THE EQUITY.

No. 25, 41st Year. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923. $1.50 per annum in advance / 2.00 to the United States

Careful and prompt handling of his collections, dependable credit information, a sympathetic understanding of his requirements, and ample resources for the demands of his business are services a business man has a right to expect from his bank. The Bank of Nova Scotia can and does meet these expectations. Discuss your needs and problems with the nearest manager.

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Bank of Nova Scotia

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Reserve - - 19,500,000
Total Assets - 210,000,000

J. H. STEWART
MANAGER, SHAWVILLE.
Branches at Portage du Fort, Campbell's Bay and Fort Coulonge. 23-E

LOCAL NEWS

Bleak November wound up with one of the wettest days of the year.

☞ Big reductions in Millinery at Mrs. L. Kelley's, Centre Street, Shawville.

The St. Paul's Ladies' Guild will hold their annual sale of fancy and other articles in Wilson's Hall, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8.

A Xmas Tree and entertainment will be held in Bristol Memorial Church on the evening of Dec. 21st.

Clarendon Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. D. T. Hodgins on Tuesday, Dec. 11th at 7.30.

The ladies of Clarendon Women's Institute will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, and cooking in Wilson's hall on Tuesday afternoon, Dec, 18.

Do your Christmas shopping early, and, as far as possible, do it at home. Buy from the merchants who invite you to trade at their stores through their ads. in the local paper.

The Ladies of Shawville Methodist Church will hold their annual sale of food and fancy work in Wilson's hall, Saturday, Dec. 1st at 3 o'clock.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold their annual sale of food, fancy articles and homemade candy in Wilson's hall on Saturday, Dec. 15, Sale will open at 3 o'clock and no food will be sold before that time.

A concert will be held in Starks Corners Community hall on Thursday evening Dec. 20, under the auspices of the teachers and pupils of No. 3 School. A good program, supplied wholly by school talent is being prepared. Proceeds in aid of school furnishings. A good attendance will be appreciated.

We are indebted to Mrs. (Dr.) O'Hara, through Miss Cleland, of the Academy staff, for copies of the Campbellford (Ont.) Weekly Herald, which is now nearing the end of its fiftieth year, yet displays no evidence of decrepitude. We gather from the generous advertising support the Herald receives, that Campbellford is a town of some importance.

A fire, discovered by the manager, in the basement of the Bank of Nova Scotia about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, gave citizens the usual excitement which accompanies those dreaded occurrences. But prompt action coupled with the aid of the corporation chemical engines and lots of water, resulted in a speedy victory over the blaze, which was centered in one of the large timber sleepers which support the floor. Owing to a dense, acrid smoke the men at first had some difficulty in locating the fire, but eventually this was overcome, and in a short time all danger was over. Had the fire occurred a couple of hours later, it would doubtless have had more serious results.

MILLINERY SALE—All hats in stock greatly reduced from Dec. 1st to Jany 1st. M. FORAN, Main St.

Our aim is to please. Give us a call. If there is anything you require that we have not stocked we will be glad to order it for you. A small deposit will hold any article until Dec. 24th.
R. A. WAINMAN,—The Gift Shop.

Mr. Harry Millar returned from the Otter Lake district on Wednesday last with a grim companion sharing the back seat of the car with him, the same being the carcass of a large black bear, which had been bagged in that neighborhood Harry hasn't called around to enlighten THE EQUITY as to the particular kind of bullet was used in dispatching this denizen of the waste places, but whatever the nature thereof, its effectiveness in dealing the knockout blow could in nowise be doubted.

By the installation this Fall of a much larger boiler, and the enlargement and improvement of his factory in other respects, Mr. R. G. Hodgins will be in a better position than ever to cope with the demands of his increasing trade, both as to manufactured output and lumber sawing, which latter has grown to be an enterprize of considerable proportions in Shawville, considering that this section of country was thought to have been denuded of its merchantable timber years ago. But the policy of conservation that spared at least a percentage of the young trees fifty years ago, is now evidently bearing fruit.

Mr. Dan Sullivan, proprietor of the Pontiac Advance, gave us a fraternal call on Thursday and informed us that he had just removed his plant to the Doyle block on Main street, Campbells Bay, where he will have more room and better facilities for carrying on the business. For some time past friend Dan has been grappling with the difficulty of inadequate office help, and has decided to end all this by installing a linotype, which machine he expects to arrive in the course of a week or so.

When the good time comes that will bring in THE EQUITY overdues with a year's sub. in advance, we shall feel like following the example of our enterprising confrere. But it takes REAL money and a good bunch of it too, to purchase one of these labor-saving machines.

Local Market for Hay and Oats

The Gillies Bros'. contract for forwarding supplies to their Coulonge limits this winter has again been awarded to G. A. Howard, who gave the utmost satisfaction in connection with last year's deliveries, the tonnage called for in the contract, with a considerable overplus having been delivered in record time.

Mr. Howard is now open to purchase oats and hay from the farmers either delivered at the several depots on the Coulonge, at a price per 100, or at Shawville or Campbells Bay. Parties concerned are requested to call without delay at Mr. Howard's office in Shawville, or see Mr. Jos. Welch at Campbells Bay, when terms and particulars will be furnished

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.

Ladies! Buy a new hat for Xmas. Special discount on all matrons hats in stock on Saturday, Dec. 8th. M. FORAN, Main St.

Shawville Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. G. Elliott on Thursday evening of this week at 7.30.

What is home without music? Make the children happy this Xmas by letting us place a famous Willis Piano in your home. R. A. Wainman.

The Elmside Women's Institute will celebrate their 10th anniversary by holding a banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wilson on Dec. 12, at 7, p. m.

Let your photograph carry Xmas cheer. Your friends can buy anything you can give except your portrait. It is the ideal gift. Special offer—fourteen photos to the dozen. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Special all-day meeting in the Orange Hall on Sunday, Dec. 9. Services as follows:—10.30 a. m; 2 30 and 7.00 p m. Special singing by Miss Marion Whitney. Preacher—Rev. A. J. Shea, of Ottawa. A hearty welcome to all. Rev. Geo. Heslop, Pastor.

Shawville seems to be passing through—(suffering is hardly the right term in this case)—an epidemic of food sales this Fall, which should lessen the burden of the resident housewives materially in taking heed to that ancient and wise admonition to "feed the brutes."

Miss Normand, graduate of the Dominion College of Music, therefore an Associate, would give lessons in Shawville after Xmas if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained. Miss Normand prepares pupils for all examinations. Anyone interested might confer with Mrs. MacCallum at the Manse as soon as possible. After gradnation Miss Normand took lessons from a professor for three years.

Births

☞ Notices under this head—25 cents.

At Caldwell, Que., on Nov. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Horner, a daughter.

At Shawville, on Friday, Nov. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Caldwell, a daughter.

Marriage.

MOORHEAD-HENDERSON.

On Monday, the 27th of November, at 11 o'clock in the morning, a quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Moorhead, Campbells Bay, Que., in the presence of relatives and a few friends, when their daughter. Margaret, was married to Mr. Fred E. Henderson of the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a simple gown of ivory alltyme crepe, carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses and wore a rope of pearls, the gift of the groom.

Miss Teresa Henderson, sister of the groom, played the wedding march. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, B. D., a buffet luncheon was served to about twenty-five guests.

The bride travelled in a navy blue canton crepe dress, navy Bolivia wrap and black hat.

The newly married couple left by the noon train and were accompanied to the station by a large crowd of well-wishers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were the recipients of many handsome gifts included among which were a cabinet of silver from the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal, and large mahogany tray from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Campbell's Bay.

The house was effectively decorated with white and pale yellow chrysanthemums and the lunch table with bronze baby 'mums. —Com.

My most welcome "Xmas Gift.' Thats what your photograph will mean to absent friends Make your appointment now while our special offer is on. Fourteen photos mean fourteen presents—the final touch that makes Xmas complete. H IMISON, Photo Artist.

- In 1933 -
what will you be doing?
GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
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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.

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(Graduate of McGill University)
OFFICE: - - SHAWVILLE, QUE.
(Late Dr. Fraser's, Main St.)
Telephone.

DR. S. J. SCHACHTER, D.D.S, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
SHAWVILLE, QUE.
Office—In Pontiac House.

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.

WANTED—Four Men to cut Cordwood—good cut. $2.25 per cord. Apply Alex. Haley, Portage du Fort, Que.

FOR SALE—Set Massey-Harris Sleighs—almost new. Apply Alex. Haley, Portage du Fort.

FOR SALE—A quantity of Hay and Straw; DeLaval Separator, size 12; Daisy Churn No. 2 (almost new). Apply to Donald Fraser, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

PIGS FOR SALE—A litter of Pigs—ready for delivery at once. Apply to J. W. Hines, R. R. No. 3, Shawville. Phone 17, r-4.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—One Bull, fit for service; three Bull Calves; two fresh Cows. Geo. Meldrum, R R. No. 3, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Bush Lot consisting of 100 acres, about four miles from Shawville. For further particulars apply to David T. Hodgins, Box 148, Shawville.

TO EXCHANGE—One Black Mare weighing 1200 lbs., five years old, broke single or double, for horse 1500 lbs. from five to eight years old. Also, some young Cattle to exchange for heavy horses.
H. G. Young, Bristol.

FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 100 acres, 40 acres tillable; well fenced, good bush. For further particulars apply to Rev. H. P. Maitland, the Parsonage, Yarm, Que.

FOR SALE—Purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels—$2.50 each. T. S. Harris, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Span of Percherons three years old (grey color); also twenty cords of mixed wood, delivered if necessary. Apply to J. C. Hayes, 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.

Say "Merry Xmas" this year with a photograph, then your holiday remembrance will be a personal one—a gift that no one else can duplicate. Take advantage of our special offer of fourteen photos to the dozen from now until further notice. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Raw Furs

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

THE HARDWARE STORE
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Horse Blankets

We have a large stock of Horse Blankets on hand and have marked them at prices TO SELL. Call in and look them over.

Horse Clippers,
Fetlock Clippers,
Curry Combs,
Brushes,
Blanket Pins,
Knee Rugs, etc.

C. J. CALDWELL.

Our Christmas .. Suggestions

Christmas is coming! Select your gifts now. We have a nice range of suitable and appropriate articles at reasonable prices.

For the Kiddies we have a window full of

Toys, Nicknacks, Pencils,
Rattles, Books, School Boxes
Whistles, Etc., etc.

And don't forget our—

Candies, Nuts, Apples, etc.

For the Grown-Ups:

Hosiery, Clocks,
Gloves, Trays,
Bags, Knives,
Handk'chfs, Scarfs,
Papetries, Sweaters,
Combs, Caps,
Brushes, Suspenders,
Perfumes, Shirts,
Soaps, Socks,
China Cups, Pipes,
Glassware, Belts, etc.

A good supply of Bibles, Testaments, Psalms Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Story Books Xmas Cards, Seals, Tags, Ribbonzene, Tissue Papers.

A Christmas Special for Men:

Palm Olive Goods.... 1 tube Shaving Cream, 35c; 1 tin Talcum, ... 26c; 1 cake P. Olive Soap... 10c } For 49c

Remember our Grocery Dept. Chuck full of all necessary supplies for your Christmas cooking.

W. A. HODGINS.

Soils and Crops

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

WINTER COVERING FOR STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry plants may be injured by alternate freezing and thawing, which tends to lift them out of the soil and thus injure or break the roots. They may be injured during the cold of winter by the frost drying out the crown of the plant and the leaves. Heaving of the plants seldom occurs on a well drained soil, but on soils poorly drained the plants are likely to suffer considerably, particularly during the very early spring after the snow has melted. In certain situations there may be little loss from cold, as the drying effect of the cold may be lessened because of the natural protection afforded, or the snow may give the protection required.

In order to make sure of the plants carrying through the winter successfully it is wise to protect them with a mulch. A mulch of any material tends to hold the soil under it at a more uniform temperature. The soil will not freeze so quickly under a mulch and is slower in thawing than where no covering is given. Thus with a mulch the plants are better able to avoid the alternate freezing and thawing of spring, with its consequent disastrous results. If the injury is due to drying out, which often happens in exposed situations, the mulch will overcome this trouble. Plants exposed to the cold, and unprotected from dry, cold winds, may be completely dried out. Under such conditions, if the air is dry, a heavier mulch may be necessary than where the atmosphere is humid and the consequent loss from evaporation less.

In situations with a fairly moderate climate a light mulch is all that is necessary, as too heavy a mulch may cause injury because of the plants being kept damp and mould developing. In the colder sections a good blanket of snow can usually be depended upon, and under such condition a heavy mulch with the snow above may also produce unsatisfactory conditions for the plants.

Of all mulch materials good clean straw free from weed seed is the best. This is scattered evenly over the plants at the rate of 2 tons per acre. A covering thick enough so that the plants are nicely hidden from view is usually ample, and careful scattering, giving an even light covering, is most satisfactory. A light covering of clean marsh hay may be used, but more care is necessary to give a light covering than with straw, as the compact hay may hold dampness in the spring and result in decay of the plant. Spruce boughs make a good covering, but it takes considerable time to gather and place them.

The mulch should be placed in November when the ground is nicely frozen, and is removed in the spring during the last week in April or early May. It may be gathered when dry and used for bedding, or may be placed between the rows to serve as a summer mulch, thus conserving moisture and keeping the fruit along the edge of the rows clean from sand.

HOW CAN YOU KILL ALL THE LICE ON YOUR HOGS.

"My hogs still have lice after I dipped them and made a rubbing post. How's come?" This question was put at me frequently when I was practicing veterinary medicine. And my reply was:

"You have killed the lice that were on the hogs, but you haven't killed the lice in the cracks of the hog-house walls and floors. You haven't removed the source of the lice.

"Another reason is that the nits are covered with a thick gelatinous substance which renders them immune to most louse treatments. If the nits are not destroyed they infest the hog again in a week or ten days."

"Well, Doc, how can I get rid of these lice in the cracks, and how can I get rid of the nits?" the farmer would ask me.

"The best method I know of is to clean up the buildings and pens thoroughly, brush all the dust and dirt from the cracks, sweep it into a pile, and burn it. Don't throw it on a pile outside the fence for the lice to crawl back. Take a good stock dip and put one gallon in fifty gallons of water. Spray or soak the walls and floor of the hog house and feeding floor. Spray or dip the hogs. Don't let them get into the hot sun until they are dry, or it will blister them. This will not kill the nits, so the hogs should be treated again in ten days to kill the newly hatched lice."

"Crude oil is just as good, isn't it, Doc?" would often be asked me.

"No. Crude oil is not as good for treating lousy pigs as a good coal-tar dip. Dip has a healing effect on the irritation of the skin caused by the biting of the lice.

Many of my good farmer clients did not have any stock dip, and from them I usually heard this question: "I'd like to treat these lousy pigs, but I'll have to wait until I can get to town to get some dip."

"I am not sure," I'd reply. "If you have kerosene and soap, I can tell you how to treat them. Take two gallons of coal oil and one-half pound of common laundry soap and dissolve the soap in one gallon of boiling water. Add the coal oil to this solution while it is still hot, stirring vigorously for ten minutes, then add one gallon of this mixture to nine gallons of water. Spray the hog with it, after it has cooled. Keep sprayed animals or animals dipped in this solution from the bright sunlight. Best to apply in the evening. Keep hogs in fairly tight pen, as the rubbing against each other will distribute the solution. It is well to keep animals shaded for a couple of days after treating with the coal-oil emulsion. This can be applied with a spray pump or a sprinkling can."

"Say, Doc! Do you think it would pay me to build a dipping vat?"

If my clients kept both hogs and sheep, I usually advised it, for both could be dipped when they required it. I knew that if they must be treated by hand that most times it was neglected. During such discussions my farmer friend and client would likely say:

"Well, I see a number of my neighbors use these rubbing posts, and I wonder why they wouldn't do."

"Rubbing posts undoubtedly help to keep hogs free from lice," I'd reply. "But you should keep in mind that the only thorough way is to destroy the hatching and breeding place of the lice and then destroy the nits when they hatch. If you don't do this, your work is not effective, for your hogs become reinfested every few days."—Dr. George H. Conn.

Management of the Young Gilt

By Prof. Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College

Care and feeding during development.—The young gilt selected for breeding purposes should not be forced along as if she were going to be marketed for pork, but rather the system of growing her as followed during the early stages of her life should be followed. A healthy, thrifty gilt in moderate flesh should be the objective, so that instead of being soft and flabby when she is called upon to carry her first litter, she is strong, firmly fleshed and in a condition to nourish and develop the foetus she is carrying with no undue forfeiture to herself.

During the summer months possibly there is no more economic and satisfactory method to develop the young gilt than to turn her out on good clover pasture. An annual pasture such as peas and oats, sown at the rate of 2¼ bushels of oats and half a bushel of small peas or 1 bushel large peas to the acre, together with a mixture of clovers (red 8, alsike 3, sweet clover 4) at the rate of about 15 pounds to the acre, gives very good satisfaction. Pigs are turned into this crop when it is about 8 to 10 inches high. Rape is also a suitable pasture crop on which to develop young gilts being kept for breeding purposes. Shade of some description should always be of easy access.

While on pasture, the young gilt does not require very much grain. A six to seven months old gilt would not require more than 3 to 4 pounds of mixed grain per day along with about 10 to 15 pounds of whey with water "ad lib." to keep her in good growing condition; the amount of grain, of course, to be governed by the age, size and condition of the gilt and whether or not whey is available.

Age of breeding.—A gilt which is well-developed should be bred when between eight and nine months of age unless she is intended for exhibition purposes, when it is advisable to give her a couple of months more to grow. A gilt should not be bred too young because the young sow will not usually have the strength and properly nurse her litter without sapping her own vitality to such an extent as to hamper her own development. If she is unfortunate enough to lose some of her first litter through lack of nourishment, her mammary glands will not develop properly, and as a consequence, subsequent litters will suffer, all of which tends to deplete her future usefulness.

It is not advisable, however, to allow a well-developed gilt to run too long before being bred, since there appears to be a tendency toward the development of coarseness when a gilt runs barren too long.

Care during pregnancy.—As the young sow commences to show signs of pregnancy, she should not be called upon to rely altogether on the pasture for her maintenance. Not that she should be taken off it, but she should be getting a sufficient amount of grain to maintain her own body as well as develop the foetus. The value of pasture to the pregnant sow is not only because of its succulent nature and nutritious variety, but because there is in it a considerable amount of mineral matter available which is essential to the development of the young.

If, on the other hand, a young sow is being carried through the winter months, the aim should be to provide her with as near summer conditions as possible, with respect to exercise, succulent feed in the form of roots, access to a mineral mixture and a grain ration of equal parts barley and oats fed with skimmilk or buttermilk, if it can be spared, or in lieu of skimmilk feed about 10 per cent. tankage. The care given a young sow previous to her farrowing her first litter is a strong determining factor in her development and future usefulness.

In 1921 the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ontario Agricultural College supervised the problem of investigating 800 litters of each of seven different breeds, viz: Yorkshire, Tamworth, Berkshire, Hampshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Poland China. This investigation covered this number of litters farrowed in one year. The 5,600 litters farrowed numbered 49,400 pigs, or an average per litter of 8.82 for a twelve months' period. This average is higher than most people would believe, and serves to place pure-bred swine in a better light than many see them. But when 5,600 litters of pigs from pure-bred sows and pure-bred boars of seven different breeds average all told, 8.82 pigs per litter, the pure-bred pig, so far as fecundity is concerned, stands above criticism; and while some breeds are more productive than others it will be noticed from a summary of results that each and every breed has a creditable record.

The data from which the results were obtained was secured from the Canadian Live Stock Records, Ottawa. When a breeder makes application to register the progeny of pure-bred sire and dame he must furnish:

1. The number of pigs in the litter
2. The number of males in the litter.
3. The number of females in the litter.
4. The date of farrowing.

These application forms furnished the source of the information which is reliable. The following table shows the average number of pigs per litter:

Breed.	No. of litters	Average per litter
Yorkshire	800	10.2
Tamworth	800	9.4
Berkshire	800	8.3
Hampshire	800	8.2
Chester White ...	800	9.3
Duroc Jersey	800	8.4
Poland China	800	8.0

This table is of interest for several reasons. Besides proving that each and every breed is fairly prolific, it shows that the bacon breeds are in the lead with the Yorkshire at the top. This is important in Canada where the bacon hog is most in demand. It is well to notice, too, that the Berkshire and Hampshire breeds, which are sometimes considered as in between the strictly speaking bacon type and the pronounced lard type, are, when grouped together, lower in fecundity than the three lard breeds, viz.: Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas, while the Poland, with an average of eight pigs per litter, stands at the bottom. So far as size of litter is concerned they line up:

1. Yorkshire	10.2
2. Tamworth	9.4
3. Chester White	9.3
4. Duroc Jersey	8.4
5. Berkshire	8.3
6. Hampshire	8.2
7. Poland China	8.0

Some think that the Canadian climate is too severe for best results in swine. This may be so, but the results of investigational work covering 85,000 litters in the States, showed a litter average of 8.17. While not so many litters were studied in Canada, our average of 8.82 pigs per litter looks favorable to this country.

Other interesting information was revealed in the work. The percentages of males and females in the 49,400 pigs studied ran 48 per cent. males and 52 per cent. females, showing that the balance of the sexes is fairly well controlled in nature.

Why pay more per pound for one animal than for another? There is a reason and it is this: Cattle dress from forty-eight to sixty-six per cent. of the live weight; hogs from seventy-five to eighty-five and three-tenths, and sheeps and lambs from forty-two to fifty-eight and three-tenths per cent.

POULTRY

Fowls have many diseases of the head and throat, similar in character and quite difficult to diagnose. In all cases of a mild nature, where the nostrils and eyes are affected by a catarrhal condition, and small bubbles are noticed in the corners of the eyes and nostrils, with but little if any odor, a simple but very efficient remedy is the use of two parts kerosene and one part sweet oil. Inject into the eyes, nostrils and throat by the use of a small spring-bottom oil can. A few drops of camphor added to this will be a further aid to breathing.

Where the throat seems to be most affected and fills with mucus, use the remedy more freely in the throat than in the nostrils.

Carbolated vaseline may be used quite successfully in mild cases, and where the flow of mucus is slight. Rub it in the eyes and nostrils and force a small quantity down the throat.

To minimize the spread of the disease, all sick fowls should be separated from the well ones. Roup can always be detected by the acrid odor which it throws off.

The drinking water may also be medicated with permanganate of potash, at the rate of about one-fourth of a teaspoonful to a gallon of drinking water. This is a very good preventive to use for all the fowls, especially where there is any trouble of the kind in the flock.

The roosting quarters should be kept clean at all times, and especially during an epidemic. Feed good, wholesome feed in moderate quantities, being careful not to overfeed. See that the drinking water is clean and fresh at all times. A good supply of green stuff and a good roughage like bran mash, should be constantly before the fowls. If possible, do not allow pools of stagnant water to stand about for the fowls to drink from. Do not crowd too many fowls in one roosting place, and see that the houses have plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

SHEEP

Some flock owners consider it a feasible practice to breed ewe lambs the first year. While perhaps conditions alter cases, I do not believe it advisable to breed ewe lambs until they are two years old and have reached full maturity. It is true that some breeds of sheep come to maturity much earlier than other breeds, and again some individuals in all breeds mature much more rapidly than others, but I have always found it poor economy to mate sheep of any breed, too young.

The first years of the life of growing animals is a most important period and I believe more depends upon this period of growth and development than any other time. When animals are young they should be given every possible chance to grow large bone, strong muscle and high vitality. Mating too young reduces strength and life-giving qualities and ultimately weakens the power of profitable mutton and wool production.

Mating too young impairs constitutional development and makes sheep more susceptible to minor ailments and diseases. Sheep of low vitality do not possess the essential physical strength to overcome attacks of disease and while they may not succumb they are apt to prove unprofitable. By good care and feeding while the ewe lambs are young, more can be accomplished in building up strong, robust, disease-resisting constitutions than at any other time in the life of the lambs crop.

I have never practiced mating ewe lambs, but on several occasions I have observed instances where ewe lambs were mated the first year and I am convinced that lambs from ewe lambs are generally weak and puny and low in vitality. Then, too, the ewe lambs never recover from the strain of reproduction when bred too young, as food and strength intended by nature to make bone and flesh has been required in growing and nursing the offspring.

The flock owner who is desirous of building up a fine, attractive and profitable flock of sheep will look a year or two ahead and so manage his ewe lambs that when they have come to full maturity they will be strong, robust, and have the power of delivering strong lambs. Give the ewe lambs the best of care.



CANADA SPENDS $108,000,000 IN EDUCATION

Canada's appropriations for education increased from three and a quarter millions in 1871 to one hundred and eight millions in 1921.

The chart also shows, at left, public school attendance, 1891, 129,600; 1911, 235,600; 1921, 355,500. University students, 1891, 3,700; 1915, 16,500; 1921, 34,700. Teachers and professors, 1891, 3,700; 1891, 23,400; 1921, 63,300. Delinquency, 1891, 19 per cent.; 1901, 14.4 per cent.; 1921, 10.5 per cent.

Home Education

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

Do You Appreciate Your Children—By Helen Gregg Green

I happened to be chatting at my neighbor's across the way, when her little daughter Hilda, and her niece, a year older, came home from school.

"Look at my report, Aunt Maybelle," said Marie, thrusting her report at her aunt.

"And where is yours, daughter?" Hilda's mother demanded.

"Oh, darling, don't call me 'daughter,,' evaded Hilda.

Then coaxing the child's report card from her, the mother began to scrutinize it.

"I suppose you've disappointed me again," she exclaimed, while Hilda stood pulling nervously at her little handkerchief.

"W. y is it," the mother asked, "that one member of the family has all the brains? Oh, Hilda, this is too disheartening!" she added.

"But look, Mrs. Field," begged Hilda, handing me the report, "Don't you think my art grade is good?"

It was excellent, and so was her music grade, both of which the mother seemed to have ignored.

A few days later I met Hilda's teacher.

"How is my little neighbor, Hilda, getting along in school?" I inquired.

"Well," the teacher hesitated, "I don't know. There's something wrong. Some one is killing that child's spirit. I can't fathom it. She has a beautiful voice, quite the loveliest in the room, but the other day I noticed she was not leading the children in the singing as usual. That afternoon I called her to me, as she was washing the board. I asked, 'Why is it, dear, that my little girl hasn't been singing lately?' And to my surprise, she began crying, 'I can't sing. All I do is to wish I could get grades like Marie's'."

I said, "Oh, I thought so!"

And Miss Reid, seeing I was interested, continued.

"Poor little child! She has tried so hard, and she does good work in school. As for her cousin Marie, she is a brilliant child, but she is not a lovable one. I had several unfortunate experiences with her, while Hilda," her brown eyes danced, "is the pride of my heart. She has, oh, so much personality."

And then I told her the little incident of the report.

"Ah, at last we have the answer. Well, I don't need to go down town, anyway. I'm going to see Hilda's mother," she declared.

The next day my neighbor across the way came to see me.

"Oh, what a foolish mother I've been," she said, "breaking the spirit of my little girl. I am so grateful to her teacher for opening my eyes. I have learned there are other assets besides high grades. I guess—I—didn't appreciate my little girl."

And I thought, "I wonder how many of us do appreciate our children?"

Rainfall Affecting Potato Rot.

Very careful records of the rainfall at the College have been kept by the Department of Agricultural Physics in each of the past sixteen years. In comparing the amount of rainfall during the months of July, August and September with the amount of rot in the potato crop in each of the past sixteen years some interesting information has been obtained. The annual amount of rainfall for the three months referred to for the eight years in which there was no rot was 7.1 inches, for the four years when there was a moderate amount of rot 9.8 inches, and for the four years in which the rot was abundant 11.7 inches. The amount of rainfall, therefore, appears to have a very marked influence in making conditions favorable or unfavorable for the development of rot.

Storing Potatoes.

If potatoes are grown only for home use the crop is usually stored in the cellars of the houses or of the barns. Occasionally potatoes are stored in pits. When the crop is grown commercially, however, it is generally placed in a potato storage cellar erected for the purpose. In all cases it is important to store only well sorted, sound, clean, dry potatoes and to keep them constantly in a dry, cool, dark and well ventilated place. The temperature usually recommended for the best results is from 33 deg. F. to 35 deg. F. It is stated that potatoes when placed in storage shrink about two per cent. per month for a period of six or seven months.

To Get Rid of Vermin.

When animals are troubled with vermin, dip them in a bath of commercial coal-tar dip made and used according to directions given by the manufacturer. In winter dust infested parts of skin with powdered pyrethrum, flowers of sulphur, and tobacco. Powdered sabadilla is effective for lice of cattle, but is poisonous if licked off. Blanket animals after applying above powders. Use fluoride of sodium on poultry.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Measuring Auger Holes.

While boring holes in wood with the brace and bit it is possible to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the depth of the bored hole without measuring, simply by counting the turns of the brace and allowing sixteen turns for each inch of depth. The pitch of the screw tip, which feeds the auger forward, is a sixteenth of an inch, and the cutting blades advance this much for each turn of the brace. This method is quite a time saver.

Hoe all grass and weeds away from the trunk of the tree. This destroys a winter home for mice.

An ad man has a tip for farms with roadside markets; start your signs four miles or so down the road and lead the buyer to your door.

Better put a little good rich garden soil in the cellar or where it will not freeze. It will come in handy to start those early vegetables and flower seed in next spring.

In spite of the fact that milk is seven-eighths water, it is one of the most important of foods. It is suitable for persons of all ages, and excels other foods by reason of the variety and quality of material it furnishes the body.

In scalding a hog, try laying it on a platform of any sort, cover one side with one or two thicknesses of gunny sacks, and pour boiling water on the sacks. Leave a few minutes, then scrape the hog. Repeat on other side. The sacks retain the steam and scraping is an easy matter. Simple—thorough.—E. S. P.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

WHY ROLLY RABBIT LIVES ALONE.

Rolly Rabbit made a fine nurse and doctor. Soon he had Bruin very comfortable; so comfortable, in fact, that he began to forget about his pain and remember that he was really hungry.

Rolly Rabbit was hungry, too. After he had done everything he could to ease poor Bruin's bee stings, he said, "Let's have breakfast. I'm quite hungry. I had just gone out to gather a little wood for the morning fire when I heard you call 'help'."

"How grateful to you I am for helping me. I never could have gotten away from those horrid bees. I was just after some honey for my breakfast when they came after me. Now you have made me so comfortable, I really do feel hungry again."

In short order, Rolly Rabbit had breakfast ready. There was porridge and fresh dewberries. Just a fine breakfast! As these two odd friends ate, they talked of many things.

A strong friendship seemed to have grown up between them and soon they were chatting like old cronies.

"I don't see why those bees came after me so," said Bruin. "My mother got honey just that way last winter and they didn't bother her."

"Very true," said Rolly Rabbit, "but this is summer time. Didn't you know that bees went to sleep in the winter time?"

"Say, now that you remind me, I do remember my mother having told me about that. You are so clever, Rolly Rabbit. But I believ I shall have that sweet-tooth of mine pulled before it causes me any more trouble—"

Bruin never finished that sentence. He didn't need a sweet-tooth to cause him further trouble. Just as he reached for his cup of water, he clumsily caught his sleeve on the spoon which he had carelessly left in his porridge and now the whole dish was bottom-side up in his lap.

"Oh, what a mess!" said Bruin as he tried to scramble the most of it back into his dish with one hand. "I really must be more careful with these big hands of mine. Just look at your nice clean tablecloth. I am so sorry."

"Oh, we all make mistakes, and it will come out in the wash," comforted Rolly Rabbit as he bustled around cleaning up the spilled food.

But down in his heart, Bruin knew that it did matter. He had been careless again, forgetting his table manners when Rolly Rabbit had been so kind to him. He remembered now how many times his mother had corrected him for the same thing. Right then he resolved that it should never happen again; and it never did, for it was a lesson for Bruin.

A Human Incubator.

The pastor of a church at Gadsden, Ala., was calling upon a sick member who lived out of town. Lavinia—or "Viney," as she was called—had inflammatory rheumatism, and was confined to her bed, where every movement meant acute pain.

Upon this occasion, her eyes were alight with interest. The mother explained, "Viney's chickens are hatching to-day." Upon inquiry, it developed that a number of eggs had been placed about Viney's motionless, fevered body, and the downy chicks were produced in evidence.—J. S.

Don't try to grow house plants in a very warm room with a dry atmosphere, for it can't be done.

Cicero held that there were two kinds of contentions, one by reason, one by force; the former is proper to men, the other to brutes.

SMOKE
OLD CHUM
The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages
Manufactured by Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

Surnames and Their Origin

BATES

Variations—Beatty, Batson, Betson.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

The following family names are all developments of the given name of Bartholomew, a name the sound and unusual spelling of which just naturally lent itself to violent variations from the original form, particularly when it is remembered that in the Middle Ages the individual writer came pretty near to spelling as he pleased.

As a given name Bartholomew is of Hebrew origin. Like other Biblical names, it was widespread in medieval England, where the Anglo-Saxon trend toward short forms of names, however, brought it down to the popular form of "Bat."

As the family name developed from it it took the various forms of "Batson," "Beatson," "Bateson," "Beatyson," etc.

The droppings of the ending "son" from "Beattyson" left Beaty or Beatty and "Bateson" minus the "on" became Bates. The variation Betson is due undoubtedly to a change in spelling after it had become a family name. Were it not for the fact that the woman's name "Betty" is a comparatively modern derivation from Elizabeth, and did not take place until after the period in which family names were formed, there might be grounds for the belief that in some instances at least Betson is a development of "Betty's son."

It is interesting to note some of the variations of the given name of Bartholomew, for they show the widest dissimilarity in form. In German appear the forms Bartold and Mewes; in Bavarian, Bartelme, Wawel, Wabel and Wabm; in Russian, Vartolomei; in Lithuanian, Baltromejus and in Illyrian, Vratolomije, all of them forms which very few persons in this country would think of connecting with Bartholomew.

PERKINS

Variations — Pierce, Pierson, Peters, Parkins, Park, Parr.
Racial Origin—Medieval English.
Source—A given name.

Perkins, with its many variations, is a surname which takes its origin from the given name of Peter.

In some of these names the Anglo-Saxon influence can be traced, and in others that of the Norman French, while in still others there is nothing to distinguish which influence predominated.

Peter, as a Christian name, was one of the most popular throughout Europe in the early days when the religious authority of Rome was recognized universally in all lands, owing to the prominence of St. Peter as the chief of the apostles and the founder of popes. Later, after the Reformation, it lost somewhat of its popularity, though it was far too widespread by that time to be eliminated as a given name. By this time, also, its crystallization into various family names was well under way.

Perkins (Peterkin's son) is stamped with Anglo-Saxon influence in the diminutive ending "kin." The "k" in other variations is a remnant of this. The softer Pierce shows the French influence, and finds somewhat of a counterpart in the names of Pierre and Percy. In many sections of England there is a tendency, and always has been, to pronounce "er" like "ar." Hence Parkins, and finally Park, developed from Perkins.

TO ENGLAND IN A MINUTE!

In spite of the rapid strides made by wireless, the under-sea system of sending message from one country to another is more popular to-day than it has ever been, a fact which is emphasized by the laying of what is now the largest cable in the world, running from West-super-Mare, England, to Far Rockaway, Long Island, U.S.A.

More than 1,800,000 pounds of gutta-percha, 4,000,000 pounds of copper, and 80,000 miles of iron and steel wire were used in the construction of this mammoth cable, which will be capable of transmitting hundreds of words from the Old World to the New in less than a minute.

The cable system was the outcome of the genius of both British and American telegraph engineers, who joined forces at a very early stage by way of giving effect to their ideas. The first satisfactory cable was laid between the South Foreland and Sangatte seventy-two years ago.

A Battle Against Odds.

Behind the laying of the first Atlantic cable, projected sixty-seven years ago, there is a stirring story of indomitable perseverance and battle against odds.

Two warships, one British and one American, were lent for the purpose of laying the cable, which snapped when 380 miles had been paid out. As a result, 700 miles of new cable had to be made, and the attempt was renewed the following year. Scarcely had the operations begun when the cable broke again. The ends were spliced, after a delay of several days, and the task continued, only to be interrupted by yet another break.

Finally the cable was properly bedded. Once again, however, the Fates stepped in, this time so effectively that the project was abandoned. The chief electrician ruined the cable by working it with too high a power!

250,000 Miles of Cables.

It was not until ten years had elapsed that further efforts were made to link England and America by cable, the work being carried out by the Great Eastern. Over a thousand miles of cable were laid; then a snap occurred, all attempts at picking up the lost cable being futile. Subsequently another cable was laid, the older cable afterwards being located and spliced. By the end of the seventies four cables were operating between the two countries, the total length of cable in use at the present time being over 250,000 miles.

The network of cables linking up the Continents is now so complicated that ships are constantly employed in surveying the different systems, locating faults and remedying them. Each ship carries a staff of electricians and telegraphists, and their voyages occupy from two months to a year or more.

One of the commonest causes of damage to cables is corrosion, brought about by the action of the sea. Chafing is another potent cause of trouble, instances having been recorded in which a cable has been worn clean through in a few months.

Breakdown Through a Whale.

Submarine upheavals frequently cause interruption of the services; while up to within a few years ago a little creature known as the boring worm did considerable damage to cables. Hundreds of miles of cable were destroyed by the pest, which is now combated by covering the core with brass tape. Fish also cause breakdowns by biting into the cable and upsetting the insulation. In the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices the writer was shown sections of cable in which were firmly embedded fish's teeth as big as those of a human being.

A fault in a cable running from England to Portugal was diagnosed as being due to oysters, which had encrusted themselves in large quantities round the sheathing; while in another instance the carcase of a whale was found to be the obstruction.

Site of "Ivanhoe" Opened to Public.

Temple Newsam, which was opened to the public of Leeds recently, has been called the "Hampton Court of the North," and it must certainly rank as a serious rival of the ancient pile in the outskirts of London, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey and refitted by Henry VIII.—"For his own darling, Anne Boleyn."

Its books, pictures and antique furnishings are worth a fortune and are now the property of the Corporation of Leeds, which body obtained the mansion on very generous terms from Hon. Edward Wood, Minister of Education, the latter having to relinquish the estate owing to the great burden of post-war taxation, says a London despatch. There is a herd of cattle in the park belonging to the corporation, and a scheme is on foot to establish a model municipal dairy farm there.

Not every lover of "Ivanhoe" knows that many of the stirring incidents in that romance take place in the courtyard of Temple Newsam. Sir Walter Scott visited the historic Jacobean mansion and was so impressed with its perfect environment for a story that he took Temple Newsam for the locale of the chief scenes of "Ivanhoe," the name becoming "Templestow."

The mansion fitted in exactly because it received its real name from the fact that it had originally been the site of an ancient priory of the Knights Templar.

WORK-WORN WOMEN

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her. No wonder the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These enrich the blood, and through their use many weak, ailing wives and mothers have been benefitted. If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Broken Bowl.

One of the most extraordinary cases of what may be called an accidental invention is that of the lifeboat. A man named Wouldhave was out walking one day when he was asked by an old woman to help her lift a can of water which she had filled by means of a broken wooden bowl.

The bowl was floating on the surface of the water, and as he talked to the woman, Wouldhave turned it over with his finger. It immediately righted itself. Amused by its antics, he repeated the performance; then it struck him that he had made a wonderful discovery. The result of his chance meeting was the self-righting lifeboat, which was designed by him on the lines of the wooden bowl.

What he had discovered was that anything made of floating material and shaped like one half of a basin could float only with its convex surface downwards. A boat made on these lines cannot remain upside down for more than an instant when it is turned over by a heavy sea.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A Wonderful Invention.

A lady employed a very ignorant servant, who would not rise in the morning at a sufficiently early hour, so an alarm clock was bought and presented to the girl, with the words:

"You know, Mary, that I require the fire alight every morning by seven o'clock; but I cannot get you to do it, so I have bought you this alarm clock."

Mary examined it, and said:

"Thank you, mum; it's very nice. But fancy a thing loike this bein' able to loight a fire; sure it's a wonderful invention, mum!"

It's always a pity when the people who quarrel over trifles haven't something worthy of their talents.

Wisdom begins when foolishness is admitted.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Self-Adjusting Wrench a Success.

One of the handiest Yankee tools yet devised is a self-adjusting wrench that is able to grip small nuts or large ones, and even seize and hold pipe up to one and one-quarter inches in diameter. The new wrench has a curious, movable jaw at one end of the handle, the holding face being attached by two claws or links of different lengths. These claws are connected by a stout spring. Once it has gripped the bolt or nut, the harder you turn the wrench the tighter it holds. Yet it releases instantly when the pressure is put the reverse way.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For the Canadian Mother.

It is a matter of interest to note the relative esteem in which Canadians hold increase of Canadian population by immigration and increase by natural processes. Although everywhere lip service is given to the principle of healthy increase of Canadian population by natural processes we find, if we consider our position frankly and from a detached viewpoint, that we are actually bending more effort to attract outsiders to our country than to the more important duty of making it possible for our own Canadian families to increase in healthy normality. Federal appropriations for the promotion of immigration projects are a great deal larger than the combined provincial appropriations for the conservation of health—a fact, for which no one but the people of Canada themselves are to blame.

Important as our immigration problems are, it is undoubtedly more important that our problems of maternal and infant welfare be given full, immediate, and continuous attention. In the first place, we find that our maternal death rate, although lower than that of the United States, is higher than that of England and Wales, higher than that of Norway, higher than that of a good number of countries which have given serious thought to the welfare of their citizen mothers. Our Canadian maternal deaths for 1922 were more in number than similar deaths for 1921. And the tragic, yet hopeful, feature of the situation is that a large percentage of these deaths—a great deal more than half of them—were preventible. Scientific knowledge has progressed to an advanced point, so that it is now possible to say, "If men and women are given the information easily available, and if there is careful supervision during pregnancy, and proper attention during and after delivery, the maternal death rate of any country will diminish almost to the vanishing point."

Our problem in this generation, then, has become one of disseminating knowledge, of insisting on the observance of the simple yet vital rules of hygiene, and of providing adequate care of the expectant mother and of the mother who has already given birth to a child. If there were to develop a strong popular demand that these necessary conditions be met, we should soon discover that our Provincial Departments of Health could extend their activities so as to reach each most ignorant and helpless parent in our crowded cities, and each most remote and fearful mother in isolated rural districts.

What has been done already?

The Federal Department of Health at Ottawa has prepared a booklet for mothers, available to any parent who wishes information. It describes simply and briefly the important things which every expectant mother should do. It tells also how to care for a very young infant. A whole series of booklets for mothers and fathers is prepared for distribution in this department, and these publications have been sent to thousands of homes.

But the provinces have a heavier responsibility in the matter of health. What are some of the plans they are following for the reduction of maternal deaths?

Some are increasing the numbers of their public health nurses. Others are establishing small hospitals in various localities where mothers may receive adequate care; Saskatchewan is training nursing housekeepers who will enter rural homes and take efficient charge of the whole family while the mother regains her strength. The Red Cross and the Victorian Order of Nurses are saving the life and health of many mothers annually. These are good beginnings.

But yet we are losing about five mothers out of every thousand who give birth to a child, and for no reason at all except that our mothers have not been taught to observe simple health rules, or they have not received proper care before, during and after delivery. The remedy lies in our own hands. It is to be found in a demand for increased appropriations for health work by provincial governments and a determination to keep on extending government and voluntary maternity welfare schemes until every family in Canada is within reach of proper help.

Norway has reduced her maternal mortality from 8 per 1,000 to 2.3 per 1,000. Canada can reduce her maternal mortality from 5 per 1,000 to 2 per 1,000 if Canadians insist on it.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

True contentment depends not on what we have: a tub was large enough for Diogenes but a world was too little for Alexander.—Agar.

A great man marvels that the world calls him great.

If you want a nasty fall, jump at conclusions.

MURINE
Keeps EYES
Clear, Bright and Beautiful
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

Mother! Give Sick Baby "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.



Even 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.

ASPIRIN
Say "Bayer" and Insist!
BAYER
Genuine
Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper 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."

COLD
IN THE HEAD?
Get quick relief. Rub nose inside and out with
Mentholatum
At all Drug Stores. Write for Free Sample.
THE MENTHOLATUM CO.
Bridgeburg, Ont. - - Box 36

THE CHILDREN'S COUGH REMEDY
MINTINE
Sole Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, Toronto

Mrs. Dyer Fell Off to 72 Lbs; Gains 33 on Tanlac

"For nearly seven years," recently said Mrs. Katie Dyer, of 27 Railway St., Hamilton, Ont., "I had suffered from a complication of troubles peculiar to women, and finally my strength all left me and I broke down completely.

"When I began taking Tanlac I only weighed seventy-two pounds, and had been so weak and nervous for nearly two months that I had to be assisted from my bed to my chair. Many times I could not even retain broth and toast on my stomach and restful sleep would not come to me.

"Neither myself or my friends thought I would ever get well, but I am now feeling as fine as I ever did in my life and am weighing one hundred and five pounds, which makes me heavier than I ever was before. I can never praise Tanlac enough."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute.

His Cure.

"Tom has a bad habit of always starting something."

"Perhaps that second-hand car he bought will cure him."

All By Himself.

Teacher—"Willie, your mouth is open."

Little Willie—"Yes, miss, I know. I opened it myself."

WANTED.

STEAM ENGINE, 12x12 CYLinder. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
129 West 24th Street
New York, U.S.A.

Toothache
Bathe the face. If there is a cavity in the tooth place in it a piece of cotton saturated with Minard's
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

How to Purify the Blood
"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists, 50c. and $1.00 bottles.
4


Cuticura Quickly Clears The Scalp of Dandruff
On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and promote hair growth.
Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MOTHER OF TWIN BOYS
Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Her of Inflammation and Great Weakness
West St. John, N. B.—"I was in a general run-down condition following the birth of my twin boys. I had a great deal of inflammation, with pains and weakness. Finally my doctor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He said that your medicine would be the only thing to build me up. I am sure he is right, for I am feeling much better and am gaining in weight, having gone down to ninety-three pounds. I was in bed for over a month, but am up again now. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to my friends and give you permission to use my letter."—Mrs. ELMER A. RITCHIE, 82 Rodney St., West St. John, N. B.
There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Ritchie's experience is but one of many.
You might be interested in reading Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario.
6

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 6, 1923.

Perfect results have lately been achieved by a new Marconi wirelss telephone instrument. Messages have been distinctly heard a distance of 500 miles at sea.

The United States Congress opened on Monday, with evidences of discord strikingly apparent. The Progressive group in the House, fulfilling their threat, blocked the election of a speaker, on the first ballot, no candidate receiving the majority necessary to elect.

Between April and November no less than 1,100 French Canadian citizens of the United States returned to Canada, and have settled in various parts of the country, the majority going to the Abitibi district of this province and to Northern Ontario.

Forty miners are dead and many injured as a result of an accident at the Nunnery mine in England. Several cages carrying the men from the surface to the workings below were hurled to the bottom through the breaking of a rope.

Six hundred lives are reported to have been lost in the Berganio Valley in Italy through the collapse of a great dyke which impounded the waters of Gleno Lake, and thousands of homes have been destroyed by the disaster. Three villages in the path of the relentless flood were wiped out.

The result of the British elections, which come off this week, are clouded in doubt. The Conservatives are predicted to capture the greatest number of seats, but will hardly carry a majority in the House, in which case it will be necessary to form another coalition in order to carry on the affairs of the country.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in a "declaration of principles" just issued, states that the Council is independent of all political parties and groups, and then goes on to propound a policy which it believes will promote the best interests of all the people of Canada. And thus the Council, all unconsciously perhaps, assumes the position of a "party" or "group" itself.

New Variety of Wheat a Success.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 26.—A new variety of wheat has been experimented with during the past season by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head and has proved a marked success under adverse conditions, according to N. D. Mackenzie, superintendent of the farm. The new wheat, which is a cross between Marquis and Prelude, is called "Reward," and gave a yield of 48 bushels to the acre.

Cattle Embargo Situation Clears

Considerable progress was made in the settlement of the cattle embargo question between Canada and Great Britain during the recent visit of the Canadian officials to London. The Canadian viewpoint was not met entirely, but it is understood that the two governments came pretty close together. As a result of the negotiations between the Canadian officials and the British department it is understood that the Canadian point of view in regard to store cattle has been met. The Canadian request for the admission of breeding animals, however, is believed not to have been granted.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE EQUITY OFFICE,
Shawville, Que.

Dear Sirs :—What might have been a serious fire occurred in the basement of the Bank of Nova Scotia about 10.30 on Saturday evening. The origin of the fire is not known, but it would appear to have started from the electric wires. The blaze, which was a subborn one, was quickly extinguished by the assistance of willing hands. Had it not been for the quick response given by the citizens there is no telling just how serious the fire might have been.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart desire to express their hearty appreciation of the manner in which everyone rendered assistance.

The building and contents are fully covered by insurance.

Yours truly,
J. H. STEWART.

WOOD WANTED

A quantity of sound, dry body Hardwood, preferably 3 feet long, is required for the Shawville Methodist Church, to be delivered first sleighing. Applications for delivery of same, stating quantity and price, will be received by
MRS. M. A. McKINLEY.

Horses for Sale

Pair of well matched dappled grey Mares, 4 and 5 years old, full sisters, and weighing about 2600 pounds. Well broken, single and double, and right in every way. Also fine bay Driving Mare, 6 yrs. old, by Directum Poster.
Apply ELLARD HODGINS,
Elmhurst Farm,
Portage du Fort.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of our dear grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Dean, who died Dec. 5th, 1922.

Though her loving voice is silent
And her true heart ceased to beat ;
Yet we miss her well-known footsteps
And the face we used to greet.
It was hard to part with her,
we loved so dear.
There is a vacant chair which never can
be filled ;
But God to her a crown has given
and garments pure and white.

Grand-daughters—
Lorena and Florence Morrison.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. William G. McDowell, in behalf of herself and family, desires through THE EQUITY to express her most sincere thanks to many friends for kindness and sympathy shown to them in their recent great sorrow and bereavement.

CHINA'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

Wily Old Li Hung Chang's Rebuke That Was Linked With a Wink.

There is a curious story concerning the first locomotive ever seen in China. Li Hung Chang was given permission to construct a railway from the sea to his mines upon the condition that steam power should not be used, and for several months the cars were hauled by mules.

Then Mr. Kinder and some of the foreign machinists secretly constructed a locomotive out of such material as they could find in China. It was a rude affair, and it was never able to make more than five or six miles an hour, but it was a great advantage over the mule teams, for it could haul seven or eight cars of coal at that speed, where it took four mules to haul one.

But when the mandarins at Pekin learned that foreign devils were using a fire eating monster on the railway they immediately made a tremendous fuss about it and called Li Hung Chang to account for violating his concession.

The old gentleman took it very coolly and pretended not to know anything about it, but he afterward restored himself in favor by issuing an order rebuking Mr. Kinder and his associates for their presumption and forbidding them to introduce any more new fangled foreign notions into China. Shortly after he secretly patted them on the back and raised their pay.

The excitement quieted down and was soon forgotten. Then Mr. Kinder got up steam in his clumsy old engine again and was allowed to run it without interference. Later a couple of regularly made locomotives were imported from Europe and have since been hauling the coal trains on that road.

Addison and "Clio."

Joseph Addison, the English essayist, used the pseudonym "Clio." When he wrote a manuscript in the city he annotated it with a "C;" when in London, "L;" when in Islington, where he lived, "I," and when in his office, "O," the whole spelling Clio.—London Express.

BARBED WIRE IN WAR.

It Is Used In Various Ways and Is a Deadly Defense.

Barbed wire is today as necessary a part of an army's equipment as pontoons or trenching tools. In war barbed wire is used in various ways, but its main object is man stopping. It is interlaced with ground pegs in front of trenches for the purpose of tripping charging troops, it is strung across bridges and main roads to prevent the passage of cavalry, and it is used for fencing in camps to guard against rushing tactics on the part of the enemy.

Whenever possible barbed wire entanglements are hidden in long grass or in hedges, so that advancing troops will be trapped while the enemy rakes their lines with shot and shell. Barbed wire concealed in undergrowth is particularly deadly where cavalry is concerned, for the wire grips the horses' hoofs, causing them to fall on the spike strewn ground.

At times certain roads that it is desirable to have passable to townspeople have to be rendered impassable to an army. To accomplish this zigzag fences of barbed wire are built from one side of the road to the other until they form a maze. A peasant with time to spare can pass this barrier by laboriously threading his way through the narrow zigzag passage left open, but an army of several hundred men, especially if they have guns or are mounted, must halt to destroy the entanglement.

The barbed wire used for military purposes possesses long, jagged joints, which inflict most painful wounds on the body, especially when men and horses fall on to them headlong, as so often happens.—Philadelphia Press.

Shawville Milling Co.

... Revised Price List ...

Gristing, per bushel, - - - - - - -	.25
Gold Medal Flour, per bag - - -	3.25
Five Roses Flour, - - - - - - -	3.75
Bran, per 100 lbs - - -	1.60
Shorts, (home-made) " - - -	1.75

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

After January 1st the rate of INSURANCE on your AUTOMOBILE will be higher, and the amount that you can insure for will be lower than it is at present. Your car is no more immune from FIRE than your home, and of course you would not think of allowing your home to be unprotected. Why not take advantage of the HIGHER INSURABILITY and the LOWER RATE by taking out a policy at once ? I will be pleased to explain the merits of this policy at any time.

A. G. BROUGH, SHAWVILLE.

Wanted !

Peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood delivered on rail.

If you have any Peeled Wood for this Winter's delivery, write us before you sell same.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable George Bryson, of the village of Fort Coulonge, in the district of Pontiac, lumber merchant ; the honourable George Gordon, of North Bay, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant ; John B. Fraser, lumber merchant, and George E. Fauquier, railway contractor, both of the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and Arthur J. Nesbitt and Peter A. Thomson, Investment Bankers, both of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next session, for the passing of a bill constituting them and such other persons and corporations as may hereafter become shareholders in the company, a corporation for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway under the name of "Grand Lake Railway Company", from a point on the Canadian National Railway at or within the vicinity of Bell River to a point at or near twenty-one Miles Bay, Grand Lake Victoria, on the Ottawa River, or at a point at or near Rabbit Lake on the Ottawa River ; providing that the provisions now in force of the law relating to railways in the province of Quebec, and its amendments, shall apply saving sections 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6633, 6635, 6641 and 6488 of the Revised Statutes 1909 ; replacing paragraph 27 of Article 6474, Revised Statutes, authorizing the company to increase its capital stock and issue the same either as preferred or common stock ; replacing paragraph 16 of Article 6474 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the company to borrow at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon and to issue first or second mortgage bonds or debentures ; also providing that, in addition to the powers conferred by Article 6474 and the other articles of the said Railway Act, the Company may :

A. Own, build, purchase, acquire lease, sell and dispose of all kinds of steamboats, vessels, boats, things and appliances that can be used in the transportation of persons and property, in towing and driving logs, timber and wood goods generally, and may also carry on a transportation, freighting, towing and driving business, and also a general forwarding, shipping and express business therewith, and in any other manner, and by any other means, the whole south of the National Transcontinental Railway and between Nottaway and Amos on said railway and the Ottawa river, and elsewhere on the Ottawa river above Quinze river, and on all lakes, rivers, streams and watercourses tributary thereto ;

B. Own, purchase, acquire, lease, sell and dispose of timber limits, timber lands, mines and mineral lands, and other real estate, and also mills, factories and industrial establishments of all kinds, and operate any or all of said properties and establishments.

C. Within the territory referred to in paragraph A of this section, own, purchase, acquire, develop, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of water-powers, riparian and hydraulic properties, rights and privileges of all kinds and develop, lease, sell and otherwise dispose of water-power, electricity and other motive power derived therefrom ;

D. Within the territory referred to in paragraph A of this section, store, dam, collect and retain water in, on or near all lakes, rivers and streams therein, and use, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of such water, and apply and use the same in driving and handling logs, timber and wood goods generally, and in developing water-power, electricity and all kinds of motive power ;

E. Within the territory referred to in paragraph A of this section, own, purchase, acquire, lease, sell and dispose of and operate telephone and telegraph lines ;

F. Carry on the business of lumbering, manufacturing and disposing of lumber of all kinds and in all its branches, and operate factories and establishments wherein pulp or paper or wood goods of any kind are made, used or handled, or wherein things are made of, or from or out of wood pulp or paper :

G. Carry on the business of mining in all its branches ;

H. Within the territory referred to in paragraph A of this section, build, purchase, lease and operate lodging houses, boarding houses, and houses of public entertainment ;

I. Acquire by purchase, permit or otherwise all rights, exclusive and otherwise, in patents, inventions, privileges and patent rights relating to any of the works or enterprises that the company is authorized to own or carry on, and dispose of the same ;

J. Acquire exclusive rights and franchises from municipal corporations, and other corporations ;

K. Own, purchase, acquire, build, maintain, lease, sell and dispose of all buildings, factories, mills and shops, machinery, tools and instruments, merchant shops and all things deemed useful or proper for any of the said objects, and operate the same, and do, make and perform all things deemed necessary, advisable, useful or expedient to accomplish or carry out any of the above mentioned things or objects, and that the Legislature of the Province of Quebec has power to sanction or authorize.

Montreal, 17th October, 1923.
E. R. PARKINS, K. C.,
Attorney for Petitioners.

FARM FOR SALE

One hundred acres of good loam land, being Lot No. 23 on the 5th concession of Clarendon. Seventy-five acres under cultivation ; balance in bush and pasture, and all fairly well fenced. Two miles from three churches, school and cheese factory ; five miles from town. Rural mail. Telephone line passes the door. Good 6-roomed frame house, new verandah, fairly good out-buildings. Two never-failing wells. Will be sold with or without stock. For further information apply to
ARTHUR R. DAGG,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville, Que.

FLOUR and FEED

WE HAVE accepted an agency for FLOUR and FEED from the Dominion Flour Mills of Msntreal, Hamilton and Brantford, Montreal Mill alone having a capacity of 6,500 barrels.

This carload of Flour was bought In order to SAVE you MONEY

The quality has been tested and proven and we guarantee it to more than satisfy.

VICTORY, 1st pat.	per bag,	$3.49
PRAIRIE BLOSSOM, 2nd p.	"	3.29
SHORTS - -	"	1.69
BRAN - -	"	1.59

We also have **Middlings, Barley Meal, Feed Flour, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Oyster Shells and Grit.**

R. A. GRANT - - BRISTOL, QUE.

P. S.—Watch next week's ad. for Christmas Grocery list. It will show you where you can save.

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.

G. G. McDOWELL, Main Street, SHAWVILLE.

GET OUR PRICES
—ON—
Ready Roofing and Paints

Before buying.

S. E. HODGINS
MAIN STREET .. .. SHAWVILLE.

CREAM WANTED

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 check by Ontario Government,
Ship Express to—

OTTAWA DAIRY —Limited

MONEY SURE — TEST ACCURATE

Capital paid up—$1,000,000.

B ROTHWALL President.

JOHN BINGHAM, Manager

Directors—
ARCHIE SCOTT,
T. A. SPRATT,
HUGH CARSON,
GORDON C. EDWARDS.
A. E. PROVOST

Brookside Farm

C.E. PALMER & SON, Props.

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.

WILSON'S GARAGE

Main Street, SHAWVILLE.

Genuine Ford and Chevrolet Parts

RED INDIAN,
EN-AR-CO AND
VEEDOL
OILS AND GREASES.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

—Phone No. 40.

THE EQUITY,

Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

Annual Subscription . . . $1.50

☞ All arrears must be paid up before any paper is discontinued.

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Publisher.

Life Insurance Will Provide

A Monthly Income for Your Wife,
An Education for Your Children,
A Savings Fund for the Family
For the Repayment of a Mortgage,
A Monthly Income for Yourself—in old age.

T. TUCK, SHAWVILLE
AGENT FOR
All kinds of Insurance

Business Cards.

DENTAL.

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

DR. A. R. HYNES
DENTIST
RENFREW - - ONT.
Office — Hynes Block — Opposite Hotel Renfrew. Phone 471.

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Advocate, Barrister, Etc.,
196 Main St., Hull.

John E. C. Elliott, B. C. L.
Advocate
Civil and Criminal Practice
187 Main Street
Hull - - - P. Que.

S. A. MACKAY, B.C.L.
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, - - - Que.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET SHAWVILLE
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, M. P.
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.

Pulpwood Wanted !

I am now prepared to buy and pay highest cash prices for peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood for next Winter delivery at C. P. R. and C. N. R. tracks.

J. M. ARGUE,
Shawville, Que.

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

Good Furniture
. . Values . .

Sliding Couches
All steel construction, double woven wire springs, felt mattress, extra fine quality figured cretonne covering. Good value at **$14.00**

Felt Mattress
Substantially made, cotton felt filled, covered with A-1 figured ticking.
Outstanding value at **$10.00**

Springs
Double woven wire springs, rope edge— the kind that yields to the body and does not sag. Price **$7.50**

Tweeds, Tweeds !
A fortunate purchase of heavy ETOFFE TWEEDS, suitable for men's and boys' strong wearing pants.
Especially priced, 70c, 90c and $1.00 yd.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

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.



EASY TO CLEAN
Just use soap and hot water to clean SMP Enameled Ware. It is so clean and so pure. As smooth as china and as strong as steel. And no metal touches the food. Be sure you get

SMP Enameled WARE
Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining; Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal blue edging.

The Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada Limited
Montreal Edmonton TORONTO Vancouver Winnipeg Calgary
153

CHEVROLET

Why Chevrolet is the Fastest Selling Standard Car Made

Look at any Chevrolet Model and you will understand immediately why Chevrolet is the fastest selling standard car built.

IT represents the most sensational value in modern economical transportation ever established.

Chevrolet offers the most striking and conclusive evidence that it is no longer necessary to pay high prices for quality transportation. All Chevrolet models are conspicuous for their beauty of line and finish, comfort, easy and smooth operation and power.

Through engineering and marketing efficiency, Chevrolet has achieved volume production of quality automobiles, thereby effecting such remarkable economics that Chevrolet now leads all standard built cars in volume of sales. Chevrolet is also the world's most economic car to operate.

P. B. MOYLE
District Representative, Hull, Que.

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.

The Canadian MacIntosh red apple, a native of Ontario, first propagated by John MacIntosh, of Dundas county, is the champion dessert apple in the British empire so the judges at the Imperial Fruit Show, which was held at Manchester, England, recently decided.

The Late Thos. A. Corrigan.

Mr. W. H. Corrigan, who returned on Wednesday last from attending the obsequies of his brother Thomas, at Fort William, Ont, has handed in a copy of the Daily Times-Journal, in which the late Mr. Corrigan's obituary notice appears. This notice in part reads :—

"The funeral of Thomas A. Corrigan, who died on Thursday evening, (Nov. 15) at the family residence, 479 Harold St., was held at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon to St. Luke's Church. The service was conducted by Rev. J. C. Popey, rector of the parish, and rural dean of Thunder Bay. Wm. H. Corrigan, of Shawville, a brother, was present, and Mrs. Leeworthy, a sister-in-law, accompanied by her husband, came from Ignace to attend the funeral.

The pall-bearers were : Thos. Crittal, Port Arthur ; R. J. Spittle, J. D. Watson, J. Nicholas, F. Howlett and Albert Irving.

A remarkably large number of floral tributes were in evidence at the funeral. Interment took place at the Mountain View cemetery.

The late Mr. Corrigan is survived by his widow and three daughters—Jessie, Effie and Verline.

Mr. William Corrigan informs us that his brother died from bronchial pneumonia and was ill only two days. A bad fall sustained about a year ago, from which he never fully recovered, he thinks may have contributed to the causes which brought on his death, thus suddenly.

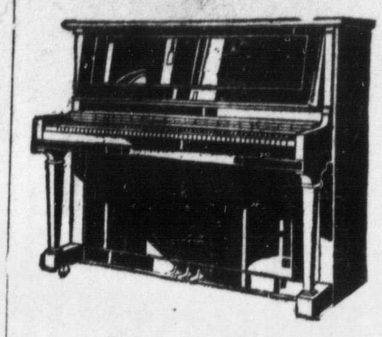
A Wonderful Opportunity

The amazing story entitled, "The Wonderful Heroine" which appeared in the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, has caused widespread speculation as to the identity of this young and beautiful woman, who by her heroism, self-sacrifice, and abounding trust and faith in God, by her sweet purity and astounding courage in the face of unspeakable horrors, came to be regarded as a living saint and the wonder woman of a great Empire.

Readers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star are indeed fortunate, because it is now announced that the publishers have secured a beautiful painting of "The Wonderful Heroine" and a reproduction in the original colors, size 18 x 24 inches, will be sent free to all subscribers, new and renewal, who remit in time.

With this beautiful and inspiring picture added to the extraordinary value of that great national farm and home journal, it is the bargain of a life-time. The subscription of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is only $2 00 a year.

Xmas Cards and Booklets, New Year Cards, Calendars, Kodaks, Albums, Picture Frames, Enlargements made from your favorite snaps. These are ideal Xmas presents for young and old. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.



IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING to get our prices on Pianos, and it will mean a saving of at least **$75**

Write for our catalogue of
Pianos and Phonographs
DIRECT AGENTS FOR THE
NEW EDISON AND BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAPHS AND
GULBRANSEN PLAYER PIANOS.
We guarantee everything we sell.
ROBERTSON, PINGLE & TILLEY
LIMITED
Cor. Bank and Cooper Sts.,
OTTAWA.

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

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS
T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.
MONUMENTS I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments ever placed before the public of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.
FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY
All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

>|LUMBER|<
Interior Finish and Mill Work.
In doing your Fall Repairing, don't forget we supply everything in the building line at rock bottom prices.
SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
R. G. HODGINS - PROPRIETOR.

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.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for snow-ploughing the streets of Shawville up to Saturday, Dec'r 15th. Tenders to state price per hour.
E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Superior

to the finest Japans,

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA H434

is the best at any price—Try it.



APPLE A DAY MEANS HEALTH.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," has become quite an established health maxim. This fruit, with its mineral salts, acids and sugar composition of both nutritive and medical value, helps to tone the system to a keener digestion.

But just how to serve the apple so that it will be most tempting to the family appetite and induce them to consume their health quota of this fruit is often a problem to mother. When they become tired of just apple sauce or baked apples, try some of these tested apple recipes to add variety.

Baked apple dumpings.—Cut rich pie crust into six-inch squares. In the centre of each place a small apple pared and cored, in which has been placed one tablespoonful of sugar, a little cinnamon and a whole clove. Wet the edges of the pastry with white of an egg and fold over the apple and pinch together. Bake forty minutes in a moderate oven, and just before removing from the oven brush with white of egg and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with hard sauce.

Apple tapioca.—Soak three-quarters of a cup of tapioca for one hour and drain. Add two cups of boiling water and one-half teaspoon of salt and cook in a double-boiler until transparent. In a buttered baking-dish, arrange pared and cored apples, the cavities of which have been filled with sugar and a little cinnamon. Pour the tapioca over the apples and bake in a moderate oven until the apples are soft. Serve with whipped cream.

Apple fritters.—Pare and core tart apples and slice in quarter-inch slices across the apple. Sprinkle with lemon juice and powdered sugar. Make a batter of 1 cup flour, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 well-beaten yolks, ½ cup milk, 1 lb. melted butter. Into this batter fold the whites of two well-beaten eggs. Dip the apples in the batter and fry in deep fat. When cooked, drain on brown paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar before serving.

Apple and cheese salad.—Mix chopped nut meats with twice their amount of cream cheese and a small amount of cream. Season with salt and pepper and mold into tiny balls. Slice pared and cored apples crosswise into slices one-half inch thick. Arrange on a lettuce leaf and cheese balls in the centre. Serve with mayonnaise. This makes a delightful salad for Christmas dinner.

Apple loaf.—Set aside enough bread dough to make a small loaf. Into this dough work 1 tbsp. butter, 1-3 cup sugar, 1-4 tsp. cinnamon, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 cup flour. Knead lightly and let raise. Divide this dough into three parts, lay one part in a buttered pan and spread with an inch of chopped sour apples. Over the apples pour one tablespoonful of butter and then add a second portion; then a layer of apples, and then the third portion. Brush the top with milk and let raise until light. Steam one hour, then place in the oven to brown. Serve with cream and sugar.

HOUSE-MANAGER'S TIME HAS CASH VALUE.

It has been stated that the crudest kind of unskilled labor is worth thirty cents an hour in the industrial world. While it is unfair to list modern home-making and housekeeping in this humble class, it is interesting to work out the housewife's time on this basis.

Experts state that seventy per cent. of the house-manager's time is spent in and about the kitchen, and estimated that on the basis of an eight-hour day (though it is in reality much longer) it has a cash value of $1.80 a day.

It is wrong to have women spending five hours over an ironing board in a hot kitchen, when the job can be done with ease and speed in one hour on an electric ironing machine.

In like manner, at least two hours of the home-maker's time are saved when washing is done electrically—a cash saving of $31.20 a year in addition to the saving in soap and fuel.

When it comes to sweeping and cleaning, the electric vacuum cleaner is recognized as standard equipment. It saves at least six hours a week, which is a cash saving of $93 a pear and puts an end to the semi-annual upheaval known as house-cleaning.

Yet, after all, the cash value of the housewife's time is not nearly so important as her moral and ethical influence, and the electrification of household tasks would make her a better mother, a better neighbor and a better citizen.

A WAY TO FIX YOUR WORN TABLE TOP.

Worn or damaged kitchen table tops or other working surfaces of pine can be made almost as good as new. When the surface becomes slivery and stained, plane or scrape with a piece of broken glass until the surface is smooth and clean. Then give the surface three coats of hot boiled linseed oil, allowing two days for each coat to be absorbed. Wipe with a cloth to remove any surplus oil and then give three coats of good floor varnish. It will take three days for each varnish coat to dry. To keep in good condition, all your table top will then need is an occasional coat of varnish.

CANDIED CITRON.

To make candied citron, peel the citron melons and slice, or cut, into small pieces and soak in a weak salt water over night. In the morning drain and cover with fresh water, adding a pinch of alum and cooking very slowly until the melon is clear. Drain and cool. When cold, add two cups of sugar to each two cups of melon and enough water to moisten the sugar thoroughly. Return to the fire and simmer two hours. Place the citron on platters and dry in the sun. When thoroughly dry, pack in boxes between layers of sugar. A few pieces of ginger root added to the sugar improves the flavor.



A SIMPLE "EASY TO MAKE" APRON STYLE.

4276. Figured percale in blue and white, with banding of black bias tape, is here shown. This is a good model for gingham, rubberized cloth, linen, crepe or sateen.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

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

Each pod of the wild poppy has from 10,000 to 60,000 seeds.

X-rays have been put to many uses, including the preserving of furs against moths, testing chocolate made by machinery, and killing a microscopic insect which attacks cigars.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

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ISSUE No. 47—'23.

The Gift Of The Gods

BY PEARL FOLEY.
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CHAPTER XXIII.—(Cont'd.)

David was the last to take his leave. As he bent over the little hand extended to him he murmured softly. "May I call to-morrow and say how glad I am for you?"

Tu Hee raised shy eyes to his face, a soft blush covered the waxlike pallor of her cheeks, but before she could reply Fate shot a thunderbolt which shattered and constructed at the same time.

Lun, half hysterical, hobbled into the room.

"You must not let them go, Missee Tu Hee—no—no. Say to them come back."

The departing guests followed with amazed eyes the old nurse as she burst through their midst, a huge teakwood box in her arms, which she deposited on a table near her mistress.

"See," she exclaimed in a shrill voice, "my master say I must no show it for two moon after he go. Two moon now. He say, Missee Tu Hee, that he like keep love of his child till then, but you love him always, Missee Tu Hee— yes?"

Lun's voice was frantic in its appeal.

"Lun, Lun, you are overwrought. Please try and calm yourself."

"No, Missee Tu Hee, Lun not wrought over. See, she open box for you."

Fumbling in her dress, the excited woman pulled out a small gold key attached to a yellow silk cord. Her trembling fingers groped awkwardly as she endeavored to fit it in the tiny lock of the box.

"We had better go," suggested Irma in a low voice.

The words, quietly spoken as they were, reached Lun. She wheeled about, her arms upraised.

"No, no, Missee Madam—you no go—this for you too."

She limped forward and dropped on her knees before the astonished woman.

"You hate Lun—you maybe want killee her, but no, you too good. You will hate, only hate. But Lun could not help, madam. She did it for sake of little Gift of Gods. And then one day Lun stand it no more—the evil spirit in heart scratch and tear—I know then I wicked woman and I go to your temple—yes, I go to tell all—but madam way to America."

Tears streamed down the old woman's face and she rocked back and forth, moaning.

"Hush, Lun." Irma bent over her. "You did me no wrong, my good Lun. I have always remembered you with kindness, for you were faithful always to me and mine."

But instead of comforting, Irma's soothing voice brought forth wild, agonizing sobs.

"You killee me now—I die you say more."

"Lun." Tu Hee laid a hand on her nurse's shoulder. "Please, Lun, try and calm yourself. You are distressing Mrs. Culver.. Come, let me take you away."

"No." Lun struggled to her feet. Her sobs ceased and her voice was decisive as she exclaimed: "The voice of the dead must be obeyed."

Curious, half-pitying glances followed the old woman's fumbling efforts to lift the lid of the box she had brought in. She waved away all offers of assistance with the strange words that it was her last duty to the dead.

At last her efforts were rewarded and the lid flew back. Lun peered into the box, a look of awe and reverence intermingled with fear on her wrinkled yellow face. Slowly she drew forth two large bluish-tinted envelopes, which she examined closely. "Yes—this yours, Missee Tu Hee, and this yours—madam. Read here—two moons now."

Irma Culver, wondering and mystified, took the big legal-looking document from the woman's hand.

Curiosity and amazement were rife now among the spectators of this curious tableau. The little scene they were witnessing suddenly vibrated with human interest, but even they had no idea of the stupendous role they were about to witness.

As Tu Hee looked at the envelope her face went deadly pale. She recognized the writing of her guardian. Tearing away the blue flap, her trembling fingers drew forth a folded oblong parchment. The people surrounding her were forgotten, as eagerly and lovingly her eyes sought the last message of her beloved relative. It was in English, all of it.

"My darling Tu Hee, my Autumn Gladness, for indeed you have been that every moment you have breathed into my life, when you read this you will perhaps turn shudderingly away. Ideals are hard to lose, dear one, but I pray the gods your pity will go out to me and that your love may not recede, for you have loved me, little one, and my one consoling thought is I have not made your young life unhappy. My one great aim in life was to protect you from the shadows, to let you live in the open, broad sunlight, where sin and prejudice should not touch you. With this purpose before me I thrust no religion, no creeds upon your white, young soul. Foreign and Chinese education had equal chances in opening the bud I had snatched to myself.

"Ah, little Tu Hee, the time is come for me to say it. I must not cringe and whine, must not even fear or shrink from the cold horror, the mistrust that may fill your soul. The gods help me. And may you find it in your heart, Autumn Gladness, to forgive an erring old man, who sinned against your blood and his own soul in his great love for you.

"Are you prepared, dear one? You were suckled and trained into a beautiful blossom in the arms of China, but your birthright is a foreign land. Not a drop of my blood, not a drop of China's blood, flows in your veins. The gods help me to say it: Tu Hee, my beloved child, yet mine only in love, you are a foreigner by birth, an American—"

But Tu Hee's blinded eyes saw no more. They saw not even the wondering faces surrounding her. Dazedly her hand went to her head, as if to thrust away the hideous nightmare that clutched her; then with a little moan she staggered and would have fallen had not David caught her.

Tenderly he carried her to a couch, but so startling white was the face he looked into that his heart stood still with sudden fear. Before he could voice it, however, Neil Culver pushed him aside and bent over the slight form, from which seemingly the life had fled.

"She'll be all right presently. Open the windows, please, and bring me towels and water."

Culver's voice was cool, authoritative—the voice of the capable physician.

"No, please, don't crowd around—she needs all the air—why, Irma, dear!" The last words were addressed to his wife, who had thrown herself beside the couch, laughing and crying.

"Neil, Neil, look at her—can't you see?"

"See, dear?"

"Our baby, our little Tu Hee—O, my God, I thank Thee!"

A dim light of understanding broke into the room, but dim as it was it showed that the ground was too sacred for even friendship. So we, too, will step aside as the curtain of sympathy and understanding drops to shield a mother's soul.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Autumn seemed intent on getting rid of the last remnants of summer in one last prodigal handful of sunshine and fragrance, and out on the sweeping lawns of the Weng Toy gardens a merry group was absorbing it.

Nor was the generous bounty confined to the lawns—the swans' domain had received a goodly portion, as the smooth, clear, sun-flecked waters of the lake signified, and the graceful rulers thereof had been called upon to share up. That they did this in no kindliness of spirit was evinced in the proud, indignant amazement they exhibited as they wtached from an exclusive distance the little green boat that glided about without their mistress.

"They look actually vengeful," laughed Helen Claymore as she tossed pieces of cake to the wary birds. "Aren't they beauties, the darling things?"

"A little too high and mighty for me," vouchsafed Reynolds. "I like something a little more impulsive—ah—er—a little more American, don't you know?"

"And you an Englishman?"

Helen's eyes were dancing as she made the saucy retort.

"Helen!" Reynolds reached forward, covering her hand with his own. "Helen, why do you tease me so unmercifully? Sometimes I have reached the pinnacle of hope and then—"

Helen's head was drooping, perhaps to hide something in her eyes, which she was not ready for her companion to see.

Reynolds tried in vain to peer beyond the small, round chin, but the big, wide-brimmed hat was obdurate.

"Well, hang it all—the uncertainty is killing—I'll take a chance." This reckless speech, by the way, was merely mental.

"Helen," the voice was desperate, pleading. "Helen, dearest Helen, am I a conceited ass? The fact is I—"

The moment had arrived. Helen's eyes came into view, such soft, dancing, happy eyes.

"No, Chess, dear, you're—"

But she got no farther.

Time—two minutes later:

"Oh, dearest, *please*," came a smothered voice. "This pond is ideal to be on, but not *in*."

(To be continued.)



Other Wedding Days Ahead

Bride (sobbing)—"Look how it's raining on my wedding day!"

Bridesmaid—"Don't cry, dear—next time it will probably be bright and clear."

Sandy Scored.

A Scotsman was being shown over a battleship for the first time in his life, and, being keenly interested in all he saw, he plied his guide with all sorts of questions.

The marines seemed to interest him, and going up to one, he pointed to the grenade in the marine's cap and asked what it was.

The marine looked at him in surprise.

"Don't you know what that is?" he asked. "Why, that's a turnip, of course."

"Ach, mon," replied the Scotsman, impatiently, "I was no' axing aboot yer head."

If you have half an hour to spare, don't spend it with somebody who hasn't.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

The Dog's Savage Relations.

The dog is the most respectable member of his family. His relatives include such unpleasant creatures as wolves, jackals, and foxes. Apart from these distant connections, however, there are many first cousins of our household pet whom he would not care to acknowledge.

The South African wild or hyena dog is more like a wolf. It runs and hunts in packs, sleeping half-day and half-night and hunting the rest of the time.

In the East is a great variety of wild dogs. The pariah dog lives among human beings, but will attack them if it has the chance. It acts as a scavenger and lives on offal. In appearance this animal is tawny-colored, and looks what it is—a most unpleasant brute. The Indian wild dog is somewhat larger than a jackal. It runs in packs and is absolutely fearless. These dogs are difficult to tame, but sometimes they are used in coursing and pig-sticking.

Wild dogs do not bark, though one of the South African species utters three distinct and curious cries. As a rule, too, wild dogs hold their tails and ears erect.

When tamed they act in a similar manner to the dog which has generations of civilized ancestors behind him. The Australian dingo, however, has a bad habit which no amount of taming can eradicate. Its favorite food, in the wild state, is poultry.

Ships With Glass Bottoms.

An invention has been brought out by a British pilot which will have the effect of lessening the risk of a vessel running aground in shallow water or in a fog.

In the bottom of the ship is a small window of very thick glass, through which a searchlight throws a strong beam of light on to the bed of the ocean. Above the window is a gate valve which, if the glass should get broken, could be closed instantly to prevent flooding.

Towards the bow of the ship is a gun-metal chamber open to the sea at the bottom, containing a tube which can be moved from the inside. This tube is directed on to the point of light cast by the searchlight on the bed of the sea, and the angle it has to make to hit this spot is recorded.

Given the exact distance along the ship's keel between the searchlight window and this tube, plus the angle which the tube has to make with the ship (the searchlight shines at a right angle) a simple calculation will work out the length of the searchlight's beam. And so the captain knows the precise depth of water in which he is sailing.

When perfected, this new depth finder will eliminate the difficulties of sounding, and will tell the captain his depth in any condition of weather.

Wise Words from Japan.

The Japanese, who are already setting to work to reconstruct the cities devastated by the recent terrible earthquake, have many quaint national proverbs.

One of their greatest characteristics—Preseverance—finds expression in their saying: "Fall seven times, stand up the eighth time." Another in the same vein declares: "A road to a thousand miles begins with one step."

The Japanese equivalent of "casting pearls before swine," is "giving gold coins to a cat," and instead of "a wolf in sheep's clothing," they say "a wolf dressed in a priest's robes."

When a Japanese wishes to explain that a thing is quite impossible, he tells you that one might as well "learn to swim in a field," or "lap up the ocean with a shell."

"A small-minded man looks at the sky through a reed," and "The heart is the same at three as at sixty," are other Japanese gems. Picturesque, too, are "At the foot of the lighthouse it is dark," and "When the hen crows the house goes to ruin." The latter saying indicates the Japanese view of feminism. Equally pithy is: "There is no medicine for love-sickness and a fool."

The Silent Guest.

A little boy visited his aunt in the country not long since.

One day, at the dinner table, the lady complained that a jar of favorite preserves had mysteriously disappeared from the pantry.

Each one present disclaimed any knowledge of the fact except the little boy, who remained studiously silent.

At length, being asked if he knew what had become of the missing fruit, he ingeniously replied:

"Papa doesn't allow me to talk at table!"

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Good Pun.

A well-known minister had a great reputation as a punster.

Once when he was presiding at a social gathering, as he introduced the speakers, he made a pun on each of their names.

At last a Mr. Dunlop got up to speak.

"Our reverend friend," he said, "will, I think, have some difficulty in making a joke out of my name."

"Not at all, my dear sir," was the quick reply. "You have only to lop off the end and it's Dun."

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Canada's Topographical Surveys

The Part Played by Maps in the Development of the Dominion's Resources.

Inseparably linked up with the progress of any country is the necessity for suitable maps on which to work out lines of development. Canada, therefore, with her large extent of natural resources, has a vital need for maps. Such maps, to be of the fullest possible value, cannot be mere outlines of physical features. They must present information intimately connected with the resources in question, factors in favor of or against their economical development, and such other particulars as may be necessary. As a base for such specialized maps and as an adjunct by itself to most enterprises, it has been found that the true topographical map is of the utmost value.

Needed for Industrial Development.

Among the Canadiann Government services that have carried on topographic surveying in the Dominion is the Topographical Survey of Canada. For some time the bulk of the surveying done by this branch of the service was carried on in the newer portions of Western Canada. The need for the laying out of homestead lands in advance of settlement was imperative and, consequently, these surveys were made as rapidly as was consistent with accuracy. When this side of the work was well advanced, however, the demand for maps that would show other features became pressing. In other words, the first survey was needed for agricultural settlement and the second for industrial development, and incidentally for tourist traffic now an important feature of the nation's business. As will be seen the use of this latter class of surveys is not confined to the West, but is Dominion wide. In 1919 therefore a topographic survey of the more settled districts of the West was begun and this year a similar survey was started in the Maritime Provinces.

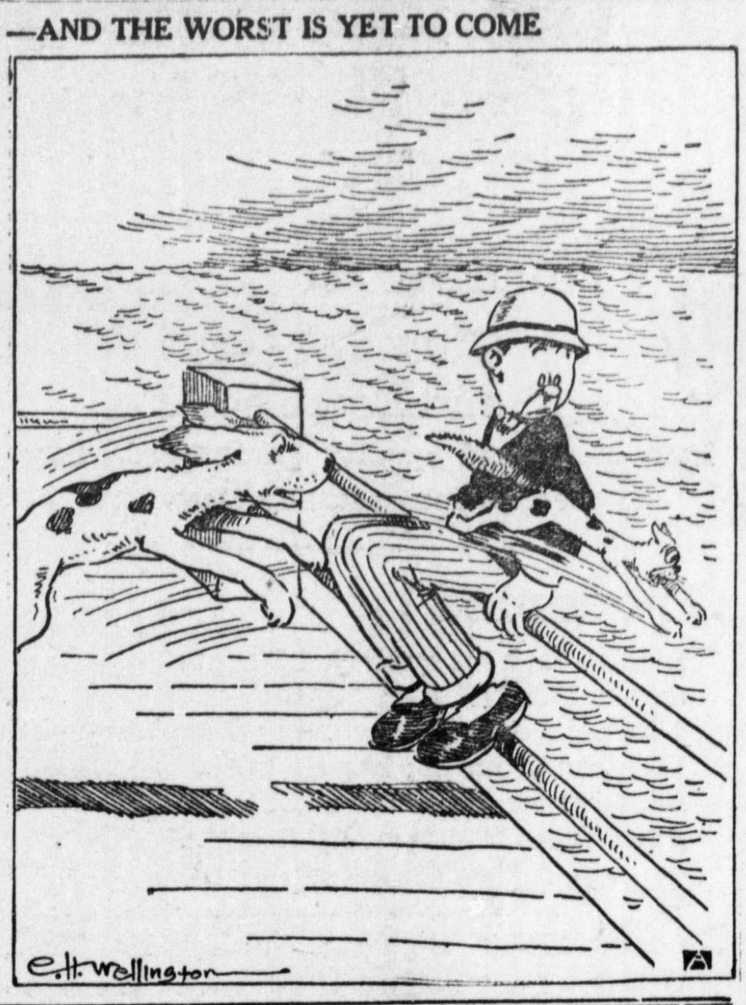
In Other Countries.

In the majority of the more progressive countries of the world such surveys have been made. The British Isles have been entirely surveyed and the authorized normal programme of work of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom includes the revision of certain topographic maps at periods respectively of fifteen years, twenty years, and forty years. On the continent of Europe, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland are particularly well surveyed. India also has carried on, for some years, an extensive surveying programme and has perfected methods now used in other parts of the world. In these countries regular programmes are followed out, various standard scales are used, and a partial return, in some cases almost the entire return, of the cost of the survey is obtained by the sale of the maps.

The uses which may be made of a topographic map, showing the shapes and elevations of land and water features by contour lines and picturing artificial features such as railroads, highways, and buildings, their relation to one another and to the land and water, are many and varied. The public utility value is evidenced in the saving of the money necessary for general surveys. The assistance of topographic maps is invaluable in the study of the general transportation needs of a district, in the development of water resources for electrical energy, the intelligent consideration of drainage and reclamation problems, and in the utilization of timber resources and all problems of forest conservation and reforestation.

The topographic map is valued in other spheres besides that of national material development. There are educational uses as in the study of physical geography in public schools and colleges and in the making of relief models. Popular use may be made of them by the motorist, the tourist, the camper, the hunter, and those who, in vacation time, seek the great out-of-doors. In the presentation of statistics they may be made the base for maps giving facts relating to population, industry, products, and other similar information. That they may be utilized for national defence is recognized by all countries, and there are municipal uses for taxation and other purposes.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Extending Radio to North Country

Erection of Four Powerful Wireless Stations in North West Territories and Yukon Under Way.

The Dominion Government, ever alert to combine the greatest efficiency with economy in carrying on the different services of the country, has despatched a party to the Yukon to erect the first two of a series of four wireless stations, equipped with powerful receiving and broadcasting sets, which will eventually supplant the present telegraph lines. In this instance as in others the Government is taking advantage of one of the latest advances in science to effect a great saving in the annual cost of maintaining communication between far northern points and the outside world and at the same time provide a reliable and uninterrupted means of transmitting messages and news.

The Canadian Corps of Signals are to erect these wireless stations for the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior and a party is now in the Yukon territory engaged in installing the equipment at the Dawson and Mayo stations before the winter sets in. Early next spring another party will go to McMurray, northern Alberta and Simpson in the North West Territories and install radio apparatus there. Upon the completion of the stations competent operators will be placed in charge, and it is anticipated that this system will do much to assist in the development of these districts.

For many years the Yukon territory has had to depend on the telegraph line from Dawson to Hazelton, B.C., for communication with the outside world. This line was maintained at a cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars annually, and notwithstanding the untiring attention to duty of the patrols, especially in the great wilderness between Hazelton, B.C., and Whitehorse on the Yukon River, interruptions occurred in the service, resulting in losses to those engaged in development work in the territories. One of the heaviest snowfalls on the continent occurs on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in the district traversed by the telegraph line, so that in the past the line patrols have had to contend with deep snows in winter and floods and forest fires in summer. Incidentally the new service will bring means of communication to the districts in which development has made rapid strides during recent years, namely, the oil and gas fields of northern Alberta and the Mackenzie district, and the gold and silver areas of the Yukon.

Will Replace Wire Lines.

When the proposed four wireless stations have been completed and are working direct service by wire between Dawson and Hazelton will be discontinued. However, for the use and benefit of transportation companies operating boats on the Yukon River and for the residents of Whitehorse in the Yukon and of Atlin, B.C., the service will be continued between Dawson and Atlin. All telegraphic communications between the Yukon and the outer world will then be transmitted by way of Mayo, Simpson and McMurray. At the last named point connection will be made with the Government telegraph wire line to Edmonton. The new system will have a daily capacity of 5,000 words, which, although considered greater than will be required for some time, provides for future expansion. A great saving in annual upkeep of the Yukon service will be effected by the radio service. The cost of installation is estimated not to exceed $75,000, including construction of necessary buildings and cost of operation for one year. The cost of maintenance will be much below that for the telegraphic service.

The value of radio in the far north is rapidly being recognized. For a number of years officials of the Government and others have been carrying, as part of their equipment, receiving apparatus. To surveyors, receiving sets are absolutely essential in order to secure the time from the Observatory to determine longitude, while travellers to the north in general speak with appreciation of the part being played by the wireless in the development of this great Canadian hinterland.

Seeds of Great Inventions.

Every electric light in the world, from the small pocket torch to huge advertising signs, owes its existence to a little ring about six inches in diameter.

This ring, which is in the Royal Institution Museum in London, is that from which Faraday, the great inventor, obtained the first induction spark, thus making a discovery which is the basis of our modern electric lighting system.

In the same museum is another instrument from which great results sprung. This is Faraday's hand-pump used in his experiments in turning gas into liquid. To-day we accomplish the same feat with the aid of two large engines working compressors.

Equally interesting is the model from which Sir Humphry Davy constructed the famous lamp bearing his name. Everyone has heard of the Davy safety lamp, used in coal mines because it will not cause explosions of fire-damp, and so on.

This lamp was so important in the mining industry that colliery owners of Newcastle gave its inventor a silver dinner service as a recognition of his great work.

The Royal Institution was founded by Count Rumford, himself an inventor. A hundred and twenty years ago he made the first fire grate. This grate is in the museum, and it takes the attendants there a good two hours a day to keep the fire in it burning properly!

Foretelling Weather Weeks Ahead.

Foretelling the weather for weeks ahead will soon be possible, according to Henry Helm Clayton, who has just written a comprehensive book, "World Weather." Dr. Clayton was for twenty years at the famous Blue Hill Observatory in the United States, and his book was written while he was chief of the forecast division of the Argentine Meteorological Office.

While covering many angles of weather forecasting, "World Weather" lays special stress on the relation between solar radiation and terrestrial conditions. Dr. Clayton tells how he has forecast weather a week ahead with success, and adds that soon experts will be able to anticipate "weather changes so far in advance as to save much of the loss and distress following in the wake of unexpected adverse conditions."

Coming from such an authority, long distance weather forecasts would appear to be in sight.

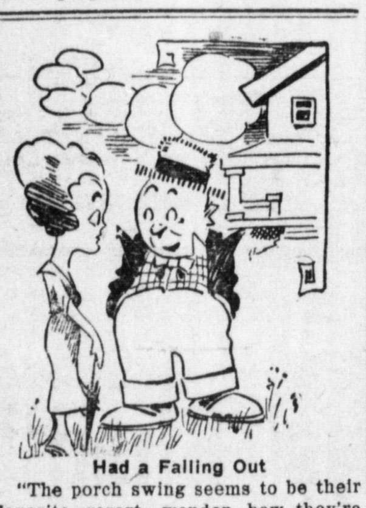


Yes, We Know

"So you found him quite sociable and lively, eh?"

"Yes; a regular hale-fellow-well-met sort of chap, you know."

Summer is like a good cook; it doesn't stay long.



Had a Falling Out

"The porch swing seems to be their favorite resort—wonder how they're progressing?"

"Don't you know? They've had a falling out."

Three Essentials.

A man who had passed the fiftieth anniversary of his birthday said: "I have no home, no wife, no children, because I have never been in a position to marry. Everything I have ever made has slipped away, and I can't tell you how.

"I don't waste or squander money in self-indulgence, but somehow or other I never could hold on to a few pounds for very long. Whenever by some chance I had a little money on hand, a smooth promoter with a plausible scheme would come along and get it away from me, or I lost it in a similar way. There must have been a screw loose in my management of myself and my affairs, and now it's too late to start all over again."

The trouble with this man is common to thousands who have ability and good intentions. They are ambitious and work hard, yet find themselves late in life homeless and almost penniless, because they lack judgment, thrift, and system.

These are three essentials of success, and the man who doesn't cultivate them certainly has a screw loose.

Self-Control.

It is almost inconceivable that a man fashioned to dominate the world should suffer himself to go to pieces over the breaking of a shoe lace, or allow himself to be completely upset by the loss of a collar stud when dressing, or by a bad cup of coffee at breakfast.

Why should any grown person allow the little happenings in his business, in his home, or anywhere else to disturb his serenity or to mar his life?

Why do we suffer such things to disturb our peace of mind, to rob us of our serenity, to topple over our poise?

It is not dignified; it is not manly or womanly; it is indicative of a little, fussy, narrow mind. We ought to be too big to lose our temper and go all to pieces over anything big or little that can happen to or about us.

Keep your head always, and especially when others about you are losing theirs.

A Loafer.

"Does he work hard?"

"What, Freddie? He works about as hard as a sundial does on a cloudy day."

Intimates.

After the azure of the afternoon,
And the long twilight's violet and maroon,
Above the weir we saw the sickle moon.

Reduplicate it shone within the tide
While from the Cedar Hill the hylas cried,
And far away a whip-poor-will replied.

There was an attar of sweet clover bloom;
The white moth fluttered through the scented gloom;
Autumn was busy at her lovely loom.

A wind stole through the mountain gap and made
A murmuring in the leaves that seemed like jade;
The moon declined, and we were wrapt in shade.

From the cool darkness we drank deep delight
Hearing the drift of dreams from some far height,
We two alone, the intimates of Night.

—Clinton Scollard.

Answered.

He was one of those fresh young fellows given to the use of slang. At the breakfast table, desiring the milk, he exclaimed: "Chase the cow this way, please."

"Here, Jane," said the landlady, "take the cow down into where the calf is bawling."

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavik, may be heated by means of hot water from the natural hot springs outside the town, thus doing away with the use of coal for firing.

Attains Lowest Temperature.

What is the lowest temperature on record, 458 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, was attained recently by Prof. H. K. Onnes of the University of Leyden, Holland. The Bureau of Standards in Washington publishes the facts concerning this achievement in telling of Prof. Onnes's efforts to solidify helium gas. All other gases except helium having been liquefied and solidified, the Dutch savant turn-to to helium for his record breaking experiment.

It will be recalled that helium gas is the lifting agent for the ZR-1, the U.S. navy's newest and greatest air ship, and that it has the great merit of being noninflammable. For that reason alone it is priceless for the lighter than air flying machines, and the United States is the only country able to produce it in quantity.

Prof Onnes used eighteen pumps in parallel in his effort to establish the perfect vacuum that might solidify the helium gas. He nearly succeeded, for his pumps produced an almost perfect vacuum, the pressure being only one 65,000th part of an atmosphere. In reaching this the scientist obtained the record low temperature and came within 82-100ths of a degree of absolute zero. The next lowest temperature ever recorded was within 1.05 degree of absolute, so Prof. Onnes's figures mark a new low record.

Scottish Extraction.

"Yes, I'm a cosmopolitan. My father was English, my mother French, I was born in an American ship off Naples, and McPherson's my dentist."

"What's McPherson the dentist got to do with it?"

"Why, naturally that makes me of Scottish extraction!"



Utterly Ruined

"I—I—I'm sorry mister—"

"You should be sorry, young man."

"But you'll hafta buy me another banana now."

Tommy Knew.

Grandpa—"Good. And now, can you tell me what the Epistles are?"

Tommy—"They are the wives of the Apostles!"

What is literature to the author is usually litter to the housewife.

A Plain Talk.

If you can make the following promises to yourself and keep them, the world will be the better for your living in it:—

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look on the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To be as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the achievements of the future.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

To think well of yourself and to proclaim this fact to the world—not in words but in deeds.

To live in the faith that the world is on your side so long as you are true to the best that is in you.

Unexplainable Lure Led Shackleton to Arctic

It was in 1909 that Shackleton, after incredible sufferings, was compelled to turn back from his dash to the South Pole. But what mysterious urge was it that, in later years, drove him to taste again of those agonies of the Antarctic although the pole had been reached in the meantime by his rivals?

As one turns the pages of Dr. R. H. Mill's "The Life of Sir Ernest Shackleton," one finds oneself asking this question in bewilderment. It is an unanswerable question. The psychology of the born explorer is beyond the comprehension of the stay-at-home.

Shackleton might have remained at home in comfort after his trip with Scott in the Discovery. He took to journalism and became sub-editor of the Royal Magazine; then he obtained the secretaryship of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, and, having married, lived very happily at Edinburgh. He stood—unsuccessfully—for parliament. He dabbled in business enterprises. All manner of doors were opening to him. But that strange lure, the lure of the far south, impelled him to leave home, wife and children, and vanish once more into the wastes of snow and ice, to a realm with cold so extreme that the paraffin used for heating the cooker was of the consistency of cream.

On the return journey, when the attempt to reach the pole had failed, an incident occurred which shows us how it was that Shackleton won the worship of all who worked for him:

"Wild, who had been the first to be stricken with dysentery, was unable to eat the horse-flesh, and suffered horribly from hunger. At breakfast-time a biscuit was served out to each, which could be eaten at the time or kept till later in the day. On 31st January Wild finished his at once, and as he was starting on the march he found Shackleton's hand slipping a biscuit into his pocket. "What's that, Boss?" he asked, and the answer was, "Your need is greater than mine." He resisted; but Shackleton was irresistible and fought in silence with his hunger,



Sir Ernest Shackleton

for he knew his friend was more hardly put to it than himself. The other two men never knew of the incident. No one could say that Shackleton was acting the part of Sir Philip Sidney for his own glory, for until now the facts were written only in Wild's private diary. There he says, "S. privately forced upon me his one breakfast biscuit and would have given me another to-night had I allowed him. I do not suppose that anyone else in the world can thoroughly realize how much generosity and sympathy was shown by this; I do, and by God I shall never forget it." He never did, as the record of their great friendship abundantly proves.

The wreck of the Endurance was the wreck of all Shackleton's dreams of a second polar triumph," writes his biographer; but the end of the Endurance was only the beginning of one of the finest episodes in maritime history—the escape to Elephant Island and the voyage in the James Caird, a boat only twenty-two feet long, over 800 miles of tempestuous sea to South Georgia.

Life on the James Caird can hardly be described, and it cannot even be imagined by those who have seen the huge waves of the Southern Ocean only from the deck of a liner. Those on board the little craft were already exhausted with the dreadful year of winter they had come through, their clothes were torn and tattered, their skin flayed at every joint with the horrible sea-blisters which salt water, cold, and the friction of rough cloth produce.

They could not stand up, except for a moment or so, holding on to the mast or stays; they could not lie down except on the rough angles of the ballast and the cases under the dripping canvas "deck"; they could not even sit, except in the open well at the stern, where the steersman on his two-hours' turn at the helm was often so cramped that he could not unbend his knees or lift his hands when relieved.

Down in the hollow of the waves the little boat would lie a while, shut into an illusive calm between two hills of water, from the summits of which the spume flew far overhead; a moment later she would rise on the crest and be flung forward by the shrieking wind in a smother of spray; rushing down into the next still hollow only to be hurled again into the tempest.

The conclusion of that epic story is known to all. But the mystery remains as to why Shackleton yet again went south. He was, as his first skipper said of him when, fresh from school, he went to sea as an apprentice, "the most pig-headed, obstinate boy I have ever come across;" and this obstinacy remained with him to the last and took him to a lonely grave on a barren island near the rim of the Antarctic Circle.

Lady Shackleton was right when she decided that her husband's burial should take place not in England, but under the shadow of those mountains in South Georgia, which he had been the first to cross in a march described as "a miracle of mountaineering without guides or maps or resting places."

Queen Wilhelmina's Gift of Gloves.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, as is well known, enjoys great popularity among her subjects. The following incident, which happened recently, is a fresh proof of her good nature and simplicity of manners.

The Queen was out walking in the neighborhood of The Hague when she noticed a little girl belonging to a worker's family. She stopped and talked to the child for some time, and the latter, wanting to show her gratitude for the Queen's friendly action, soon after knitted a pair of gloves and took them to the royal palace. Touched by this attention, the Queen in her turn sent the child a pair of kid gloves, filling the right hand with caramels and the left with gold pieces. A letter accompanied the gift asking her "charming little friend" to tell her which glove she liked best.

The following answer came: "Dear Queen: Your present was beautiful, but I can't tell you which glove I prefer. You see, my father got hold of the left-hand one and my brother the right-hand one." The Queen laughed heartily on receiving the letter and renewed her present, making sure, however, that it would not fall into the hands of a covetous family.

Not Up on News.

A travelling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a washout on the railroad, caused by the heavy rain, which was still coming down in torrents. The traveling man turned to the waitress with: "This certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?"

The flood. You've read about the flood, and the ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely?"

"Say, mister," she returned, "I ain't seen a paper for three days!"

Happy is the man who reverences all women because he first learned to worship his mother.—Richter.

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Xmas Presents

Shop early and buy useful Christmas Gifts. Here are some good suggestions :

Felt Slippers,
Felt Boots,
Deerskin Moccasins,
Suit Cases,
Club Bags,
Trunks,
Women's Silk Hose,
Women's Silk and Wool Hose,
Women's and Girls' Wool Hose,
Women's and Girls' Goloshes,
Women's and Girls' Spats,
Women's and Girls' Fine Shoes.
Men's Mitts,
Men's Gloves,
Men's Socks,
Men's Overshoes,
Men's Heavy Rubbers,
Men's Fine Boots,
Pussyfoot Shoes for the Baby.

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.

JAMIESON'S STORE

ELMSIDE - BRISTOL.

Special in Sodas

We are selling at a reduction owing to an overstock in this line.

White Cups and Saucers, doz. $2.00
Clov. Leaf " " 2.40
Sponge Bowls 20, 25, 30 and 40c

J. C. JAMIESON.

Suggestions . . . For Xmas Buying

Scotch Knit Seamless Gloves
Woollen Underskirts for Children
" Jackets "
" Bootees "
" Pull-overs "
" Mittens "
" Toques "

Madiera Table Napkins, Doyleys and Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths and Serviettes to match, Fancy Hdkfs (colored and white); Crib Covers, Satin Camisoles, Fancy Boudoir Caps, Camisole and Nightgown Tops, Fancy Bags, Table Runners, Dresser Scarfs, Collar and Cuff Sets, Fancy Laces, Shantung Bloomers, Children's Dresses and Rompers, Blouse Fronts, Crochet Yokes, Tray Cloths, Centre Pieces, Towels, Pillow Cases, Laundry Bags, Fancy Aprons Cushion Tops, Bibs, Stuffed Dolls, Clothes Pin Bags. Also Stamped Goods and Applique, Towelling, Pillow Cotton and Linen by the yard, and other small articles suitable for

—CHRISTMAS GIFTS—

At MRS. KELLEY'S STORE - CENTRE STREET.

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.

For Service

Pure bred Chester White Hog for service. Fee—$1.50. Apply to
GEORGE STEWART,
Murrell's, Que.

For Service

Pure bred Chester White Boar. Fee $1.50.
EDWARD PIRIE,
Radford, Que.

For Service

Registered Tamworth Boar. Fee—$1.50.
T. S. HARRIS,
Starks Corners.

For Service

Pure bred Yorkshire Hog, No. 90989. Fee—$1.00
W. S. KNOX,
McKee. Que.

For Service

Registered Berkshire Hog No. 65338. (Improved bacon type). Service fee—$1.0ff. Apply
PERCY BALLANTYNE,
Maryland, Bristol.

For Service

Purebred Yorkshire Hog for service. Fee—$1.00. Apply to
GRAHAM THOMPSON,
Clarendon Front.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

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

Get It at . . .

'The Men and Boys' Shop"

And it will be appreciated all the more.

Speaking of Christmas Gifts, this sure is an ideal place to come to get them, as we have everything a man needs, and would like to have—all GOOD USEFUL GIFTS, TOO.
Here is a partial list of articles any man would be delighted to have—

A good English Broadcloth Shirt, with Collars to match, in tan or pure white.
Pure Silk Mufflers, plain or striped ;
Pure Wool Mufflers, all shades ;
Kid Gloves, Wool Gloves, Buckskin Gloves, lined and unlined ;
Silk and Knitted Neckties,
Silk and Cashmere Hose, all new patterns and shades ;
A Bath Robe for a man shows good choice,
Soft Collars, half dozen to box,
A good pure wool Sweater, Knitted Coat or Pull-Over or Knitted Vest makes an ideal gift.
Every man need Pyjamas and Underwear.

DON'T FORGET YOUR BOY—

Among the more useful gifts you could get him a Mackinaw Coat, or a pair of Khaki Serge Riding Breeches, Sweater, Cap, Golf Socks, etc., etc.

Come here first, and see the many other things you can select, and everything is correct for style and moderately priced.

J. B. DOVER - SHAWVILLE.

Local and District.

Shop early. We have a full line of Jewellery, Silverware and Novelties suitable for Xmas gifts. R. A. Wainman, Jeweler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Matchett, the latter formerly Miss Della McDowell, of North Bay, are visiting relatives here at present.

An exchange of pulpits took place on Snnday between Rev. T. Wesley Cousens of Eastern Methodist Church, Ottawa, and Rev. M. I. Robinson, B. A., pastor of Shawville Methodist Church.

Local hunters had planned for a final crack at the deer with the closing of the open season on Friday ; but the unceasing rainfall and dreary outlook, put an effective damper on their ambitions. The prospect of a good soaking and a resultant cold were considerations too weighty to be lightly dismissed.

A large number of men are now at work on the preliminary operations in connection with the power development at Calumet Falls. These men are chiefly foreigners—Italians, Polacks, Finlanders and Swedes—and supplying accommodation for them is one of the initial problems the contractors have to deal with. Some citizens of Bryson are said to be helping out the situation by turning their outbuildings into shelter houses for the invading army of laborers.

The entertainment, given by the young ladies of the Mission Circle in the lecture room of the Methodist Church on Friday evening, came off successfully, and the attendance was larger than was expected, considering the decidedly unfavorable weather which prevailed, making it rather too much of a hardship for people from outside points to be present. The entertainment consisted of two humorous plays—"Playing the Game" and "The Visit of Aunt Mehitabel and Obadiah"—and required a good deal of time and perseverance to prepare in the very creditable manner in which the cast in each case was presented. Selections by the local orchestra filled in the intermissions.

Brew a cup of Celery King
a "tea" of Nature's own herbs and roots,—the finest laxative and blood purifier you can get. It gently cleanses the system of all impurities, banishes headaches, etc. 30c and 60c packages, at druggists.

A Croupy Cough
brings dread to the mother's heart. For safety's sake, keep a bottle of Shiloh, the old time remedy, at hand. A very few drops makes the cough easier at once, and taken regularly gives complete relief. 30c, 60c and $1.20. All druggists.

SHILOH FOR COUGHS

The chair was occupied by Rev. M. I Robinson.

The plays were repeated on Monday night.

Curtis Hamilton, of Ottawa, had an exciting time in the woods at Madawaska, N. Hastings, while on a hunting expedition. He got lost and was tackled by a big cow moose. He was found with his clothes in ribbons after being without anything to eat and exposed to cold, rain and snow for a day and a half.

Shortly after one o'clock Thursday morning, Nov. 22, fire was discovered in the stable of Mr. J. A. Ormrod at Ashton, and when first seen was so far advanced that it was not only impossible to save the building, but the flames spread to the barns and other buildings before got under control, and had destroyed a stable of Mr. Hobbs, some outbuildings and old blacksmith shop of Mrs. Hamilton, and the sheds belonging to the Anglican church. Mr. Ormrod saved his stock with the exception of some pigs, but lost his entire crop and the contents of his barns and outbuildings. The loss is estimated at about $10,000, with some insurance.

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises on Oct. 22, one red and white heifer. Owner may have same by calling on the undersigned and paying for this notice.
W. J. BROWN,
Starks Corners.

TRESPASS NOTICE

Parties are hereby forbidden to hunt or trespass in any manner on Lot 25 and E. half of Lot 26 in the 3rd range of Clarendon without first obtaining permission from the undersigned.
J. H. RROWN.

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.

NOTICE

All parties indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 15th of December, 1923, as after that date all amounts outstanding will be handed over for collection.
J. F. GRONAU,
Ladysmith, Que.

A little ad. in this paper invariably brings results.