THE EQUITY.

No. 34, 41st Year. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1924 $1.50 per annum in advance / 2.00 to the United States

LOCAL NEWS

Carnival Feb. 14.

The Young Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's Church will hold a carnival in Shawville Rink on Thursday, Feb. 14. Watch for posters for particulars.

Get your custom sawing done at R. G. Hodgins' fully equipped mill.

Plan to attend the Valentine Social, given by the Y. W. G. in the Brick Church, Bristol, on Thursday evening, Feby 14. Refreshments served. Admission 25 cents.

Be photographed this year on your birthday, surprise the family and your friends. Nothing gives such complete and lasting happiness as a pleasing portrait. H. Imison, Photo Artist.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Stewart on Thursday evening, Feby 7th, at 7.30.

The Elmside Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs W. D. Campbell, Wyman, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Program: Community Singing; Darning contest—(Bring along your old socks); Exchange of valentines. Roll call—My favorite song.

Bean Supper and Entertainment, under the auspices of St. George's Church, Portage du Fort, will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, Feb. 14th. Supper served from 6 p. m. to 8 p m. Admission: Adults 35 cents; Children 25 cents. Everybody welcome.

A letter dated Jan. 22. with renewal of her subscription, from Mrs. R. C. Mark, of Lang, Sask., contains quite a grist of information about that section of the prairie country. Up to that date the writer says there has been very little snow, but very cold weather, the thermometer registering as low as 40° below zero; yet the stock have grazed out all winter so far. Autos were still running between Lang and Regina (40 miles) without trouble, and very little sickness prevails in the district. Crops were very good last harvest, but stock is not profitable this year. Dressed beef is only worth 6 and 7 cents per lb; pork, live weight, 6 cents. Turkeys are worth a dollar a piece, and geese the same and hard to dispose of them at that price. Some farmers raised as many as 500; there were so many that the country was flooded with them. Nobody needed to go without a Christmas turkey. There have been no blizzards out there this winter Very little land has changed hands this year, and auction sales have been few in number.

Shawville Seed Fair Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Classes and rules similar to past years.

Methodist Church Notes

Major George I. Campbell, B. D., of Ottawa, Field Secretary for Social Service and Evangelism of the Methodist Church of Canada, is called on to take the appointment of Dr. T. Albert Moore in the Methodist Church auditorium on Monday next, Feb. 11, at 8 p. m., sharp. A telegram from Dr. Moore states that he met with an accident, breaking one of his legs. Major Campbell is known to us and is a specialist in his line. The community is invited as his subject has do with the most important thing on earth—"How Canadians Live." Come in time to get a good seat. There will be a short program before the address.

Bristol's Early Days

The Equity has in hand the first composition, written in response to the request made some weeks ago, inviting compositions on the Township of Bristol—its early history, notable incidents, etc. As has already been stated, a first prize of three dollars has been offered as an inducement to start a competition that should be interesting, if those chiefly concerned will take it up in a friendly competitive spirit. The work, no doubt, would involve some trouble, but then it would be educative, and the result will be of value as an historical record where probably none other exists. We want a few more of our Bristol friends to dig in and see what they can unearth relative to the pioneer days of their township. Make the competition worth while.

The Baby's New Year resolution: I resolve to grow and it's only in a photograph that you can keep me as I am today. Bring them along to-day, we have neat little folders just the thing for baby. H. Imison, Photo Artist.

TRAINED NURSE.

All cases. Reasonable rates.
Bessie F. Thomas, R. N.
Phone 17, ring 19.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Lila Rennick, left on Jan. 30, to visit friends in North Bay, Ont.

Miss Leila McDowell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin McDowell, has gone to Macdonald College to take the teachers' short course.

THORNE CENTRE

Jan. 26.—The ladies of Thorne Centre W. A. wish to report that tickets sold on a comforter amounted to $32 75. The lucky ticket was held by Miss Emily Gray of Greermount.

The ladies wish to thank all those who helped to make the sale a success.—Com.

ELMSIDE.

A miscellaneous shower was given Miss Annie McNeill, at the home of Mrs. D. D Storie last Monday evening.

Mrs. S. Hudson, of Chelsea spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Armstrong.

Messrs. Byron & Stewart, who are cutting ice on the Ottawa river, report the ice 15 inches thick.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McNeill, and Mrs. McDonald, Ottawa visitors, attended the McNeill-Thompson wedding.

Misses Mary Storie, Ellen Campbell and Maud Smith left by the C. N. R Thursday morning for Macdonald College.

DIED

There passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Eades, on Saturday morning, Henrietta Stevens, relict of the late James McTiernan, a one-time resident of Bryson. The late Mrs McTiernan took ill at her home in Bryson about ten days ago, and was brought to Shawville by Mrs Eades in order to have the aged lady under her immediate care and attention; but having sustained a severe paralytic stroke, and owing to her advanced age (she was 86)—no hope of her recovery was held out from the outset. Deceased is survived by four daughters and two sons, namely, Maggie, (Mrs. McDowell); Annie (Mrs. A. Richardson); Emma, (Mrs. W. J. Eades); Belle, (Mrs. W. Clarke); David and Thomas. Another son, Willie, met his death in the Great War.

The funeral took place on Monday, leaving here at 12 o'clock for Campbells Bay where after service in the Presbyterian Church, interment took place in the cemetery south of the village.

Mr. Thomas Corrigan, another of Clarendon's oldest residents, passed away on Sunday morning at the home of his nephew Robt. R. Corrigan of this village. The deceased had been in declining health for some time, due mainly to his advanced years, he having long passed the allotted span of life, being in his 88th year. He is survived by two brothers—Messrs. Robert Corrigan, of Clarendon, and Falloon Corrigan, of Shawville; also by a widow and one daughter—Mrs. Adamson, of Ottawa. Mr. Corrigan belonged to a family of Clarendon's earliest settlers, and was born within a few miles of Shawville.

His funeral took place Tuesday afternoon to St. Paul's Church and cemetery.

Jas. W. Bryson

The death occurred at his home in Mansfield (near Fort Coulonge) on Saturday night, of Mr. James W. Bryson, youngest son of the late Hon. George Bryson and brother of the present M. L. C. of that name; also by Mrs. Albert Boulter, of Conlonge. The deceased had been ill for some time with an affection of the liver, which developed dropsy. He was in his 65th year. Funeral on Tuesday morning to the Presbyterian cemetery at Coulonge.

Died Dec. 26, at the Montreal General Hospital, at the age of 55 years, seven months and four days, Christena Russell Warren, beloved wife of Brereton English, New Glasgow, Que. Deceased leaves to mourn her loss besides her husband, one daughter and two sons—Mrs. W. A Pitt, Russell, and Bertie of Montreal; also her mother, Mrs. Alexander Warren, of Snipe Lake, Sask.; and four sisters and four brothers, namely—Mrs. Jewell Hamilton, of Havalla, Wash.; Mrs. R. W. Miller, Calgary, Alberta; Mrs. Jas. T. Glenn, Eston, Sask.; Mrs. W. J. Orr, Snipe Lake, Sask.; John L., Tyvan, Sask.; Thos. C, David A., William B., all of Snipe Lake, Sask. Interment was made in the New Glasgow cemetery.—Com.

Death again claimed another aged and highly respected resident of Wyman, Que., on Friday afternoon, January 25, when Mr. Johnston Henderson passed away in the 70th year of his age. The deceased had been failing in health for the past year and a half, being confined to bed for the past five months, with a slow lingering disease, but death came peaceful and calm to the patient sufferer.

He is survived by five brothers: John, James and Alex. all of Wyman, and William, of North Onslow, and one sister—Mrs. Walter Russell, sr., of Bristol Corners.

The funeral took place Sunday Jany 26, at 2 p. m. from his late residence, Wyman, to Norway Bay cemetery, Rev. C. A. Haughton, Presbyterian minister, conducting the service.—Com.

Mrs. Louis Roy Dies at Age of One Hundred

This aged lady passed away at Elmside, Que., on Friday, Dec 28, at the home of her son, Henry Roy. She was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of this vicinity. Mrs. Roy, whose maiden name was Catherine De-la-Ronde, was born 100 years ago in Pontiac, Que. In 1849 she was married to Louis Roy of St. Ramon, Que., who predeceased her 25 years ago. After her marriage she settled in Bristol, where she remained until her death. She enjoyed good health in spite of her advanced age until three months before she died. Although her death was not unexpected, it caused deep sorrow among her friends and relatives.

She was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church and until a few years ago took a great interest in the church.

There remains to mourn her loss two daughters, Mrs. A. R. McElhaney, North Bay; and Mrs. Duncan Herron, Portage du Fort, and six sons—Louis, Peace River, Alta.; William, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; John, Bristol Mines; Alex., Andrew and Henry, of Elmside, Que. She is also survived by 58 grandchildren and 25 great grand-children.

The funeral was held at St. Edwards R. C. Church on Monday, Dec. 31. Requiem mass was said by Rev. Father Coté.

The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Alex., Andrew, William and Harry Roy, Arthur McElhaney and Wm. Kehoe—Mrs. Roy's six grand-sons. —Com.

Allumette Island Pioneer Is Buried At Pembroke

Pembroke, Jan. 27.—This afternoon Mr. Fletcher Warren, who died in Iroquois Falls on Friday, was buried in the Methodist Cemetery here. Mr. Warren was 84 years of age, and was born and brought up on Allumette Island, where he lived prior to moving to Iroquois Falls some twenty years ago. His parents were among the early pioneers of the Island, running a stopping house over a centuary ago, as well as the ferry from Pembroke to Allumette Island.

Ebert Huneault, an employee of the J. R. Booth Co., engaged in cutting ice about 60 yards below the Chaudiere bridge, was drowned on Thursday last. The ice on which Huneault was standing suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated into the water beneath. The man had a new rope around his body, attached to the bridge, and this is thought to have been cut by the sharp edge of the ice, as it gave way, and he was swept out of sight under the ice.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL
Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

Prepare your exhibit for Shawville Seed Fair—Feb. 20.

Few of us appreciate the full sentimental value of a photograph until it is brought to attention by the expression of those who are deeply moved by our work. We make photographs that please. Make an appointment to-day. H. Imison, Photo Artist.

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what will you be doing?
GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA

Will prepare you for a good position that will ensure advancement.

Attend this Great School that leads all other Canadian Schools in open competition on the Civil Service Examinations and make sure of being in a good position in 1933.

Enter any time. Catalogue free.

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AUCTIONEERING.

Commencing July 7th, 1923, I will hold an auction sale on
First Saturday Afternoon of Each Month.
Anyone having articles for sale should see me and bring them in.
Everything sold on commission.
W. C. CHISNELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

FOR SALE—One DeLaval Separator, one set Work Harness, one Chatham Fanning Mill. Apply to O. B. Cuthbertson, Maryland, Que.

FOR SALE—Ford Roadster, 1923 model—will consider exchange for span of heavy horses, Apply to I. W, Hamilton, Shawville.

TILE FOR SALE—A number of Tile from 30 inches down. Any person wanting Tile will do well to place their order now. Apply to Harold Elliott, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A "Titan" Tractor—10-20—with one 3-score Plow, also Renfrew Cream Separator, capacity 850 lbs. These machines almost new and in first class condition. Will be sold reasonable.
Apply to Ira McKnight,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

The old reliable place to get your skates ground, Shawville Sash & Door Factory.

The habitual cigarette smoker, and the younger generation who are acquiring the habit, should ponder well the statement of Dr. Walter E. Dixon, Cambridge University professor, who in a recent lecture said: "Anyone who smokes 20 cigarettes a day puts five per cent of his blood out of play." This supplies a reason for the scores of pallid-faced boys to be met with on all sides.

MARRIED

At the Kingsley Methodist Parsonage, Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday, Jany 24th, at 8 p. m., by the Rev. J. S. Hoogland, Nelda W. Mansen, of Milwaukee, to Percy S. Belsher, of Yarm, Quebec.

A pretty house wedding took place at "Sunny Brae" on Wednesday p. m. of January 30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack McNeill, Bristol, Que., when their only daughter, Annie Agnes, was united in marriage to Mr. Mervin W. Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs Thos. Thompson, of Clarendon, Que. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. C. A. Haughton, of Bristol, and the wedding music played by Mrs. S. S. McNeill, sister-in-law of the bride.

The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father and wore a very becoming gown of blue. Many useful, pretty gifts were received.

Dinner was served to about thirty guests—immediate relatives of the young couple—after which they left for the groom's home, amidst a shower of good wishes, etc., where a reception was held and a very pleasant evening was spent.—Com.

THE HARDWARE STORE
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Headquarters for—

Automobile Skates,
Hockey Sticks,
Skate Straps,
Skate Screws,
Electric Tape,
Pucks, etc.

Call and look over our stock. We handle the best.

When you need anything in the Hardware line, come to the Hardware Store.

C. J. CALDWELL.

MID-WINTER
Everyday Wants
At Reasonable Prices

Sunlight Soap,		
Comfort	"	
P. & G.	"	Still 3 for 25c.
Palm Olive	"	
Le Lys	"	
4 lbs. nice White Beans,		25c
2 " Juicy Prunes,		25c
20 " Rolled Oats,		85c
10 " Buckwheat Honey,		1.25
10 " Clear Honey,		1.50
1 small tin Salmon,		10c
Salt Salmon per lb.,		25c
Strip Fancy Cod,		22c
4-string Broom,		75c
4-lb. sealer glasses Strawberry Jam,		1.00

- Real Specials -

For cold nights, after Skating, etc., Borden's Prepared Coffee, 20c per tin
Pure Dutch Cocoa, 15c " lb

W. A. HODGINS.

Particular People

choose

"SALADA"

TEA H515

The most delicious blend procurable.

SOUL-TRYING HALF JOBS.

An old rule of my childhood, one which my father held us to religiously, was "Never half do a task. If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." When we were inclined to differ with him, he said: "You will find that a task half done or a makeshift of some kind is never wholly satisfactory."

And isn't it surprising how long that temporary shelf has lasted that was put up in place of the neat-looking cupboard you intended and how poorly it continues to serve your needs? Somehow there never has been time to pull out those nails that were put up behind the door to serve until you could get some nonrustable hooks. Only last week a too hasty tug put a three-cornered tear in a good slicker hanging there. It does look as though all the other buildings on the farm would need repairing before that unsightly temporary shed showed any signs of falling to pieces.

It really would be better before we spent money on the various devices which keep doors shut without banging—which, nevertheless, continue to stay open or bang—to teach the members of the family to close the door gently. If this is impossible, let us make the effort to get the money for a really noiseless, sure-shut door closer, or let the door bang and think about something else.

This is the way I feel about many of our household devices. They do serve our immediate purpose. But at the same time they often serve to cover up the real cause of the trouble and merely put off the day when it will have to be cured. A little less consideration for the easing of our immediate discomforts and a little more in discovering and correcting the first causes of those troubles will do more to solve our problems, especially for the future housewives, than all the latest models in floor mops and window cleaners.—Ruth Lovejoy.

CONVERTED BEDROOM INTO BATHROOM.

I have several conveniences in my home which save me time and lighten my labor.

Some time ago I had a small bedroom refinished and converted into a modern bathroom supplied with hot water and cold soft water. My kitchen is also supplied with hot and cold water. At one end of the sink is a soft water pump and at the other end is a hard water pump.

Two or three steps from my back kitchen door, and on the level with it, there is a building twelve by sixteen feet. In this there is a gasoline engine which supplies power for my washing machine and wringer, churn and cream separator. My washer is connected with the main drain from the kitchen.

Other conveniences in this room are work tables, a large refrigerator and a four-burner oil stove. My gasoline flatiron is also a great labor saver. —F. J. M.

SAFEGUARDING GLASSWARE.

Place your tumblers, chimneys or vessels which you wish to keep from cracking in a pan filled with cold water, add a little cooking salt, allow the mixture to boil well over a fire and then cool slowly. Glass treated in this way will not crack even if exposed to very sudden changes of temperature. This process is simply one of annealing; and the slower the process, especially the cooling portion of it, the more effective will be the work.

A SEWING RUG.

When sewing must be done in the living room a sewing rug is a great help toward orderliness. It may be made from denim, a generous sized square of table oilcloth, or even from a partly worn sheet.

Before beginning to sew, spread this rug beneath the sewing chair and well under the cutting table. When the work is finished gather up the rug by the corners and shake outside, and there will be no litter of threads and clippings to clear from the living-room rug.

The rug should be frequently washed and helps to keep the sewing clean and fresh. Such a rug is fine to use under the children's table and chairs when they indulge in paper cutting, sewing or painting.

REMOVE SPOTS YOURSELF.

Save the cleaner's bill by removing spots yourself, is the advice of home economics specialists. There are very few stains that cannot be removed.

Egg.—Cold water, then ordinary laundering, will remove egg stains in washable material. If a grease spot remains, use treatment for grease.

Fruits—Pour boiling water through the material from a height for washable material. Silk and wool may be sponged with warm water, or bleached with lemon juice and sunlight if the color is fast.

Glue.—Warm or boiling water will remove blue stain from washable material.

Grass.—Alcohol will remove grass stains from any material. Hot water and soap may be used for washable goods.

Grease.—Warm water and naptha soap is good for washable material. For other materials the following may be used: Gasoline, benzol, chloroform, or carbon tetrachloride. (The first two are inflammable).

Writing Ink—Soak washable material for a day or two in milk. Material also may be soaked for a few seconds in oxalic acid and rinsed in clean water. Put a few drops of ammonia in the final rinsing water.

Iodine.—Sponge with alcohol.

Paint.—Sponge with turpentine.

A POPULAR APRON STYLE.

4548. Percale with bias binding in white or in a contrasting color would be good for this design. Gingham, linen, cambric and sateen are also desirable.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 3 yards of 27-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

An Emergency Repair.

A repairman received a call from a motorist who had become stranded on the road due to breaking of the fabric in the universal joint on the drive shaft. The mechanic knew he could not procure another fabric until the next day, but the car owner insisted that he must proceed on his way as he had an important business engagement. The mechanic then determined to improvise a repair which would meet the emergency.

He knew that strength combined with flexibility was required of the part, but at first was at a loss what to use until he thought of a chain, which seemed to possess the required properties. Accordingly, sections of a skid chain were cut off of a length sufficient to reach between the arms of the universal.

The small man also has his place; you would not go canoeing in an ocean liner.

Do Not SUFFER or Loose Your TEETH

SOHRGUM Paste

will positively remove all soreness and infection, rendering the gums firm and healthy, correcting bleeding gums and a bad breath. Mail sixty cents to SOHRGUM Laboratory, Box 445, Toronto, for trial. Money refunded if not satisfied.

"When Hearts Command"-

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

And now there was to be this excursion to the farm on Monte Nero.

"Mother's friend," Alice explained to Philip Ardeyne. "His funny name is Hector Augustus Gaunt, and he's invited us to lunch."

"Not really!" Ardeyne's eyes shone. "Not *the* Gaunt?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Carnay, "I believe he is *the* Gaunt. Was he one of your childhood's heroes?"

"I should rather think so," the doctor replied. "I say, it's awfully kind of you to include me in this. Are you sure——?"

"Quite," said Mrs. Carnay. "Mr. Gaunt invited us and I told him we must have a cavalier. That is, I wrote to him. He doesn't come down from his mountain any more."

"He must be an old man," mused the doctor.

Mrs. Carnay protested: "Oh, indeed not! Certainly he isn't more than fifty-seven or eight."

"But that *is* old, mumsey darling," said Alice.

Mrs. Carnay looked a little flushed and annoyed. "Really—really!" she exclaimed.

"The arrogance of youth," said Philip Ardeyne, his voice teasingly indulgent as he smiled at Alice.

Yes, they were head over heels in love with each other, those two. It was turning out as Jean Carnay had hoped and prayed for.

There was so much in Philip Ardeyne besides the mere good looks of which he possessed a little more than his share. Perhaps it was his immense vitality which had appealed to Mrs. Carnay in the first place. He looked as though he had never suffered a day's illness in his life nor was likely to do so.

He was a long-limbed fellow and walked like the wind. He had dark hair with the merest touch of silver at the temples, grey eyes, and a merry laugh. One had to stop and think hard to remember that he was by way of being distinguished in a most exacting branch of the medical profession. But then, of course, he also was on a holiday, and he played ardently, with Alice for the most charming of playfellows. Tennis, mountain walks, excursions to Monte Carlo and Mentone, dancing, evenings at the jolly little Casino—with these diversions time was passing much too quickly.

Under it all ran the magical subcurrent of love—love as yet unacknowledged, love trembling on the brink of declaration—the most precious moments of life, particularly for a young girl.

Jean Carnay's heart ached and yearned over her daughter. Now that the crisis approached her fears increased. Perhaps she had been foolish. Perhaps Philip Ardeyne was just the one man in the world who should have been kept out of Alice's way.

It was the evening before their proposed excursion to Monte Nero that the doctor, with refreshing, old-fashioned courtesy, begged Mrs. Carnay's permission to ask Alice to marry him. He told Jean all about himself with an anxiety which was almost boyish, and seemed to think that the opportunity to become a Harley street specialist's wife could scarcely be considered a treat for any girl, more especially for a girl like Alice.

Mrs. Carnay, on her part, confessed their own poverty. "My husband was a major in the Indian Army," she said, "and we have very little besides my pension. Very little, indeed."

Then, flushing becomingly, and in her pretty manner of nervousness punctuated with fluttering smiles and an occasional dab at her eyes with a wisp of a handkerchief, she went even more deeply into the story of their privations, telling Philip Ardeyne that even this holiday was more or less of a pretence, not to say fraud. How many years she had taken to save for it she could not quite say. But she had wanted just one happy hour for Alice, so that whatever befell the child would have something pleasant to remember.

Dr. Ardeyne was deeply touched by the pathetic narrative. If anything were needed to fan the flame of his ardor it was this appeal to chivalry. All that troubled him now was the fear that Alice might refuse him. On that score Mrs. Carnay was wise enough not to say what she privately thought. But she wished him the best of luck.

The question in his mind was: Should he ask Alice to-night and by risking a refusal spoil to-morrow's excursion, or wait until to-morrow night?

Mrs. Carnay would give no advice. She smiled her nervous smile and left the matter entirely to him. But after dinner she developed a sudden weariness. She wanted, she said, to be quite fresh and strong for the climb to the top of Monte Nero, even though her part of the excursion was to be accomplished on the back of a mule.

"And I should advise you not to sit up too late, dear," she said to Alice. "To-morrow will be a long and strenuous day."

"I'll take care of her," Philip Ardeyne assured the anxious mother. Already his manner was proprietary.

When Jean Carnay went upstairs the handsome young doctor was fetching a cloak for Alice. Perhaps he meant to ask her to stroll on the terrace with him.

CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Carnay went first into her bedroom and switched on the light over the muslin-draped dressing-table. It cast long shadows against the high walls, and the air was romantic with the sweet scent of the flowers which her old friend, Mr. Gaunt, continued to supply. She had her own sense of excitement. To-morrow she would see Hector Augustus Gaunt again, and she wondered what he would be like and if he would find her much changed. Ah, indeed, there must be a great change. She had only been eighteen or thereabouts when she lived at the Villa Tatina as old Mme. Douste's companion.

What a wonderful night it was, a Riviera night for lovers such as she well remembered, with a silver-gold moon riding high, making a glittering pathway across the sea to Corsica; with whispering among the leaves of the tall palm-trees; with the scent of oranges and lemons, lavender and mimosa.

This was Alice's hour. Mrs. Carnay stepped out on to the balcony which led from the little sitting-room and breathed a fervent prayer for the happiness of her daughter. With a husband like Philip Ardeyne, Alice would be safe. God keep her safe always . . . and happy. Surely this mistakes of the mother should not shadow a girl's life. No—no—no! It was all dead and buried a thousand years ago. Hugo, too, was safe. Jean Carnay shivered. The night air was cold. Lucky Dr. Ardeyne had thought of fetching Alice's cloak. Of course he would take care of her . . . now and always.

But Jean Carnay had to think for herself, for there was no one just at the moment to remind her that she might be caught by a chill on the balcony, no love to warm the blood in her veins. So wisely she came in.

When she switched on the table lamp she found a letter which had come by the last post, the sight of which caused her heart to skip a beat. It was from Christopher Smarle, her husband's cousin, the solicitor who looked after her affairs. Christopher's letters were few and far between, but they never failed to cause her a momentary flutter of apprehension. Christopher invariably mentioned Hugo. He perhaps conceived it his duty to remind her, if only by a brief bulletin on Hugo's health, that the latter was not quite so dead, not quite so deeply and irrevocably buried as the supposed widow would like to believe. One could, if one chose, visit Hugo; Christopher Smarle took advantage of that sorry pleasure as often as it was permitted. There never was such a man for duty.

Mrs. Carnay opened the rather bulky envelope. As a rule his letters were not nearly so fat as this one. It contained an enclosure, a letter from somebody else, and Jean read the enclosure first. There was an unreality about it, an uncanny quality that made her flesh creep. Her eyes grew large with horror. Oh, Heaven be kind, what was this! From the Home Office—an official communication, sent in care of Christopher Smarle and opened by him, but originally addressed to her; that is, addressed to "Mrs. H. R. Smarle," a name which Mrs. Carnay had half forgotten that she ever possessed; that, indeed, she still possessed. For fifteen years she had called herself Jean Carney.

"Madam,—We have to inform you that your husband, Hugo Richard Smarle, who was convicted of manslaughter at the Winchester Assizes in November, 1907, and being found insane, has since been detained at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, has now been certified as sane and will be released at the end of the week.—I am, madam, very truly yours,

"L. C. KNIGHT,
"(For the Home Secretary.)"

The end of the week! According to the date, that was nearly three weeks ago. Hugo had been a free man for a fortnight.

And now Jean Carnay (Mrs. Hugo Richard Smarle) read Christopher's letter.

Her husband's cousin in his precise, fussy handwriting informed her meticulously that he had been put to a little trouble in discovering her present address, having first to write to the pension in Florence; that he, himself, had gone down to Broadmoor to meet Hugo; that Hugo was quite a normal being now and most anxious to see her. The Smarles, naturally, felt that his place was with his wife and daughter, who would, of course, be rejoiced at this piece of good news. So keenly did they feel about the reunion that they had scraped together a hundred pounds with which to enable Hugo to rejoin his wife and enjoy a holiday with her. Christopher himself had seen to Hugo's passports and bought his ticket.

(To be continued.)

Is this the best Bovril Poster?

A cup of hot Bovril bridges the gap between meals.

Try That Salt Cure.

The human body is a marvellously adaptable organism, but few people would be willing to make in person the experiment described at a recent meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers.

In order to show how the living body could adapt itself to different temperatures by evaporation on the skin, a man was enclosed in a chamber of dry air at a temperature of 200 degrees. A steak was also enclosed in the chamber, and the man watched this cooking in the heat without himself showing any discomfort.

With reference to cramp and fatigue caused by working in hot, dry places, it was stated that these could be cured by adding salt to any water drunk while at work. This discovery is expected to add twenty per cent. to the efficiency of miners working in a heated atmosphere. It is also thought that ship stokers and iron workers will benefit by it.

WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 cents.

Diamond Dyes

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.

The man who has really tried has at least succeeded at a point where most failures begin.

A deep sense of economy is about as effective as "a still, small voice."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Tenants of a property-owner in La Rochelle, France, receive a "bonus" of three months' rent on the birth of the first child and six months' rent on the birth of the second.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Puzzled Jack.

It was bedtime for four-year-old Jack, but the little fellow wanted to stay up later. His aunt, who tipped the scales at nearly two hundred pounds, said: "Why, Jack, think of me—I am ever so much older than you and I go to bed with the chickens!"

Jack looked at her size, and said: "Well, I don't see how you ever get up on the roost!"

Business and life are like bank accounts—you can't take out more than you put in.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

For Invalids

Delicious, strengthening beef-tea and dozens of other tasty and nourishing dishes may be easily and quickly prepared with

OXO CUBES

In tins of 4, 10, 50 and 100.

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CANADIAN ALL THROUGH -since 1851

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A complete course of lessons on how to play each instrument is also outlined in this novel catalog. It shows just what every music-lover wants to know. And it's free to those who send in this coupon at once. Just tear it out, sign your name to it and slip it in an envelope to-day addressed to us, and the complete book will arrive in your mail right away.

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Order Your Farm Help Now

IN VIEW of the great demand for farm help existing in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway will continue its Farm Help Service during 1924 and will enlarge its scope to include women domestics and boys.

THE COMPANY is in touch with large numbers of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and through its widespread organization can promptly fill applications for help received from Canadian farmers.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the Spring operations farmers needing help should arrange to get their applications in early, the earlier the better, as naturally those applications which are received early will receive first attention.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Department of Colonization and Development

WINNIPEG.—M. E. Thornton, Superintendent of Colonization
T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent
SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent
H. F. Komer, Special Colonization Agent
CALGARY.—T. O. F. Herzer, Asst. to Supt. of Colonization
EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent
MONTREAL.—J. Dougall, General Agricultural Agent
C. La Rue Norwood, Land Agent

E. G. WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.
E. E. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

CAN WE PULL DOWN OUR SILOS?

BY N. A. DRUMMOND.

The harvesting of the corn crop last fall was rather a heavy operation in many localities; hence the question is (a popular one for discussion): Can the silo be abolished? Some of the farm papers have opened their columns for a rigid discussion of the problem, and I have followed them closely. Now I am living in the Province of Quebec, and pretty well north, therefore I think I am in a position to voice an opinion on the corn crop as a safe one for eastern Canadian farmers in general. On the farm on which I live corn, alfalfa, and all clovers seem to thrive equally well; and they all are giving satisfactory results and none of them are to be despised. There has been a silo on our farm for many years; in fact, so far as we know, my father's was the first in Pontiac County, and he probably harvested the first alfalfa seed in the county. I am comparing corn to alfalfa because, if corn were not grown, the alfalfa alone could replace it, I believe. And the change from the one to the other, if it were ever considered, should be cautiously and carefully executed.

The corn crop we have just harvested was exceptionally heavy and much lodged by fall rains; hence, it was a very heavy and difficult operation, to say the least. The field consisted of eight acres which filled our silo, 33x14½, after refilling it three times; besides this we had 50 loads to stook. And, drawing and stooking corn takes time. Not only was this heavy labor, but it cost money; for an engine $2.50 an hour was paid. Then repaying neighbors' time when we should have been at home cultivating the stubble. No doubt a corn crop, provided that it has been well cultivated, leaves a field in a good state of cultivation, but if the same time which is lost in filling silos were spent in after-harvest-cultivating, more than an equal advantage would be obtained.

Then there are other costs: In this section the life of an ensilage cutter has averaged about four seasons; at least they were laid away and pronounced unsafe, and, of course, no man would venture to use them. And who would blame them? The life, too, of a jointly-owned binder is very short. Thus the cost of silo, seed, cutter, binder, cultivator, twine—besides the application of all the barnyard manure is enormous; without maintaining the labor. However, there is one consolation—a silo sets off farm buildings to advantage, and silage seems to have a tendency to keeping stock healthy—this itself is worth much.

On the other hand, alfalfa has many merits in which corn falls down. In the beginning, if one cultivates the field the previous autumn and then sows the best alfalfa seed available—grown in your own locality if possible—a good catch is almost assured. Of course, it is better to inoculate the seed. Now you have it established, and when established little further trouble will be encountered. It's grand stuff to have! In this district, 3½ to 4 tons per acre are often harvested with a value equal to bran, and bran is $30 per ton; therefore, an acre of this crop is worth around $100. And this is not all. As it grows it collects nitrogen from the air, deposits it in the soil; and it also sends its branch roots and rootlets far down into the soil, loosening and making plant-food available. And so, instead of depleting the soil of plant-food, as corn does, it deposits and makes more available by its action.

Which shall it be—corn or alfalfa? Or some of each? Which can be grown to best advantage on your individual farm? Find this out. If you live near a city where land is of high value your opinion may be biased in favor of the corn, but, generally speaking, the other has merits which weigh heavily upon my mind at present.

POULTRY.

A bred-to-lay male birds should have four things, each of almost equal importance, because the lack of any of them will adversely affect the offspring. The four characters are breed type, bred-to-lay breeding, constitution and vigor.

The male bird should be fairly typical of the breed he represents. If he does not possess breed type, the general type of the flock will not be uniform and the sale of his progeny, especially the male progeny, will be very limited. No good poultry breeder purchases male birds simply because they are male birds. Breed type in the male either sets or scatters type in the poultry flock.

That the male should be of the right breeding is of the greatest importance if high egg production is the desired object. There is no surer way to failure than to introduce a male bird of a poor producing line. The degree of success met with in the egg production of his daughters depends almost entirely on the amount of high producing ancestors he has had. Certainly his dam should have produced 200 eggs or over in her pullet year, and if his granddam has laid 200 eggs or over in her pullet year so much the better. His sire should be the son of a high producing female, and the more high producing females the male side of his pedigree carries, the greater are his chances of passing on that desirable character to his progeny. So important is this one character that a good bred-to-lay strain can be ruined in one season by an inferior male.

Constitution is very necessary if the stamina of a high producing flock is to be maintained. To improve the laying ability of a flock is wasted time unless the birds have the constitution to withstand the strain of high production. A male of poor constitution seldom if ever passes on rugged constitutions to his offspring. The right male bird is one well grown for his age, and that stands straight on his legs. He should have a good full breast, good depth of body, and above all, a good masculine head.

Vigor is also very important, for without vigor the hatchings from the matings would necessarily be limited. Vigor in the male bird will give good fertile eggs that will hatch strong chicks, the kind that can kick the shell to the other side of the incubator, dry off rapidly, become fluffy, and get well along the way to maturity with a low death rate and the least trouble and greatest profit to their owner.

SHEEP

Succulent feeds, which are keenly relished by sheep, are valuable for their tonic and regulating qualities. Roots, such as turnips or mangels, are possibly the most satisfactory form of succulent feed, but they cost considerably more to grow and store than silage. It is sometimes more convenient and profitable to feed the latter, as it has been found that good quality silage, free from moulds and low in acid, can replace roots in the ration of the pregnant ewe if proper care is taken as to the amount fed. Some good legume hay should form the main part of the roughage, this to be supplemented with not more than two to three pounds per head per day of silage. If the silage is from a well matured crop and consequently high in dry matter, the larger quantity may be fed. If from a green, watery crop with consequent low dry matter content, then less should be fed. Mouldy silage is more injurious to sheep than to other classes of live stock, so only silage free from mould should be fed. Corn silage is the best known and therefore most recommended for sheep, but other silages, such as peas, oats and vetch, clover or sunflowers may be used, though in the latter case, much smaller quantities would be advisable, owing to the high moisture content. Frozen silage should not be used as scouring and bloating may result. The reason that care must be taken in regulating the amount of silage or other succulent feed fed to pragnant eyes is that it is claimed that too much will cause weak, flabby lambs. The ration of silage may be increased slightly after lambing as it will assist the milk flow and there is not then any danger of affecting the lamb. Ewes which have been penned in good condition in the fall should not require any grain feed when receiving a ration of legume hay and silage.

Cultivation of Asparagus.

Asparagus should be grown much more extensively than it is, remarks a Dominion Experimental Farm Superintendent. It is expensive to start a good plantation, but asparagus cultivation, although it takes three or four years to become profitable, possesses this advantage—that the plantation, if well made and cared for, will last many years and perhaps a lifetime. There is really only one species of edible asparagus in Canada though a large number of varieties and strains are advertised. Experts assert that Bonvalette Giant, Conover Colossal, Palmetto, and Argenteuil are all strains of the same variety. As in other vegetables, many qualities are looked for in asparagus, says Mr. G. A. Langelier, of Cap Rouge, Que., the Superintendent referred to, but the most important are productiveness, market quality, disease resistance, size, color, uniformity, and tall growth before branching. The best preventive of rust, to which asparagus is subject, is to keep the plants strong by cultivation, proper fertilization, and not to cut during too long a season. In a test of ten strains at Cap Rouge, Que., Experimental Station, results of which are set forth in the report for 1922, Donald Elmira has best met the qualities looked for.

If a horse is standing uncovered in cold weather, cover him. If his blanket has fallen or blown off, pick it up and put it on him.

The organized marketing of farm products can become efficient and effective only when backed by a well-balanced production program.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

THE LITTLE BOY'S DREAM.

It was all dark outside, and, oh so quiet. Only once in a while did the big yellow moon peek out from behind the clouds to make spooky shadows on the earth.

The little boy went to bed early, for after tramping in the woods all day with his father, he was very tired.

"What a fine pet Bruin will be when I get him trained," thought the little boy. "We will have big times like I and Rover used to have. I believe I can hitch him to my little wagon."

Right then the little boy's eyes went shut and he was off for Dreamland. To-night it was different than he had ever seen it before. There were trees, oh so many, and there were houses among them.

The queer thing about it was that animals lived in these houses. They even came up to talk to him and he was surprised to find that he could talk to them. But the biggest surprise of all came when he looked down at himself and found that he was covered with a coat of fur. He felt of his face and found a long snout where his nose had been. His ears were little sharp wooley ones.

"Why, I really am not a boy at all," he thought, "I am a bear."

He rather enjoyed this new change at first and stopped and talked with all the animal folks he met.

But as he was walking off among the big trees, all alone, something suddenly grabbed his foot. My! how it did hurt, and he cried with pain. Poking the leaves away with his other paw he found that his right one had been caught in his father's big trap.

"Oh, daddy, daddy, help me. I am in your trap," he cried.

It was a long time before a man came, but it was not his father. The little boy tried to tell what he wanted, but the man did not seem to understand. Roughly he put a muzzle with a long rope fastened to it, on the boy's head and let him out of the trap. Still he could not get away. The man pulled and jerked on the rope and led him a long way off through the woods, and shut him up in a little shanty.

He was tired, hungry and thirsty, but could neither eat nor drink because of the horrid muzzle. The bed was so hard and cold, he could not even sleep.

And then! Bl-bu-bang!

"Oh my, where am I?" asked the surprised little boy rubbing his eyes.

Looking around, he found he had been sleeping on the floor. He felt of his foot and it really wasn't hurt at all. It had all been a dream.

"Bears do have feelings, just like boys and girls," thought the little boy. "We treated Bruin so mean yesterday. I never want to hitch him to my cart. Just as soon as the sun is up I am going to skip out and unfasten Bruin's chain so he can go home, wherever that is." And he did.

Bruin couldn't quite understand it all, but he winked and blinked his thanks to the little boy as he limped off toward the woods.

Returns From Graded Hogs.

An agricultural representative in close touch with the hog raising situation in Bruce County, Ontario, reports that by shipping a carload of hogs on a graded basis the farmers who contributed the stock gained approximately $80 over the flat rate of shipping which up to that time had been the rule. The load in question graded 75 per cent. selects and the balance thick smooths.

Beeswax, How Obtained.

Beeswax, the natural secretion of certain glands situated in the abdomen of honey bees and produced chiefly by the younger members of the hive is used extensively in the manufacture of many products such as harness oils, polish, lubricants, candles, floor wax. It is also used by electricians, pattern makers and dentists. The greater part of the wax produced, however, is used by beekeepers in the manufacture of comb foundation.

As wax is worth more than three times as much per pound as honey, every particle in the apiary should be saved. In an apiary run for extracted honey the greater part of the wax will be from cappings while a large amount can be obtained from broken or discarded combs and pieces of burr combs scraped from the hives and frames during the summer.

As a certain amount of impurities are present in the wax as taken from the apiary it is necessary to adopt some method of rendering or extracting the wax pure. Two methods are in general use, one by using the heat from the sun and the other by means of artificial heat. Rendering wax by means of the solar wax extractor is a slow process and only suitable for small amounts of cappings or pieces of new comb. For a large amount of cappings and new comb most of the wax can be extracted by melting it in hot water and then allowing it to cool. The wax being the lighter will rise to the top and harden.

For old combs that have been used in the brood chamber or contain pollen it will be necessary to use pressure to separate the wax from the refuse. Several good hot water presses are on the market and any one of them will soon pay for itself in a fair sized apiary. The combs are first placed in a tank containing hot water and thoroughly melted. A sheet of burlap or some similar material is spread over the bottom rack of the press and two or three gallons of the molten mass is poured into it. The edges of the burlap are then folded over evenly and another rack placed on top of it. The press is then filled with boiling water. The top rack is then pressed down by means of a screw and the wax forced out of the cheese in the burlap. It is well to release the screw once or twice during the operation so that the refuse becomes well saturated with the hot water and then to press again. The wax being lighter than water will float to the top and can be run off into moulds.

Some presses are fitted with three racks so that three cheeses can be pressed at one time. Further details on rendering wax can be obtained from Experimental Farm Bulletin No. 26, on "Bees and How to Keep them." This bulletin can be had from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Cost of Maintenance of Dairy Cattle.

In investigational work conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College with dairy cattle, the cost of maintenance for dry cows and heifers was shown to be $8.60 per month. Some work was also done in an attempt to discover a satisfactory method of handling veal calves from dairy cows. The results show that dairy calves for veal should be marketed at the earliest possible age at which the market will accept them. It was also found that to make satisfactory veal whole milk was necessary.

In gradually increasing the number of good cows we are following the course of older civilization where the cow is indispensable.

RELATIVE POSITION OF CANADIAN BACON ON THE ENGLISH MARKET

"Top" Prices of Weekly Report Do Not Represent Bulk of Supply.

For the last twenty months the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a weekly report of cabled prices of bacon in England, which, if properly read by Canadian hog raisers, will serve a useful purpose. Like other statistics the report should be read with a clear knowledge of what it is intended to convey. The prices given are "top" market quotations for Irish, Danish, Canadian and American imported "Wiltshire sides" in London.

The variations since March, 1922, can be seen on the accompanying chart. The prices quoted are in shillings per English hundredweight of 112 pounds. No doubt they are as accurate as can be expected of cabled information but they are not entirely representative of the relation of Canadian and Danish prices.

And for this reason: Danish exported bacon comes from hogs of which 85 per cent. rank firsts, and the quantity of their yield for which "top" or near prices can therefore be obtained, is relatively high. In fact, thanks to their splendid uniformity, the bulk of Danish bacon may be reasonably put near the top quotation mark.

This is not so true of Canadian bacon. As the percentage of our hogs grading "select" is smaller, uniformity in product is difficult to attain. Much of our bacon does not get the "top" prices. There is often a difference of ten shillings below the cabled prices paid for a considerable part of the shipments.

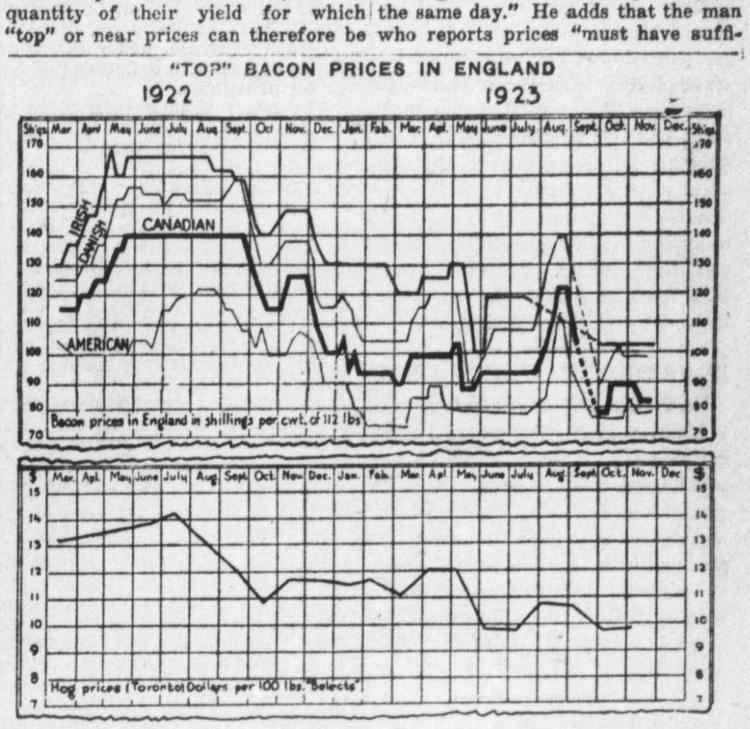
These facts should be known in the Dominion, for there is always a tendency natural in the circumstances, for the seller of hogs to relate his prices to the prices he may fancy is paid for all export bacon. The fact that the cabled reports are official makes one all the more ready to assume for the prices a degree of accuracy that they as a matter of fact cannot possess, taken only on one day in the week.

A staple food like bacon is very sensitive to conditions of demand and supply, such as those sketched below by Professor W. C. Mitchell, a world authority on commodity prices.

"We commonly speak of the wholesale price of articles. . . as if there were only one unambiguous price for any one thing on a given day, however this price may differ from one day to another. In fact, there are many different prices for every great staple, on every day it is dealt in. . . . Of course, varying grades command varying prices and so as a rule do small lots; for the same grade in the same quantities different prices are paid by the manufacturer, jobber and local buyer; in different localities the prices paid by the various dealers are not the same and even in the same localities different dealers of the same class do not all pay the same price to everyone from whom they buy the same grade in the same quantity on the same day." He adds that the man who reports prices "must have sufficient technical knowledge to be sure that his quotations are for uniform qualities or to make the necessary adjustments if changes have occurred requiring recognition. He must guard against the pitfalls of cash discount, premiums, rebates, deferred payments and allowances of all sorts."

Now, the best Canadian bacon is as good as the best among Irish or Danish; of that packers and technical men are convinced. Yet there are many factors of public choice and predilection for this or that kind. Consumers who have known a brand continue to ask for it; this is a benefit to the trade when once a brand is known. Irish and Danish markets have profited thereby. The salient fact from the producer's point of view is that there is no reason in the world why the mass of Canadian bacon should not, by quadrupling our percentage of "selects" to the total, be improved in quality, uniformity and volume so that it may at least equal Danish.

"TOP" BACON PRICES IN ENGLAND



The upper part of the graph shows the "top" prices paid by English importers for Irish, Danish, Canadian and American "Wiltshire sides" from March, 1922, until November, 1923. The figures are those reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in their weekly cables from London. Figures at the sides are in shillings per hundredweight of 112 pounds. Broken lines in the chart last fall indicate nominal prices reported.

In the lower section are charted the average monthly prices for "select" hogs on the Toronto Stockyards, also reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in dollars per 100 lbs. Notice how closely they follow the main line for Canadian bacon in England.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel."

Regularity in Home Living for Children

BY HELEN GREGG GREEN.

"I can't understand why Throck is doing so poorly at school," complained Throck's mother to Miss McHenry, his teacher, who was calling at the child's home.

"Mrs. Carlton, I think I know the reason," Miss McHenry answered, "and I thought you'd want to know about my discovery, so I came over."

"Indeed, I do, my dear," and the mother was all interest. "His chum, Bernard, across the way, is doing such splendid work."

"To-day I asked the children to write a short theme on their day's schedule. Most of them admitted a sort of haphazard existence, minus any regular routine. But one child, a little girl by the name of Nana, who does good work, wrote such a sensible little theme I thought it might help other mothers. So I brought it to show you, Mrs. Carlton," and the teacher handed her Nana's composition.

Throck's mother read:

"My mother has a sort of time schedule for my brother and me. We have to get up every morning, including Saturday, at seven o'clock. Mims calls once only! We have the use of the bathroom from seven to seven-forty-five. After that Father has it. Then we eat what Mims calls a simple, nourishing breakfast. Usually it is either hot oatmeal and milk; fruit, toast, and milk; coddled egg, toast, and milk; or bread and butter and warm milk. We have plenty of time every morning to eat our breakfast, so Bud and I have never learned the 'art of gobbling,' as father calls it. We never have to run to school, as we always start in plenty of time. When we come home in the evenings we change from our school clothes to our play clothes; then we have our 'relaxation period'.

"We have certain places for our wraps, school clothes, and school books. We have our study room, which is very quiet.

"We have certain duties at home to help Mims.

"Bud and I both like our schedule very much!"

"Why, Miss McHenry, this was written by Bernard's sister, Nana," Throck's mother laughed. "Now I see why Bernard and Nana are doing such good work and Throck isn't. I must confess we've never lived in the right, healthful way."

"The schedule is a splendid one, isn't it!" answered Miss McHenry.

"Indeed it is! And from now on Throck will have a schedule and I shall give Bernard's mother a good scolding for not telling me of her plan," Throck's mother smiled.

Meeting Miss McHenry a few months later, the mother inquired about her son's work.

"Very good indeed," she answered. "It is a close race between Throck and Nana now. And Bernard, who is a few years older, is in the 'contest,' as the children call it, and they're all receiving excellent grades. Oh, there's nothing like regularity in the home life to help the child in his school work."

O.A.C. Farm Crops.

The crop acreage on the Ontario Agricultural College Farm for the season of 1923 was as follows: 105 acres of oats, 40 acres of mixed grain, 30 acres of barley, 40 acres of silage corn, 8 acres of mangels, 8 acres of turnips and 117 acres of hay, including 20 acres of alfalfa.

The hay crop was very heavy, over 100 good loads being taken off one 30-acre plot of new seeding.

Alfalfa also promises well on the College farm at last. Two good cuttings were taken from the 20-acre field and the crop has gone into winter in first class condition. Success following failure is largely attributed to the fact that the present crop was grown from homegrown Ontario Variegated seed.

The corn crop was not quite up to standard, two or three heavy storms breaking it down badly, and injuring growth. There will be enough silage for winter feeding.

The mangel crop was lighter than usual, although the stand was good. There are over 4,500 bushels in the cellar. The turnip crop was a bumper one—the largest produced on the farm in years—and made up for the falling off in mangels. There was over 6,000 bushels from the 8 acres.

The summer pasture problem was not so acute this year. By keeping the cattle off the permanent pasture until June 5th, it got a good start, and frequent rains kept it fresh and growing.

Twenty acres of sweet clover held the dairy cattle until the aftermath in the hay fields came on. This aftermath on 97 acres of the hay crop was luxuriant and pasture remained fairly good till late autumn.

As usual green feed for stabled stock was produced from a few acres of peas and oats sown at the rate of three bushels of oats and ½ to 1 bushel of peas per acre, according to size of the peas.

Get the Ice Hook.

One of the ways in which the farmer may employ winter days to aid during the hot busy weeks of the summertime, is to put up an ample supply of ice. Each summer a large percentage of farmers declare themselves that the following winter they will certainly put in such a store. However, when winter comes this job is delayed until too late.

It is important to have everything in readiness when the water has frozen to sufficient depth to be harvested. Erecting loading platforms, repairing of the ice-house and providing an ample supply of dry hay or sawdust should be seen to at once. All tools, such as saws, picks, and other implements needed, should also be ready for use on a moment's notice. Ice, like other crops, must be harvested when it is fit.

Grease the Way.

As a little axle grease applied to the point of a nail will make it drive much easier in seasoned wood, so will a little of the oil of human sympathy and interest make the ways of life more smooth for those whose yokes are heavy. Furthermore, as the grease tends to prevent the nail from rusting in the wood, so will the sympathy keep alive the fires of love and joy within our lives.

Keep a small magnet hanging in the kitchen. It can be used to pick up spilled tacks, and with it you may recover a metal part of the stove which sometimes slips out of place.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 7, 1924.

Premier King has given out that the Government is not at present considering the appointment of a Canadian Minister to Washington, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding In connection with this appointment, the name of Sir Arthur Currie has recently been mentioned.

The values of Canada's 1923 grain crop is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at $892,572,300. Of this total approximately $450,000 is credited to the three prairie-provinces. It is interesting to note that while the figures for Manitoba and Saskatchewan are below those for last year, those for Alberta are above by over $45,000,000.

Mr. George Gonthier, the recently appointed $15,000 a year Auditor General, is to be the head of the "board of audit," under which the Civil Service of Canada is to be investigated, and pared down as regards the number of employees, wherever it is thought necessary. This is the first step to be taken by the King Government in the direction of retrenchment that the country is demanding, and it is questionable if the pruning knife could not be applied in other quarters that would yield better results. The Civil Service is far from being the great burden to the country which people imagine.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON DEAD.

Ex-President Woodrow Wilson, died at his home in Washington on Sunday morning, after a long, painful illness, which began about three years ago. He was born in December 1856, and was regarded as one of the cleverest men produced by his country since the days of Lincoln. Out of respect to his memory the U. S. Government has ordered a 30-day period of official mourning.

CABINET CHANGES.

The following changes in the Dominion Cabinet were announced last Thursday :

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, hitherto Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been made Minister of Justice, succeeding Sir Lomer Gouin in that department.

Mr. P. J. A. Cardin, member for Richelieu, has been appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in succession to Mr. Lapointe.

The latter appointment necessitates a by-election, which should be safe for the Government as Mr. Cardin had a majority of over 2,600 in the last election. The by-election has been fixed for March 12.

The Government has gained nothing in either popularity or prestige by the changes mentioned.

Agricultural Grants to Provinces to End.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Notice was received from the Federal Government yesterday by Hon. J. S. Martin, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, that no further subsidy grants would be paid by the federal treasury to aid agriculture in the province.

Under the Conservative regime at Ottawa the subsidy amounted to $360,000 per year, but it was reduced last year to $200,000.

In explanation of the withdrawal of the subsidy, the Federal Government says : "It is one of the results of the public demand that the budget of the Dominion of Canada be made to balance."

Notice of the intention to discontinue agricultural grants has been sent out to Provincial Ministers of Agriculture.

The agricultural instruction grant was made to the provinces ten years ago, and at that time it totalled $900,000 per annum. During the ten year period it grew to $1,100,000 a year. Last year the Government reduced it to the original amount, the sum of $900,000 being provided in the estimates to cover it.

Breaches of Liquor Act Send 113 to Jail

During 1923 there were 191 convictions in Hull courts for offences committed under the Quebec Liquor Act, according to the annual report of Mr. J. Noel Beauchamp, solicitor for the Quebec Liquor Commission. Of the convictions 113 carried jail terms running from one to three months and 78 were fined.

The courts dismissed 10 cases and the authorities were not able to proceed in 39 other actions either because the defendants could not be located or the cases had to be dropped because others had been prosecuted for the same breach of the statutes.

The revenue derived from fines was comparatively small, the total being $19,030. Of that about 15 individuals each contributed $1,000. The sale of liquor in Quebec, by unlicensed persons, is punished by jail terms, fines not being provided in the act.

A Montreal milk dealer, named Fisher, watered his milk from a well infected with typhoid germs, with the alarming result that nine families contracted the disease. He was fined $200. and costs.

AMOR DE COSMOS.

Nova Scotian Helped Build Up Pacific Province.

Amor de Cosmos, one-time Premier of British Columbia, took part in an early and exciting phase of development in the Pacific Province, a period made more picturesque by an early gold rush. Further details in the Life of the Nova Scotian, who was born with the plainer name John Smith, are given by a Toronto reader. Vancouver Island, he points out, had by the Oregon Treaty of 1846 become undisputed British territory; but the Hudson's Bay Corporation still held it under lease as a fur company. In 1849 the headquarters of that company was transferred to the site of the present capital, Victoria, and Vancouver Island was by the British Government created a "Province," with the then Chief Factor of the Company, Sir James Douglas, as governor. The settlement at the mouth of the Fraser river, then under the name of "New Caledonia," was in 1857 similarly organized as a British Province, under the same governor, but with a Legislative Assembly of its own.

The latter change took place as the result of the discovery of gold in the Fraser River Valley, and the arrival of many former California gold-seeking adventurers. For some time grave disorders were kept at a minimum by three officials: Governor Douglas, Chief Justice Begbie and the Admiral of the small British fleet, who collectively administered criminal justice, perennially and effectively, whether always with real legal authority was not then a timely query, as the following incident will show:

A California tough had been guilty of some discreditable conduct, and was brought into the Justice's court for trial.

"Guilty or not guilty" he was asked to plead.

"Guilty, my Lord."

"Forty dollars," said the judge.

"Here it is, my Lord, right in my hip pocket," said the ruffian.

"And thirty days in jail, with hard labor; have you that in your hip pocket, too?" said the judge, and the assembly of other toughs cheered the judge, thus showing they had a saving sense of humor.

A few days later the British Government provided for a union of Vancouver Island and New Caledonia into a single province, and it was arranged that by the Legislature certain legislation should be put through before the union became an accomplished fact. Two members of the Assembly, de Cosmos and another, did not approve of the proposal, and for 24 hours, until the statutory hour of dissolution arrived, they held the floor continuously, in spite of every conceivable form of interruption, physical fatigue, hunger and thirst. Seventeen hours were occupied by Mr. de Cosmos and seven by his associate.

Amor de Cosmos, we are reminded by another reader, came to Victoria from Nova Scotia by way of California. He was then, of course, known by his original name of Smith. In 1858 he founded at Victoria the British Colonist, which is still published, and in 1870 the Daily Standard. "Among other public services he helped to introduce responsible government to the Pacific Province, he brought about the union of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and was the first to advocate that British Columbia enterthe confederation or provinces. For a time he represented Victoria, B.C., in both the Provincial and Federal Parliaments. If not officially, he was actually one of the Fathers of Confederation.

"I have always wondered why he tried to escape rfom the great and honorable clan of Smith and why in fashioning out a new cognomen on the anvil of his smithy was it necessary for him to gather the scrap iron from three languages: Amor (Latin) de (French) Cosmos (Greek)."

Forest Resources Weakened.

"The popular dogma of 'making the lumberman plant as much as he cuts' will never remedy the decadent tendencies of Canada's forest resources. In the history of this country we have only planted six thousand acres of timber areas, while forfeiting to human-set fires more than six hundred thousand square miles of original forest."

This statement formed part of a public address delivered by Mr. Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association at Ottawa.

"The most alluring and substantial commercial opportunity before the people of this country to-day is jealousy to look after an estate of young forests, all on public-owned land, totalling 50 million acres in extent. These young forests are the sole hope of the future, not only for the making of lumber and paper, but for providing essential materials without which agriculture, fisheries, mining, power development and all other constructive activities will have a struggle for survival."

Buffaloes For New Zealand.

Three Canadian buffaloes, a male and two females are being sent from the famous herd at Wainwright Park, Alberta, to be added to a collection of wild animals being assembled by the city of Auckland, New Zealand. One hundred and seventy acres of land have been set aside for the Auckland zoological gardens, and the Canadian Department of the Interior has found it possible to accede to the request of the mayor of Auckland for three of these characteristically Canadian animals.

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FLOUR—Our Flour is steadily gaining in popularity. Try a bag at our expense.

GRAHAM FLOUR—For muffins, pancakes, biscuits, etc. It can't be beaten.

CRUSHED WHEAT } Fer porridge. Try them.
GERM MEAL . . . }

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PROVENDER AND
OIL CAKE MEAL.

Highest Cash Price for all kinds of Grain at the—

SHAWVILLE MILLING CO.

Pulpwood Wanted

Green Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood

Wanted on the Quyon River—lengths of 12 feet 6 inches only ; 4 inches and up in diameter. $7.50 per short cord. Must be well hammer-marked and bark-marked on both ends. For further particulars apply to

H. BOLAM or CHAS. BOLAM
CAMPBELLS BAY - - - QUE.

JANUARY SALES

Are held for the purpose of turning the **ashes** of last year's business into **cash** and thereby starting the New Year with a new and up to-date stock.

Insurance is used for the purpose of converting the **ashes** of your home, your business, your investment, your automobile or your body into **cash** should **calamity** befall you. Take a good look around and see what part of your possessions are in need of proper protection and consult—

A. C. BROUGH - Agent - SHAWVILLE.

GASPEREAU VALLEY.

Scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline" Is Beautiful Country.

Whatever one may think of the merits of the Acadians over the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 by the British, who distrusted their loyalty, the supreme beauty of the land in which they lived cannot be questioned. Longfellow made that plain in his "Evangeline," and a recent book, "Ambling Through Acadia," by Charles Hanson Towne, is filled with admiration for the life and country of the early French settlers and for other parts of Nova Scotia which this New Yorker visited. It was from the mouth of the Gaspereau, near Grand Pre, that a large contingent of the Acadians was shipped, and of this valley Mr. Towne writes:

"An old inhabitant told us that he had been looking at this scene, and at the rich greenness of the Gaspereau Valley, for sixty-five years and they never wearied him. Why should they? For the shadows fold differently every afternoon, and the sun moves down that sky, lordly today, lordlier to-morrow; and the pageant along the shore changes with each hour. The delicate outlines of the opposite coast are like something in a dream, almost too tenuous to be; as if goblins or fairies had formed them, strung them up for a moment's delight, and would let them sink into the water soon. One grows speechless in the presence of such beauty. It is evanescent, fairylike; yet at moments it takes on an iron strength which it is difficult to describe. I felt while here that no lake country in the United States that I had ever seen, no stretch of shore, held quite this quality of serenity sanctity. I seemed to be spiritually a different person in the hour when I looked off at the sky and the basin, as though I were in some strange heaven on earth.

"We could see the sheep grazing contentedly behind us, a pastoral scene that never wearies me; and as the afternoon swooned into twilight, and now and then an early star appeared, and we continued to be wrapt in the stillness, life seemed to be giving me more than it ever had before.

"Grand Pre dreams its dreams, no doubt; its old houses whisper one to another under the giant trees; and if Basil's blacksmith shop no longer stands, its memory remains, and perhaps — who knows? — on moonless nights its forge is lit and the ghostly anvils clang, and a young girl passes down those shabby streets, thinking of the days when she took 'flagons of home-brewed ale' to the reapers.

"Dear little village! I had come a long way to see you; and now I can never forget your quiet countenance, that beautiful seamed face which time has but made lovelier, and which a poet, though he had never seen you, sang of in a tender ballad which will live as long as you."

FARM FOR SALE.

Being North Half of Lot No. 24-c in the 7th range of Clarendon, containing 100 acres, more or less. About thirty acres are under cultivation and the remainder well wooded. For price and terms apply to

J. M. HODGINS,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale the following articles, cheap for cash, and all in perfect order :—

One Deering Binder,
One Disk Harrow,
One Mower, One Horse Rake,
One Plough, One Fanning Mill,
One Plank Roller.

Apply to PETER TOOHEY,
Thorne Centre, Que.

Trapped In Box Car.

Every year, as surely as the wheat harvest itself, there is a new crop of adventures in the hinterland of the Canadian West and North. Men go there, for one purpose or another, and before they come out again things happen to them. This past season has had enough of such happenings to prove the rule.

The adventure of John McBrade began in the West and ended in the East, but it very nearly ended in another world. McBrade had an August excursion across half the continent that didn't cost him a cent but almost cost his life. He crawled into a box car standing in the railway yards in Edmonton, and went to sleep on top of the coal with which it was loaded. When he awakened the car was in motion, the door was fastened tight, and he was trapped. He beat frantically upon the door, but with no result except to lacerate his hands and wear out his boots. And the train went on and on. Ten days later it came to a stop in London, Ont., where the car was opened, and McBade saw daylight again. He was too far gone to get out of the car alone, and men who saw him said he looked like the picture of death. It had been a black-hole, starvation ride all the way from Edmonton, and if the car of Alberta coal had been billed to somewhere in Eastern Ontario, instead of to London, there would most likely have been no more of John McBrade.

- FLOUR -

Our new Flour has proven to be all the name implies---

"VICTORY."

If you have not already tried it ask for Victory next time. Every bag guaranteed, and the price is less---

$3.49.

Your Satisfaction is our Success.

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P. S.—FRESH FISH on hand.

Flour and Mill Feed

I have a shipment of Flour and Feed and can quote lowest prices on same.

Cream-of-the-West Flour

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

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MAIN STREET .. .. SHAWVILLE.

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SWEET OR SOUR FOR BUTTER

Our facilities for marketing direct to Consumers from 100 Delivery Milk Routes enables us to realize to patrons the highest prices.

All tests are subject to retest cheek by Ontario Government.

Ship Express to—

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MONEY SURE
Capital paid up—$1,000,000.

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GORDON C. EDWARDS.
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C.E. PALMER & SON, Props.

FOR SALE—1 pair Heavy Sloops —priced low.

SHORTHORNS

Good, growthy Bull Calves ; also some females. Priced easy.

How about that buck's head ? If it is a good one, have it mounted. Work done reasonably.

GEO. E. PALMER,
Shawville, Que.

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Main Street, SHAWVILLE.

Genuine Ford and Chevrolet Parts

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EN-AR-CO AND
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OILS AND GREASES.

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All calls will receive prompt personal attention.
☞ Motor Hearse supplied if desired.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month
W. H. CORRIGAN, W.M.
REG. HODGINS, Secretary.

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 852 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.
SIR KT. F. W. BRAY, W. P.
SIR KT. JOSEPH STEELE, REG.

SHAWVILLE LODGE I. O. O. F. No. 40

Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. p. m. Rebekahs meet on 1st and 3rd Mondays, same hour.
Lodge Room — Orange Hall. Visiting brethren always welcomed.
C. L. DALE, Secy. R. A. DENNIS, N. G.

WANTED

Logs and Pulpwood.

I am in the market to buy all kinds of Logs delivered at Shawville; also Peeled Pulpwood, delivered to Railway sidings, and will pay HIGHEST CASH PRICES for same.

J. M. ARGUE.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

Limited Quantity Sale

Making the Thrifty Shopper Happy with a Lot for a Little Money.

60 yards of Stair Carpet---heavy hemp stair or passage carpet, 22½ inches wide, formerly 35c a yard—
Limited Quantity Sale Price 25c. yd.

1 only Lady's Navy Blue Dress, Made of all-wool Serge, trimmed with black braid and girdle, size 40. Formerly $11.00—
Limited Quantity Sale Price $8.50

25 yds. light-col'd Wrapperette, suitable for children's wear; cream with small blue flower, cream with pink spot. Formerly 25c a yard—
Limited Quantity Sale Price 17½c

9 pieces Pailette Silk, 36 inches wide, and of good weight and lustre. Colors brown, taupe, sky blue, dark green, light pink and mais. Formerly $2.25 yd.
Limited Quantity Sale Price $1.49

9 pairs Men's Brown Mocha Mitts, heavily lined with imitation fur—elastic tops to fit tight around the wrist. Formerly $1.75—
Limited Quantity Price $1.10

4 only Men's Sleeveless Sweaters, in all wool, color dark brown, sizes 38 and 40. Formerly $1.50—
Limited Quantity Sale Price $1 05

12 Childs' Wool and Blanket Cloth Coats in colors of rose, white, blue, grey, tan and pink. Some are lined with sateen, others with flannelette: some plain, others trimmed with braid; sizes 20; 22, 24. Formerly $4.75 to $7.00—
Limited Quantity Sale Price $3.99

6 Boys' Coat Sweaters, in navy blue and high collar. These are all wool and of a heavy rib knit. Sizes 28, 30, 32, 34. Formerly $3.00 and $3.50—
Limited Quantity Sale Price $2.00

5 Boys' Coat Sweaters, heavy rib and high collar, maroon and green trimmings. A warm serviceable sweater. Sizes 28, 30, 32. Formerly $2.75 and $3.00—
Limited Quantity Sale Price $1.75

2 Men's Fine Knit, Medium Weight Pull-overs; color, combination of maroon, grey and green—a dandy sweater for dress wear. Size 36 and 38—
Limited Quantity Sale Price $2.75

- UNDERWEAR -

25 pieces of Men's Flat Knit, All-wool Underwear. Sizes, Shirts—6 - 36, 2 - 38 2 - 40, 3 - 42. Drawers— 6 -34, 1 - 38, 2 - 40. Formerly $2.40 a garment.
Limited Quantity Sale Price $1.75 each.

G. F. HODGINS CO'Y, L'TD

OBITUARY

(Published by request).

MRS. EDWARD HAMILTON.

Death again visited the home of Mr. Edward Hamilton of the 7th Line Clarendon, on Dec. 23rd, 1923, claiming for its victim his belovod wife, Isabell, daughter of the late Joseph Hill, of Thornby.

The deceased was in her 54th year and had been ailing for several months. All that a loving husband and family could do was done for her recovery.

She leaves to mourn her loss her sorrowing husband, two sons and three daughters, namely: Rev. W. Hamilton, of Winchester, Ont.; Jessie and Annie, of Montreal; Hubert and Mabel at home. Also one brother and sister: Mrs. W. C. Rodliff, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Mr. Joseph Hill, of Campbell's Bay.

At an early age Mrs. Hamilton was converted and became a member of the Wesleyan Church, of which she proved a faithful and devoted member. Her dying testimony was that she was glad she had lived for Jesus and that Je[illegible] was coming soon.

The funeral was held on Dec. 25th in the Connexional Methodist Church at Radford, Que., and was largely attended, which showed the respect in which the deceased was held. The service was conducted by Rev. G. C. Heslop, pastor, assisted by Rev. M. I. Robinson, of the Methodist Church; Rev. A. Wiley, of the Holiness Movement Church, and Rev. A. G. Shea, of Ottawa, President of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, preached the sermon. The text was—II Peter 1: 11—"For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The service was closed by prayer by Rev. H. Fresque, of the Presbyterian Church. Her remains were laid at rest in Maple Grove cemetery at Shawville, by the side of her second eldest son, Earl, who died November, 1922.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. George Fleming, Moutreal; Joseph Crawford; Charles Hill, Ottawa; Russell Hill, Campbell's Bay; Harold Stevenson, Toronto, and Harry Hill, Campbell's Bay, all nephews of the deceased.

The casket was covered with wreaths and flowers from many sources, of which the following are some: Pillow, the family; wreaths—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dale, Shawville, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Fleming, Montreal; Charles and Gordon Hill, Ottawa; Charles Stevenson and family, Toronto; the Connexional Methodist Church, Shawville, and others.

The community and friends extend their heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing husband aud family in their sad bereavement.—COM.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Mary Dean, who died Feb. 3, 1923.

We have to mourn the loss of one
We did our best to save;
Beloved on earth, regretted gone,
Remembered in the grave.

Mother and Sisters.

Card of Thanks

Jennie Graham wishes to thank the many friends and neighbors for their kindness during the illness and death of her uncle, the late Johnston Henderson, which occurred recently.

NOTE THIS :—Our charge for publishing Cards of Thanks and Memoriam Notices—the latter not to exceed 8 lines of verse—is fifty cents, which amount is to be sent in with copy.

A Colored MacGregor,

Mr. Brenton A. MacNab, of Montreal, who, for many years was editor of the Montreal Daily Star, used to spend his holiday week-ends at a picturesque summer home in the Laurentians, a few miles out of Val Morin, Que. The road leading from the railway station to "Nordcrag," as he called his resort, was very rough and muddy in the rainy weather, but his guests on arriving always found a cheerful fire burning in an old-fashioned grate, over which hung a motto, to which their host invariably pointed. It was a quotation from Bobbie Burns:

"When at the blithe end o' the journey at last,
What' the de'il ever thinks o' the road he has passed?"

After Mr. MacNab's first wife died, he advertised for a housekeeper. Being Nova Scotian of pronounced Highland inclinations, he picked out of the mass of replies all the Scotch names and got his secretary to send word to these ladies to come for a personal interview. The first to send her name into his office was a Mrs. MacGregor, and, when the editor sent for her to be admitted, a huge colored lady bustled into the room, announcing: "I'se Mrs. MacGregor."

St. John's Dry Dock.

On October 29th, the largest dry dock in the world was opened officially at St. John, N.B., by Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada. From all over Canada there were present for the ceremony some of the most prominent men in the Dominion—railway magnates, captains of industry and commerce, Ministers of the Crown, Senators and provincial statesmen.

The dimensions of the dock are: Extreme length, 1,225 feet. Length on blocks, 1,150 feet. Two docks, 350 and 500 feet. Width of dock entrance—Top, 133 feet; bottom, 125 feet. Height of sill above bottom of dock, 4' 6." Depth of sill at high water, ordinary spring tide, 42 feet.

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CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO

Over 50,000 in use — WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE SELL — Ask any Piano Tuner for his honest opinion

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Your credit is good with us.

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Pulpwood Wanted

We are ready to contract for Peeled Pulpwood for next Fall and Winter delivery at railway track. Best prices.

LAWN BROS.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
CAMPBELL'S BAY - QUEBEC.

Overcoats!

For the latest in styles and the Newest in shades, made up of plaid back goods; leather lined, or full lining.

Just the Thing for You this Winter.

Also a good range of

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MURRAY BROS., - - - THE TAILORS
Next to Bank of Nova Scotia.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Logs Wanted!

Half Million Feet Wanted for —next year's requirements—

Pine, Basswood, Balsam, Spruce, and any ind you have to offer.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
R. G. HODGINS - PROPRIETOR.

TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIES

Important Part Played by Shelter-belts in Developing the Resources of the Middle West.

Why the prairies are treeless is a moot question, but the labors and experiments of over twenty years have shown that trees can be made to grow in the prairie region of Canada if a few simple precautions are taken. The value of trees upon prairie farms is threefold. They add to the productivity of the farm, they provide wood material for many uses, and above all they add to the comfort and content of life. The usefulness of tree-belts was recognized by the early settlers, but coming as they did from wooded provinces, they did not understand the growing of trees under prairie conditions and most efforts at tree growing resulted in failure. In 1901, the Tree-Planting Division of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior was established to develop this resource. Starting with a distribution of a few thousand trees the work has steadily grown until now about five million trees are sent out each spring from the Dominion forest nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan. All told about seventy million trees have been distributed and it is estimated that at least eighty per cent. of those planted since 1901 are now growing. This tree-planting work is carried on co-operatively. The Government supplies the seedling trees and sends out inspectors who give expert advice in laying out the ground and in regard to cultivation. The settler furnishes the labor and agrees to maintain the land in trees. The system has worked well and similar action has been taken by several of the provinces and by some United States departments.

As compared with the knowledge available in the early stages of co-operative administration, valuable data now exist on the best method of establishing a wind-break and maintaining its usefulness. Tree planting is therefore on a permanent basis, and no western farm home to-day need be without the trees which are so necessary to make the surroundings more congenial.

Heretofore, most of the grooves set out have been with the object of protecting and sheltering the farm buildings. There is, however, a wider scope for tree planting and this is becoming more apparent every year. In certain parts of the West somewhat serious conditions have developed through the drifting of top-soil, and the Forestry Branch is now co-operating with organized movements among communities in these areas, to assist in establishing permanent field shelters, as barriers to control the unbroken sweep of the winds. In recent years there has been a noticeable increase in requests from farmers for information and assistance in this respect.

The Department of the Interior last year made a careful survey of results so far attained. As a result of a very conservative estimate based on this survey, it is believed that there are now at least 40,000 vigorously-growing shelter-belts in the Prairie Provinces. Most of the owners estimate the value of each of these belts at $1,000 or more, but placing a value of $300 on these 40,000 plantations, it means that the resources of the West have been increased to the extent of $12,000,000. The chief value of a plantation on the prairies, however, is not its actual worth in cash. Each successful tree-belt is a practical demonstration of the kinds and varieties of trees which can be depended upon in a particular locality. It encourages those who have been too skeptical to do any planting themselves, it relieves the general monotony of the landscape, and lends a greater impression of permanency to farm life. While from the above it is apparent that much has been done in the planting of shelter-belts, nevertheless in proportion to the extent of territory involved no more than a start has been made. It is anticipated that now the principles underlying success in treeplanting are beginning to be understood, the advance of the tree-planting movement wil be much more rapid in the future than it has been in the past.

Indian Laborers Perform Half World's Work.

The trouble between coolies and whites in British East Africa recently brings to mind the fact that India now supplies labor to half the world.

Take the case of Fiji. The islands have only 1,000 white inhabitants, but no fewer than 15,000 coolies have been imported from British India. They do almost all the outdoor work, especially on the sugar plantations.

British Guiana is another colony which lives on imported labor, the native and negro population being utterly undependable. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of all the labor, not only in British Guiana but also in Trinidad and Jamaica, is now derived from India.

The coolies are generally bound under a ten years' indenture, and assigned to one master for the first five years. Compulsory education is provided for the children, and there is a hospital on each estate.

Natal, finding herself unable to obtain sufficient Kafir labor for her coast sugar and coffee plantations, also imported immense numbers of coolies. So fond do these men become of the country, that most of them forfeit their return passages. Their children, educated at the expense of the State, have gon into business, and are ousting white men in shops and offices.

Both at Durban and Maritsburg there are now several Indian cricket and football clubs. A peculiar consequence of the Indian importation into Natal has been that Arabs and Malays have followed the coolies in large numbers. Natal has at present the most mixed population of any part of the British Empire.

Tea in Ceylon is largely cultivated by gangs of coolies brought over under contract from India. Assam's tea plantations are also worked by laborers imported from a distance.

As for Mauritius, it is now practically an Indian island. The Indian coolies, imported originally to till the ground, have invested no less than seven million rupees in land on the island during the past few years, and are slowly but surely squeezing out the original middle-class proprietor of moderate means.

Last Resort.

The young man had proposed, and had been refused. As he sat despondently at the girl's side, she took pity on him and murmured: "Now don't take it to heart. There are other nice and younger girls around, like Annie and Susie and Margy, who might make you a better wife than I would."

"I know it," admitted the rejected one, sadly, "but, you see, I asked them all before I came to you."

She Wasted the Dough.

"They say he makes his bread at cards."

"Lucky for him! His wife wastes a lot of dough that way, I understand."

Snow in the Meadow.

On sunny days
The meadow lies
So dazzling white
I shut my eyes.

The sun makes prisms
Where the mass
O small, hard edges
Are like grass.

The curved drifts stand
Like billows caught
In some still charm
By magic wrought.

This crystal sea
By the sun lit,
Shines so I cannot
Look at it.

On cloudy days
The meadow seems,
In Winter, like
A sea of dreams.

A blue mist drifts
Like sails that go
To countries that
We do not know.

The black crows in
The pointed firs
Cry out to shadow
Mariners.

I wonder if
The fieldmouse stirs
In that low covered
House of hers.

She dreams of clover
Fields again,
And green that rests
The eyes of men.

—Louise Driscoll.

All Serene.

The Florida beach and blue sea looked inviting to the tourist from the North, but before venturing out to swim he thought to make sure.

"You're certain there are no alligators here?" he inquired of the guide.

"Nossuh," replied that functionary, grinning broadly. "Ain' no 'gators hyah."

Reassured, the tourist started out. As the water lapped about his chest he called back: "What makes you so sure there aren't any alligators?"

"Dey's got too much sense," bellowed the guide. "De sharks done skeered dem all away."

An Ancient Though Not Honorable Profession.

The diner, says Punch, having finished his meal and called for the bill, studied it with care and apparent disapproval. "Do you make any reduction to those in the same line of business?" he asked the waiter.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Are you a restaurant proprietor?"

"No," said the diner sourly, "I'm a robber."

An insurance company has reduced its burglary rates on residences where there is a watch dog. The company finds that a dog is the most trustworthy burglar alarm. Perhaps the man who went into the store to buy a burglar alarm "that would alarm the burglar" may find a hint here.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY OF DOMINION

POSSIBILITIES IN WEST PROMISING.

Immigrants from Bohemia and Czecho-Slovakia Adepts in Sugar Refining.

The first record of the growing of sugar beets for factory purposes was in the Province of Quebec in 1881. During the next decade three sugar factories were erectd in that province, at Coaticooke, Berthier and Farnham. These closed down after two seasons, and it was not until 1901 that the cultivation of the beet was revived sufficiently to warrant the opening of plants. In that year four plants opened—at Wallaceburg, Dresden, Wiarton and Kitchener. The plants at Dresden and at Wiarton ceased to operate very quickly, and the one at Kitchener eventually came into the hands of the Dominion Sugar Company, Limited, now the largest, if not the only beet sugar operators in Canada.

This company to-day operates plants at Wallaceburg, Kitchener and Chatham of the following capacities: Chatham, 1,500 tons beets daily; Wallaceburg, 1,000 tons beets daily; Kitchener 800 tons beets daily.

The average time of running is about 90 days for each plant per year. The contributory average to these plants is approximately: Chatham, 15,000 acres; Wallaceburg, 10,000 acres; Kitchener, 10,000 acres.

All beets are grown by farmers under contract whereby the growers are guaranteed a flat rate plus a bonus based on the price of refined sugar. The gain or loss resulting from a rise or fall, respectively, in the price of sugar, is thus shared alike by the growers and the Company. In pre-war days growers got $5.00 a ton for beets —in 1920 the price was about $20.00.

Operations in Ontario and Alberta.

The Dominion Sugar Company's operations are distributed throughout the three Ontario counties of Kent, Essex and Elgin. They maintain and operate upwards of 150 weighing and shipping stations. In addition to the help employed at these stations during the campaign proper, this Company maintains a corps of twenty field representatives looking after distribution of labor, etc., and each year some 1,000 skilled field laborers are imported to care for the growing crop.

Delivery is made to the various refineries by wagon, truck, scows (operating on various rivers throughout the district) and by rail. The Company finds that it cannot raise sufficient beet sugar seed for its own requirements, and imports considerable quantities each year from Europe.

In Western Canada the cultivation of the sugar beet has been proven to have very promising possibilities—the climate—bright sunny days and cool nights—and soil have been shown by quite extensive operations to be suitable, and there can be no doubt that the irrigated blocks in Alberta will some day become the beet sugar growing districts on the American continent.

A beet sugar factory was erected by the Knight Sugar Co. at Raymond, Alberta, and operated from 1903 to 1912. This operation was a failure, the closed-down factory building and some machinery being still on the ground and for sale. The failure of this venture has been widely advertised and has undoubtedly done much harm to the prospects of development of the beet sugar industry in Western Canada. Yet an analysis of the causes of failure has clearly proved that it was in no wise due to climatic, soil or any other non-preventable conditions. An expert, who investigated these conditions in 1916, stated in his report: "I have reached the conclusion that slovenly farming and agricultural mismanagement was vastly more to blame for crop failure than either soil or climatic conditions. It seems to me that, in a country like this, with apparently excellent beet lands, with a demonstration of possible tonnage such as I saw on the so-called seed farm (at Raymond), with a proved fair sugar content and with a growing season that enables harvest to be engaged in from October 1st to November 15th, it ought not to have admitted of a factory failure.

Extraction at Raymond Good.

The extraction at Raymond was fairly good, about 240 lbs. of sugar in the bag to every ton of beets harvested. Another cause of this failure was trying to operate on too small an acreage. This was evidently the immediate cause for closing the factory. The average annual acreage was less than 2,000 acres and the average tonnage was a little above 11,000 tons per annum. The highest average was in 1906, when they had 2,902 acres with a total tonnage of 18,293 tons or 6.3 tons per acre. In the opinion of successful sugar beet operators the minimum unit which can be run successfully would be 800 tons, requiring about 80,000 tons of b ets, or 8,000 to 9,000 acres planted. The cost of such a refinery would be about one and a quarter million dollars, and for a plant of this size at least an additional one million should be provided for working capital for the first year's operations.

It is also felt that the location of the factory was wrong and should have been in the centre of a beet-raising territory, instead of which sentimental reasons were given weight, and it was located at Raymond on account of being the centre of the Mormon colony.

Experiments in sugar beet cultivation in Western Canada have shown satisfactory results. Tests made at the Lethbridge Dominion Government Experimental Farms for five different kinds of beets show a per acre yield of 17½ tons, 16½ tons, 15½ tons, 9¾ tons and 16½ tons, with a sugar content respectively of 17.68, 15.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25 per cent. and a co-efficient of purity of 90.6, 83.3, 90.0, 84.9 and 86.5.

At Gleichen and other points equally good results have been obtained, and these results exceed both in tonnage and sugar content those obtained in beet production in the Western United States. The average sugar beet content in Ontario is 12%.

In European Countries.

In European countries such as Bohemia, Czecho-Slovakia, etc., where the making of beet sugar is a staple industry, the sugar refineries are practically all co-operative, shares being owned by the farmers who grow the beets, and it is from these countries possibly that the future beet sugar growers of Canada will be largely recruited.

If the population of South Africa goes on increasing in the present ratio, within the next fifty years the white population will have grown to 4,000,000, while the blacks will number 27,000,000.

B.C. Salmon Pack of 1923

Preliminary reports of the salmon pack of British Columbia are to the effect that 1923 was the best experienced for some time, and, while returns are not yet complete, it is conservatively estimated that the pack will run approximately a million and a quarter cases. In comparison with last year, when the pack totalled some 700,000 cases, this year shows an increase of between 400,000 and 500,000 cases. There has been a "light" run for some years past, but the pack for 1923 would justify the belief that the salmon run is once more coming back into its former position of importance.

With the exception of the Naas district, all sections report a splendid run of salmon this year, and in some individual cases record catches have been made. The pack, according to districts, was as follows: District One, 114,692 cases; Naas River, 89,912; Skenna River, 303,293; River's and Smith Inlets, 303,293; other points in District Two, 284,218; District Three, 116,077.

There was a satisfactory increase in the catch of better grade salmon, especially sockeye, which showed an increase of approximately 72,000 cases. The pack in 1923, with 1922 comparative figures in brackets, was made up of the following grades and quantities: sockeye, 819,688 cases (248,541); springs (red and white) 22,753 (35,395); blue backs, 277 (3,629); steelheads 1,079 (651); cohoes, 94,817 (20,886); pinks, 418,316 (359,459); chums, 180,000 (23,346).

Prospects for marketing the 1923 pack are satisfactory. Of late years British Columbia canners have experienced stiff competition in their principal market, London. Japanese and Siberian caners have been throwing on the London market large supplies of inferior salmon at a price which made it prohibitive for British Columbia canners to compete. However, an extensive publicity campaign in England has offset this competition to a great extent, and British Columbia salmon, being of a superior grade, is finding a ready market in the British Isles.

In addition, it is understood, this years' pack of Siberian salmon is considerably below the average, and it is reasonable to assume that British Columbia canners will have no difficulty in marketing their output for 1923.

Half Alive.

It will not do to be afraid of life and to run away from it. "Heaven," said an insolent, dreamful soul, "is a valley of no decision." He plaintively sought a career or a place on earth where he would not be called on to make up his mind about anything—and he never quite found it. Such places seem to the readers of South Sea Island books to exist, but the industrious rank and file cannot knock off from labor to go thither. Generally we must resolutely grapple with a task assigned, whether we chose it or not.

We are not set in our places on earth merely to have fun. The supreme human felicities come to us gloriously now and then—the more welcome and the more beautiful because of the sober or even sombre cast of the remainder of our days.

Those who refrain from taking hold of life in the fullness of rich experience make little difference to any one but the census-taker and the undertaker. Yet, on the excuse that they are seeing life or living life, we find men and women who give free rein to unregulated impulse and consider that to live completely means to live viciously, wantonly, selfishly. They are unmoved by the panorama of human need and woe. They lavish money on themselves. They run the gamut of decadent sensation. The world would be far better off if they had never been. They are a heavy liability to normal human society, which is legally restrained from ridding the earth of them.

But from those of honest purpose, clean mind and firm intent, the world wants an earnest, vigorous, whole-time performance. It depends on assertive, courageous leadership. It never commits important business and it never intrusts a high command to those who "go through the motions" in a lackadaisical, perfunctory fashion, half awake and half asleep. It has no use for those who are not wholly alive to all that this our age requires of them.

First Snow.

First snow is fine snow
Slanting down the wind;
Not a twig will hold it,
Not a shelter mold it,
You'd think to see the way they act,
That purity had sinned.

First snow is thin snow,
The meadow's barely salted;
The brook is so pre-occupied
With brittle frost lace at its side
It has no thought beyond itself
And cannot feel exalted.

First snow is lost snow!
Each flake a pioneer
That dances down to certain death,
His span of life a frozen breath
That spins its seconds merrily
Between the infinite . . and Here.

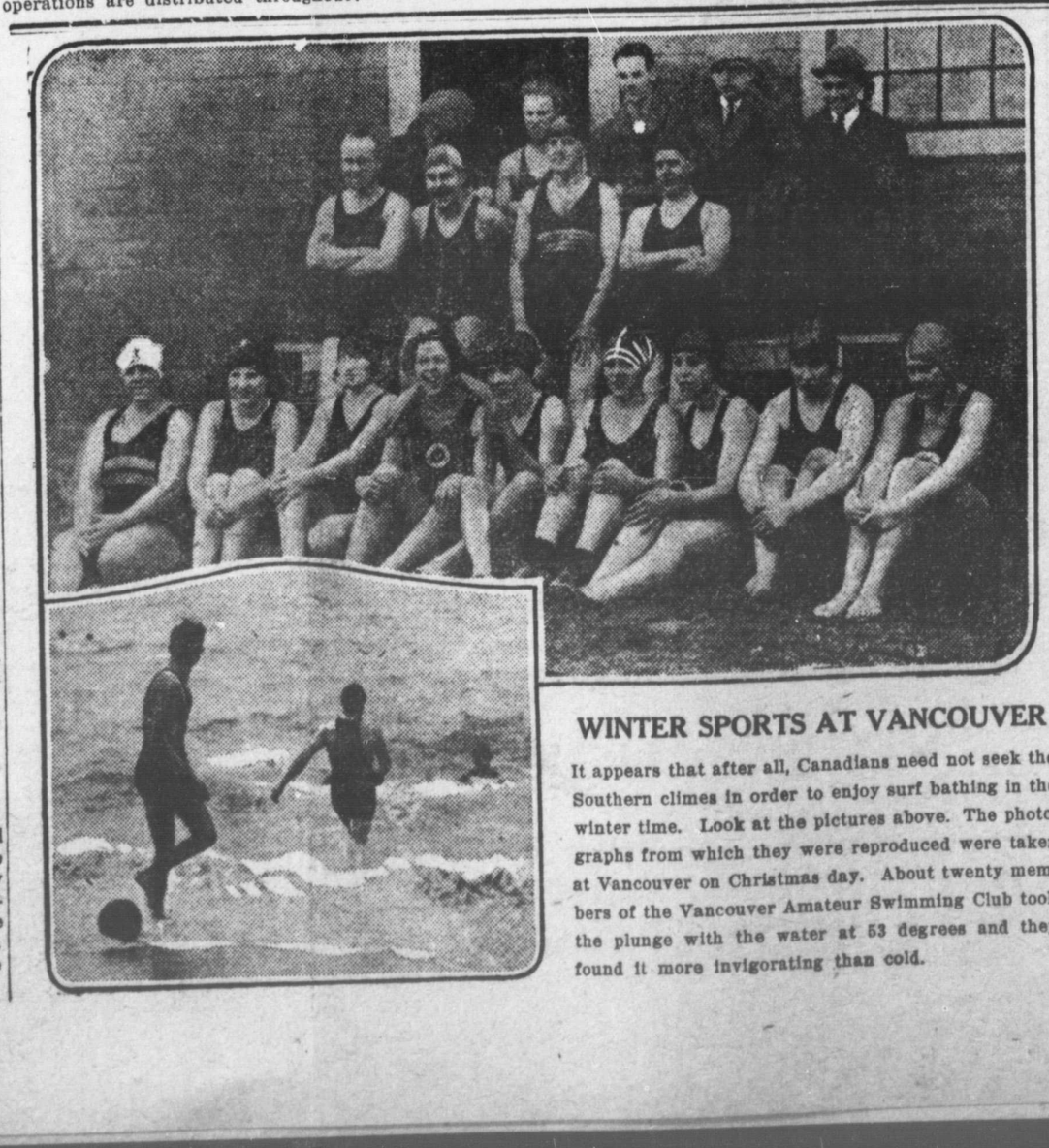
Music in Factories.

The question of the effect of music upon the output of workers came into one of the discussions of the British Association at Liverpool recently. A paper was read giving the results of investigations scientifically made as to variations in the average daily output of a factory, and in the course of subsequent remarks, one of the speakers mentioned the widely held opinion that music is a stimulus to workers which has pronounced effect upon their working capacity. He supported the theory, making the point that if the sound of a trumpet inspires the soldiers going into battle, there is no reason why a worker in a factory should not perform a particular task better by reason of the presence of music.

Might Well Be Either.

Wife—"A Congressman is being sued for breach of promise."

Hubby—"By a woman or his constituents?"



WINTER SPORTS AT VANCOUVER

It appears that after all, Canadians need not seek the Southern climes in order to enjoy surf bathing in the winter time. Look at the pictures above. The photographs from which they were reproduced were taken at Vancouver on Christmas day. About twenty members of the Vancouver Amateur Swimming Club took the plunge with the water at 53 degrees and they found it more invigorating than cold.

RED ROSE COFFEE

For particular people

Roasted and packed same day in airtight cans C-1

Surnames and Their Origin

JENNINGS.

Variations—Jenkins, Jenkinson, Jenks Jennison.
Racial Origin—Middle English, also Welsh.
Source—A given name.

Though you would not think so to look at them, the name of Jennings and the foregoing variations are simply one classification of the innumerable host of family names which have developed from that most common of all given names, John.

From its original Hebrew form of Jehohanan, the name of John has developed into nearly every sort of sound around which the human tongue can twist, through pagan as well as Christian races. Indeed, it is held that the name of Hannibal, th egreat Carthaginian warrior who crossed the Alps with his elephants and nearly smashed ancient Rome, was simply a variation of John. Carthage was founded by Phoenicians, who came from the coast near Palestine.

But in England the name of John came to be spelled in many different ways according to the linguistic tendencies of individual localities. It is found as Jon, Jan and Jen, among other forms too numerous to mention. Jen-kin (little Jen) was a very common development from the latter, from which the surname of "Jenkin's son," or Jenkinson was derived quite normally, being shortened in the course of time into the variations noted. Where the name Jennings traces back to Ireland it was formerly MacShoneen (descendants of John), changed to the English form under the pressure of English laws which at various times in various sections of that country forbade the use of native family names.

CLEVELAND

Variations—Clive, Cliff, Cleve.
Racial Origin—Middle English.
Source—A geographically descriptive word.

Cleveland and its variations trace back to an old Anglo-Saxon geographically descriptive term, as do Grover and its variations.

The old word was "clough." It meant a cleft or fissure between hills in those days and its modern use as "cliff" was probably a secondary meaning.

The variations, Clive, Cliff and Cleve, of course, are developments of the original spelling, and are useful in determining in what general sections of England a family may have lived at various periods. It is only in very modern times that spelling has been standardized. Throughout the middle ages people spelled very much as they pronounced, and there were marked differences in pronunciation tendencies in the different parts of England. Originally such names as Clive, Cliff and Cleve were written "Atte Clive (at-the-cliff), Atte Cliff and Atte Cleve, or at earlier periods, when French was used more commonly and was the official language, "de la Clive" (of the cliff).

Cleveland, as a family name, gives a little more definite information as to the origin of families bearing it, which must have come from a section of Yorkshire known by that name, and of which the city of Middlesborough is the capital.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels, and break up colds. The new sales tax will not increase the price of Baby's Own Tablets, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the Tablets through any medicine dealer at 25 cents a box, or by mail post paid from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What a Knot is Not.

The meaning of a sailor's "knot," like an ordinary knot, requires some unravelling.

A "landlubber" would say that a steamship is steaming at "twenty-five knot an hour," but a sailor would simply say "twenty-five knots." The latter is correct. A knot is not a distance, but a speed. The word "speed" combines distance and time, a sailor calling the speed of a ship while passing over a sea mile, about 6,080 feet or 1 1-8 land miles, one "knot."

The word "knot" is very old. In ancient days seamen found out the speed of their vessel by means of a "log line." This was a piece of wood, to which was attached a long line knotted at regular intervals. The log was thrown overboard, and a sand-glass on board was allowed to run down. It was then seen how many knots had been paid out. If fifteen, then the ship was travelling at fifteen knots; if twelve, at twelve knots, and so on.

His Request.

Judge—"Have you anything further to say?"

Prisoner—"I should like to ask that the time occupied by counsel's speech for the defence be deducted from my term of imprisonment."

King crabs, found mostly off the islands of Japan, measure from 3 to 5 feet from tip to tip of their great claws; the largest ever caught is recorded as having been 19 feet from tip to tip and weighing 40 lbs.

It is 5.09 p.m. by the clock in Paris when noon in Toronto.

Rid Your Poultry of Lice

The new scientific discovery makes it easy to get rid of vermin. Stop greasing, dusting, spraying and other unsatisfactory methods of fighting lice. Simply drop into the drinking water a harmless mineral tablet, it does the trick, it makes and keeps the birds clean and healthy. Warranted not to impart any odor to flesh or eggs. Sold under a money back guarantee. Thousands of poultry raisers are using them. Send one dollar for trial box. F. G. Davies, Dept. H., 30 Leopold Street, Toronto

Being Busy.

When people tell one another how busy they are or have been, although they are likely to lament the "busyness," they usually regard it as creditable. And yet to be busy is not necessarily to be engaged in anything worth while. Being busy and working are by no means synonymous. The disparaging expression "a busybody" arose from a perception of that fact. People who keep themselves pretty constantly occupied with work have no time or inclination for mischief-making, yet people can busy themselves in making mischief. They can busy themselves too in ways that do no special harm to others and that are yet futile and frivolous. A great many people, for example, are busy performing social acts and rites that have no particular value.

Being busy in the sense of being constantly occupied with the little complications in the web of life is a harassing and discouraging form of activity, says a writer in Youth's Companion. Yet nowadays people give more time and effort to the attempt to deal with such complications than ever before—because the complications are more numerous and intricate.

The persons who are busy most of the time on productive, interesting work of some kind, and who do not allow the element of busyness to invade their hours of recreation and relaxation, have a sound philosophy of life and are living in accordance with it.

The Marriageable Age.

"When is the proper age for a girl to marry?"

"Any age at which he is able to make money enough to live in style."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Australia, the Peculiar.

Australia is a truly marvelous country. Nature there displays peculiarities that would seem almost to be the product of human imagination. Not only are there white eagles and black swans and non-barking dogs with wolves' heads and foxes' tails; not only does the salmon fish for itself in the rivers and the perch in the sea, but the barometer rises before rain and falls to foretell fine weather.

Paper money wears out and the average life of five dollar bills is about ten months.

When someone was complaining of insomnia, an Irishman recommended a sure cure for it. "Go to bed," he said, "an' shlape it off!"

Desire.

Life is a prison house, it seems,
And all man's eager thoughts and dreams
Are colored windows . . . looking through,
He sees the heavens arching blue,
Sees earth and all earth's lovely flowers,
Sees golden noons and evening stars,
Sees dawn's soft, pulsing, shadowed hours—
And, hungry hearted, beats the bars.

There is a window in the wall
Higher than any man is tall . . .
I've gazed from it all night until
I curse the hour I gained its sill,
My feeble hand all night has pressed
The pallid glass, while from above
The moon, unloved and uncaressed,
Shines far and faultless as my love
—Winifred Lockhart Willis.

WEAK ANAEMIC WOMEN

What They Need to Restore Good Health and Vitality.

The woman who feels tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning, who feels depressed most of the time, needs the help that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can give her—new, rich blood and stronger nerves. The number of disorders caused by poor blood is amazing, and most women are careless about the condition of their blood. Their nerves are quickly affected; they worry over trifles and do not obtain refreshing sleep. There may be stomach troubles and headaches; shortness of breath and a fluttering of the heart. This is a condition that calls for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the blood-improving, nerve-restoring tonic. Mrs. William Henry, Lovett Street, London, Ont., has proved the value of these pills, and says: "I had a very severe attack of anaemia. I was always tired and the least thing would make me sick at the stomach. I could hardly go about and suffered terrible pains in my legs from cramps. I had no color in my face and was as white as a sheet. The doctor gave me several kinds of medicine, but could not understand why I did not get results from it. Then I went to a hospital and was there for three months, but came home no better than when I went. My friends were worried and feared consumption. While I was still in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tried them and after a time felt they were helping me, and I gladly continued their use, and am thankful to say that I am again a well woman, and I firmly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not have got better."

The new sales tax will not increase the price of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the pills through any medicine dealer at 50 cents a box, or by mail, post paid, at this price, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mooring a Dirigible.

The proposal of the U.S. navy to fly to the Pole in the Shenandoah, Uncle Sam's biggest airship, includes the establishment of an air base in Alaska from which the start would be made. It is unlikely that a special hangar for the big ship would be built there, and it is much more probable mooring masts would be utilized to hold the Shenandoah between flights. Such mast salready are in use at the Lakehurst, N.J., naval station.

The usual airship mooring mast is about 200 feet high and is of steel, firmly based in concrete. The nose of the ship is made fast by cables to a swivel arrangement set in the head of the mast. This swivel, moving freely, permits the flying craft to swing to the wind, much as a ship swings to its anchor in a tideway. When the airship is to be moored she noses down toward the mast, drops her cable to the ground, and this in turn is made fast to the cable on the mast swivel. The slack is then taken up by a motor driven winch on the ground.

After being secured to the mast it is found the airship rides better in the wind if ballast is cast out.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

A portion of the old Roman wall of London has recently been uncovered in Hounsditch. It is 8 ft. 9 ins. thick, faced with squared stones, and filled with smaller stones, over which cement had been poured.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A foolish mother can suggest mischief her son never dreamed of, by the questions she asks him.

"Pillboxes" and concrete dug-outs built by the Germans are still a problem in France; there were 6,000 in the Nord Department alone.

INDIGESTION, GAS, STOMACH TROUBLE

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief. Correct your stomach and digestion now for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages of Pape's Diapepsin.

The Business of Faith.

Rob Stuart was no coward. The moment he realized that he had been avoiding his old pastor since his return from college he went straight to the parsonage.

The study greeted him with its old welcome. Rob had been there many an evening with a crowd of the boys before he went to college.

"It feels just as it used to," he declared. "We had some great times here."

Dr. Carlow nodded. "I'm getting to be an old man, Rob. I like to sit here before the fire and watch my boys marching out to conquer the world."

"We don't go very far," Rob retorted, "before we revise our dreams a bit."

"Make them bigger or smaller?" Dr. Carlow inquired

"Oh, smaller. Boys are conceited young animals, doctor! It takes college to make you see your size in relation to the universe! I don't believe as I did. You can't after you've taken a look down to the beginning of things."

"How much is left?" Dr. Carlow asked quietly.

"Well, sir,"—it was harder than Rob had realized that it was going to be,—"I'm not so sure of God. I'm not saying that He doesn't exist. I simply haven't settled the question in my mind. And I don't believe that Jesus Christ was anything but a man. Of course He was the greatest man that ever lived—in his way." He was angry at himself for stumbling in his words before the quiet eyes of the old man.

But to his astonishment Dr. Carlow seemed to let the matter drop. "I hear you're going into business, Rob," he said.

"Yes, sir. Motors."

"Do you remember the parable of the talents?"

Rob nodded. What was the old doctor driving at?"

"Do you think the master was hard on the servant with one talent?"

"Why, no, sir. The fellow had his chance like the rest. He was a quitter."

"I thought you'd say that. Now I have another question to ask. Are you capitalizing the faith you have? By your own acknowledgment you'll be a quitter if you let it lie idle. The same law holds in religion as in business; the only way to acquire more faith is to invest what you have."

"Why—" the young fellow stammered. Then he laughed, the frank boyish laugh that his pastor dearly loved. "You've got me sir. I see I'll have to go home and thrash the matter out."

The Herds of Death.

When the moon is high
And the wind is low
Over the alkali,
Browsing slow,
The skeletons
Of cattle go.
Their ribs gleam white,
Their breath is frost,
A ghost cow lows
For a ghost calf lost,
And on horns like sharp moons
Their foes are tossed.
—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!

BAYER

Demand

Unless you see the name "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

ACHE NO MORE!

Minard's stops pain, relieves inflammation, eases rheumatism, neuralgia and all pains.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

"Miss America" Declares Tanlac Wonderful Health Giving Tonic

Miss Campbell in "Miss America" crown which she has won on two occasions.
Photograph by Atlantic Foto Service.

Miss Mary Katherine Campbell, twice proclaimed "Miss America," has taken TANLAC and endorses it in a statement recently given to the women of America through International Proprietaries, Inc., distributors of this great tonic. In this statement, Miss America declares that Good Health is the basis of all Beauty, and advises women who would be beautiful to "first find good health."

Her complete statement as given is as follows: "I consider it a great privilege to be able to tell the thousands of women everywhere what a great tonic TANLAC is. Health is the basis of all beauty. Without good health, one is apt to be run down, nervous, underweight, high-strung, anaemic. Indigestion drives the roses from a woman's cheeks and robs her of that radiant quality of womanhood that is real beauty.

"I have taken TANLAC and I do not hesitate to say that it is a wonderful health-giving tonic. It has brought relief and good health to many women, and with good health one may have a measure of beauty that will overcome shortcomings in face and figure.

"Rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, a well-rounded figure, a lovable disposition, go hand in hand with good health. To those searching for beauty, I would say—'First of all, Find Good Health.' The TANLAC treatment has proven itself a boon to womankind, and I recommend it."

Miss Campbell has written a booklet on Health and Beauty which may be secured by filling out the coupon below.

INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES, INC.
Department A-103, Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I herewith enclose 10 cents (stamps will do), for which send me a copy of Miss Katherine Campbell's Booklet on "Beauty and Health."

Name ..... Street .....

Town ..... State .....

Dire Threat.

An Irish sergeant was drilling two very stupid recruits, who could not be prevailed upon to keep step. Losing all patience, he shouted:

"If I knew which of ye two spalpeens was out of step, I'd put him straight in the guardroom."

The busy man has few idle visitors—of whom worry is one.

Try MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Wholesome Cleansing Refreshing

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY

The old reliable remedy for Bright's Disease, sick headache, pains in back and other indications of kidney and liver trouble. Fifty years successful sale. At your druggist or direct from WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO. Toronto, Ont.

Old People

Bitro-Phosphate feeds the nerves and old people need it to make them feel and look younger. It's the one best nerve builder for weak, nerve-exhausted men and women and that is why druggists guarantee it. Price $1 per pkge. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

Over Chin and Cheek. Large and Red. Was Discouraged.

"The pimples I suffered from were scattered over my chin and cheek.

They were large and red and after a day or two festered over. They itched and when I scratched them the tops would come off and a watery fluid would come from them. The trouble lasted several months and I was awfully discouraged.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it there was a marked change so I purchased more, which healed me." (Signed) Miss Edna Prowse, Nonpariel Farm, Cluny, Alberta.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

6 POUNDS LEAF TOBACCO. ONE pound is flue cured. Mailed all over Canada for $2. Lewis Wigle, Leamington, Ont.

Consider whether you have satisfied your relations to father, mother, cousin, neighbor, town, cat and dog, whether any of these can upbraid you. —R. W. Emercon.

Mother! Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Bilious, Constipated Baby or Child.

Constipated, bilious, feverish or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

MRS. DAVIS NERVOUS WRECK

Tells Women How She Was Restored to Perfect Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winnipeg, Man.—"I cannot speak too highly of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was a nervous wreck and I just had to force myself to do my work. Even the sound of my own children playing made me feel as if I must scream if they did not get away from me. I could not even speak right to my husband. The doctor said he could do nothing for me. My husband's mother advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and I started it at once. I was able to do my work once more and it was a pleasure, not a burden. Now I have a fine bouncing baby and am able to nurse her and enjoy doing my work. I cannot help recommending such a medicine, and any one seeing me before I took it, and seeing me now, can see what it does for me. I am only too pleased for you to use my testimonial."—Mrs. EMILY DAVIS, 721 McGee Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ont. This book contains valuable information. G

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Goloshes !

Ladies, why not be comfortable in a pair of Goloshes ?

We have them in 4-buckle, 5-buckle and button styles to fit all shoes.

Also, **WOMEN'S SPATS** in both regular sizes and wide top.

We are Headquarters for Men in

Overshoes,
Heavy Rubbers,
Moose Moccasins,
Mitts and Gloves.

Our "EXPRESSMAN" for Men and Boys will keep the feet warm in all weather.

EADES-DALE.

LEO KRONICK

General Merchant and Grain Dealer
BRISTOL - - QUEBEC

Special Sale of

Gum Rubbers and and Boots for Fall

New stock and quality guaranteed. Give us a call before you buy elsewhere.

Groceries !

Black Tea, best quality, 50 cents
Green Tea, No. 1 " 60 "
4-lb. pails Jam—Strawberry, Raspberry—55c
Western Flour per bag $3.60
Local Flour " 2.80
Buckwheat Flour per lb. 5 cents.
Try our SPECIAL Smoking Mixture.

We carry PRATT'S guaranteed Egg Producer. Use it. Your hens will lay well. We have special prices on it this week.

LEO KRONICK - BRISTOL.

Pulpwood

SPRUCE and BALSAM, green, unpeeled and peeled wood, cut 4 feet 1 inch long, 4½ inches and up in diameter at top end—sound, live wood.

Basswood Logs

Basswood Logs, sound, live, green logs, 10-in. and up in diameter — 6, 9, 12 and 15 feet long, at rail or on cars, in carload lots.

☞ All Logs and Pulpwood to be free of all dues.

Write or phone (Q-1878)—

JAS. C. McCUAIG & CO., L'td.,
Room 410, Union Bank B'ld'g, OTTAWA.

Local and District.

☞ If your skates need sharpening take them to A. D. McCredie at the Power House for a good job.

HOCKEY.

Shawville Wins 10—4 from Fast Ottawa Team

Shawville hockey team, made up of senior and junior players, triumphed in the second game of the season last Thursday night when they out-pointed the Montagnard Intermediates of Ottawa, by the decisive score of 10 to 6.

The home team got a lead of four goals in the first session, which they succeeded in holding till the last gong sounded.

In the second frame, the players were on equal terms, each notching up three goals to their credit, indicating that the teams were pretty evenly matched, with little room for crowing on either side.

The ice was in good shape, and the brand of hockey dished up was fast, at intervals bordering on the sensational.

The third period was a little bit raggy at times, but towards the end waxed pretty hot as the Monts endeavored to pull down their opponents' lead. But this they could not do, as the three goals they added during this session, were countered by three others on the part of the locals.

Clarence Caldwell officiated as referee, and handled the game without imposing any penalties One Ottawa man somewhat addicted to cross-checking was charitably let go. The Monts had three or four spares to draw from and changed players frequently, as did also the locals, who gave the "juveniles" a good chance to distinguish themselves.

The game was a very much better one than that played two weeks previously, but fell considerably short in attendance.

Shawville Curling Club

LIST OF TEAMS

1.—A. G. Brough, W. A. Hodgins, W. E. Shaw, H. Hayes.
2.—A. D. McCredie, Dr. H. K. Neilson, I. Swartz, E. W. Hodgins.
3.—R. A. Dennis, H. M. Turner, J. B. Dover, Rev. MacCallum
4.—Thos. Shore, C. J. Caldwell, H. S. Hodgins, Dr. C. F. C. Powles.
5.—W. E. N. Hodgins, H. Allen, A. C. Spence, E. T. Hodgins.
6.—R. G. Hodgins, J. H. Stewart, J. M. Argue, Wm. Murray.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES

" 8—7.30 to 9— " 1 vs. 5 ; 6 vs. 4
9. to 10.30— " 2 vs. 5 ; 6 vs. 3
" 15—7.30 to 9— " 1 vs. 6 ; 2 vs. 3
9. to 10.30— " 4 vs. 5.

All games must start sharp on time and any player not on the ice must be substituted.

Former Shawville Young Lady Honored

The Lethbridge Herald of Jan. 19, contained the following item which will be of interest to many of the young people of Shawville :

"The Masonic Hall was the scene of a very charming reception last evening when Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McGuire entertained at an At Home in honor of their daughter, Miss McGuire. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. McGuire the latter handsomely gowned in cloth of gold chiffon, with gold lace. Dancing commenced soon afterwards and provided a most delightful evening for all who were privileged to attend. The hall was charmingly arranged for the event with multi-colored streamers extending from the corners of the room to the centre, also covering the walls and doorways. Lattice work partly concealed the orchestra stand, and beautiful cut flowers lent their fragrance to the concourse, while a cosy compartment was also provided with easy chairs and with tables for those who did not wish to dance. Dainty refreshments were served at midnight after which dancing was resumed. Many novelty dances added variety to the regular program, and created much merriment and informality. and at the conclusion of the evening the hall presented an exceptionally gay scene, when, above the moving kaleidoscope of bright-hued evening gowns of the ladies, intermingled with the more sombre evening clothes of the men, floated multi-colored balloons, which were caught by the dancers. Mrs. C. A. Long, of Medicine Hat, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McGuire, was among those present."

Sugar prices took a jump of 20 cents per 100 lbs. last week. The price of No. 1 granulated was quoted at $9.90 per 100 pounds last Thursday. No reason is given for the advance.

Don't under-estimate the facilities you have at your own door and over-estimate those of the cities. It is possible to get just as good, if not better photographs made in your home town. Our studio is just as much up-to-date and we can do just as good work as our city competitors. Our prices are away below that of the city studios H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

EAT MORE FISH !

Fresh Herrings, doz,.	50c.; salt,	55c
Salmon, ...	per lb ,	16c
Pike	"	13c
Haddock	"	9c
Fresh Cod Fillets	"	22c
Smoked Fillets	"	20c
Finnan Haddie	"	15c
Favourite Cod, 18c., 2 lbs for		35c
Strip Cod	per lb.,	20c

These prices are good and won't last long as Fish goes up in Lent.

—ALSO A GOOD LINE OF—

Fresh and Cured Meats.

☞ If we have not what you want in stock, ask and we will try to oblige you.

C. N. WOODLEY,
MAIN STREET, SHAWVILLE.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders for Repair-man for the Pontiac Rural Telephone Co.. Limited, for the year beginning Feb. 15th, 1924, will be received by the undersigned up to 2, p. m., Feb. 13th, 1924.

All tenders must be marked "Tender," and must state salary expected, and also that applicant is willing to devote his entire time to telephone work.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. SLY, President.
GEO. W. FADES, Sec.

The Reliable Shop for Stoves and Furnishings

Nearly Everything you need for the ..Kitchen comfort and convenience..

Metal Roofing and Eave-Troughing

GEO. W. DALE - - SHAWVILLE.

Wave Hair by Wireless.

Women will soon be able to have their hair permanently waved at home with the greatest ease and without any risk! An invention by a young Australian is now being perfected for this purpose.

tI is claimed that the new permanent waving machine will do away with the use of electric wires in heating the curlers.

The latter are heated by steam, and the heat by means of which the wave is effected never reaches boiling point. For this reason even dyed hair can be waved successfully.

When the hair has been wound round each curler and fastened with a patent clasp instead of with strings, it is enclosed in a velvet-covered cushion through which the heat is conducted.

Wireless waving machines have been installed in many hairdressers' saloons, and small sets may be had for the home. For the purpose of heating the water, these are connected to a small gas ring.

Legendary City.

Camelot is a legendary city in Great Britain, famous in the time of King Arthur. Brewer, in his Reader's Handbook, says that there are two Camelots—the one referred to in King Lear being in Cornwall, and the one of Arthurian renown in Winchester, where visitors are still shown certain large intrenchments once belonging to King Lear's palace. In some places, even in Arthurian romance, Camelot seems the city on the Camel, in Cornwall. Thus, when Sir Tristram left Tintagil to go to Ireland, a tempest "drove him back to Camelot."

AT THE DROP OF THE HAT.

Take Notice !

45 Mackinaw Coats (Men's) assorted patterns, belted, sizes 36 to 46, for $6.50, only.

Men's Khaki Mackinaw Breeches (Riding and Lumberman models) sizes 30 - 44, for $4.50 pr.

Men's Wool Khaki Puttees for - - 95 cents.

90 pairs Men's crome tanned Horsehide Mitts, well made with welted seams, all sizes---
Special for 95 cents pair.

65 Men's Dark Grey Cot.-Flannel Shirts, big sizes---14 to 19. Special for $1.25 each.

Balance of our Winter stock of Overcoats at very substantial reductions.

These prices are good for a limited time only, and quantities of goods, specially priced, will also be limited to each purchaser.

J. B. DOVER - SHAWVILLE.

Mr. R. F. Shaw, Forestburg, Alberta, writes : "I have great pleasure in certifying to the splendid results received from using your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy for rheumatism of long standing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any person suffering from Rheumatism or Kidney trouble."

A. M. Shepard, Smiths Falls, writes : "My stomach was in such bad condition that I could not eat anything without suffering. Before I had taken a dozen doses of your remedy I felt fine, and could eat anything without being affected. I strongly recommend it for stomach trouble."

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from the leading druggist or general merchant of their town, or if not on sale, direct from the manufacturer.

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

W. F. RITCHIE,
Manufacturer,
Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Raw Furs

Raw Furs of all kinds bought and highest prices paid.
Phone, write or call for information

J. B. DOVER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE—

East-bound, daily except Sunday—7.52, a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, only, 1.32. p. m.

Westbound, daily except Sunday—6.04, p m. Tuesday, Thursday Saturday, only, 10.11, a. m.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL—

Daily, 5.15, a. m.; 6.00, a. m.; 8.35, a. m.; 3.35, p. m. Daily except Sunday 6.55, p. m.

OTTAWA-TORONTO—

Daily, 10.15, a m.; 11.00, p. m. Daily except Sunday, 1.15, p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO-VANCOUVER—

Daily, 1.35, a. m.; 11.35, p. m.—(Soo).

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

C. A. L. TUCKER.
Agent, Shawville.

WOMENS' INSTITUTES

TIME OF MEETING :

Dunraven, First Wednesday,
Austin - First Tuesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Clarendon - 2nd Wednesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Fort Coulonge, First Thursday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Radford Jr., Third Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Thursday
of each month

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lot No. 11, Range 4 of the Township of Bristol, containing 100 acres. Well watered, fenced and good buildings. One of the best farms in the township. For further particulars and terms apply to

NORMAN DODS,
Maryland, Que.

Farm to Sell or Rent.

One hundred acres of good land, being Lot No. 22 in the 7th range of Clarendon. Good buildings and fairly well fenced. Ploughing done. For further particulars apply to

MRS. E. V. FINDLAY,
Shawville, Que.