wesley Hodgins.

The funeral took place from
the residence of her step-son, Har-
vey Edwards, on Saturday after-
noon, 11th, to Holy Trinity Church,
thence to the Church cemetery,
Pembroke. Rev. Mr. Waterman
conducted the service, assisted by
the Rev. Mr. Jarvis.

The pall-bearers were her five
step-sons and one nephew.

Floral tributes :—Pillow—Bro-
thers and sisters. Broken Circle—
Mr. Isaac Edwards and family.
Wreath—Messrs. James and Gar-
net Edwards and family ; Sprays
—Mr. John Edwards and family ;
Mr. Harvey Edwards and family ;
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess ; Mr. and
Mrs. Middleton.

Melba, the "Queen of Song"
(Nellie Mitchell) died in Melbourne,
Australia, on Monday morning, of
last week, aged 63 years.

Bishop Fallon Dead

Right Rev. Michael Fallon, Ro-
man Catholic Bishop of the diocese
of London, Ont., died at his home
in London, Ont., after a long
period of ill health. Deceased was
a member the Oblates Order, and
at one time was professor of En-
glish in Ottawa University. He
was also parish priest of St.
Joseph's Church, destroyed by fire
several weeks ago. He was 64
years of age.

wife were touring the world, touched
his heart and turned his energies in-
to the channel where they were to
flow so abundantly in the closing
years of his life. At first he found
himself in a minority, for most
wealthy American Jews were but
lightly and sentimentally interest-
ed in a land where none of their an-
cestors, perhaps for a thousand years,
had dwelt. But his fiery enthusiasm
induced the enthusiasm of others and
at an example in Palestine as it had
in New York thirty years earlier.
There have been more prominent and
wealthier Jews in our time than
Isaac Straus, but we doubt if the
same of any one of them will be so
long held in affectionate remem-
brance.

YOUTH IN LIMELIGHT.

Boy of Thirteen Earns \$150,000 for
Twenty Concerts.

Youth is in the limelight just now.
Yehudi Menuhin, the boy violinist, is
at thirteen one of the most highly
paid musicians in the world. For
twenty concerts in Europe and Amer-
ica he is receiving about \$150,000.

Then there is the other boy musi-
cian, 15-year-old Julian Karolyi, the
Hungarian pianist, who conquered
musical London when he appeared in
the same bill as Chaliapine, the great
Russian singer, the other day. He got
a tumultuous reception, and was re-
called four times before Chaliapine
came on to sing.

Some children seem to be born
with music in their blood. At the age
of two Yehudi Menuhin demanded a
violin. When he was bought a toy
one he was so disgusted with the at-
tempt to deceive him that he promptly
broke it.

It was a real violin he wanted and
he would be satisfied with nothing
less. It is a real violin in every sense
of the word that he plays to-day—
one of the few Strads there are in
the world.

Literature, as well as music, some-
times attracts youth. Among the new
books published this season are two,
both dealing with animals, which are
the work of young authors. One of
them, which describes the adventures
of a horse, has been written by an
11-year-old girl, Moyra Charlton, who
doesn't try to conceal the fact that
she sometimes called in the dictio-
nary to assist her.

The other book is by a boy of 16,
the son of a London doctor. Patrick
Russ, the young author, owns that
some of it was written when he
should have been doing homework.

But perhaps the most remarkable
of all the juvenile writers is Mlle.
Gilberte Savary, who, according to a
recent news item from Paris, is writ-
ing her memoirs—at the age of nine.
It might seem ridiculous, but, if it
were possible to get an honest and
accurate record of the thoughts, ex-
periences, and emotions of a child of
nine, it would be invaluable to teach-
ers and psychologists. Besides, Gil-
berte has crowded a good deal into
her nine years—having acted in
films, in the theatre, and on the
music-hall stage, performed classical
and acrobatic dances in public, and
sung on the stage, on the wireless,
and for gramophone records.

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Something New in Styles

All Wool Sweaters

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Trimmings

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Shawville.

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EASTERN ONTARIO DIVISION

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.



Sooner or later children go forth into the world to manage their own financial affairs. The mother does not do her full duty unless she prepares them for this.

To practice handling one's own money is the best way to learn the value of a dollar. The untalented child limits his expenditures only by the sum available.

An ideal plan is to give a child an allowance, from the time he is able to count pennies. One condition of this allowance should be the keeping of an account book. Talk with the child about his expenditures—calmly and sympathetically. Help him make a budget and allow him enough to cover it and permit some savings above it. Show him that if he does not spend all his money, he has it for something he greatly desires, for a trip or occasional presents.

To watch a bank account grow is a great impetus to saving. If you and the child can save for his college fund, and see it grow from month to month and year to year, the memory of those sacrifices and the value of those childhood dollars will keep him from extravagance, in college or in later life.

In planning the budget, help your child to know what he needs and what he can omit and how much things should cost. When articles are to be bought for him, go together and discuss values and help him learn when it is wise to cut corners and when to spend and how to live a balanced financial life. He will soon discover that one cannot fool himself, that dollars cannot really be stretched and that the only way to make them cover the whole program is to manipulate them wisely.

Tableware

Colored glass dishes have almost driven clear glass from the market; but the tide is beginning to turn back to clear glass. Gay colors, in clothing, room decorations or dishes, usually have their short-lived day, but their fervid devotees while they are the fad.

In buying good tableware, for long time use, it is safest to buy conservative patterns and small, inconspicuous designs and modest colors. The china and linens should harmonize, a point to be remembered in the purchasing of either. Plain, white china lacks character and personality and adds nothing to the attractiveness of a table, but snowy linens are hard to beat.

For dinner sets, one may have semi-porcelain or porcelain. If you can afford it, the china is much more satisfactory. Semi-porcelain absorbs colors and flavors, cracks and chips with strong heat or hard usage and shows a dark, porous surface when it has been long used.

Porcelain is a highly glazed china. It is transparent, while the semi-porcelain is not highly glazed nor transparent and is heavy. Porcelain or fine china is non-absorbent. It is more brittle than semi-porcelain and breaks easily and must have careful handling.

If chipped, real porcelain is the same color throughout. It does not have the porous appearance nor dark stains of semi-porcelain and is more delightful to use and to handle. Being a better and more expensive product, porcelain is usually made in more exact and simpler patterns than the cheaper ware. Fine chinas are a luxury which add to the delight of family mealtime, but where there are small children or careless dish-washing, they are an extravagance.

Pudding Sauce

To three cups of water add a small cup of sugar, three tablespoons of butter, a half teaspoon each of nutmeg and of salt, and two tablespoons of vinegar. Boil these for five minutes and then thicken with two tablespoons of cornstarch, first stirred smooth with cold water. Simmer slowly for a few minutes longer until the cornstarch loses its raw taste. Serve warm on puddings.

Pudding-Pie

A delicious fruit pudding may be made with any tart fruit, by baking it, covered with a crust which is a cross between a pie crust and a biscuit dough. This resembles Grandmother's "cobbler" and is improved by the addition of cream, whipped or plain, or a tart pudding sauce.

Make the crust as follows: Sift two cups flour with two teaspoons baking powder and a half teaspoon of salt. Cut five tablespoons of fat into this and add slowly a half cup of water. This will make a stiff dough which may be patted into shape, and placed on top of seasoned cherries, peaches, apples or almost any fruit. Cut holes in the crust to permit the steam to escape, and bake a half hour.

A can of shredded pineapple may form the fruit foundation. Add to it, for flavor, two tablespoons of butter, a half teaspoon of nutmeg and two tablespoons of lemon juice.

Parkin

1 pound of oatmeal, 1/2 pound of brown sugar, 6 ounces of butter or drippings, 1 1/2 teaspoons ginger, 1/2

pound flour, 1 pound syrup, 1 teaspoon baking powder, about 1 cup of milk or water. Melt the butter and syrup together; mix all the dry ingredients together in a bowl; add syrup, butter and milk; mix all together, pour into a greased dripping pan and bake in rather cool oven 1 1/2 hours.

Parkin Biscuits

One-quarter pound of oatmeal, 1 ounce sugar, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 1/4 pound flour, 1 ounce butter, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 dozen almonds. Proceed as in the Parkin recipe, roll into balls, drop on a floured tin; blanch the almonds, cut into strips and put two pieces on each ball. Bake in moderate oven 15 minutes.

Snowball Custard

Beat the whites of three eggs stiff. Make a little sweet and boil in a pint of milk, dipping them into the boiling milk in tablespoons. As they rise, turn them and when done, put into glass dish. Then put the beaten yolk into the milk sweetened to taste; stir until it thickens. Remove from the fire and flavor with lemon. Turn this custard around the white balls in the glass dish. Fine company dish.

Gingerbread Sandwiches

Cut thin slices of plain loaf gingerbread. Butter one slice; on the other spread cream cheese, which has been made smooth with cream or canned milk. You may add a few chopped pecans if you wish to the cream cheese. And you would surely like adding a few chopped dates at times. Very different.

Humidity Necessary

The air in the house on an average winter day is twice as dry as the air in the Sahara Desert, says a heating expert. Such air is a menace to the health, as it dries the tissues of the nose and throat, making them more susceptible to cold germs. The dry air is also damaging to the furniture. If you have a stove, keep a kettle of water on the back of it, that the steam may make the air moist. If you use radiators place a pan of water on them and you will find the room more comfortable.

Signing Your Name

When writing a business letter, it helps the recipient of that letter if you print your name with the typewriter, below where you will sign it. It also helps if you will annex, in parenthesis, Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be. So many people get the habit of scrawling their name in some fantastic way which is not legible to one not knowing it. This makes it very difficult for the recipient to reply intelligently, for he does not know whom he is addressing.

Baby Hose

Baby hose are more expensive than those for grown-ups, considering the amount of material which goes into them. It is worth while to try to protect them from runs. One way to do this is to sew small tapes to the top of the hose and pin the diaper to the tapes rather than into the top of the hose.

Salads

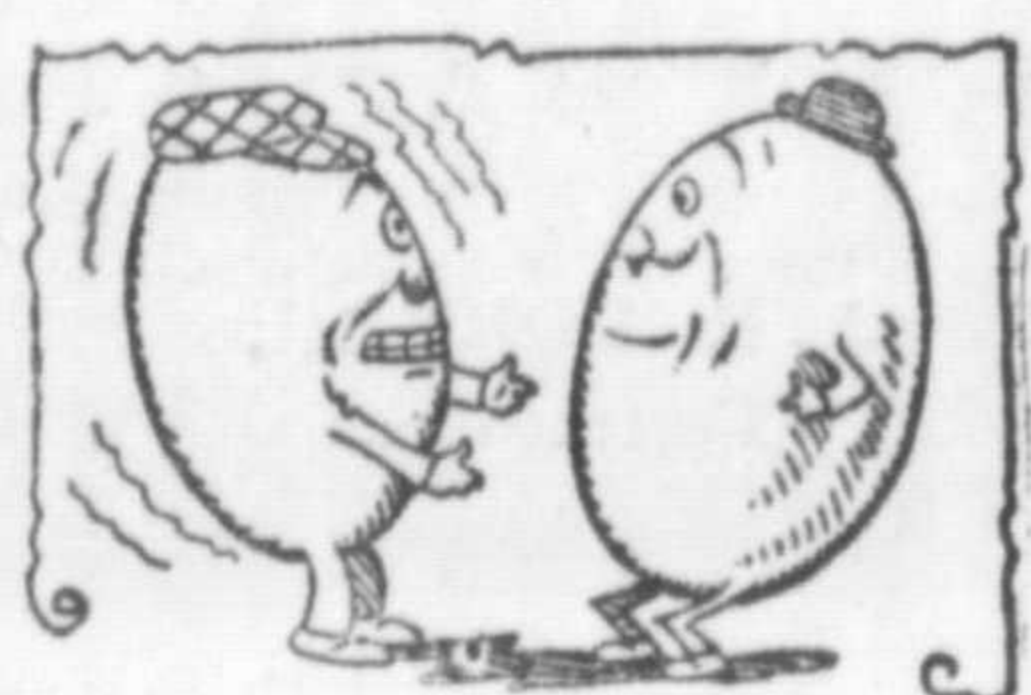
When green vegetables are less in order, delicious salads may be made with fruits; as—chopped dates and oranges combined, or cabbage, apples and bananas, pine apple and shredded coconut. Chopped raisins or figs are pleasing additions to almost any salad. Cover with mayonnaise.

Cheesed Carrots

To two cups of boiled macaroni, add a cup of diced, cooked carrots, a cup of chopped or grated cheese to which you have added two tablespoons of flour, a cup and a half of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Bake a half hour in a moderate oven.

Mantle Motto

T. C. Steele, the artist, had this motto carved over his fireplace: "Every morning I take off my hat to the beauties of the world." How we could sweeten our souls and our days, by seeking out, every morning, something beautiful to put us in the right frame of mind for the day. Beauty is all about us, if we look for it—beauty of nature, of sound, of thought or of character. The person who habitually thinks upon "whatsoever things are beautiful" will unconsciously absorb much of that beauty.



Fresh Egg: "My, it's cold! How do you stand this freezing weather?"

Other Egg: "Doesn't bother me at all, old chap. I'm a cold storage egg."

Holiday Time



Chance for a mid-winter vacation sent Nancy Carroll, petite motion picture star, hurrying to Miami Beach, Fla., where she has been busy enjoying round of winter diversions.

What Is Royalty Doing These Days?

By FREDERICK L. COLLINS

Condensed from Woman's Home Companion (October, 1930)

Sixteen years ago the old European royalty in the person of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria fell off the top of the world. Next, revolution flamed in St. Petersburg, in Berlin, in Vienna. Wilhelm and Carl ran away. Tired-faced hard-handed men and women who had never been taught to read or write talked glibly of communes and soviets, of republics and democracies. Then one day the world woke up to the fact that there still were kings.

Casualties there had been of course but only such casualties as had always befallen losing kings. Victorious kings remained victorious. Even neutral kings maintained their royal balance.

Take Belgium for instance. If it hadn't been for the war Belgium and not Russia might have been the first European nation to try the communistic experiment. But the first result of the great war for democracy so far as Belgium was concerned was to raise its honest hard-working solemn-faced king to a pinnacle from which it was quite impossible even to think of pulling him down.

Albert himself has little love of monarchy's panoply and pomp. His idea of a good time, when he isn't in an airplane, is to pull on the leggings over his mufti and mount a motorcycle for a ride. At that, he is not so democratic as the King of Norway, who puts up the royal limousine to save expense and goes in a trolley!

Wonderful men, these rulers of

the north countries. Most of them have little money and this fact together with their natural flair for democracy leads them into a simplicity of living which is joyful to behold.

Last winter at Cannes King Christian of Denmark—he is six feet five inches tall—was curling himself up in the back row of a movie house on the Rue d'Antibes when a pudgy dark-visaged gentleman came bustling into the theatre and tried to push past the royal kneecaps to a seat in the centre of the row.

"Pardon me," said the king rising and bowing politely to the intruder. The latter gave one look at the unmistakable figure and blurted out on embarrassment, "Pardon me!"

"Not at all," replied the Danish king. "I am too long, I know I am too long."

In Norway handsome young Crown Prince Olaf last year astonished his parents as well as the entire population of both Norway and Sweden by announcing his betrothal to the Princess Martha, niece of the Swedish King. Stockholm and Oslo are not far apart and Olaf was able to avail himself of the freedom allowed royalty in his native land to slip across the border to conduct a clandestine courtship, quite the most romantic thing which has happened to royalty in our time.

Plump Queen Wilhelmina is not so athletic as her northern neighbors. The priest of the Dutch lot is the Dowager Queen Emma. Too see an important exhibition of Dutch masterpieces in London, she made the long journey from The Hague by Channel steamer and train, motored up to the Royal Academy, strode through the galleries for four and a half hours without once sitting down, rushed for her train and took boat once more for The Hague. The

round trip took 28 hours. Queen Emma is 71.

There is no public display of any kind by any member of the Italian royal family. There wasn't even before the coming of Benito Mussolini put everything else Italian into a sudden eclipse. The members of the House of Savoy are modest people.

The throneless royalties of Russia, Austria and Germany have not improved their position since the war except here and there in an individual case by a fortunate or promising marriage.

A few new specimens of royalty are to be found. The most notable is Zog, King of Albania, who sounds like something out of a story book but is a very ordinary person with a very bad cough, who chose to make himself king. He is doing something for the cough, having cut down his cigarette diet from 150 to 50 a day. It is interesting to note that the only royalties who appear nowadays in these bizarre episodes are the new-rich variety. The royalty "regulars" are very much on the job.

Carol has returned to Rumania and become reconciled with Queen Helen. This surprising move has shoved Dowager Queen Marie and little Michael very much into the background.

In spite of the passing of Primo de Rivera, first by royal decree and later by death, and the anti-royalist demonstrations that naturally followed, none has profited more in the last decade than that attractive young monarch, Alfonso of Spain. Not so many years ago he was described as "a royal comedian, an ex-prodigy, a perpetual young man." Superficially he is still the boy king. But in the first five minutes of serious conversation Alfonso gives unmistakable signs of having diverted his energies from frivolity to statecraft.

The King isn't always at the polo field. "We kings," he said, "are workers. I as born a king not because I chose to be but because I had to be, and I must do my work like any other man."

That is certainly the Prince of Wales' attitude toward his job.

He is helped by many things: his own unusually ingratiating personality; the general good behavior of his family; and the insatiable hankering of the average Englishman for kings and kingly ways. But even taking into consideration Prince Edward's manifold advantages he is without doubt the very best example of what's happening to royalty today.

He has been everywhere and met everybody. More than any other person or factor he has held the great sprawling British Empire within the narrow circle of the crown. For more than a decade he has stood "for good sportsmanship, for courage and high spirit, for chivalry and good nature and laughter and the eternal boyhood of life"; and since 1928, when his father's serious illness placed on his shoulders the responsibility if not the name of king, he has stood for much more.

Above all, for tact. On the occasion of the first state levee which he was to conduct in place of the King, he seized upon the excuse of a slight snow flurry as a reason for not riding ceremoniously through town—avoiding even the appearance of usurping the place of the man who lay suffering behind the frosted window-panes at Bognor.

Generally speaking the subject of the Prince's matrimonial intentions is conversationally dead. Two factors, however, may change this situation at any moment.

There are at the present time more attractive princesses in Europe than

Teaching Obedience

Obedience has usually to be definitely taught. At a very early age there cannot be much explanation given, though obedience needs to be insisted on from the start. But it is a fact that the child quickly feels the attitude of the one demanding obedience; and if that attitude is right, and it is firmly and tactfully made, even the little child will almost always comply with the request gladly. However, just as soon as it is possible to take the child into one's confidence, and to explain the reason for requests of obedience, it is well to do so. We want our children to be thinkers, and to do right because they see it is right. Here they need to learn as well, that they must comply quickly even if they cannot themselves see the logic of the situation.

I have found it very helpful to make a lesson of teaching and practicing "quick obedience." By way of illustration: First I will explain the importance of prompt obedience. On the part of the performer, it shows a loving, willing heart; it shows an alert listener, and a quick doer. At the same time it means protection to the child, from the unfailing consequences of disobedience. I illustrate these points with stories. Then we have our "practice." In the event of there being several children, they are sent to do different tasks immediately, watching well that nothing intervenes between them and the act. They are shown how to answer at such times an unintentional interruption on the part of someone else, and so on. Then they are sent all over the house, and their names called. They must immediately answer from just where they are, and then come to the caller. If this is made a daily lesson for a few days, whenever needed, the children enjoy it, and a good habit is formed, and you will find that quick response throughout the day is the result.

I have used this method and proved its soundness. Friends have remarked on the ready response and obedience of children taught in this way.—G. A. (In the Christian Science Monitor.)

The Rock of Gibraltar

The Straits of Gibraltar once called "Pillars of Hercules," separate Europe from North Africa—though not effectively enough to keep out the swarming Moors of a thousand years ago. Here lies that amorphous mass dubbed Rock of Goblraltar—a fortress once Spanish, later made impregnable by British engineers, but now extremely vulnerable to air attacks. The Rock supports four thousand of the genus Tommy Atkins, and fourteen thousand natives and officials. They are Genoese, Maltese, Spanish, and Jewish.

"In the lazy afternoon," writes George Maitland in the Hackley School Dial, "the mammoth rock looked placid and gray, like an old Newfoundland dog with his back toward Africa. Those who have stayed on the rock for any considerable time know that it is tunneled and honeycombed in marvellous wise. . . . It is kept largely for reasons of prestige and sentiment."

Life on the rock, however, has undeniable thrills, continues the writer. On the day before his arrival, via an Italian liner, "a tractor hauling a 9.2 gun up the cliff road skidded a quarter of the way over a sheer precipice. One of the soldiers, a gunner, jumped for safety, but the driver, a lance corporal of the Royal Engineers, stuck to his wheel and pushed his load back to safety, saving the gun from crashing full on the Admiral's house a thousand feet below."

Incidentally, one whole side of the Rock is converted into escarpments to catch rain, the fall in one month amounting to seven inches was the record for 150 years.



Prima Donna: "I early became wedded to my art."

Hard Hearted Manager: "Yes? And how long, pray, have you been a widow?"

Don't flatter yourself. If he grins before your story is finished he has thought of one to tell you.

there were when the Prince of Wales was first told to look around for a wife. He may fall genuinely in love with one of these lovely ladies.

The other factor is a most significant indication of what is really happening to royalty now not only in regard to matrimony but in all its relations to life. I hear it stated every where in London that the Prince of Wales is at last a free man. He need not confine his choice of a bride to princesses of the royal blood. He may marry whom he pleases—even, so they say, "an American!"

For more than sixty years, Mrs. E. Bohm of Tollington Park, Islington, England, has been working as glass-blower, blowing glass by hand at a London factory.

Warning to Hunters In Rabbit Season

New Disease — Tularemia Contracted Through the Handling of Wild Game

According to recent reports received by the U.S. Public Health Service, an unusually large number of cases of Tularemia are occurring this winter in a special article issued by this service. We read

Tularemia is a disease caused by a germ which is found in nature, principally in certain infected rodents. Tularemia was discovered by Dr. Edward Francis of the Public Health Service. Wild rabbits are the main source of infection of this disease. Among wild rabbits tularemia is a very fatal disease. Men sometimes contract this disease from handling rabbits. Hunters who dress rabbits, or cooks who prepare them for the table, are very frequently infected with tularemia if the rabbit has this disease. A few cases have been contracted from such unusual sources as the skinning or dressing of woodchucks, muskrats, opossums, skunks, coyotes and tree squirrels.

The three chief sources of infection with tularemia are tick bite, fly bite and the dressing of wild rabbits. Cases of the disease have occurred in the United States in every month of the year. The great reservoir of infection, and the greatest

source of human infection, is the wild rabbit—jack, cottontail, and snowshoe varieties—but, owing to the agency of blood-sucking insects common to rabbits and man, we also find cases resulting from tick bite and fly bite.

Although a new disease of man, tularemia has now been recognized in forty-three States of the United States, in the District of Columbia, Canada, Japan, Russia and Norway.

November, December and January have been the months of onset for the majority of the cases occurring east of the Mississippi River, resulting from the dressing of wild cottontail rabbits for food. These months embrace the "open season" when, owing to the relaxation of the game laws, the hunting of cottontail rabbits is generally permitted, and, consequently, these rabbits are then offered for sale in great numbers in the markets.

As a rule, when the infection has come from a rabbit some injury has been inflicted on the hand, although a manifest injury is not necessary for infection to occur. Usually an ulcer develops at the site of infection, accompanied by enlargement of the lymph glands which drain the ulcer. Fever is always present and continues for two to three weeks. The primary lesion may be located on the eyelid or on parts of the body other than the skin of the hands, if due to tick bite or fly bite. The diagnosis is confirmed by a blood test. One attack of the disease confers immunity in man from further attacks.

There is no special treatment for this disease. Rest in bed is the most important measure. No preventive vaccine or curative serum has been perfected, nor has any special drug been found effective against tularemia.

Rabbit, meat, thoroughly cooked, is harmless for food; and it has been found that a temperature of 56 deg. Centigrade, or 133 deg. Fahrenheit, kills the germ of tularemia. The ordinary disinfectants are effective. Rubber gloves should be worn by those who must dress wild rabbits. Immune persons should be employed to dress them where possible. Infected rabbits kept in cold storage at a temperature just above freezing may retain their infection for three months, but not for four months. Market inspection of rabbits is impracticable, because only about 10 per cent. of the rabbits found in the market still have the liver in place.

Finally, beware of the wild rabbit which the dog or cat has caught, or which a boy has killed with a club—it is probably a sick rabbit.

Fallen

I love these woods; but here and there a tree
Sprawls like a broken wrestler
where it fell;
And I go softly, even fearfully,
As one who looks on death. It
may be well

That these unprofitable, ragged,
strong
Free things should perish. Yonder,
line by line,
The squat, green orchard trees advance
along
The hillside, making it demure and
fine.

The vagabond must go, in man and
tree,
Whose being is not building; and
his place
Shall be for one who serves prosperity,
Saith the busy world with sober
face;
But barefoot dreamers have been
known to bless,
And cities have been lost in wilderness.
—Ethel Davies, in the Australasian.

Be penitent and for thy folly contrite.—Milton.

LOOK!

In order to introduce the Hit-of-the-Week Record—the new in motion—the record, that can be played on any phonograph, that everybody is talking about, we will send you eight new up-to-the-minute dance records for 75c. Cash with order. No orders accepted after March 31st. Ontario News Co., Ltd., 253 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**Fletcher's
CASTORIA**



When Food SOURS

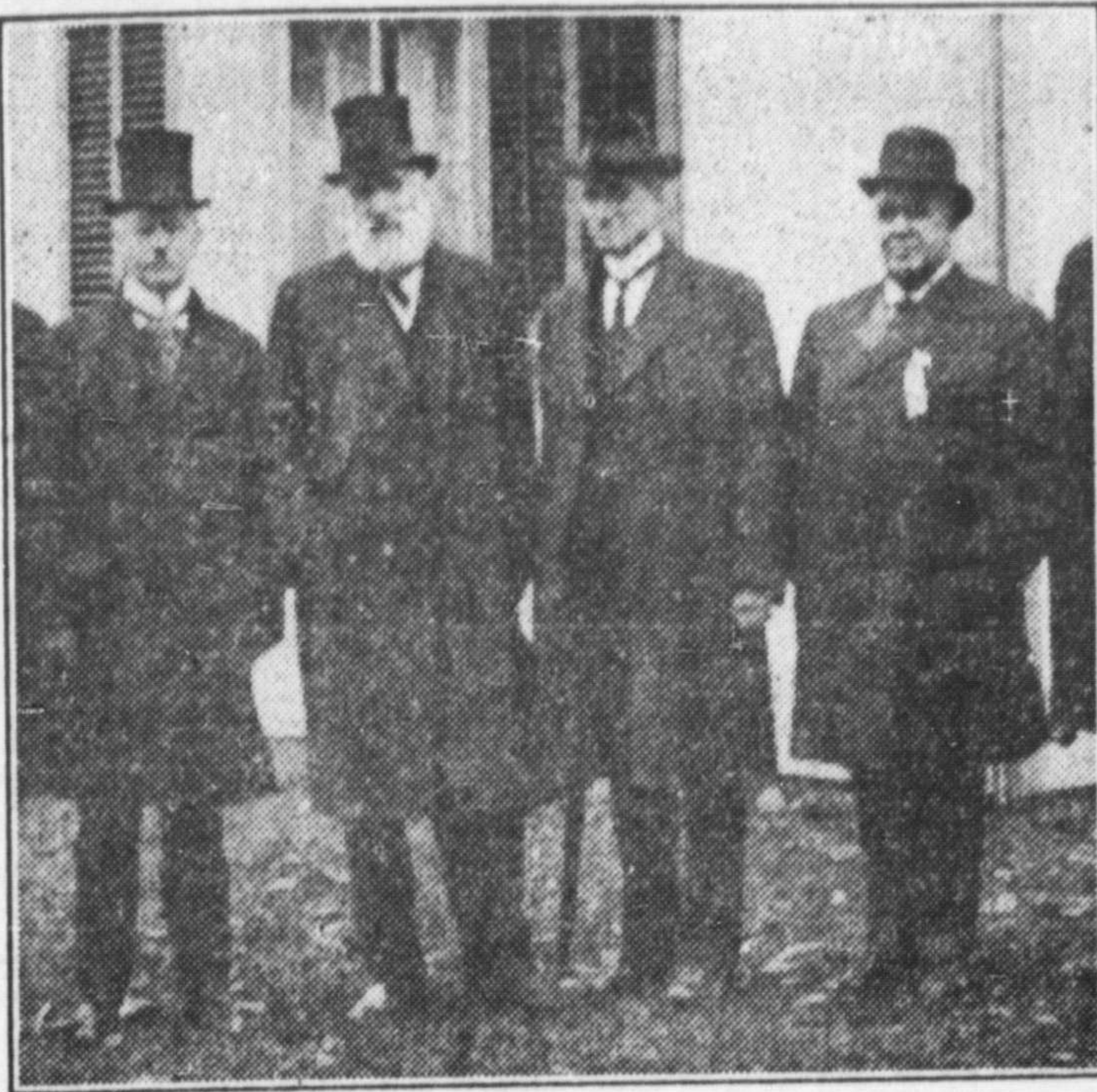
About two hours after eating many people suffer from sour stomachs. They call it indigestion. It means that the stomach nerves have been over-stimulated. There is excess acid. The way to correct it is with an alkali, which neutralizes many times its volume in acid.

It is the quick method. Results come almost instantly. It is the approved method. You will never use another when you know.

Be sure to get genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for over fifty years in correcting excess acids. 50c bottles—any drugstore. The genuine is always a liquid—it is never made in tablet form. So look for the name Phillips on wrapper and bottle.

Made in Canada

One Hundred and Fifty Years of Service



The retirement recently of Mr. K. J. Dunstan, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, after fifty-three years' service, recalls some outstanding figures in the telephone world in Canada who met during the last visit of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell to Brantford, the birthplace of the telephone.

In the group above appear, left to right: Lewis B. McFarlane, ex-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada; Dr. Alexander Graham

Bell; K. J. Dunstan, ex-Vice-President, and A. T. Smith, former Division Manager, who retired in 1929 after fifty years of service.

As will be seen, the combined service of the three Canadians totalled over 150 years. Dr. Bell, a Scotchman by birth, maintained his interest in the telephone until his death in 1922.

At the gathering at Brantford referred to above, Dr. Bell confirmed beyond possibility of contradiction the claim of the city of Brantford to be the birthplace of the telephone.

the poor man does have a terrible habit of walkin' in his sleep."

Owl Laffs

Sometimes the father gives the bride away; in other cases the bridegroom has to find her out for himself.

The Old Un—"Pluck, my boy, pluck; that is the one essential to success in business."

The Young Un—"Yes, of course, I know that. The trouble is finding some one to pluck."

Your Talent

We all are not blessed
With a gift to be great
In music, in science, or play;
Few are possessed
Of a talent or gift
To make them outstanding today.

But God gave us all
One talent at birth,
It's used, oh, so rarely by few;
It's a talent the poorest
Or richest can have—
Be honest, straight-forward, and true.

Friend—"But you don't mean to tell me that you bought this just to satisfy a whim of your wife's?"

The Other (sadly)—"Ah, you don't know her, old man. She's got a whim of iron."

Mentioning an old flame has caused more than one flare-up.
Woman (in crowd)—"Stop pushing."

Hefty Man—"I wasn't pushing; I only sighed."

The young mistress of the house entered the kitchen, carrying herself with great dignity. She had come to call the cook to account.

Young Mistress—"Jane, I must insist that you have less company in the kitchen. Last night I was kept awake by the uproarious laughter of one of your young women friends."

Jane (cheerfully)—"Yes, mum, I know, but she couldn't help it, mum. I was telling her how you tried to make a cake yesterday morning."

Signs over a drug store fountain:
"Our chocolate is so good we eat it ourselves."

"We don't know where ma is but pop is on ice."
"Not eating here for seven days makes one weak."

When a fellow talks about himself vocally, we walk out on him. Then he starts writing it in a signed column and we eat it up.

When a girl tells how much she pays for her millinery—she may be high-hatting you.

Visitor (to merchant) — "How's business?"
Merchant (thoughtfully) — "Well, the last I had was pretty good."

The knocker, just like the growler, Fault finders, large and small, 'What do they need for each day's deed?

No brains, no sense—just Gall.

The Expert—"He had just stolen a kiss."

The Girl (indignantly)—"Don't you know any better than that?"

The Expert—"Sure. But they take more time."

The minister called on Mrs. MacShoddie.

Minister (after a while)—By the way, I was sorry to see your husband leave the church last Sunday right in the middle of my sermon. I trust nothing was seriously the matter with him."

Mrs. MacShoddie—"h, no, sir. It was nothing very serious, but you see,

Greyfriar's Bobby

A Story of a Dog's Unfailing Loyalty

More than sixty years ago a poor old shepherd died, and was buried in a graveyard at Edinburgh, Scotland, his only mourner being a little Skye terrier. On the two succeeding mornings the sexton found the dog lying on his master's grave, and drove him away with hard words, dogs being against the rules of the cemetery.

The third morning was cold and wet, and when the sexton found him shivering on the new-made grave, he hadn't the heart to drive him away, and gave him something to eat.

From that time the dog made the churchyard his home, every night for eleven years and three months. No matter how cold or wet or stormy the night, he could not be induced to stay away from the beloved spot, and if shut up, would howl dismally.

Every day, when the castle gun was fired at ten o'clock, he went punctually to a restaurant near by, where the proprietor fed him. At one time Bobby was in great danger of being seized and done away with by the dog-catcher because his tax had not been paid. Whereupon the boys and girls of the neighborhood collected the amount and tendered it to the Lord Provost. This official was so moved by what the children had done that he promised to stand good for Bobby and so exempted him from the dog tax, and to mark his admiration of his fidelity, presented him with a handsome collar inscribed "Greyfriars' Bobby, presented by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh."

Bobby had many friends and visitors, and many, besides the men employed about the yard, tried to win his affections; but he refused to attach himself to any one person. For more than eleven years he kept watch over his master's humble grave, and then died quietly, of old age, and was buried in a flower plot nearby. The master's grave is unmarked by any stone, but a marble fountain was erected to the memory of the homeless dog, and a bronze statue of Bobby stands on top of it. It was the gift of a kind and wealthy woman, Baroness Burdett Coutts, and may be seen to this day just outside the gate of the churchyard where Bobby's beloved master was buried—the spot that was watched and guarded by the faithful little dog to his lying day. Lady Coutts said she built the monument to Greyfriars' Bobby to teach the boys and girls of Edinburgh the meaning of that single word—"Loyalty."—This synopsis is taken from "Our Dumb Animals," but the book, "Greyfriars' Bobby," is a delightful addition to the book shelf.

BLACKHEADS

Get two ounces of peroxide powder from your druggist. Sprinkle on a hot, wet cloth and rub the face briskly. Every blackhead will be dissolved. The one safe, sure and simple way to remove blackheads. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. F. W. SCARP & CO., 422 Wellington St. W., Toronto



AGONY OF INDIGESTION

Shuddered at Food—Now Eats Anything

Don't say that indigestion can't be relieved until you have read this letter. The man who wrote it had tried all kinds of remedies. All kinds except one kind. That one kind was Kruschen. Eventually he took to Kruschen—half-heartedly, as you will note, he admits.

"I first started taking Kruschen Salts three or four years ago. For years previously I had suffered agony with indigestion. Night after night, for weeks on end, I had very little sleep and I was becoming a wreck of my old self for want of rest. I got so run down that I was advised to cut out my evening meal, and was recommended to take all kinds of remedies, but none of them did me any good. About Christmas-time, three or four years ago, I saw one of your adverts 'Take Kruschen Salts and enjoy your Christmas dinner,' or words to that effect. I started taking them, half-heartedly. I will admit, but after the first few doses my attacks got less and less. I kept on, and they completely disappeared, and I have been a regular 'Kruschenite' ever since. I am now 50 years of age, and I can eat anything at any time without any ill effects, and I sleep like

the test, and then, if not entirely convinced that Kruschen does everything we claim it to do, the regular bottle is still as good as new. Take it back. Your druggist is authorized to return your 75c. immediately and without question. You have tried Kruschen free at our expense. What could be fairer?

This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one week. Open the trial bottle first, but it to

immediate effect of the six mineral salts in Kruschen is to promote the healthy flow of the vital juices of the body. Your system begins working again like a perfect machine. And that means a blessed end to indigestion, and a renewed and whole-hearted enjoyment of your food without the slightest fear of having to pay the old painful penalty.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.

FREE TRIAL OFFER OF KRUSCHEN

Try Kruschen now at our expense. We have distributed a great many special "GIANT" packages which make it easy for you to prove our claims for yourself. Ask your druggist for the new "GIANT" 75c. package. This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one week. Open the trial bottle first, but it to

Classified Advertising

YARN

FOR MACHINE OR HANDKNITTING. "All Wool," Silk and Wool. "Old Time," all colors, 4 1/2 lb. up. Samples free. Stocking & Yarn Mills, Dept. T. Orillia, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

PIGEONS—MAGPIES. ALL COLORS—Birmingham Rollers. Black Rose Comb Bants. Winners. A. Malcolmson, Barrie, Ont.

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. A list of wanted inventions and full information sent free. The Ramsay Company, World Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank St. East, Ottawa, Canada.

Wealthy Father (trascibly)—"Well, young man—you wish to speak to me? Out with it—quickly! Do you want to marry my daughter or borrow money?" Modern Suitor—"I don't mind—which would you prefer?"

Radio Bargains

Good Used 5 Tube Radios Priced from \$5 up. Write for Bargain Price List. DANFORTH RADIO CO. LTD. 2086 Danforth Ave., Toronto

PATENTS

List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request. THE RAMSAY CO., Dept. W. 273 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

The cleansing, healing service of a soap that's meant for you. Cuticura Soap

with a heritage of 50 years of highest commendation. Sold Everywhere. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, 50c.

for SCIATICA

Wash the painful part well with warm water; then rub in plenty of Minard's and you'll feel better!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT



Astounding!

Can Eat Anything.

Mr. Frank Chatburn, of Blackburn, writes:—"I have suffered long from acid stomach and constipation, but since being advised to try your wonderful Carter's Little Liver Pills I began to feel the benefit after almost the first dose. I can now honestly say that I can eat anything and enjoy my food knowing that I will not suffer any disagreeable after effects."

Take Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache; biliousness and constipation. They act as a tonic. All druggists 25c and 75c red pkgs.



From Mother of Six

"I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is wonderful! I have had six children of which four are living and my youngest is a bonnie baby boy now eight months old who weighs 23 pounds. I have taken your medicine before each of them was born and have certainly received great benefit from it. I urge my friends to take it as I am sure they will receive the same help I did."—Mrs. Milton McMullen, Vanessa, Ontario.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound**

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Extra Special:

All Ladies' Overshoes in stock
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Lot No. 1 — Regular \$4.50 for \$3.49

Lot " 2 — " 3.50 " 2.49

Lot " 3 — " 3.50 " 1.98

Misses' and Childs' Overshoes, 10 p. c. off.

For Good Values

—SEE OUR STOCK OF—

WOMEN'S and MEN'S FELT BOOTS

LADIES' SHOES,

MEN'S OVERSHOES

and HEAVY RUBBERS

BERT C. HORNER.

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Satisfactory Goods -- Reasonable Prices

Best brand Corrugated Iron,
Roofing Materials—all kinds
Beach Superior Stoves and Ranges
Kitchen Utensils—in great variety.

The "Maxwell" Electric Washer

Very Low Priced and Highly Efficient.

Come in and see this Washer and have a demonstration. Let the machine speak for itself and prove its own merits.

OBITUARY.

MISS IVA MAY SMITH

In the quiet evening hour of Feb. 19th, the Angel of Death entered the home of Alton N. Trimble, Richmond, Ont., and carried away to the realms of eternal bliss the immortal spirit of Iva May, beloved daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, of Shawville, Que., in the 32nd year of her age.

For a number of years Iva had been afflicted with heart trouble, caused by an attack of muscular rheumatism. Being naturally of a lively, ambitious disposition, she often over taxed her strength until finally the doctors advised a complete rest, with the hope that she might become strong again. But this was not to be. After spending six months in bed she was found to be no better, but gradually becoming weaker, and after lingering a few weeks longer the end came. With weeping loved ones gathered around her, she quietly and peacefully passed away.

But the closing of her life did not find Iva unprepared. When only six years of age, in revival services held at Wooler, Ont., she earnestly sought and found the Lord. Her conversion was clear and her testimony definite.

Her greatest regrets as the end drew near was that she had not been able to do more for the Master. Iva had an ambition to live, never giving up hope of recovery until a few hours before death came. Still death held no terrors for her. She could say like the Apostle, "For me to live is Christ's; but to die is gain."

As the end drew near she was heard to repeat the words of that grand old hymn, "My heavenly home is bright and fair, nor pain, nor death can enter there," etc. And again, "In my Father's house are many mansions." "I go to prepare a place for you." And then unconscious of being seen her eyes took on a far off look as if penetrating the invisible world and beholding its glories awaiting her. She stretched forth her weakening arms while a heavenly smile beamed from her countenance. In a few hours she was gone, and thus passed one of God's chosen ones.

The funeral service was held in the Standard Church at Richmond and was largely attended. The writer was in charge, assisted by Rev. Mr. Rice, Presbyterian Minister, Rev. Mr. Smith, United Church, and Rev. R. Collins, of Ottawa. Two selections in song

GIBSON'S CASH GROCERY

Owing to credit conditions we are obliged to sell only for CASH starting Jan. 1st.

Here are a few of our CASH Specials—

Brooms 25c. each.
Choice Tea Siftings, 25c. lb.
6 lbs. lbs. Spanish Onions, 25c.
Plain Biscuits, 10c. per lb.
Mixture Candy, 10c. per lb.
Mixed Biscuits, 2 lbs. for 25c.

were rendered by Evangelist H. Scott, of Smith's Falls. The text for the occasion was found in Matt. 21: 42-43. Interment was then made in the Richmond cemetery.

Left to mourn their loss are the sorrowing father and mother; also two sisters, Mrs. N. A. Trimble, of Richmond, Ont., at whose home the deceased had spent the last few months of her life, and Mrs. A. Caldwell, Shawville, Que.; also three little nieces who were very dear to the departed one.

The deceased had won many friends through life, and much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones.

Asleep in Jesus, peaceful rest,
Whose waking is supremely blest;
No fear, no woe, shall dim that hour
That manifests the Saviour's power.
—JAMES SMITH

Norman Lewis, of Goderich, was fatally injured in Toronto on Sunday when a gas explosion in a man-hole on the street took place, the debris striking the pedestrian and he died in the hospital. Mr. Lewis' father, County Judge of Huron, died twelve hours after his son and never knew of his death.

In Memoriam.

COTIE. — In loving memory of my dear daughter, Mrs. Emerson Cotie, who departed this life March 3rd, 1929.
Sweet is the flower that buds and blooms
In Heaven, that city fair;
No sin can harm nor moth corrupt
That precious spirit there.
No one heard the footsteps
Of the angels drawing near
Who took from us to heaven
The one we loved so dear.
—Ever remembered by mother
Mrs. Edward Whelan.

30% Discount

Off All Our

Men's Winter Overcoats

1 lot Men's and Young Men's
Suits, to clear at \$9.95

Men's All-wool Windbreakers
to clear at Half Price

Men's Lined Mitts . . .
. . . To clear at 59c

Men's Overalls . . .
. . . Special, 98c.

Men's Wool Sox . . .
Special, 6 pairs for \$1.00

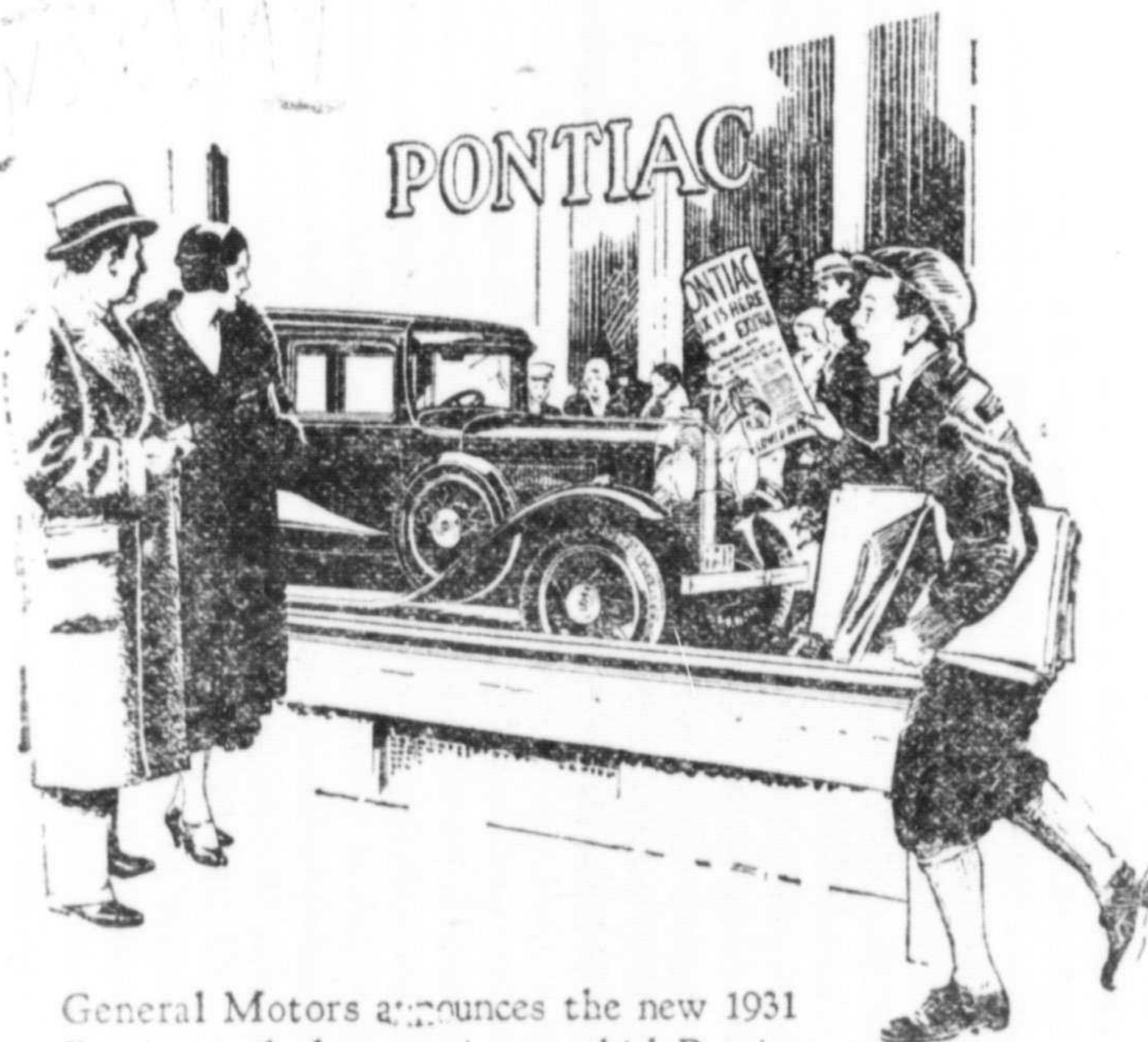
Men's Ties, reg. \$1.50
. . . Special, \$1.00

Men's Ties, reg. \$1.00
. . . Special, 0.75

SAM B. COHEN

Shawville's Exclusive Men's and Boys'
— Wear Shop —

"The 1931 Pontiac ... Isn't it a Beauty?"



General Motors announces the new 1931 Pontiac, at the lowest prices at which Pontiac has ever been introduced.

You will find a larger car, with graceful lines that sweep and flow, and with more spacious Fisher Bodies. A new V-shaped radiator with in-built, chromium-plated screen presents an unusually attractive and modern front view.

Mechanically, the new Pontiac is much improved. There are over 40 points of rubber insulation to smother noise and cushion shocks. There is a new air silencer. The frame has been greatly strengthened. Proven elements such as the harmonic balancer, the cross-flow radiator and Lovejoy shock absorbers are continued. Five wire wheels are standard equipment at no extra cost on all regular models.

You are cordially invited to see the new Pontiac and to drive it.



Purchase this fine car on time payments through GMAC. Protect yourself with the General Motors Owner Service Policy.

P6-20

PONTIAC

. . . . a fine car, a modern car, a great value

J. BRETZLAFF - DEALER
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

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Association

\$67,792,346

NEW INSURANCE IN 1930

Greatest Production of New Business in History
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Increase in New Business Production in Canada

Compared with 1929—Eight Provinces out of Nine
Contributing to such Increase.

\$369,026,570

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE

Increase of \$31,677,332 over 1929

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TOTAL ASSETS

Invested in Highest Class of Securities

PROFITS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Payable in 1931, Maintained on Basis of High
Scale of Profit Allotment in 1930

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1871

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR
Sixty Years' Security and Stability

1931

Hodgins Lumber Company

Now is the Time

To look after your

Storm Sash,
Outside Doors, etc.

Give us a call and we will be glad
to send a man to take your mea-
surements.

Phones: Office, 27; Residence, 101.

MILL WORK

CUSTOM SAWING

Teachers Wanted

Applications will be received by the Bristol School Board up to March 6th for nine Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas and one Teacher holding an Intermediate Diploma.

Applicants please state salary expected and Church of choice.
Apply to H. I. SMITH, Sec. Treas.,
Maryland, Que.

DUNDONALD'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Commissioned Before Abolition of
Purchasing System.

The inventor of the smoke screen, a prominent part in the relief of Ladysmith and a 4,400-mile voyage in 45 days at the age of 77 are among the achievements of the Earl of Dundonald, who recently celebrated his 78th birthday. Adventure is his hobby. It was he who rode across the desert with the despatches which told of the death of Gordon.

Dundonald is one of the few remaining soldiers who were commissioned before the abolition of purchase in 1870. He went into the 2nd Life Guards straight from Eton a few weeks before the issue of the royal warrant. He served with the Nile expedition, was in Stewart's desert march for the relief of Khartoum, and in 1900 rode at the head of the relief force into Ladysmith. He served with distinction throughout the South African War and from 1902 to 1904 he commanded the Canadian militia.

During the Great War he served overseas and submitted to the Admiralty the device of smoke screens for protecting ships. His idea was eventually adopted and he became chairman of the Admiralty Committee on smoke screens.

In July, last year, Lord Dundonald embarked on a voyage to South America in a 14-ton yacht with Sir Thomas F. Buxton, completing the journey in 45 days.

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