

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LXX—No. 4.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

WHOLE No. 3598.

GOOD FELLOWS.

The barkeeps seem a pleasant lot. They greet you with a smile, They set the drinks before you In a most alluring style. And while you're waiting for your drink They'll treat you like a king. But when you're flat an' busted— Why, that's quite a different thing!

It's "Thank you, sir," an' "How do you do?" An' "Won't you have a drink?" An' "Here's to Mr. Miner!" When you've got a lot of chink. It's "Welcome to our city!" When you've got a tidy sum. But when the roll is squandered, It is, "Trow him out, th' bum!"

It's jolly when you've finished With ver labor underground To linger in the barroom. Where the bunch is hangin' round. Where the barkeeps holler "Howdy!" When you toss across a bill. But it's quite another story When you're roll is in the till!

It's "Mister this an' 'That," an' "Mister that," An' "Welcome to our city!" When the roll is good an' fat. It's "Welcome to our city!" When you've got the cash to pay. But it's "Take yer shoes an' beat it!" When you've blowed the cash away!

So you kin run with barkeep— Just as often as you please. But I'll keep my distance From such tricky "friends" as these: They're cordial an' they're merry When there's money in yer poke. But they go an' call th' bouncer. When ye're down an' out an' broke!

It's "Mister this an' 'That," an' "Mister that," An' "Here's to you, old Scout!" But it's "Git, yah dirty hobnob!" When ye're broke an' down and out. It's "Welcome to our city!" When ye're quite a moneyed gent. But it's "Bounce the lazy loafer!" When ye're little roll is spent!

BERTON BRADLEY in Coal Age.

TOWN TOPICS.

1915 Diaries at the JOURNAL office. You will find my 5 and 10 cent tables have some good gifts. F. W. D. Mellon.

Orders for storm doors and windows to any size now filled in three days time at Morrill & Tilton's Mill.

Storage for carriages and automobiles at Allard's shop. Painting and varnishing when needed. J. Allard, P. J. Gagnon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Palmer and two children of St. Johnsbury were at the home of Mrs. Palmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lunt, over Sunday.

Representative F. T. Caswell spent Sunday at his home here. Mrs. Caswell and Miss Edna, who were at the state capital during ladies' week, returned Saturday.

Mr. Bert C. Drew returned from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Friday, and is very comfortable. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are at the home of Mr. Drew's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Drew, for the present.

George Neighbors, who has been seriously ill with erysipelas at Stewart Taylor's during the past two weeks, is recovering and will be removed to his home in East Stanstead tomorrow. He is attended by Dr. Ross.

Mr. F. S. Laythe manager at Butterfield & Co's, speaks more encouragingly of the improvement in business in the United States; the trend is upward, but the conditions on the north side of the line are at a standstill.

Last night the ladies of the R. C. Church gave a party at Maple Avenue Hall for the benefit of those who through lack of work or from other causes have become needy. It is understood that the proceeds amounted to about \$60.

Col. C. E. Nelson, writing from Huachuca, Arizona, speaks of being near Naco, where the Mexicans haven't been particular who they shot at. Col. Nelson says the climate is beautiful and his stay is enjoyable. He expects to start for home about March 1.

Music lovers should reserve Friday evening, Feb. 12, for the pianoforte recital at Pierce Hall by Prof. Wilson, assisted by Miss Hathaway. Mr. Wilson has had wide experience in this country and in Europe, both as teacher and concert performer. Tickets 25 and 35 cents, on sale at Parker's studio.

Messrs. Chauncey Smith and Earl Howe were delegates from the M. Y. C. to the annual state convention of the older boys, held at Chester, Vt., Friday, Saturday and Sunday. These meetings are under the auspices of the state committee of the Y. M. C. A. and are doing a great work for the boys of the state.

The lecture at the Haskell Opera House, Friday evening, by Mohammad Ali was one of the best of the winter's series, and the attendance was encouraging. Mr. Ali was real and gave an interesting talk upon his country and people. He was introduced by Principal Trueman. There was a good delegation from the College.

The International W. C. T. U. will hold an important meeting at the Congregational Church, Wednesday, February 3rd, with sessions at 3 and 7.30 p. m. Supper at 6 o'clock. A feature of special interest to members will be the roll call at the afternoon session, when it is hoped all of the seventy-five members will be present to answer.

TOWN TOPICS.

A number of desirable 1915 Diaries left at the JOURNAL office.

Miss Edna Beerworth from Sherbrooke spent Sunday at her Stanstead home.

The Ladies of Statstead College will be at home to their friends Feb. 4th, from 4 to 6.

Fifty pairs of first-class white ash skis to close out at attractive prices. The Morrill & Tilton Mill.

Dr. R. O. Ross went to Montreal Monday, accompanying a surgical patient to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The next meeting of The Woman's Reading Club will be held in the College parlors Tuesday, February 2nd.

Mrs. Homer Martel has returned to her home after two weeks' stay with her daughter, Mrs. Leon Ticehurst, who has been ill.

Mr. Arthur Gilmore, who is taking charge of an electric light plant for Mr. Charles Hall, Montgomery Center, was at his home here over Sunday.

Letters from Rev. H. F. Hallett indicate that he is improving, but Mrs. Hallett has been confined to her bed by illness since reaching Centerville.

The next entertainment of the course at the Haskell Opera House is the Jubilee Singers, a choice company of colored people, on Wednesday evening, February 17.

Mohammad Ali, who spoke at the Haskell Opera House last Friday evening, will speak at the Congregational Church, Sunday evening, Jan. 31st, at 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Ali is able to be here at that time as he is passing from Waterville, Quebec, and has been prevailed upon to speak here again. His popularity will insure a full church. A silver collection will be taken after the address.

A report to the effect that Mr. S. T. Fregeau had disappeared from the place where he had been staying in Montreal gave rise to much anxiety among relatives here on Sunday. The report came by telephone and preparations were made to send relatives to search for him, but a later message brought the pleasing news that he had been located and was all unconscious that his whereabouts had caused alarm.

The Ladies Guild of Christ Church met at the Rectory on Thursday, Jan. 21st, when Mrs. Hepburn, the president, entertained. It being the first meeting since the holidays a good deal of work was begun, and plans made for the rest of the year. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent and at six o'clock dainty refreshments were served to thirty-five. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Goodhue on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, at 2.30.

Rev. Roger H. Dunlap of Windsor Locks, Conn., has been appointed chaplain of the State Legislature. There were several applicants for the position, but Mr. Dunlap was not among them; until summoned to Hartford to fill the office, he had no intimation that his services might be required at the State Capitol. Connecticut's Chaplain is a son of Rev. George H. Dunlap, a former pastor of the Congregational Church at Rock Island.

Mr. Elson B. Harvey of Apple Grove was a business caller at the JOURNAL office Tuesday. He is hale and hearty at 79, and the best wish we can make is that he may live to see the figures reversed. Mr. Harvey owns one of the best farms in the west part of Stanstead township, and has not yet given up work. Recently in moving a log he got his right foot badly hurt, but the injured member is righting itself satisfactorily. A little over a year ago, while feeding the stock, Mr. Harvey fell through a scuttle hole to the lower barn floor and dislocated several ribs, but emerged from the ordeal as vigorous as ever.

Frank Leslie Caron, who lived on the Beebe road and was in the employ of Butterfield & Co. for many years, died of congestion of the lungs Sunday evening, after an illness of two weeks. Deceased was born at St. Etienne de Bolton, May 17, 1861. He came to this place over a quarter of a century ago and was for some time engaged at the boot and shoe making trade, going afterwards to the Butterfield machine shops. Soon after coming to this place he married Miss Eleanor Blouin, by whom he is survived. He also leaves one son, Frank Alfred, and one grandchild. Alfred Caron, a brother of the deceased, is a captain on the police force in Chicopee, Mass. Frank Caron was an industrious, quiet man, and will be much missed. The funeral took place Wednesday morning at the R. C. Church and was largely attended.

TOWN TOPICS.

Hildebrandt Temple Hill at Stanstead College spent the week-end with his friend, Thomas Alden Peasley.

Mrs. O. M. Carpenter, who has been ill several weeks from injuries sustained by a fall, is much better and able to be about her home.

Mr. S. T. Fregeau will soon commence the erection of a block on the foundation built at the south end of the new main street bridge.

Messrs. Chauncey Smith and Earl Howe spent a few hours at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., en route home from the boys' conference at Chester, Vt.

Mrs. Charles W. Wells has been confined at her home by illness for several days, this was the reason for her absence from the choir at the Congregational Church the last two Sundays.

Rev. P. S. Dobson will speak to the young people and children next Sunday morning at the Congregational Church. All are urgently requested to be present as the message will be of interest.

Mr. F. T. Caswell of Derby Line, who represents the town of Derby at Montpelier, is one of the active men of the Vermont Legislature. He studies all proposed legislation carefully and is on the Ways and Means and General Committees, being Chairman of the latter. Few members of the Legislature are so well informed politically.

In another column we publish a letter from "Pro Bono Publico" which is somewhat in the nature of a challenge. The JOURNAL does not make a business of dodging challenges when they are at all reasonable. The correspondent asks for publication of names affixed to applications for licenses. If these be supplied to us we can see no excuse for rejecting them. Send in the names.

Centenary Methodist Church.

Educational Anniversary Services will be held in the Centenary Methodist Church next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Rev. James Smyth, B.A., L.L.D., principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, will preach both morning and evening. Dr. Smyth is but recently from Ireland and is a splendid preacher.

Sunday School will be held at noon. Principal Trueman will teach the Bible Class. Visitors welcome.

UNIVERSALIST NOTES.

Clifford Lore Miller, pastor. Hour of service 10.45 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Quartet choir.

Next Sunday morning the pastor will start a short series of sermons suggested by the closing chapter of the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 7). Adult lesson, "The Birth of Samson" Judges, 13:1-16, 24, 25.

Let it always be understood that there will be a service in this church unless notice to the contrary is given. Many missed hearing State Supt. S. F. Fortier during the pastor's recent absence. The Sunday School meets every Sunday in the year.

The second special evening service will be held at 7.30 o'clock, February 7th.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Jan. 23, 1915.

Mr. J. C. Holland, Editor of the Stanstead Journal. Dear Mr. Holland:

For several years it has been the custom for the students and teachers of the Eastern Townships College of Music, to give a "Christmas promenade" to the rest of the members of Stanstead College, at the close of the first term. This year, by unanimous accord, it was voted to forego that function, and to devote the money which would be expended in festivity, to the sufferers at the scene of the war.

I take pleasure in handing you, herewith, fifteen dollars to be applied to the Belgian Fund which you have in charge.

With expression of appreciation for the many lines of relief work and reform which the Stanstead JOURNAL undertakes and carries out, I am, Cordially yours, A. HARLOW MARTIN, for the Members of the E. T. C. M. Mr. L. H. Tilton of Stanstead contributed \$1.00 to the fund on Saturday. On Tuesday a well-known resident of Tice, Holland, left \$1.00 for the fund, requesting that his name be not mentioned.

FITCH BAY.

About fifteen children assisted Master Sterling Waite to celebrate his ninth birthday on Saturday afternoon and evening at his home. A merry afternoon and evening was spent in games. Tea was served at 4.30. A number of nice gifts were left with Master Sterling.

Mrs. J. G. Brevoort is recovering from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Remick have moved to the Remick farm. We are sorry to lose them from the village.

Mr. Gerald Hucksins of Rock Island is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Hucksins.

Mr. Earle Argouin, interior decorator, of Sherbrooke has been in town during the past week papering Mr. F. H. Rider's residence.

Mr. Cox of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, conducted the service in St. Matthias Church on Sunday evening.

AYER'S CLIFF.

Rev. Osgood of Fitch Bay will hold services at the Union Church next Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Services at St. George's Episcopal Church next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. A Bible class in connection with the Congregational Sunday School has been started for adults, with Mr. A. E. Fish as leader. Every one welcome. Class at 9.30 a. m. for the present.

The Ladies Aid meeting with Mrs. C. W. Vaughan on Tuesday, was well attended. Considerable business was arranged and a pleasant afternoon was enjoyed. Next meeting, with Mrs. Woodard on Tuesday, Feb. 9th.

St. George's Guild met with Mrs. Geo. Fish on Thursday, Jan. 21st. At the business meeting Mrs. W. E. Hurd was appointed president for the coming year; Mrs. C. L. Brown, vice-president; Mrs. E. H. Chadsey, secretary; and Mrs. A. E. Hurd, treasurer. A nice tea was served by the hostesses. Proceeds, \$5.55.

At the Patriotic meeting held with Mrs. D. M. Paul on Wednesday evening, it was decided that a house-to-house canvass be made for funds with which to buy material for work. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Cass Wednesday evening, Feb. 3rd.

A birthday postal shower was given Mrs. Webster on Monday. Mrs. Webster who has been ill for many months, is still confined to her room, and this kindly remembrance from her many friends was very pleasing to her.

Messrs. A. E. Hurd, E. P. Lyon, W. S. Badger, and others are in Montreal this week attending the automobile show.

Mr. Walter Parker of East Hatley spent the week-end at the home of Mr. E. G. Davidson.

Mr. R. H. McClatchie was in Montreal on business last week. Mr. McClatchie and his men are kept busy. For some time they have been doing plumbing at Magog, and this week are putting in bath and other plumbing at Mr. E. Crook's, Fairfax.

Mrs. E. G. Davidson spent several days in Sherbrooke and Magog recently. Mr. Cobb of Newbury, Vt., is supplying at the B. & M. station in Mr. Lyon's absence. While here Mr. Cobb is making his home at Mr. W. M. Chamberlain's.

Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Berry were at Newport on Monday.

Mr. Robert Brownley of Hemmingford spent the week-end at Mr. McClatchie's.

Mrs. C. H. Libby is on the sick list with many others who are suffering from severe colds.

Miss Maxwell, teacher of the primary department, being ill, school was closed a couple of days this week.

Mrs. W. E. Hurd was in Newport on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Worthen, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Fish left for Montreal on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. P. Lyon and daughter Ruth spent a few days recently with friends at Orleans, Vt.

Mrs. H. Edson is improving from a severe illness.

The Way's Mills Dramatic Club are to give a play here at the town hall next Monday evening in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Nice plain office calendars are being distributed to their patrons by the S. & S. Mutual Insurance Co., through their agent, Mrs. F. J. Robinson, who is still, as formerly, receiving assessments and doing business for the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Standish of Lennoxville visited at C. E. Standish's for the week-end.

Mrs. H. G. Buck is very ill, and is attended by Dr. Stockwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodman of Coaticook visited at Mr. McKee's this week. The young people of the R. T. of T's are planning a sleigh drive for Thursday evening.

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BEEBE.

Don't forget the social at C. E. Twombly's Friday evening, Jan. 29th. Come.

Mrs. Fred Cass and children are spending a few days at Derby with her father, Charles Gage.

Mrs. Wm. Haselton is spending the week in Montreal.

It is reported that Clarence Lorimer has bought the house and land at the corner of Main and Junction St. and is to build a garage thereon.

Mr. Pierce of the Sherbrooke Record force was in town Tuesday.

E. M. Campbell and C. F. Bellam are attending the auto show in Montreal this week.

The Book and Thimble Club are invited to meet with Mrs. Nellie Whaley in Derby next Tuesday, and are planning to go with double teams which will leave here at 1 o'clock.

The Camp Fire girls are to meet with Miss Catherine Norton Friday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Fisher are in Montreal attending the wedding of Mrs. Fisher's niece.

Rev. G. W. Fisher will be in Magog next Sunday and the pulpit of the Methodist Church here will be supplied from Stanstead College.

Miss Claudia Spaulding of Newport was a week-end guest of Mrs. L. C. Munroe.

Mrs. A. L. Gardyne has returned home after spending a few days at Fitch Bay.

BRESETE CORNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Badams are rejoicing over a little daughter who has come to gladden their home.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Henry Merrill on Wednesday, Feb. 3. Everybody welcome. Business of importance to be attended to.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Smith called on friends in Compton the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lesperance of Compton were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Leo Bresette, on Monday.

Plenty of snow for sledding now, and business is moving on. The sick ones are all reported on the gain.

HEATHTON.

The Ladies Aid will be entertained at the home of Mrs. S. Hill Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4th.

Mr. Walter Corlies, who has been ill with a quinsy sore, is convalescent. His sister, Mrs. Mildred Gilbert, is a guest at his home at this writing.

Mrs. Alex Cooper, who has been caring for Mrs. Jonathan Chesley, Coaticook, returned home Saturday leaving Mrs. Chesley more comfortable.

The young people's meetings are still being held every Sunday evening. About forty were present last Sunday evening, several from South Barnston being among the number and kindly taking part which was much appreciated. Come again, young friends, and bring others with you. You are more than welcome. We are pleased that our young gentlemen and ladies are interested in church work instead of card playing and dancing. They are soon to give a social at Mrs. P. L. Ellis's, and are practising music, recitations and dialogues for the occasion. The date of the social will be announced later. Mr. Thomas Cooper led the meeting very acceptably last Sunday night.

NEW BOSTON.

The following is the result of the Christmas exams. of school No. 1. Names according to merit.

Gr. IV Sr., Shirley Wallace, Cecil Wallace; Gr. IV Jr., John Smith, Bernice McGivern, Lena Rosenberg, Harriet McGivern; Gr. III, Ralph Bachelder, Gordon Bachelder; Gr. II, Solomon Rosenberg, Myrtle Wallace; Gr. I, Joseph McGivern; II Primer, Curtis McGivern; I Primer, Eva Rosenberg. Frank Smith, Ralph Smith, Lawrence Smith were absent from examinations.

BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Stanstead Boy Scout Association was held at the College last night with a fairly good attendance. A satisfactory report of the year's work was read by the secretary, R. J. Meekren. The annual camp was the most successful yet held and a log cabin has been built by the boys and their leaders. The meetings are fairly well attended and most of the boys are showing real interest. Outside the ranks there are many boys who would be greatly benefited by Scout training.

Efforts are being made to have the district organized; to press this matter Dr. J. C. Colby and Rev. T. A. Halpenny were appointed special delegates to the Provincial Council to be held in Montreal, February 8th.

The Association will send a small number of boys to the Provincial Camp in the Laurentians, these being selected by competition in Scout work.

The following officers were elected: President, G. J. Trueman, M.A.; vice-presidents, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, S. Stevens, J. C. Holland. The names of Dr. J. C. Colby and Rev. H. F. Hallett were added to the executive committee.

The examining board is as follows: J. C. Holland, J. J. Parker, Rev. T. A. Halpenny, Dr. J. C. Colby, Col. B. B. Morrill, J. A. Tilton and the secretary, ex-officio.

WILL HOLD "INSTITUTE."

The International W. C. T. U. will hold its first Institute on Wednesday, February 3rd, at the Congregational Church, Rock Island. As institutions are the last word in the line of organized work, and as this is under the direction of Mrs. McCurdy, the Provincial Superintendent, the ladies feel they have something of fresh and vital interest to offer.

Sessions at 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. An old-fashioned oyster supper at 6 p. m. at the old-fashioned price of 25 cents. All are heartily welcome at each hour.

Mrs. McCurdy's address in the afternoon will be on "Personal Liberty and the Liquor Traffic," in the evening on "Christian Citizenship," with opportunity for free discussion of both topics. Mrs. McCurdy is a thoughtful, witty and powerful speaker. Many who have read her letters in the press are looking forward to hearing her speak.

Mrs. Johnston of Ayer's Cliff has kindly consented to give a short talk on "The Child in Our Midst." Mrs. H. P. Morrill will tell of the early days and heroines of the W. C. T. U. movement. The soloists will be Mrs. Wells and Miss Hathaway, voice, Mr. Johnston of Ayer's Cliff, violin, Mrs. Hovey, and Miss Robinson, organ.

"LET'S SEE THE SIGNATURES."

Editor Holland:

Dear Sir,—If I mistake not you have, either in the columns of your paper, or speaking from the public platform, declared that those who sign applications for liquor licenses are equally responsible with licensees for the crime, suffering and trouble caused by the drinking habit. Would it not be well to publish in the JOURNAL a list of the names signed to all applications for licenses in the villages of this section, in order that the public, and particularly the women, may know which and what class of men are backing the liquor dealer, and the train of evils consequent upon his filthy business, in the community?

You have had the courage to uphold the banner of righteousness when the odds against you were much greater than they now are; certainly you should not shrink from this additional duty. Give us the names.

Yours, not to be daunted, PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Poor Yet Making Rich

By REV. L. W. CONNELL
Antist in the Dan, Moody Bible Institute
Chicago

TEXT—As poor, yet making many rich.
—1 Cor. 1:26

On Christmasday a certain Christian worker was troubled because he could not make many gifts. His poverty distressed him, until there began thrumming in his brain the words of the text: "As poor, yet making many rich." He forgot his poverty and began to understand the joy of the apostle, who had learned "to suffer need."

1. Paul enriched the world by his life. All his preaching was enforced by his testimony, "I live, yet not I but Christ liveth in me." Spurgeon comments on the wondrous power of George Muller's preaching: it was quite simple, but the hearer felt that there was a man dealing with reality, which he knew. The bishop of Durham tells of a university preacher at Cambridge who generally spoke to empty benches, yet when the students were sick or dying they would send for this man; his life was fragrant.

2. His prayers were another source of Paul's riches for the world. We may say without straining language that he prayed "without ceasing," and we may follow him here. Says John R. Mott: "It is possible for the most obscure person in a church with a heart right toward God, to exercise as much power for the evangelization of the world as it is for the most prominent position. Therefore no one is excusable if he commits the great sin of neglecting to pray." We can make missionaries and native churches rich, say, and our own church and community, too, and our matter how poor we may be. Dr. O. Campbell Morgan tells of a preacher who would go from pew to pew in his church on weekdays and pray for those who sat there on Sunday; Dr. Morgan ventures the opinion that this is perhaps the highest service that even a great preacher could do for his flock.

3. His writings are one of Paul's gifts to the world. What a heritage are his epistles! We know how "Pilgrim's Progress" was written by a tinker in jail. If we object that this tinker had unusual genius, it may be replied that many ordinary persons, with love for Christ in their souls, have done valiant service with the pen. It was a letter from a friend, written with a faltering hand, that led Henry Clay Trumbull to Christ; the world knows of his splendid service as preacher, explorer, excavator, Sunday school worker and editor. We heard of a woman who watched the daily record of deaths in the papers and sent to every bereaved household a letter or booklet containing a word for the Master. Who does not know her reward and who could not do likewise?

4. His preaching was another of Paul's blessings for the world. He said to multitudes of converts, as he said to the Thessalonians, "What is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even you in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?" Preachers, it has been said, are often like candles which are laden with spices and jewels, but they themselves feed on thistles. But though poor, how have they made many rich! We knew of one who had not realized all the ambitions of his early ministry; his churches had been obscure and his salary small, and it grieved him that his wife had dressed shabbily. Yet here, he had led a poor country lad to Christ; there, he had helped a boy get off to college; there, he had loaned his books to a hungry soul. And at his funeral his body was borne of bishops and laymen and magnates who came to shed sincere tears for the man who had done them the greatest service ever performed for them—who had led them to Christ.

Spiritual treasure has been so showered upon us that we rich men when we are unaware. We listened recently to the story of a young man who, after serving Satan well, had come to Christ. He was a sailor on an English ship, which was lying in a harbor off the coast of Cornwall. One quiet afternoon, as he was washing dishes there was borne to his ears the sound of the organ. A casket was being carried through the village streets and the simple Cornish folk who followed were singing that noble hymn:

O God, our help in every past,
Our hope for future, and our boast,
Our shelter from the enemy's onset,
And our eternal home.

Little did they think of their audience in the kitchen of the ship's cook, but the song followed this wayward sailor had over the high seas until he had found the true "Shelter from the stormy blast."

A soul in which Christ lives scatters light and blessing everywhere—"as poor" yet making many rich.

SPREAD A SPIRIT OF JOY

Fat Man, With His Laugh, Dispelled Some of the "Blue Monday" Downheartedness.

The scene was a crowded street car, and the time was about eight of a Monday morning. Blue Monday we written plainly across the face of nearly every passenger—except one. He was a man round of face and almost spherical of figure, who clung to a strap and swayed with the crowd as the car rounded the turns. In his free hand he held a humorous weekly, which he read between sways. And as he he laughed. Not a dry cackle or a low chuckle, but a whole-some laugh, which seemed to start somewhere near his shoes and gather volume and tone as it rose through his body and finally emerged from his parted lips. Some gazed at him with a kind of subdued horror expressed in their eyes, as if he had intruded on their private case of blues. But the majority looked upon him with envy, and that envy called attention to a common human failing all too common for the good of the race. We are inclined to look upon wholesome laughter, especially in public, as a sign of reprehensible vulgarity. Then why the envy? Perhaps because the man seemed to be enjoying himself after his own fashion, and though his fashion might be wrong, the enjoyment might be all right. There is something about a hearty, wholesome laughter, which is contagious, and it is probable that those who heard the fat man laugh went to their work in better spirits. In that case he performed a real public service, and he is a man to be prized. And in any case there can be little doubt that the fat man better, slept better and worked better for his totally unconscious exhibition of a rare talent.

DEADLY POISON IN FLOWERS

Some of the Most Beautiful Blooms Secrete Substances Fatal in Their Effects.

It is surprising, and indeed unpleasant, to learn that many beautiful flowers, fresh and attractive, have concealed in them deadly poisons, says the New Haven Register.

In the Alps is a plant called the laburnum, which puts forth large yellow blossoms so beautiful that they have been likened to a fountain of gold dancing in the sunlight. And yet the leaves, flowers, roots, bark and seeds of this plant are exceedingly poisonous. In that case the grass beneath and around the blossoms is so contaminated by the poison that cattle must be kept from eating it.

And can you imagine blossoms so beautiful as the narcissus, hyacinth, jessamine, more drop and foxglove secreting deadly poisons? They do, however, and noxious liquors can be made from them that will kill human life. Even the lady's slipper, the quaint Jack-in-the-pulpit and the apparently innocent little buttercup are likewise infected. Indeed, the latter is particularly deadly in its poisonous secretions. Cattle when grazing always pass it by, for they seem to know by instinct that it will kill them. Peonies and larkspurs also contain toxic fluids.

Proved Employer's Contention.
A young fellow, the son of a wealthy brewer, had been in the papers and pacified by a friend of his father in order to try to make something of him. He was a very good fellow, but he had a degree and nothing he said could be relied upon.

Even his employer called him into his private office and gave him a sound lecture. He dwelt chiefly on his prevarication and wound up by saying:

"You know, James, that you are always lying."
"Sir," said James, "I would have you remember that I am a gentleman!"
"There you go again," said his employer.

What an Author Does.

Margaret Turnbull, author of the recently published novel, "Looking After Sandy," is a believer in the "back to the country" slogan—that is, temporarily. "I run down to the country," she says, "whenever I want to write—whether summer or winter—away from telephone and all other distractions of the town. I find that the only way to get a lot of work done. I like to walk, play tennis, row, dance—and cook. Otherwise I'm just like everybody else."

Pain Is a Hint to the Wise.

One thing that should be regarded seriously is pain in any form in any part of the body. There is a dull headache frequently, find out what causes it. Pain in the knee, the arch of the foot or at any point should be taken seriously. Pain means something wrong. It may be brave to bear it, but it is not wise. Remember that pain felt in one part of the body may be the result of something wrong in another part. See a wise doctor about it.—Joyce Scott Handbook

Forethought Defined.

The children had read the word "forethought." In the reader and the teacher was endeavoring to make it plain. "Forethought," she said, "is looking ahead. Now, Freddie, you give an example of forethought, if you can." "Well, forethought would be not to eat much breakfast when you know you were going out into the country to your grandmother's for dinner," exclaimed the boy.

VERMONT ITEMS.

Lieut.-Gov. Hale K. Darling, of Chelsea, will deliver the Memorial day address in Randolph.

Governor Gates has reappointed Mason G. Beebe, of Burlington, to succeed himself as a member of the state board of pharmacy for a term of five years.

The Waterbury Manufacturing Co. is starting off with an abundance of work. The owners are V. L. Perkins and J. B. Eldredge, the latter of Randolph. They will manufacture shoes late and later will saw jiggered chair-stocks.

Green Mountain Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., Burlington, celebrated in Odd Fellows' hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 19th, the seventieth anniversary of its foundation. Green Mountain Lodge was the first in this state and was founded January 14, 1845.

Mrs. Kate S. White, 76 years old, widow of Azro White, better known the country over as "Hank" White, the famous minstrel, died at Fairville Sunday, Jan. 17th, after suffering a shock of paralysis while attending services in the Universalist church.

The official board of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Johnsbury, has arranged to engage quarters for the holding of church services pending the rebuilding of the church which was burned January 14 with a loss of \$40,000. The church has a membership of nearly 500, being one of the largest in that section. Included in the loss was a valuable pipe organ.

Secretary Richmond of the Orleans County Farmers' Association and Secretary Simpson of the Caledonia organization met in St. Johnsbury and awarded the combination order for chemical fertilizers for the associations for the coming season to a New York concern. The order calls for 500 tons of chemicals and represents a saving of hundreds of dollars to the farmers of the association.

Were Probably a Lost Couple in State.
The death of Mrs. J. F. Miles, aged 93 years, occurred Tuesday morning, January 19, at her home in Hinesburg. Besides her husband who is 90 years old, she leaves a son, Charles, who resides in Idaho, two daughters, Miss Mary Miles, who lived with her parents, and Mrs. Leonard Ray, of Suisun; and a sister, Mrs. Lines, who lives in New York state and is about 80 years old. There are also several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Doctor Miles and wife were the oldest couple living in Hinesburg and possibly the oldest couple in the state. It will be 73 years the last of this month since their marriage.

Meeting of Historical Society.

The Vermont Historical Society elected 30 new members at its meeting in Montpelier Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20th. It recommended that a bronze statue of Al Allen, of heroic size be erected as a fitting memorial, and that it be located in front of the state house. The commission in charge of this matter, as appointed by the last legislature, had taken for advice on the subject. The Hon. Theodore N. Vail was elected a vice-president in place of the late Horace W. Bailey. The order of officers were also elected. The society adjourned until some date in March, when it expects to take in more members.

According to the Commissioners' report.

32 corporations and individual firms are taxed as telephone companies in Vermont. This does not look as if any one concern had a monopoly; it does look as if the state were a little more of a monopoly. There was a promising one in Vermont.

For Loss of Hair.

We know for what you use it. Retail "93" Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of your hair. In all our experience with hair tonic the one that has made the most hair to grow is Retail "93" Hair Tonic. We have such well-founded faith in it that we want you to try it at our risk. If it does not satisfy you in every particular, we will pay for what you use to the extent of a 30 day treatment.

If Retail "93" Hair Tonic does not remove dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stop the hair from falling out, and promote a new growth of hair, send back to us and we will return the money you paid for it, and we will promptly hand it to you. We don't sign anything, promise anything, or obligate anyone. That's fair!

Don't let it stand to reason that we would not make such a liberal offer. We don't truly believe that Retail "93" Hair Tonic will do all we claim for it—that it will do all that and more than any other remedy.

We have everything there is a demand for in the hair tonic line. The merits of the things we sell. Customer-satisfied and the person who has more satisfied users of Retail "93" Hair Tonic than any other hair preparation we sell.

Send a treatment of Retail "93" Hair Tonic today. If you do, we will send you a bottle of Retail "93" Hair Tonic. Two size bottles, 50c and \$1. You can buy Retail "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store.

J. T. FLINT, Rock Island.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILLIAM M. PIKE & SON'S

As is our custom, we shall hold our
CLEARANCE SALE OF CLOTHING

Beginning with Saturday morning, December 26th, and continuing the usual period of time. This sale will include all our

MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S COATS

This Sale is for the purpose of making room for our spring stock, which will soon be arriving. The reduction price is

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT

All this season's goods and the sale is bona fide. It is an opportunity to buy at cost at least. Don't fail to come in and see what we can do for you.

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The store where QUALITY dominates and is the FIRST THOUGHT in all purchases. We have a full stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS in all lines and shall be pleased to show them.

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While our stock in this department is complete along domestic lines, we have stocked especially in BED BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR for Men, Women, Misses, Boys and children. We have a full line of BEDDING, QUILTS and PILLOWS. We have a large line of SWEATERS for all ages of both sexes and the prices are reasonable for such good values.

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We have a special in a 97 PIECE DINNER SET. This is a beautiful pattern, the price is extremely attractive and it would make a rarely sensible wedding or holiday GIFT. We also have a fine assortment of special pieces in china cups and saucers, etc. Don't buy until you see our assortment.

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A complete line for Men, Women and the younger members of the family. A full assortment of RUBBER BOOTS, OVERSHOES and WORKINGMEN'S GOODS and the prices are right. We have moccasins for every member of the household.

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Here is where we reach a high level in merchandising. The table is the arsenal of comfort and health and GOOD QUALITY is the height of economy in buying supplies for it. Teas, Coffees, Chocolate, Dried Fruits, Breakfast Foods, Rice, Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Canned Goods, Glass and Bottle Goods, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard and Compound, Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Feed and a full line of Fruits and Confections.

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Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Iron, Steel Nails, Paper, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil and Varnishes, Lime, Cement, Plaster and a complete line of Carpenter's Tools.

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CARPET SWEEPERS, BEDS, and MATTRESSES

COME TO US FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS; NO MATTER HOW SMALL OR LARGE, YOU WILL FIND US READY TO SERVE YOU PROMPTLY.

KATHAN & HOPKINS

ROCK ISLAND, - - - - - QUEBEC

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

ALCOHOL AND THE MAN.

Why should the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquor be prohibited in our own country and in all the countries of the world? The answer, says Dr. Carolyn Geisel, in her lecture on "Alcohol and the Man Himself," is found in the brain and body of man. She shows a chart containing the photographs of two brain cells—one from the brain of a normal man who had worked all his life for the good of humanity and bequeathed his body after death to the dissecting table; the other from the brain of an alcoholic, a victim of the liquor traffic, who had gone to Paris and died in disgrace, and whose body was taken to the clinic, where the bodies of criminals, paupers and defectives are used for dissection. The picture of the two brain cells shows the normal with its multitude of fine fibers, all elastic for the life vibrations like a beautiful plume of feathers, and the abnormal, a mere skeleton of what it once was, distorted, stunted and thickened, all the finest filaments gone and what is left too stiff to feel except dimly any call of the living spirit.

Why doesn't a man stop drinking when he knows it is injuring him? This is answered by a chart containing a picture of one of the nerve centers of the brain. It, too, is feathery in general form and all its fronds are in curving or bending lines, as if waving or moving, except one. That is a short little straight line coming direct from the nerve center in a lateral direction. It is the inhibitory nerve—the one that says "no." All the others are nerves of action, of impulse; this alone is the curb, the check, the brake. Alcohol attacks this nerve, softens, weakens and destroys it. In the brain of an alcoholic it is absolutely gone; how can the man say "no?" The will power which he had in his normal state is poisoned and wounded, and it hardens until it dies. He is utterly dependent on outside control for safety.

"THE BATTLE IS THE LORD'S."

"This war has given the greatest blow to the drink traffic the world has ever known. While empires are tottering, statesmen and people are beginning to realize the dangers of alcohol, and all nations are recommending total abstinence to their soldiers," says Miss Agnes E. Slack of England, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. As one magazine writer well puts it: "That some of the cruel consequences of war should be unexpectedly offset by a great social and economic reform is one of the ironies of circumstances."

The stars in their courses are fighting for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

PUT AWAY THE GINMILLS.

This is the way the "Line-O-Type or Two" column of the Chicago Tribune sizes up the situation: "If one is charitably disposed—as most of us are—he had better keep away from the poor parts of the city, and meditate at long range on the misery of the submerged fraction. Nothing more quickly dries the springs of sympathy than the sight of a string of ginmills doing a thriving business. Here swarm the heads of families to fling away their wages, and we are asked to commiserate and support their wretched progeny."

TAXPAYERS BEGINNING TO SEE.

The liquor traffic costs more each year than our whole civil service, our army, navy and congress; the river, harbor and pension bills; all we pay for local government; all national, state and county debts; and all the schools in the country. In fact, this government pays more for liquor than for every kind of government.—Lillian M. Mitchell, president Kansas W. C. T. U.

MOST VALUABLE ASSET.

The most valuable asset of any state and nation is its people. The wisest financiering is that which will save the people from drunkenness, poverty and crime and all the natural products of the liquor traffic. A state or nation can make no mistake even from a monetary standpoint in dissociating itself from such a business.—Lillian M. N. Stevens.

TROUBLES EXAGGERATED.

The liquor journals would have us believe that West Virginia's "first month's experience with the new temperance law has been a sad and disheartening one" because, they say, the state is full of "blind tigers" and "liquor hides." Well, so is Illinois and Ohio and New York and all the other "wet" states.

RAPS JOHN BARLEYCORN.

Notice has been posted at the Joliet works of the Illinois Steel company, discouraging the use of liquor. Any employee using liquor while on duty will be discharged, and in making promotions only those who do not drink will receive consideration.

CIVILIAN ALSO COULD BENEFIT.

If the soldier must give up alcohol because it interferes with his efficiency, why should not the civilian promote his efficiency by giving it up?—William Jennings Bryan.

ENGLISH VILLAGE A MODEL.

About as Sinless as is Likely to Be Found in This Wicked Old Abode of Men.

A sinless village has been found in England. It is Blackwell, a snug little colliery town in the Derbyshire hills, where the solitary policeman enjoys a perpetual holiday. The last incumbent left from sheer boredom. The manager of the collieries is a born leader of men, and this, combined with the fact that he can dismiss all evil-doers at will, practically the whole population being employed at the colliery, is the secret of his power. At the model clubhouse the main army of the villagers can be seen around the model bar arranged by the manager, who does not object to drink in moderation. He selects the brands of whisky and beer for the consumption of his flock. Over the bar are notices requesting patrons not to swear or gamble. There is a ballroom, and here the youth of Blackwell trip decorous measures, for Blackwell has no use for the tango or other modern dances, or, for that matter, for modern dress. There is also in the building two well-equipped baths, so that cleanliness ranks among the villagers' many virtues. Blackwell has also excellent cricket and football grounds. In the cricket building is a hattered straw hat, the relic from Blackwell's one lapse from grace. It was the only hat out of fifteen that returned when a party of holiday-makers left Blackwell to spend a day in London.

FOUR PERIODS OF TRANSITION

George's Looks, From the Introduction to Adored One to the End of the Honeymoon.

"He is a remarkably plain young man," she wrote in her diary the first day she met him. "He has rather an interesting face," she said to her mamma a month later as she decked her apricot-colored tea gown with the William-Allen-Richardsons that he had just sent her.

"When she wrote to her best friend to give the news of her engagement she expressed herself thus: 'He has not the regular featured dollish good looks I have always hated in men. He has a strong, characterful face and magnificent eyes.'"

"You loveliest one!" she sighed, as she poured out his tea at the third breakfast of the honeymoon. "I could sit and look at you forever."

"Six months later, she observed to her husband: 'I don't know whether you're aware of it, George, but your hair's getting most frightfully thin on the top, and you're just about the last man in the universe that can afford to go bald.'"

"A man's looks must not be judged by appearances."—From "Stories Without Tears," by Barry Pain.

Politeness in Athens.

A long time ago, in Athens, the Spartan boys were guests of Athenian boys at the theater. They were sitting in the front row because they were the guests of honor.

Just before the play began an old man came into the crowded theater, and made his way down to the front. He stopped by the seats of the Athenian boys, and they commenced to make fun of him. He turned sadly away.

As he was about to go away the Spartan boys all rose and motioned for the old man to come and sit with them. At first the Athenian boys were ashamed; then they began to cheer.

All the people were attracted by this and looked to see the cause of it. When the cheering was over, the old man stood up and said:

"Athenian boys know what is right, but the Spartan boys do what is right."

May Make Potash From Sugar Beets.

American manufacturers are casting their eyes about for sources from which to make potash, the imports of which have ceased. Potash is found in a great bed of salts at Stassfurt, Prussia, and is made also by leaching the ashes of land plants, the ashes of sugar beets from molasses residues and the purifications of sheep stumps.

In years gone by large quantities were made from the ashes of stumps in the Michigan pine forests, but this was found to contain much common salt. The pure Prussian potash came along about the time the Michigan source was exhausted.

The Scientific American says there must be an opportunity for the development of potash manufacture as a byproduct of the beet sugar industry. Prof. Uri Lloyd believes the crude molasses of the South contains an abundance of potash.

World's Debt to Humorists.

Cervantes, the great Spaniard whose epic humor has made the lean figure of a half-crazed knight a synonym for laughter and tears throughout the world, the genius who gave the world in Sancho Panza a comic figure so intensely human that it deserves to rank with Shakespeare's immortal creation of Sir John Falstaff, he, too, had a sermon to preach against silly romanticism and the foolish tales of chivalrous adventures.

Go through the list. The humorist who wrote with the mere idea of affording diversion and with no thought of a deeper message is the one whose work soon grows obsolete. The great artists feel the obligation of their genius. They hold a great instrument in their hands, they use it for noble ends and their work lives after them.

RIVAL OF BLUE SERGE

COVERT CLOTH PROMISES TO BECOME POPULAR.

New Material Resembles Khaki, and So Smacks of a Uniform—Excellent in Combination With Black Satin.

We are threatened with an epidemic of that peculiar greenish-tan material known as covert cloth. It resembles khaki, and that in itself is enough for the populace, neutral though we may be, for it smacks of a uniform. It is being introduced in a wholesale way throughout the country and promises to rival blue serge as an everyday suit.

Those who object to it as unbecoming and who realize that the new neck line is as high as the chin, will have to devise something in another color to reach from the base of the neck up. That is not difficult, for black satin goes admirably with covert cloth, and if there is a high stock collar of this material fastened straight up the front, as these high collars are, with black satin buttons, and topped with an inch turnover of white organdie or hemstitched chiffon, the work of remedying is finished.

If one adopts that ultra new style of placing wide, flaring Louis XVI pocket flaps at the side of the waist line of a short flaring coat, which is



Brown Velvet Frock With White Kid Belt and White Satin Vest, Large Pockets and Narrow Skirt.

a trick that brings a coat up to the moment, then they, too, may be of the black satin. Such a coat worn with a short, moderately full skirt, leaving a plaited panel at each side and short enough to show laced shoes of black leather and covert cloth, or sand-colored cloth uppers, marks a woman as a bit different from her neighbor. And that is our ardent wish, or, rather, it should be.

There is no promise of a return to the fashion of wearing a tight-fitting covert cloth jacket with a plain dark blue serge skirt, but it is to be worn with a plaid skirt in dull tones that harmonize with the foundation coloring of the coat. More and more does plaid work its way into the fashions, not only for entire suits, but for skirts worn with solid colored jackets, especially when these are short. The combination would be ugly if the coat was long.

The use of plaid for collar and cuffs on a jacket of solid color is often advocated, but it is not to be commended just now. The suggestion of putting plaid peltry on dark cloth suits was brought out by Premet, but it was not followed over here, possibly because it was difficult to get the dyed fur, and the fashion was too fleeting and experimental for the expense involved.

(Copyright by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Beaver Fur.

Beaver fur grows more and more fashionable—and who would have dreamed, a few months ago, of wearing beaver again? The soft, dainty felt is used for collarettes and sleeve edgings on frocks of pussy willow silk and on tailored frocks of white cloth. Sometimes a broad band of beaver borders a ripple tunic, but of course this lavish trimming is exceedingly expensive. The older woman should fight rather shy of beaver, however, for its delicate fawn color is becoming only to fresh, youthful complexions.

New Flower for the Corset.

An entirely new flower which is used for both corsage bouquets and decoration is the Ranunculus. This is a small blossom, red in color, with a dark center almost black. Its general appearance is somewhat like an unusually tiny poppy, and its stem also resembles the poppy stem.

NOBLE HOUSES OF WORSHIP

Those of the Second Generation in America Well Worthy of Their High Purpose.

The earliest houses of worship in the country were mere sheds, and are long since vanished from the face of the earth; but of the second generation of churches, buildings carefully planned to be worthy dwelling places of the Spirit and sancta of devotional exercise, there are numerous surviving examples not scarred by restoration or remodeling. Mr. Embury finds the public buildings, especially the church buildings, of the colonial era exhibiting a design more homogeneous, more free of sectional differentiation than is the case in the architecture of dwelling houses. And there was less change in the principles of design in all the years between 1638 and 1830 than in the next quarter of a century. If there was in church architecture, as between the North and South, any appreciable difference in respect of Puritan simplicity and aristocratic luxury it is said to have been, in reversal of reasonable expectation, in the direction of ornamentation in the North and severity of design in the South. "Probably," says the author, "the richest and most ornate of all American churches were Christ church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia, midway between North and South." The regional comparison is not particularly illuminating.

TAKING CREDIT FOR SUCCESS

Few Are Willing to Allow That Others May Have Been Helpful in One's Upward Climb.

Success means to the average person merely the reward of merit; but to the few who understand its significance it means a great deal more. It stands for much patient preparatory work, the foundations of which are often laid by others but which it is left to us to make use of. We cannot get very far in this world without the help of others, and it is this fact that we so often lose sight of when prosperity begins to shine upon us and life is opening up with brilliant promise. We like to feel the pride of achievement because it seems in some way to enhance our self-importance, and the latter quality is one that many of us find very stimulating in its effects. We like to succeed, first of all, and then we like to feel that we deserve all the credit. Indeed, it often happens that the very weakness of human nature deludes us into a temporary belief that we are solely responsible. We consider only present conditions and do not concern ourselves with certain facts that to others appear self-evident. Success sometimes turns our heads; it flatters our self-importance and before we know it we grow by leaps and bounds in our estimation.—Charleston News and Courier.

All Outdoors Their Enemy.

These Korean children, living in mud huts and playing in yards circumscribed by bamboo paling or mud walls, have not a square chance at cleanliness. Sanitation is unknown in the ordinary Korean household. Fresh air is considered an enemy rather than a friend, and all apertures through which a little air might enter are carefully closed. The smoke from the fire, where the family rice is cooked, runs through a pipe underneath the earthen floor of the living room and finds an exit on the side of the wall, and not upon the roof, and these blackened exits are a part of the side-wall decorations of Korean homes.—Christian Herald.

Convenience of Truth.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one needs a great many more to make it good.—The crafty man is always in danger; and, when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his pretenses are so transparent, that he that runs may read them. He is the last man that finds himself to be found out; and whilst he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he makes himself ridiculous.—John Tillotson.

Camels in Warfare.

Camels are, as might be expected, no new feature of warfare in the East. Basar was in the year 656 the scene of a fight known as the battle of the camel, in which Ayesha, the wife of Mohammed, headed the charge mounted upon one of these beasts. And down through the centuries Arab hosts have been led by a girl riding on a blackened camel, singing songs of encouragement to her own side and insult to the other. According to the strict rules of the game her capture or death meant the flight of her tribe, while in the event of victory she led the triumphal march.

A Cannibal Feast.

Among the early missionaries to the Fiji islands were James Calvert and his wife. A band of natives had seized 14 women in order that a cannibal feast might be held in honor of some visitors. Mrs. Calvert and another missionary lady were alone at the time. They rushed through the crowd until they were before the king, though no woman was allowed to enter his presence. They begged so earnestly that the astonished king forbade the intended murder.

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Correspondents

who can do so would materially assist us by sending as much of their copy as possible by Monday evening a post. Reports of later events may then be sent in by mail as late as Wednesday evening, or by "phone" on Thursday forenoon when necessary. It is frequently difficult for us to find work for our correspondents Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday they are always submerged with copy. THE PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

VERMONT PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Important Meeting at Montpelier—
Banquet a Leading Feature.

The annual winter meeting of the Vermont Press Association was held at Montpelier Friday.

Addressees by prominent members and the discussion of various problems connected with printing and publishing occupied the time of the business session.

Wallace H. Gilpin of Barton was re-elected president, Luther B. Johnson of Randolph, secretary-treasurer. A vice-president was elected for each one of the fourteen counties, D. W. Hildreth of Newport being the choice for Orleans. The reelection of Messrs. Gilpin and Johnson is a well deserved compliment. The Association, established many years ago, had lost so much of its former energy as to be scarcely able to hold a meeting. The infusion of "new blood" into the organization has brought back all its old-time energy and inspired the younger generation with hope and confidence. Vermont editors are awakening to the fact that much is to be gained by an exchange of ideas. There are many bright men in the Association.

The leading feature of the evening, from both the social and intellectual viewpoint, was the banquet at the Pavilion Hotel, Friday night. Through the gracious consent of the president the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Johnson, was allowed to preside, and among the speakers were: Charles W. Gates, Governor of Vermont; James H. McDonald, former State Highway Commissioner of Connecticut, now of the National Highways; Hale K. Darling, Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont; John E. Weeks, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Arthur W. Hewitt, "Wit of the House"; Frank T. Parsons, of Montpelier; Samuel H. Edes, a former president of the New Hampshire Press Association, and J. C. Holland of The Stanstead Journal, Rock Island, Que. The guests included a number of men prominent in Vermont politics and the speaking was instructive as well as amusing. Road improvement was one of the topics which received serious consideration.

Only Forty Per Cent.

The Hudson's Bay Company has had what it calls "a poor year." The directors held their annual meeting in London the other day and decided that conditions justified them in declaring a dividend of "only forty per cent." Everything is relative, and it is on record that in some years the Hudson's Bay Company has been able to declare 400 per cent dividends. Its capital of \$5,000,000 bears a small relation to the real wealth of this remarkable old concern.

Soon after its incorporation in 1670 it was given, in addition to its original fur trade rights, almost unlimited administrative and land-holding functions. For generations it was absolute ruler of the vast region north of Montreal and Quebec. It crushed rivals and ruled the country with an iron hand. Its posts were the only centers of civilization for thousands of miles. Half a century ago some of its administrative powers expired by limitation, but to pay it for their loss it was given outright some 7,000,000 acres of fine land between Winnipeg and the Rocky mountains. It has sold 2,000,000 acres of this, but holds the rest while its value goes higher rapidly. It retains all its old trade rights and its trade posts and the fur trade continues its chief business, as it was two and a half centuries ago, but to show that it is up to date it has recently been establishing a chain of department stores through the cities of Western Canada.

IS YOUR BLOOD RICH?

Poor Blood
is the indirect cause of much winter sickness—it allows chills, invites colds and sickness.

Nourishment alone makes blood—not drugs or liquors—and the nourishing food in Scott's Emulsion charges summer blood with winter richness and increases the red corpuscles.

Its Cod Liver Oil warms the body, fortifies the lungs, and alleviates rheumatic tendencies.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.
14-45 SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MUNICIPAL STEW FOR DWELLERS OF INDIAN HAMLET.

North Hatley, Que., Jan. 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Editor:

For some time past the columns of your paper have been searched with much interest by the readers in Stanstead County at large and more especially by the ratepayers of the Township of Hatley to witness the progress of the "duel" between the veteran "swordsmen" "M. C." and "Reader." This duel perhaps was justified, but it seems to be contrary to laws of society for ladies especially to engage in such extraordinary procedure.

In the recent issue of the JOURNAL a fresh combatant has entered the field as the champion of "M. C." and severely ridicules "Reader" and brings to the support and justification of his actions quotations from Scripture.

Reading the article from the pen of "A Friend of the Journal," I am led to believe that "M. C." and "Friend of the Journal" are very intimately associated as regards past articles which have appeared in these columns and particularly in the Massawippi news items on the first page of last week's JOURNAL, when the correspondent takes up the matter of "the effort to discontinue the use of the 'Hatley Township Town Hall' by the 'ratepayers of the north end.'"

True the ratepayers at the north end and not a few from the centre are endeavoring to make a change in the location of the Town Hall, believing that it would be a benefit and convenience to the town to have the seat of the council located nearer the central part.

A petition was started by the ratepayers of the north end and circulated with considerable success, to have the Town Hall located in the village of North Hatley, which location they considered very advantageous as it is reasonably near the centre of the township and is easy of access, having excellent railway facilities and good accommodations for the entertainment of councilors and ratepayers.

Furthermore the School Commissioners of the Village of North Hatley have promised to the north end ratepayers the free use of the Town Hall for a period of years should the change be effected.

On the other hand this article goes on to say that a counter petition was started at Massawippi to leave the Town Hall where it "always has been" and ought to be, thus saving the "expense of another, is being well signed." Why was it signed?

This petition was designed by jealous and unfair minded people who took a leap in the dark in their endeavor to avoid a collapse, people who are wholly wrapt up in their own selfish desires, and who, like the Kaiser, want to rule the earth. These people wish to keep the Town Hall where it is, simply because they will not have to move out of their hamlet to visit the "town-fathers."

This petition was a gross misrepresentation inasmuch as it stated that the north end people wished to remove it to Reed's Crossing, the extreme north end of the town where a new hall would have to be built at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 to the town. This is untrue, the north end people do not ask this.

The ratepayers were approached and asked to sign the petition to have the Town Hall remain where it is and save this expense to be better expended by the town-fathers, and the majority of the ratepayers signing this petition never read it, sufficing their names to they knew not what, they had never taken time to meditate on the question, they knew not what the other petitioners were asking, they signed it because they thought that some all-wise town-father had designed it and it must be Scripture, they signed it blindfolded, and hoodwinked, with the wool pulled over their eyes by a lot of smooth talk, consequently this petition is not valid in the true sense of the word.

Again the Massawippi correspondent has been led to believe and to state by some misinformant that the greater part of the taxes are being spent in the north end. True it is that much money is being spent in that part, but how about the south end? When the statement was read at the meeting for the election of Councilors on Jan. 11th, did the south enders ascertain how many out of the 17 road overseers were in the south end of the town, dividing the town by the polling division?

If they were to ask the Secretary-Treasurer they would find that out of the 17 overseers 12 are located in the south end with an aggregate road allowance of \$607.00 while the remaining 5 are located in the north end, having an aggregate road allowance of \$375.00.

It is not denied that the overseers in the north end exceeded their allowance, yes, doubled in some cases, but how about the overseers in the south end, are they innocent? The majority of them exceeded their allowances and even doubled and yea trebled in some cases, however there are some honest men amongst the overseers who kept well within their road allowance.

A division of the town is also sug-

gested by the Massawippi correspondent. Does he really think this is going to out the rate of taxation, or is it the suggestion of her champion, "Friend of the Journal?"

Why is this division suggested?

The southerners in suggesting this division are virtually admitting their defeat in trying to keep the Town Hall where it is and are not manly enough to stand up and take open defeat like men, but would take this step to shield them from disgrace.

Then too, "the good old town and 'good towns-people are being kept in' a constant stew and now and then 'boiling because the north end is always trying to elect the councilors' at the south end, the greater part of 'the taxes are spent in the north end' and many other things," etc.

As a matter of fact the councilors of either end of the town have been assisted by the ratepayers of the other end when their election came up, but not until recently has there been any strife. However, new blood has been introduced into the council and strife has been instigated, because when election time comes around the votes of the other end of the town will be sufficient to turn the tide, and well this party knows it.

The "stew" and "boiling" people are not located in the south only, the north has its share, the south have five councilors in a bunch while the north have only two, each side having about equal ratepayers to represent, yet the south are kicking, they are not fair-minded enough to nominate a candidate from the central part, but being afraid of the present situation, still endeavor to bunch them at the south end, this and the way the past two elections have been "run" has put the northerners in a "boiling" pitch, not merely in a "stew."

The elections the past two years have been frauds pure and simple. One so-called ring was broken up at the last election and another ring (and to be fair to this ring I will say a formidable ring) has been organized who wish to run the whole town business as they wish.

When they found their candidate could not legally run as a councillor, why did they not nominate another candidate from the central part, amongst some of the worthy farmers there? Just because they are not of the present "ring" nor can they be twisted into it, consequently they were placed in the background.

The Hatley Centre people also realize a change must come, they realize that the Town Hall in its present location is extremely to one end of the town, they realize too that if the Town Hall goes to North Hatley there will still be "stewing" and "boiling" people in the south end because they are not used to traveling so far away from home amidst all kinds of weather, consequently would sooner or later put up a greater "kick" than the present, they are prepared to erect a Town Hall at the Abbott's school at a trifling cost to the town, the bulk of the expense has been promised by subscription from the resident ratepayers.

Hatley Centre will be more equally divided as regards distance for the councilors to travel and would be more convenient for all parties concerned. Accommodations will undoubtedly be afforded in due season should the petitioners come to an agreement to locate the Town Hall in the center of the town.

Respectfully yours,
RATEPAYER.

THE STANSTEAD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the society was held at Ayer's Cliff on Wednesday, Jan. 20th. Quite a large number of members were present. The President, Mr. A. C. Mitson, was in the chair. The Secretary read the financial statement, reporting a membership of over 400 and total receipts (including last year's balance of \$103.01) of \$4,198.03. Prizes paid amounted to \$1650.76. The assets of the Society were placed at \$7,475.00, and liabilities \$2,624.70. The balance of cash on hand Dec. 31 was \$379.64. Retained Subscriptions for 1915 were \$296. In the total receipts is included the gross receipts from dining hall and booths.

The Directors and Honorary Directors for the following year are as follows: Directors: Barnston, C. P. Buckland, W. H. Davidson; Stanstead, W. E. Hunt, C. W. Morse; Hatley, G. W. A. Reburn; Magog, W. Curtis, J. C. Horan; Barford, G. W. Paige; St. Catherine's, L. H. Parnell; Honorary Directors: Barnston, E. V. Norton, E. W. Perry, Melvin Martin; Stanstead, W. H. Rediker, Jas. McKee, J. W. McNally, A. E. Curtis, Hatley, W. E. LeBaron, J. E. Woodman, J. W. McKay, C. H. Robinson, H. S. Taylor, H. M. Piercy; Magog, H. R. Harris, F. N. Kearns, A. C. Mitson, A. E. Courtmanche; Barford, H. E. Baldwin, A. E. Humphrey; St. Catherine, John Ingalls, Fred Benoit. Messrs. Kearns, Mitson and Baldwin, at their own request, were replaced as Directors by Messrs. Curtis, Horan and Paige.

The next meeting will be held at 10 a. m. Saturday, Feb. 6th, when officers will be elected and prize list revised for 1915.

AFTER FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

Bank Manager Sidney Stevens Retires—
Recognition by Citizens Planned.

In the retiring of Mr. Sidney Stevens, to-day, from the position of Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Rock Island, there steps out of harness a man who has been closely and honorably associated with banking interests in the Eastern Townships for over forty years.

Mr. Stevens was born in 1852—sixty-three years ago to-day—and as a young man of eighteen, he entered the Waterloo branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, of which his father, the Hon. G. G. Stevens, was a director. From that time on, he remained an efficient member of the Eastern Townships Bank staff.

After leaving Waterloo, Mr. Stevens was stationed a short while in Cowansville, in Coaticook and Sherbrooke, respectively; and in 1878 was transferred to the Stanstead branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, succeeding Mr. MacKinnon, and with Mr. Ball as manager.

In 1881 Mr. A. P. Ball retired, and Mr. Stevens succeeded him, as manager. In the year 1900 the bank was moved to Rock Island, but three years later, opened a sub-branch at Stanstead, under the management of the Rock Island office.

Three years ago, when the Eastern Townships Bank was amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mr. Stevens continued as manager under the new régime; and now, while virtually retiring from Bank life, he has not altogether severed his connection with banking ties, as he has been appointed on the list of "relieving managers" for a period of years. So he is still in touch with an institution which will always retain his interest.

Mr. Stevens' friends in this vicinity have welcomed an opportunity of expressing their esteem for him personally, as well as their appreciation of his capability as a banker, and to-day being his birthday, as well as the day of his retiring, it is understood that a movement is on foot among the prominent citizens of the Three Villages to express their sentiments in tangible form.

Of the life work of such a man as Mr. Sidney Stevens, the work itself bears the most eloquent testimony. If constant, steadfast, and efficient, endeavor count for anything, then Mr. Stevens has fashioned, during the last forty-five years that he has faithfully served his bank, an enduring memorial with which a man might well rest content.

FAIFAX.

Mrs. E. Brown and Mrs. L. Bent are spending the balance of the winter with relatives in Boston.

It is reported that Mr. Frank Clark has sold his farm to Mr. Fortin.

Mr. Homer Call purchased a fine horse recently to replace the one he lost.

Mr. Winter of the Bell Telephone Co., was in the place last Thursday repairing lines.

Lumbering is at a standstill here at this writing owing to a scarcity of snow.

Mr. and Mrs. V. McFadyen called on friends here recently.

Miss Lilla Lincoln is attending school at East Bolton where her sister, Miss Lincoln, teaches.

Mr. E. G. Davidson was here on business last week.

Join the Egg Marketing Association at Ayer's Cliff. Write for particulars to Mr. Emberley, demonstrator.

SOUTH BOLTON.

Friday night an informal dance, which proved to be "the event" of the season, was given in McManus's hall. About 30 couples assembled. Among those from out of town were Messrs. Williams, Gaylor and H. Spencer; Miss C. Fuller, and friend, Miss Whitehead, of Foster; Miss Pibus of Knowlton, Miss Lee Lincoln of Ayer's Cliff, and Miss Pratt of Fulkford. Dancing continued from 8.30 till 3 a. m., when the company dispersed to their various homes, pronouncing Mr. Fuller an unexcelled host. Miss Selby and Miss Lincoln served ice cream, cake, coffee and sandwiches.

Mr. Ora Spinney of Eastman who is in town with his gasoline engine, is making havoc of the wood piles.

Miss Lena Green has returned from Montreal where she accompanied her sister, who has entered a hospital as nurse-in-training.

Our fire brigade responded with pails and buckets to an alarm given on Saturday. The fire proved to be but a small brush affair.

SMITH'S MILLS.

The young people of this place and Griffin will give a two-act comedy entitled, "An Old Maid's Wooing," in O'Leary's hall, Friday evening, Feb. 5th. Refreshments served after entertainment. Admission 25 cents.

Mr. Oral Ticehurst entertained W. O. Miller, Miss Mary Miller, Miss Clara Jennings and Miss Grace Ticehurst at his farm near this place on Jan. 24th.

We hear that the stores of W. H. Miller and C. L. Jenkins will be closed on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 6.30 after Feb. 1st.

SHOO THE KAISER.

Oh the Kaiser, he's a busy man,
He spends n'er all his time,
In telling "The Boys" at the "Cheap Cash Store"
Just where he'll draw the line.
Now if he gets too "foxy"
We'll have to "call him down."
He may run Massawippi,
But he cannot run the Town.
The bluff was worked on neighbor E.
With some it won't "go down,"
For honest D. was needed,
To represent the town.
(The Kaiser pleads)
With some it won't "go down,"
You know what I have done,
And if, perchance, I get the Chair
It will be going some.
Now Boys turn out on Monday morn.
A Tipperary song we'll sing,
And if my plans work as they should,
We soon shall have a brand new ring.
HAYSEED.

IN MEMORIAM.

In affectionate remembrance of
Albina Allard, who died January 27th,
1914, at the Mother house Presentation
of Marie, Saint Hyacinthe, P. Q.,
daughter of Julien Allard, Freilighsburg, P. Q.

Silently the stars are gleaming,
On a silent and lonely grave,
Where thou sleepest, dear Albina,
We loved thee but could not save.
[Inserted by father and mother,
brother and sister].

BORN.

UNDERWOOD—At Stanstead, Que., Jan. 26, 1915, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Underwood.

SEGULIN—At Beebe Plain, Que., Jan. 20, 1915, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Segulin.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1896.
A. W. GLASSCOCK, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Solely by druggists, Geo.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

When in need of Printing or Stationery remember the Journal's new location on Church street.

LOST

A young collie dog, bob tail, color sable, worn collar. Finder will kindly write or telephone A. E. Curtis, Stanstead, Que. \$8.00

STANSTEAD COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Stanstead County Horticultural Society will be held in the County Building, Ayer's Cliff, Saturday, Feb. 6th, at 1 o'clock p. m.
H. H. BROWN, Sec'y-Treas.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all municipal and school assessments now due must be paid before Feb. 15th, 1915, otherwise they will be placed with an attorney for collection.
By order of the Municipal Council.
L. E. CARPENTER, Sec'y-Treas.
Smith's Mills, Que., Jan. 19, 1915.

UNDERTAKER AT DERBY CENTER

I have opened a branch undertaking establishment at the store of John C. Hay, Derby Center, Vt., and Mr. Hay will act as my Agent. I shall carry a stock there and I have a large and complete stock at my rooms at Derby Line from which to draw. I am a Licensed Undertaker and Embalmer, and will attend promptly to calls at any hour of the day or night at either place.
EDWARD AUDINWOOD, 50w3
Rock Island and Derby Line.

GILMAN & COMPANY NEWPORT, VERMONT

OUR JANUARY SALE is an economy event you should not miss. An outpouring from every department of seasonable merchandise at prices that show utter disregard for original cost. Quick Selling prices everywhere that mean great big, welcome savings to our patrons.

Only one idea predominated in our preparation for this wonderful selling event and that was to clean out everything that bears a mark of this season purchases. We have been even more drastic this time than ever in our price cuts, wishing to be positively certain that after the rush of next week our counters and shelves will be swept clean of everything that was bought for this writer's service.

Sale on Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses.
" " Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Umbrellas.
" " Muslin, Underwear, Linens, Corsets.
" " Cottons, Percales, Crashes, Blankets.

Each week we advertise new things that have not been advertised. This week we feature Dress Goods, and Silks. We wish to say that our business in this department is far ahead of anything we ever have had, and we will quote prices for our January Sale that will interest you.

Skiner's 36 Peau de Cygne	\$1.10	\$2.00 Broad Cloth	\$1.39
" " Ling Satin	.97	1.50 " " "	1.10
Windham Silk Co., Duchess Satin	1.00	1.00 Dress Goods	.69
" " " "	\$2.00, \$1.40	1.50 Fancy Diagonals	1.10
\$1.00 Messaline	.75	1.50 Coating	1.10
1.00 Blk. or Col. Taffetta	.79	38 in. Storm Serge	.39
40 in. Pussy Willow	\$2.25 \$1.69	\$1.50 Gabidines	1.10
\$1.50 Crepe-de-Chine	1.10	1.00 Blk. Mohair	.69
2.00 Brocade Crepe-de-Chine	1.39	1.00 Wool Charmuse	.69
.75 Foulard Silks.	.39	1.50 Blk. Voile	1.10
1.00 and \$1.25 Fancy Silk	.75	2.00 Mattlase	1.39
1.50 Blk. Charmuse	1.10	36 in. Lustea Silk	.29
Rem. Velveteen	.25	29c. Fancy Silks	.25

GILMAN & COMPANY NEWPORT, VERMONT

Heirs, Executors and Administrators

I specialize in the management and settlement of Estates. I will administer for you, or direct you in your duties. Or I will protect individual interests.
I invite your inquiries either in person or by letter, and without expense or obligation on your part, unless I can be of service to you. PROBATE COURT PRACTICE a specialty.
Facilities at hand for storing, advertising and selling your property.

FOR SALE—Small Lot Derby Line Bank and Conny & Pass. River Ho E. stock. Saddle Horse. Store Counters, and big and small Show Cases. Two Cooking Ranges and a Range. Oak Stove. Two Double Barrel Shot Guns. Hot Water Tanks and Fixtures, 40 gal. Also, Sash Wash Tubs with Fixtures. Oak, Glass Pained Folding Bed. 425 Vac. Cleaner for \$50. Pool Table and Equipment.
WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE? WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BUY? Write or see me.
W. C. LINDSAY, Attorney at Law,
Newport, Vermont.

WANTED

A second-hand table desk. Must be in good condition and for sale cheap. Address "Desk," JOURNAL office. 50w3

TO RENT in Derby Line, house, barn and shed. The house has eight rooms, with bath, hot water fixtures, furnace. Fine cellar under house and barn. Three acres of land if wanted. Inquire of FRED A. PERKINS. 50

BIRDS AND ANIMALS MOUNTED TO ORDER

Game Pieces, Fox Skin Rugs, Deer Heads, etc., for sale at bottom prices.
35 years a Taxidermist. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. S. Phillips, Glover, Vt. Send for price list. Express goods to Barton, Vt.

Winter Storage.

For carriages, wagons, farm implements, screens, blinds, or anything you wish to put away until spring. Also for grain, straw, roots or other commodities. Stalls to let by the week, month or year. All storage at risk of owner, and payment in full to be made before goods are removed from storage. Apply to Chas. A. Goodsell, Rock Island. 50w3

FOR SALE.

15 Colonies of Pure Italian Bees for sale, at \$5.00 a hive. The owner has left for Colorado. They are all in ten-frame hives and in first-class condition for Wintering.
Apply to
H. SIMONSON,
Beebe Plain, Vt.

CORD WOOD AND BLOCK WOOD, all hard, for delivery this winter. Apply now to Charles A. Goodsell, Rock Island. 50w3

BURT C. DREW Contractor and Builder

Plans and estimates furnished in any kind of material, wood, brick, concrete or granite.

DERBY LINE, VT.
and
ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

CHARLES E. HASELTON

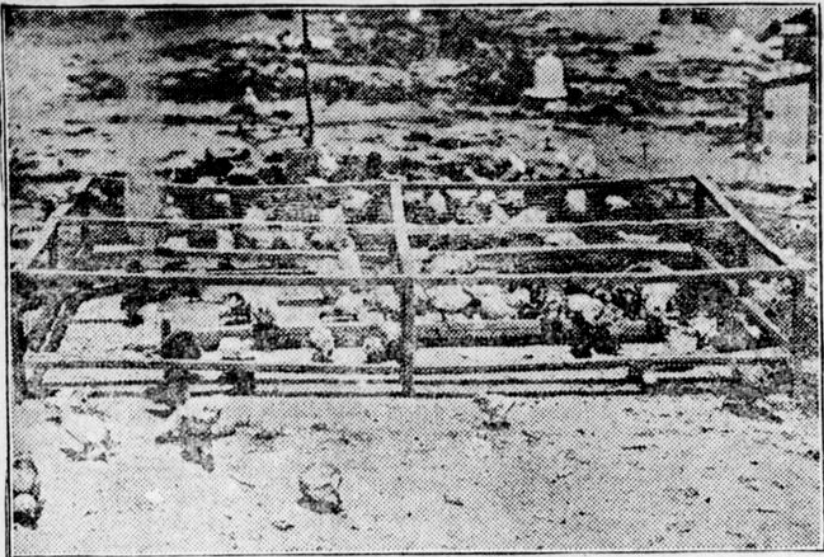
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones
Your Cemetery work such as Lettering and Resetting is Solicited

Beebe Que. and Vt.

A. H. CUMMINGS & SON

Manufacturers of Lumber, Shingles, Clapboards, Superior House Finish. FLOORING A SPECIALTY.
Orders left with S. E. Abbott, Agt., Stanstead, will receive prompt attention.

MAKING MONEY WITH POULTRY AND SWINE



Frame Used to Protect Feed of Small Chicks From Older Ones in Use at Government Poultry Farm, Beltsville, Md.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A recent farmers' bulletin (No. 624) issued by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens," contains some interesting suggestions regarding the feeding of young chickens. The accompanying figure illustrates a frame cover with wire netting to protect feed of young chicks from the older fowls.

Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but it should be borne in mind that more harm can be done to the young chickens by overfeeding than by underfeeding, and at no time should they be fed more than barely to satisfy their appetites and to keep them exercising, except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is liable to result in those confined.

Farmers who have no experience in hog raising but who wish to start a herd on their farms are urged by the United States department of agriculture to make haste slowly. It will be real economy, they say, if the beginner can secure the advice and assistance of an experienced breeder. Whether he succeeds in this or not, he should start with a small herd. Five sows will be enough for the first year if these are really good animals.

The chief points to be desired in a brood sow are set forth in farmers' bulletin 205 of the United States department of agriculture, published under the title of "Pig Measurement." The sows selected should be nearly the same age and uniform in type. The forehead should be broad between the eyes, the throat clean and trim, the neck moderately thin and the shoulders smooth and deep; the back should be fairly wide and straight, and ample



Head of Herd of Duroc Jerseys.

room for the vital organs should be provided by a good width and depth of chest, well-sprung ribs and straight, deep sides—a deep, capacious body from end to end. Depth of chest and sides are especially important in a brood sow. Pinched chests and waists must be avoided. Brood sows should, of course, show quality, but this should not become overrefined and delicate. Extremes of refinement usually lead to delicacy of constitution and often accompany sterility.

The selection of the boar is even more important than that of the sows. It is possible to obtain success from the use of a good boar with inferior sows, but nothing but disaster can possibly come from the use of an inferior boar with sows of high quality. One method raises the standard of the herd, the other lowers it. It is as apt to be the case, the farmer's herd at the beginning is not of sufficient size to justify buying a high-grade boar for his exclusive use, it will be far better for him to join with his neighbors in obtaining one in common, then to attempt to get results from an inferior animal. One boar can serve fifty or sixty sows a season, so that co-operation will be found profitable in a great majority of instances.

A boar with strongly developed masculine characteristics should be selected, preferably as a yearling, or else as a pig that has been purchased at the same time as the sows and allowed to come to maturity before being used. He should have a strongly masculine head and a well-crested neck. His shoulders should be developed according to age; but shields on the shoulders in pigs under a year or eighteen months are objectionable. The same indications of a good pork-producing carcass that the sows required should be seen in the boar—a broad, straight, deeply fleshed back, much depth and length of side, and well-developed hind quarters. The boar should be selected to correct any defects that may be common to the sows, for example, if the sows are rather coarse in bone and loosely

built, the boar should have high quality—fine bone, skin and hair. If the sows tend toward overrefinement and delicacy, the boar should be rather "rangy" and strong-boned.

Once the herd has been established by the careful selection of sows and boar, it must be maintained and its standard raised by the exercise of the greatest care in the selection of animals for breeding purposes. This selection should be made as early as possible. One celebrated breeder used to select his show lambs and calves when they were three days old. This, of course, is unusual, but the decision should not be delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary. No animals should be selected for breeding purposes except for good reasons and unless the breeder is quite sure that he is right in his selection.

RAISING THE COLT BY HAND

Youngsters Should Be Fed Cow's Milk Weakened With Water—Mixture Should Be Sweetened.

(By W. D. NEALE.)

An orphan colt can be raised by hand successfully if a little care is taken. It should be fed on cow's milk, but the cow should be fresh if possible.

Do not feed the milk at its normal strength, but weaken with one-third water—that is, to two parts milk put one part warm water.

The mixture should be sweetened a little with sugar and given when about the temperature of a mare's milk.

At the end of two weeks the quantity of water may gradually be reduced and the amount of milk increased until the water is left off altogether. Don't forget to sweeten the milk at all times.

Whenever possible the milk should be given immediately after milking it from the cow. If it is desired, a fresh egg may be added three times a day. It will be a strengthener and will make the colt's hair sleek and glossy.

The quantity of milk given should be governed by one's judgment. Some colts require more than others, but be careful not to overfeed, for the colt may get the scours. Until the colt is a month old it will be necessary to feed it three or four times each day.

To teach the colt to drink from a pail is not a very great task. Put your finger in his mouth and lower your hand into the milk. He will get a taste of the milk and soon you can slip your finger from his mouth and he will proceed without you.

If he proves obstinate, wrap a goose quill with a strip of cloth and use it as a nipple in a bottle or purchase a nipple from the drug store.

Good care must be taken of the pail from which the colt drinks. It should be scalded each time it is used. Never use sour or skim milk, if you would avoid bowel troubles.

Give clean water between feeds. Let him run in the yard, and soon he will be nipping the green grass.

After a while he will be eating dry bran from your hand if you put a little sugar in it.

Soon you will be able to feed him some grain and then your hardest work is over.

POULTRY NOTES

Roots of all kinds can be fed cooked or raw, but they should be chopped fine.

The legs of dressed poultry when shipped to market should be perfectly clean.

By "large roaster" is meant a plump, soft chicken, weighing about four or five pounds.

Always turn the heads of the birds back under the wings in packing dressed poultry.

When the mornings are cold, take the chill off the drinking water, but do not make it warm.

During the months of April, May and June the highest prices are paid for a first-class soft roaster.

Old cock birds have a class of their own in market, and do not come under the head of "large roasting fowls."

Each pigeon should have at least one hundred cubic feet space in the flying pen, writes J. L. Van Arsdale.

FRUIT TREE FARMERS

Much Damage Done by Borers and Other Pests.

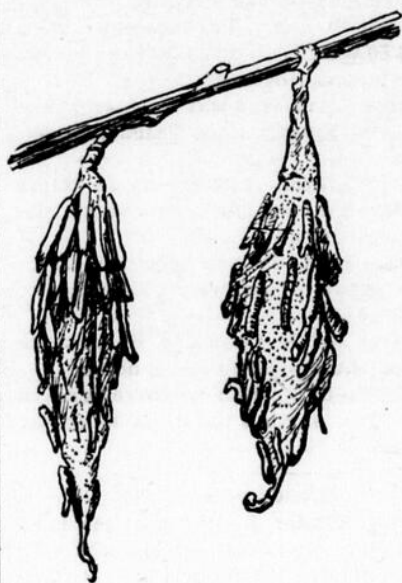
Trees Should Be Examined and Every Egg Mass, Cocoon, or Any Covering in Which Insects Hide Should Be Removed.

(By W. E. RUMSEY.)

The treatment which an orchard tree receives during the first few years of its growth often determines to a considerable degree the profitability of its bearing life. If allowed to become weak and stunted, as a result of attacks of insects, it may live on from year to year, but will probably never fully recover. Many young trees are killed outright by borers and such pests, or so seriously injured that they soon succumb to droughts or are broken down by storms.

A young orchard that is not protected from these enemies is likely soon to show many missing trees, and those remaining will be irregular in size and will lack uniformity in shape, vigor and productivity. If the neglect is continued, these defects will become more and more apparent as the orchard advances in age. It is essential, therefore, in establishing a good orchard, that the trees not only come from the nursery free from hurtful insects and insect injuries, but that they may be kept so.

Young trees are less able to withstand severe injuries than are old ones, but they are, likewise, more easily protected. Their small size makes it an easy matter to examine them for, and to remove, borers. They can be sprayed quickly and effectively, and such insects as tent-caterpillars, web-worms and bag-worms can be re-



Bag-Worm Cases.

moved from their branches by hand with but very little cost and trouble or expense. It is possible, too, with very little cost and labor, to protect the trunks from the ravages of mice and rabbits, and from the adult borers during the egg-laying season.

The bag-worm is a peculiar insect which may be quite easily controlled by a little care and precaution during the winter months. It winters in the egg stage in the old female bag. In spring the young hatches and begins at once to feed on the nearest leaf, constructing, meanwhile, a case to cover its own body. The case is composed of web and bits of stick and is carried by the caterpillar wherever it goes. As the caterpillar grows the case, or bag, is enlarged, and when growth is completed it attaches the bag to a twig by a strong silken band and changes within to a pupa.

The favorite food of the bag-worm is arbor vitae and other evergreens. The caterpillars multiply on such trees and become exceedingly abundant, when they often extend their ravages to fruit and other deciduous trees.

The bags hanging to the branches are conspicuous objects during the winter months, and the best way of ridding trees of this insect is to collect and destroy the bags while the trees are bare.

SELECTION OF BROOD SOWS

Great Mistake to Breed Gilts Under Eight Months of Age—Well-Formed Testes Essential.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

We believe it is a great mistake to breed gilts under eight months although many farmers breed them at five months.

A gilt at five months is not fully developed and cannot, therefore, produce pigs with the greatest vitality. A gilt bred too young can never recover the vitality she loses at that time and while some farmers say that they produce good pigs, they probably do not know how much better ones they might have had they been bred three months later.

Never select for a brood sow one that has a long face and a wild eye and nervous manner. The quiet kind with plenty of room for food make the best mothers.

It is very important in selecting a brood sow to see that she has well-formed teats on both sides.

Cause of Potato Failure.

Some of the things that cause the failure of potato hills are poor soil, improper preparation, poor seed, irregular planting, poor cultivation, bugs, diseases and poor weather. Many of these conditions are controllable; all of them may be influenced by proper methods of culture.

AMOUNT OF WATER IN SOIL

While Moisture is an Absolute Necessity to Plants an Excess is as Bad as a Deficiency.

(By E. R. JONES.)

Of the several conditions which influence the growth of crops none is more important than the amount of water in or on the soil. While water in a thin film around the soil grains is an absolute necessity to plants, an excess is as bad as a deficiency. Too much water is detrimental because:

1. It makes areas so soft that they cannot be cultivated. When these soft places are long and narrow in form, they cut the upland into irregular pieces that cannot be cultivated conveniently.
2. It delays cultivation, particularly in the spring.
3. It makes soils cold; (a) because in the spring more than half of the heat that the soil receives is used to warm this unnecessary water; (b) because its evaporation consumes heat that the soil could otherwise retain; (c) because its presence in the soil prevents the entrance and downward movement of rainfall, which in the spring is usually warmer than the soil.

4. It crowds out the oxygen from between the soil grains, thus hindering the necessary decomposition of organic matter in the soil.

5. It prevents all crop growth where it stands on the soil to a sufficient depth. Where it stagnates only a few inches from the surface of the soil, it prevents healthy root development below that depth. The shallow root system thus developed limits the depth from which the plant may get water, and with it plant food material.

On an 80-Acre Field Three Systems of Tile Drainage Were Necessary. This Shows the Advantage With Which Two Neighbors Can Co-operate in Putting in a Line of Tile. An Obstacle So Trivial as a Line Fence Should Not Be Permitted to Prevent Economical Drainage. The Owner of This Land Says That Tile Pays for Itself Every Year and That \$200 Expended on Tile Has Raised the Value of the 80 Acres \$1,000.

cause its evaporation consumes heat that the soil could otherwise retain; (c) because its presence in the soil prevents the entrance and downward movement of rainfall, which in the spring is usually warmer than the soil.

NEEDED SUPPLY OF POTASH

All That Is Required Is to Blow Deeply and Bring Lower Soils Into Contact With the Air.

There is a good deal of talk in advanced farm circles as to what we are going to do for a supply of potash now since the importation from Germany is cut off. So far as ordinary soils are concerned, that need can be readily supplied if the farmer will but resolutely face the problem of deep plowing, says Hoard's Dairyman. All of the lower soils contain a large supply of potash.

All that is needed to bring it into use and profitable contact with growing plants is to go down after it. Plow the land twelve to sixteen inches deep, bring up that stiff, impenetrable subsoil and give it contact with the air; mix it with the top soil and give it contact with the manure and other forms of humus. That will set the potash free, put it in shape so the roots of plants can utilize it.

We do not need to do this deep plowing every year. Once in five or six years will do. But we will know a good deal more about it, and the benefits that come from it in various ways, if we once set about it in a practical, earnest manner. Most farmers dread to start in this work. They dislike to incur the expense of a deep tilling plow, and they are skeptical as to the results. But they always will be in dread, and always will be skeptical until they go ahead and put themselves where they can see and learn.

One benefit is that you can get at your deeply plowed land several days earlier in the spring. Clayey soils lose time in the spring. Every farmer is afraid of plowing them until they are well dried out for fear of their being lumpy all the summer long. But deep plowing helps a great deal in this respect.

PURE-BRED POULTRY IS BEST

Keep Fowls Busy and Singing and They Will Reward Owner With Eggs in Ample Abundance.

Do not make the mistake of running a mongrel flock of mixed colors, sizes, breeds, etc. Get one good, pure breed—the medium size, dark-colored American breeds are best for the farmer, furnishing eggs, meat and good mothers and setters, and, not being imbued with the spirit of investigation, they stay on earth minding their own affairs instead of ruining yours in the garden and fruit trees. Watch your birds and be on the lookout for any sign of languor, remembering "a stitch in time saves nine." Keep your birds busy and singing and they will reward you with eggs in abundance.

Never Loafs on Job.

Alfalfa does things and never loafs on the job.

KEEPING COW RECORDS

Desirable to Keep Only Profitable Animals.

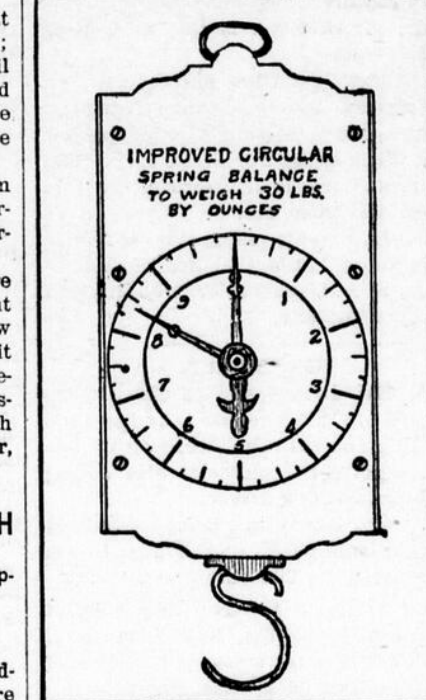
With Well-Kept Accounts, Dairyman Has Information Enabling Him to Do Business in a Business-like Manner.

(By C. H. ECKLES.)

It is well known that there is a vast difference in the amount of milk different cows will produce. One cow may yield three times as much milk and butter in a year as another on a third to a half more feed. One cow may be losing the dairyman as much money as another in an adjoining stall is making for him.

Clearly, it is desirable to keep only the profitable cows. To do this means that systematic records must be kept. No guesswork will do. No cow should be retained in the herd unless her milk and butterfat record shows she is profitable. At the Missouri experiment station one Jersey cow produced three times as much milk and butter per year for three years as another cow that was her half sister. The difference in the cost of feed eaten by the two cows was not great and both received the same good care.

The Illinois experiment station tested the herds of 18 Illinois farmers and found the same conditions to prevail. The best ten cows averaged 289 pounds of butter in a year while the poorest ten cows averaged 109 pounds. They found at least one-third of the cows in the ordinary herds to be unprofitable. Many herds in other localities have been tested with the same results. It is the rule rather than the exception for cows in the same herd to



Successful Dairying Begins With the Use of Milk Scales.

differ widely in the milk produced. What the cow owner needs to know is, first of all, how much milk each cow produces, and, second, how much butterfat it contains.

A good spring balance scale, a supply of milk records, and a milk testing outfit are all that are essential when keeping milk and fat records. A good spring scale is the best for ordinary farm use. One that can be purchased from any dairy supply house for about \$3 will answer every purpose. Scales may be obtained on which the dial is divided into pounds and ounces, or pounds and tenths, as preferred. The latter is much more convenient in adding up the totals. This style of balance is provided with a hand or pointer which can be adjusted to stand at zero with any ordinary milk pail. This enables the weight of milk contained in the pail to be read directly without subtracting the weight of the pail.

HAVE COW FRESHEN IN FALL

Few Do Not Bother Calf or Its Mother at That Time of Year—Lactation Full and Free.

A great deal can be said in favor of spring freshening of cows, but I prefer that my cows come fresh in the fall, says a writer in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Early in October is a time of year that suits me very well. My cows always are in fine condition then, because they have been on summer pasture. The result is that lactation is full and free at that time.

The flies do not bother at that time of the year. It is worth a great deal for the cow and calf not to be worried by them. The calf that is born in October has time to get a start before winter, and it is ready to make the best possible use of pasture in the spring.

Cows that come fresh in October furnish their maximum yield of butter fat at the time when the price is highest, and when the cream is the easiest to care for. Their slackened period of milk flow comes in the summer when butter fat is cheap, when other work is pressing, and when flies make the best of milkers produce less.

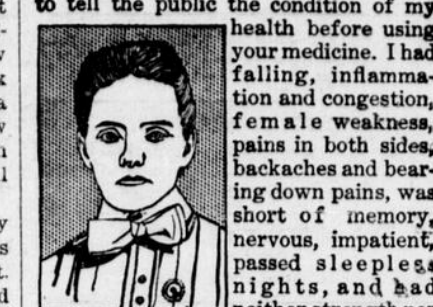
Sanitary Arrangements.

Any farmer who feels that the sanitary arrangements in his home are not entirely satisfactory is urged to apply to the department of agriculture for the free bulletin No. 57. With the help of a reliable plumber or sanitary engineer he will be able to work out a simple and economical solution for his problem.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all pleasure and happiness in my home."



Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

LUMBER

We can supply from the Elwood Burbank mill, at Corliss, Barnston, township.

Dimension Timber, Boards and Shingles

and make delivery at any point. The location is particularly convenient to Lake Massawippi points.

For particulars address MERRILL & RAYMOND, Smith's Mills, Que.

Or apply direct to Elwood Burbank, Barnston.

LUMBER

Go to Morrill & Tilton Mill.

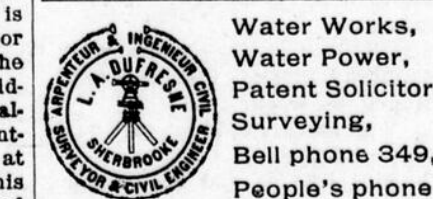
Headquarters for Lumber for all kinds, by the foot or 100 M.

Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Matched Siding, Sheathing, hard wood flooring, Shingles, Lath, and in fact everything necessary in the wood line to build a house.

Turned work a specialty. Bring your own lumber and have it kiln-dried and finished.

FOR SALE.

180 ACRE FARM, with frontage on the most beautiful section of Lake Memphremagog. On main road, three miles from Georgeville, only a few rods from school. Good farm buildings, summer cottage on lake, gravel beach and varied shore. Two sugar places, with modern equipment for 800 trees. Good land, free from stone, all machine work. For particulars apply to G. A. Boynton, R. M. D. 1, Georgeville, Que. 1175.



Water Works, Water Power, Patent Solicitor, Surveying, Bell phone 349, People's phone.

DRY BLOCK WOOD.

I have some good Dry Block Wood for sale. If you are in need, see George T. Ames at his garage at Derby Line. MARSHALL L. AMES, Holland, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm known as the Jacob Worth place situated on House Hill, about one mile Nor of the village of Beebe. Will be sold in part or the whole to suit purchaser. CHARLES E. BASELTON, Beebe, Que.

LOUIS HUCKINS

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

Drawings and Specifications of any style or kind of a building, in any kind of material, Wood, Brick, Cement or Steel.

Rock Island, Derby Line.

If you want a Lake Cottage, Residence, Business or Public Building, see me.

Experienced Overall Operators.

WANTED AT ONCE

Good wages, steady employment. Apply to Robert C. Wilkins Co., Ltd., Magog, Que.

FOR SALE.

1 Colt, coming 5 years, well broken; 1 Colt coming 4 years, not broken; both eligible for sale in Canada, one duty paid in U. S. Apply to L. C. Monroe, Eagle Point Farm, North Derby, Vt.

FOR SALE.

A nearly new Top Buggy at B. F. Carr's, Beebe Junction.

MAD



"Papa says you are an insignificant little brainless fool and refuses to allow me to marry you."
"Just for that I shall absolutely refuse to receive your father after we are married."

INFORMATION NEEDED



Willie—What name, please?
Charlie—Why?
Willie—Sis wants to know whether to be prepared to greet you with a kiss or just shake yer hand.

ONE ON HUBBY



"Woman was made from Adam's rib."
"And man hasn't been all there since."

WANTED PROOF



The Bald-Headed Barber—This hair restorer, sir, is wonderful. It makes the hair grow in 24 hours.

The Skeptical Customer—Rub some on your head, and I'll stop in tomorrow and if you're telling the truth I'll buy a bottle.

SURE



First Literary Hack—If Jonah had died in these days he'd have been a lucky chap.

Second Literary Hack—I should say. He could easily have gotten five hundred for that whale story.

BRUNETTE OR BLONDE

Girl Always Dreamed of Light-Haired Lover, Got Dark One.

By HARMONY WELLER.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

During the 18 months of her engagement and preparation for her marriage Martha had never quite become reconciled to the fact that she had chosen for a life partner a man of brunette type. Always, from her earliest dreams of love, she had pictured a mate whose hair reflected the glory of the sun and whose eyes were blue-blue as the night sky.

But alas for ideals when flouted by facts. Martha had fallen in love with David McVicker, and his hair was as black as the raven's wing and his eyes were the deep brown of the Arab's dusky orbs.

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, "I seem to get so weary looking at dark hair." Martha cast a fleeting glance at her reflection, which revealed tresses as black as the shadow of the mountains and eyes only less dark because of the glow of dull red within their lovely depths. "But I suppose since I am to sail Saturday for London and to meet David again, I had better cheer up and forget my golden-haired knight of fancy."

Martha had not seen David McVicker for 18 months.

Martha blushed over the fact that she had succumbed to David's wooing after a scant two weeks' acquaintance, one of which had been spent on shipboard. After a second week David had returned to his native land, leaving Martha with a most lovely solitude on her finger and a more or less startled acknowledgment of her engagement.

The six months that were expected to intervene between meetings had dragged into 18, and it was with slightly lessened enthusiasm that Martha made preparation for the long-delayed trip.

When the New York sailed into British waters and the mail came on board Martha got a letter from David in which he regretted the fact that he could not meet her at Liverpool. He had been sent to Belfast for at least three weeks on business. Martha sighed, but was not desperately disappointed. David had informed her that Andre Lequeux, a Belgian, who was stopping with him, would meet her and pilot her safely to London. Martha found herself wondering what Andre Lequeux would be like, and thinking that she would rejoice in knowing anyone from the now famous country of Belgium. She pondered on the question as to how he would be able to find her among the passenger list, but Martha had not reckoned on David having provided Lequeux with a photograph.

It was not difficult then, upon reaching the wharf at Liverpool, to find herself facing a most wonderfully golden-haired young man who introduced himself as Andre Lequeux.

Martha smiled and enjoyed the firm grip of the Belgian's hand. She smiled again inwardly when she observed that his eyes were the deep blue of the night sky. If she sighed, Andre did not know that she was comparing him favorably with her dream man of past days.

Lequeux seemed a most capable person and had seen to her luggage, and a customs inspector had put her and her small bags on the train before Martha quite realized it. She found his slightly foreign accent delightful, and realized that she was going to like David's friend very much indeed.

The trip up to London passed without event, save a swift sense of understanding between Lequeux and the girl to whom David was engaged. The Belgian did not leave her until he had seen her comfortably ensconced in the little private hotel in Holland Park.

After that it seemed as if all life centered in that which concerned Andre Lequeux. Perhaps it was the absolute calmness with which he accepted the fact that he was a refugee, deprived of his home and robbed of the business he had built up in Antwerp that first attracted Martha to him. He had been in the civic guard at the time of the bombardment of Antwerp and after seeing his home and his business premises blown up by the enemy's shrieking shells he had come to England—that haven for all refugees. David McVicker had taken Lequeux into his home and friendship.

The state of affairs began to look ominous. Martha knew that she could never marry David. She had fought desperately against the charm of the Belgian but her struggle had been useless. It was as if a mighty torrent had rushed down from the mountainside and swept her completely into his keeping. Apart from his being the ideal of her youthful dreams in physical beauty he possessed a gentleness of manner, a keen sense of humor and personal charm that Martha loved in spite of herself.

As for Lequeux, the situation was tragic. He had never before loved a girl and now fate had elected to rob him of home, business and the right to tell that girl that he loved her. Life seemed a queer medley of untold sorrow to him, but his smile was as ready and his manner as gentle as if the world of joy lay before him.

It was beginning to be most difficult to follow David's instructions in the matter of entertaining Martha. Lequeux was forced into the girl's

presence through David's desire that she be not lonesome while in London and until he himself returned to take her about. More and more the Belgian was falling in love with David's girl, but he was constantly on guard lest he betray his secret and thus precipitate a crisis that meant a final separation from David and David's sweetheart.

In the meantime, David, over in Belfast, had lost his heart to a little Irish girl and felt himself a cad. The long time that had passed since seeing Martha had worn down the enthusiastic desire he had felt for her and now only a deep regard, such as he would have felt for his brother's wife, remained. David cursed himself and his fickle nature, but knew not how to stem the current of events that seemed likely to hurl him and Martha over the matrimonial borders. He felt vaguely that Martha was not desperately in love with him and that it would not break her heart were he to be quite frank with her, but David recoiled from the hurt he might inflict. The little Irish girl smiled upon him and David's business held him another fortnight in Belfast.

Martha had intended to wait until his return to London before terminating her engagement to David. Upon learning of his intention to remain away from her another two weeks, she felt as if this would be a good opportunity. She wrote him a letter which blamed him not a little for his neglect of her—blamed him for having placed his friend in such a position. And then she told him everything. It was hard to post the letter and yet Martha could not help feeling that the hurt would not be severe; if David had cared so much he could have found excuse for seeing her before this.

It was five days before she received his answer—David had been unable to put his answer to her letter on paper. He had wanted to be honest with her—to tell her all as frankly as she had told him. And it had been difficult.

When Martha read the letter telling of the little Irish girl she laughed. The Belgian was in the room when she received it and he had asked permission to read David's letter.

"It's an Irish girl!" she said.

The Belgian started. "What—David?" he asked, as if he had been guessing at the truth.

Martha nodded.

"Write him that it's—a Belgian—with you," he laughed.

Martha blushed. "I—I've already done it," she confessed. And then she explained everything to him to his entire satisfaction.

Wanted to Know Her.

Ida Hamilton, who will be recalled by lovers of clever acting for her splendid work with Mrs. Fiske and other dramatic actresses, is now at the Little Theater in Philadelphia, where she has been winning high honors. The other evening she went to the fashionable hotel for a cup of tea, and as she walked down Broad street could not help overhearing the conversation between two women who had just witnessed a performance. One observed that she had enjoyed the play immensely.

"And I wish that I knew Miss Hamilton. I would give anything in the world if I knew her."

Miss Hamilton determined to gratify her desire, so she approached and announced herself.

"Are you Miss Ida Hamilton? Miss Hamilton of the Little Theater?"

"I am," was her modest reply.

"Oh, I am so glad to see you," she gushed. "I have so wanted to know you. Won't you tell me the name of your dressmaker?"

Science and Patriotism.

No nation has done greater service to science than the German. And the world of science, which is cosmopolitan, not national, gladly and freely recognizes it. But does anyone who knows anything of the conditions of scientific work, suppose that work would not have been done by Germans unless there had been a German empire? To state the notion is to refute it. A man of science may be a patriot, but his patriotism has nothing to do with his science. He goes to learn where he can learn best, and to work where he can work best; and the result of his work is a treasure, not for his country alone, but for mankind.—G. Lowes Dickinson in the Atlantic Monthly.

Funds for Infant Welfare Work.

New York city spends \$250,000 annually in infant welfare work. For this purpose the city of Chicago appropriates only \$4,000 a year. The claim is made by those who profess to know that if that city were to spend \$125,000 a year for this purpose, virtually all of the 7,000 babies who die in Chicago each year might be saved, the money value representing the saving in human lives being estimated at \$7,000,000. Private organizations such as the Infant Welfare society of Chicago have shown how baby lives may be saved, but if further progress is to be made, it is averred, the work must be concentrated in the municipality.

Cheap Land for Employees.

A large industry in Christiania, Norway, has leased its idle land at a cheap rate to its employees who will erect thereon individual suburban homes of their own.

Couldn't Play.

Sentimental Lady—Gentle shepherd, where is your pipe?
Shepherd (sheepishly)—In the shanty, ma'am, I'm out of baccy.—Lippin cott's Magazine.

LAUGHS AT "BOY PROBLEM"

No Such Thing as It Has Been Understood, Is the Conclusion of an Expert.

"There is no such thing as 'the boy problem,' much as folks talk about it," said Fred S. Goodman of New York, a Young Men's Christian association expert, in addressing an Omaha audience. "The problem is entirely in the kind of leadership the boy gets, and that rests, not with the boy, but the man."

Mr. Goodman insists on a man's influence for the boy, especially from fourteen years of age on, and the man ought to be his father. For the boy, he says, instinctively classifies himself then as a man and will respond sensitively to a man's leadership. To illustrate, he cites this incident: When the steamer The Republic was rammed by another ship some five years ago and imperiled and the transfer of passengers was under way with the rule of the sea, "woman and children first," in force, a father standing near the edge of the deck bade his wife, little daughter and son of fourteen good-by and stepped back. Presently the boy kissed his mother and sister and went to take his place beside his father. Instinctively he classified himself, preferring to die with his father as a man than escape with his mother and sister as a child.

How typical this boy was no one knows, but the moral is plain. The father who succeeds in establishing and maintaining a close, confidential companionship between himself and his son has, as we all know, taken a vital step toward meeting his responsibility. From then on it is largely up to him what his boy becomes, depending on the kind of leadership the boy gets.

Supplies Needed in West Africa.

In view of the present situation resulting from the war, there is no reason why the United States should not supply West Africa a larger quantity of flour in barrels, tins and sacks; butter in one-half, one and seven-pound tins; sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk in one-half and one-pound tins, cheese, lard, tinned sliced bacon and other tinned meats, fish, fruits, biscuits, cakes, etc.; trade gin and rum, cheap cigarettes, good leaf tobacco, cement, corrugated iron roofing, wire nails, lumber, locks and hinges, and other building materials, cheap hardware, earthenware, glassware, lamps and lanterns, candles, iron beds, chairs, kerosene, railway rolling stock and materials, and possibly cotton goods, especially shirts, prints and other colored goods in pieces three to eight yards in length, and cheap undershirts or vests. Consul W. J. Yerby, Sierra Leone, writes that most of the principal business houses in West Africa are branches with headquarters in Liverpool, Manchester, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

The Alaskans.

According to the government statistics the natives of Alaska are about 26,000 in number, and they are spread over more than 350,000 of the 590,000 square miles of territory. The small settlements extend along about 10,000 miles of coast and on both sides of the Yukon river and its tributaries, for a distance of more than 2,500 miles. One of the supervision districts contains a full 100,000 square miles, the others average more than 65,000 square miles each. Of the natives of Alaska, approximately 11,000 belong to six tribes of Indians in southeastern and southern Alaska, and in the valley of the Yukon. About 11,000 are Eskimos on the western and northwestern coasts, along the Bering sea, the Bering straits and the Arctic ocean. Sometimes more than 3,000 are Aleuts and mixed races through the Aleutian islands.—Christian Herald.

Effect of a Message.

Representative James Francis Burke of New York journeyed a time ago to the classic little college of Grove City, Pa., to deliver an address on "Money." Shortly before the date set for the address something had gone awry with the reservoir system at the town and the board of health had been called on to find the cause of 1,100 cases of sudden illness.

But Burke knew nothing about the troubles with the water system, and the opening remark of the chairman of the reception committee was enough to startle even a sterner spirit than he.

"Glad to see you, Mr. Burke," said the chairman, "but our audience won't be as large as we had expected. Within 24 hours after it was announced that you were to speak here more than a thousand of our people were taken sick, and most of them are still in bed."

Population of Japan.

According to the late census the total population of Japan, excluding Formosa, Chosen, Kabafuto, Kantung leased territory, men in the imperial army and navy, and prisoners, was 54,843,083 on December 31 of last year. There were ten cities that had a population of over one hundred thousand. Tokyo's population was then 2,032,300 and Osaka's 1,387,366.

Scrupulous.

"I guess we'd better fix up our advertisement for summer boarders right now," said Farmer Cornstossel.

"What for?" asked his wife.

"I don't want to write anything that ain't truthful. There ain't no mosquitoes now an' the nights are always cool."

FARM MANURE IS VALUABLE

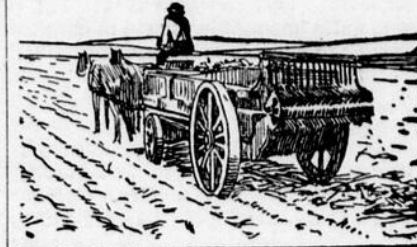
Oldest and Most Popular of Fertilizers—Immense Loss Through Careless Methods of Management.

(By E. B. HART.)

Of all fertilizers, farm fertilizers—farm manure—is the oldest and still the most popular. It consists of the liquid and solid excreta of farm stock, and the litter on which the excrement is dropped.

A well-kept manure heap may be safely taken as one of the surest indications of thrift and success in farming. Neglect of this resource causes losses, which, though little appreciated, are vast in extent. Waste of manure is both so common as to breed indifference, and so silent as to escape notice.

According to recent statistics there are in the United States in round numbers 28,300,000 horses and mules, 70,000,000 cattle, 49,000,000 hogs, and 67,500,000 sheep. Experiments indicate



Spreading Manure on the Fields.

that if these animals were kept in stalls or pens throughout the year and the manure carefully saved, the approximate value of the fertilizing constituents of the manure produced by each horse or mule annually would be \$27, by each head of cattle \$20, by each hog \$4, and by each sheep \$2. The fertilizing value of the manure produced by the different classes of farm animals in the United States would, therefore, be for horses and mules, \$764,100,000; cattle, \$1,400,000,000; hogs, \$198,000,000, and sheep, \$115,000,000, or a total of \$2,477,100,000.

These estimates are based on the values usually assigned to phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen in commercial fertilizers, and are possibly somewhat too high from a practical standpoint. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that no account is taken of the value of manure for improving the mechanical condition and drainage of soils, a consideration fully as important as the direct fertilizing value.

It is fair to assume that at least one-third of the value of the manure is annually lost through careless methods of management; and this estimate is conservative. Even at this figure we have the tremendous sum of \$825,700,000 as the annual loss in the United States. This condition is the more unfortunate, because practically all of it could be prevented.

HINTS ON POULTRY FEEDING

Quantity and Quality of Food That Would Suit One Fowl Might Do Harm to Another.

(By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.)

There can be no set rules for feeding fowls, like human beings, vary in appetite. The quantity and quality of food that would keep one fowl in good condition might overfatten another.

We must approximate the amount. The quality must be determined upon according to the object in view.

The plan adopted by the writer is to give a large spoonful of mash in the morning for every two fowls in the pen. The spoonful means about as much as one would be able to pick up in the hand.

At night, a full handful of mixed grains for every fowl in the pen is about all they can eat and that amount will carry them over in comfort until the next morning.

But when it is noticed that the fowls do not readily clean up their allowance the next day the amount should be cut down and continued so until the appetite is fully restored.

Some fowls can not only exist but be prolific on almost half what would be needed for others. When this is noticed in a pan it is advisable to cut down their allowance to meet the demand.

Sudden changes in the bill of fare very often throw fowls off their appetite. We knew of a little experience in that line a short while ago. A fellow poultryman purchased a lot of sweepings from the grain elevators. These sweepings contained wheat, corn, flaxseed, bran and middlings.

The fowls did not take kindly to the mixture and the result was there was a general decline in the egg crop. Just as soon as the old bill of fare was resumed the egg yield increased and is still keeping up a good record.

The moral is, when your fowls are doing well on your present method of feeding, do not make a change.

GREEN FEED FOR CHICKENS

Cut Clover or Alfalfa and an Occasional Feed of Sprouted Oats Are Beneficial.

Beets and mangels are of value for hens as an appetizer and bowel regulator. When the cold comes on so that the range is no longer comfortable they should have plenty of room in good, airy houses. At this time they are fed as large variety of foods as can be economically procured. Very rarely should they have wet mash of any kind. Cut clover or ground alfalfa and an occasional feed of sprouted oats are beneficial. Sour milk also figures largely in the bill of fare.

Sovereign Cure for Rheumatism

Mrs. E. W. Hazlett, 163 Wyandotte Street, Windsor, Ont., says there is only one Kidney Remedy in the world for her—GIN PILLS.

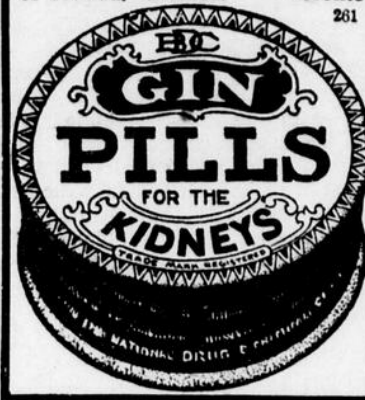
"Gin Pills, I know from personal experience, are the sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble in any form. I was cured by them after months of suffering. I was helpless—had several doctors and many other remedies but all failed to cure me. Then I tried Gin Pills with the result that I am well to-day. I heartily recommend them to any person suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

cure because they act directly on the Kidneys and Bladder—soothing and healing the inflamed tissues, and neutralizing uric acid.

Trial treatment free—regular size, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50 and every box sold with our spot cash guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Sold in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto



QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

TIME TABLE.

In Effect September 27th, 1914. (Corrected to January 17th, 1915).

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.

Boston & New York Express—Leave Sherbrooke 8:00 a. m., daily, arrive Lewis 1:15 p. m., Quebec 1:30 p. m., Pullman buffet sleeping car New York to Lewis daily. Pullman sleeping car Boston to Sherbrooke daily, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman car for Lewis.

Passenger—Leave Sherbrooke 4:00 p. m., daily except Sunday, arrive Lewis 9:10 p. m., Quebec 9:15 p. m.

Accommodation—Leave Sherbrooke 6:00 p. m., daily except Sunday, arrive Valley Jet 3:00 a. m.

ARRIVING SHERBROOKE.

Boston & New York Express—Leave Quebec 3:30 p. m., Lewis 3:30 p. m., daily, arrive Sherbrooke 9:00 p. m., Pullman buffet sleeping car Lewis to New York daily, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman sleeping car for Boston.

Passenger—Leave Quebec 7:30 a. m., Lewis 8:00 a. m., daily except Sunday, arrive Sherbrooke 1:15 p. m.

Accommodation—Leave Valley Jet 8:00 p. m., daily except Sunday, arrive Sherbrooke 3:50 a. m.

Also connecting trains on the Megantic and Chaudiere Valley Divisions.

For timetables or further particulars apply to any of the Company's Agents.

J. H. WALSH, Gen'l Mgr. E. O. GRUNDY, G.P. & A.

U. S. Depository. Organized 1875

The National Bank

NEWPORT, VT

Capital, - - - \$100,000.
Surplus and Profit, - - - 41,000.
Deposits, - - - 345,000.

E. LANE, President,

J. E. McCARTEN, Cashier,

EARL L. BROWN, Asst. Cashier

4 PER CENT PAID ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 per year

We cordially invite new business connections.

FIVE ROOM TENEMENT to rent. C. Eugene Lee, Rock Island, Que. 1791

A Position for Fall and Winter.

We have a sound business proposition, for a reliable energetic salesman for this district to sell fruit trees, small fruits, flowering shrubs etc. Pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory.

OVER 600 ACRES

of fruit and ornamental stock under cultivation. We sell through our salesmen direct to the consumer and guarantee delivery of fresh high grade fruit. Our agencies are valuable by reason of the service we give and the volume of business done. Established 30 years.

Write: PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

P. S. Handsome catalogue on request either to applicant or those wishing Nursery stock.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food, which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively, without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

ADAPTED FOR GENERAL WEAR

Smart Coats of Covert Cloth Serviceable for Any Occasion During the Winter.

Every winter outfit should be supplied with one of the smart coats of covert cloth for rough-and-ready wear. These hang very full and straight from the raglan shoulders, and are belted about the hips.

Large, coin-shaped bone buttons are used to fasten the coats and to trim the cuffs.

One notices in the exclusive shops which specialize in topcoats, whose well-tailored lines lift them far above the ordinary coat, exceptionally smart models of Irish blanket cloth. They are to be had in all colors, including navy blue, tobacco brown, tan, hunter's green, beige and tete de negre.

One of the best models has a full lower portion attached to a yoke which is extended over the shoulders to form the sleeves. About the waist line, at the back, are box plaits, from which the coat hangs in full godets. A wide stitched belt across the front starts from under the arms and fastens at the side front. The high collar and cuffs are of beaver.

The straight hip-length coat continues to retain the popularity gained earlier in the season. Some models are single-breasted, and fasten with frogs of braid, while others are fastened at the side with bullet buttons covered with the material.

A stunning model of black velvet has a short, loose jacket bordered with white fox. The collar buttons close about the neck, and the long sleeves are tightly fitted, coming well over the hands. The skirt is circular and has a border of the fur at the extreme edge of the hem. This is a practical suit, which would do service on many occasions.—Washington Star.

LINGERIE ALL IN TAFFETA

Popular Material Has Come Into Fashion for Every Sort of Use in the Boudoir.

The newest ideas in lingerie in its real meaning of the word are now being shown in taffeta. When you rest, if you would rest in approved fashion, it must be in taffeta from head to toe. The boudoir cap that is exquisite and new is of taffeta. The negligee and the little mules of boudoir slippers are of the same material and are trimmed with the attractive hand-made roses, lace or silk embroidery that we have come to love in the rest hour. These sets are excellent ideas for gifts that you can make from short pieces of taffeta, and if you do not care to give three pieces at once make one of a set of staple color in taffeta and finish it on other red letter days. A boudoir cap that is worthy of notice is in pale pink taffeta and has a border of small pink and blue roses around the edge. These are made in the wrapped style and have small leaves of pale green taffeta to fill out the garland. Around the bottom is a plaited net frill with a hand-embroidered garland of flowers.

EXQUISITE CAPE COAT



Charming in its simplicity is this cape coat of moritox baby lamb. The rolling collar, silk braid agrafted and jaunty style of coat are borrowed from the military capes worn by officers. The sleeves are loose and baggy so as not to crush the delicate tulle sleeves of the frock. They show a flaring cuff. A tassel-weighted ash adds grace to the coat, and the corsage of blue flowers is a novel addition.

The Reign of Blue.

Dark blue is surely as fashionable as its staunchest admirers could wish to have it. Blue serge has been fashionable for several seasons, increasingly so, apparently. And it is as much worn now as ever. Of course, blue serge suits demand blue accessories, so there are blue net blouses, blue silk and lisle stockings, blue handbags and other blue things by the score. Then there are many blue velvet hats. Blue is one of the best colors in the lovely new brocades for evening wear, too. And blue velvet—even crimson velvet—is not more regal looking than rich and sumptuous velvet of king's blue.

MUSIC PAINFUL TO BISMARCK

"Melodies Cling to Me," Said the Chancellor, "and I Find It Difficult to Release Myself."

Talking of the arts, Bismarck said: "Of music I am very fond, but now I have to abstain from hearing it, because tears come only too readily into my eyes. My heart is stronger than my head. Indeed, what self-control I have has been bought by experience." Many instances occurred during our conversations which gave the truth to this assertion.

The extreme mobility of his countenance and the various shades of expression which passed over it told of a sensitive, emotional temperament. "But I have a fire within me still which burns at times with fury." Upon that I asked: "Are you in reality the Iron Chancellor?" "No," he said, "not naturally; the iron I have created to use when necessary." And that I believed to be true.

I asked him if he knew Wagner personally. "Yes," he answered; "but it was quite impossible for me to care for him or to encourage his society. I had not time to submit to his insatiable vanity. Before breakfast, at breakfast, before and after dinner, Wagner demanded sympathy and admiration. His egotism was wearisome and intolerable, and his demand for a listener was so incessant that I was obliged to avoid his company. I was too busy with my affairs to be able to give him all or even a portion of the demands he would have claimed upon my time. But I admire his music greatly, though I have been compelled to give up going to the opera, because the beautiful and touching melodies I cannot get out of my head; they cling to me, and I find it difficult to release myself from them, and now it tires me to be so much moved."—From "Conversations With Prince Bismarck," by W. B. Richmond, the English Painter, in the North American Review.

Splendid Memory.

Recently Philip O'Day, a coal dealer of Brooklyn, died and it was found that for nearly twenty years he had kept complete tally of his business in his head. He had not the slightest knowledge of arithmetic, as taught, but according to his own methods was able to remember who owed him and whom he owed, down to a cent.

His sons associated with him in the business kept a private account book, but they never dared let their father know about it. Just before his death the coal merchant told them the names of all debtors and the amounts due. Even in his dying moments he spoke with scorn of the need his sons found for using pencil and paper to take down what he told them. After their father had passed away the sons found his memory was even better than their account book, for they had neglected putting down certain sums the old merchant had reported to them.

Coroner's Ancient Nuisances.

Somebody invented coroners three centuries before Columbus discovered America. It was a job of much distinction and there were no fees attached, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

But even when Oliver Cromwell was a lad, folks in England began to abuse coroners and call them grafters, or whatever it was they called folks in that day who got something for nothing. And Blackstone, whose name is often used as a synonym for common law, declared that coroners were not only an unnecessary nuisance but that they often stood in the way of justice. Several states are now trying to abolish coroners, but progress is slow. If it were as easy to eradicate an old office as a new one, I fear no coroner would survive the slaughter. When I asked an eminent judge what coroners are good for, his reply was: "To draw salaries."

Soldiers of the King.

The change which education has made in the British army in the last quarter of a century comes out again in the craving of the King's Liverpool regiment for magazines to read—"always acceptable in the trenches and defenses." The illiterate private of Mr. Kipling's early stories has vanished, leaving in his place a man as physically capable and as high-spirited and also of quicker and better-furnished intelligence, who has triumphantly shown himself to be able to make a success of the new military training, with its wisely bold policy of evoking the soldier's capacity for making the best use of himself on the battlefield. The needs are not those of the old Mulvaney and Learys—if these ever existed—but those of sensitive, highly-civilized men.—Manchester Guardian.

Effective Water Sterilizers.

Two ozone water-sterilizing plants at Nice supply 40 and 80 gallons of absolutely germ-free water per second. The ozone generator is of copper plates, with glass sheets between, and the air between the plates is decomposed by a silent electric discharge of 70,000 volts. The nitrogenous products being removed by a filter, the ozone is passed into a chamber into which the water falls as rain through gravel-covered netting.

Air Over Land and Sea.

A report on the atmospheric-electric observations made during the second cruise of the Carnegie is published. The radioactivity of the air over the ocean areas far removed from land is small, compared to that found over land; while the ionization over the ocean was at least as large as that found over land.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

The Rain or Shine Club will meet with Mrs. Percy Baldwin, Judd's Mills, for dinner, Thursday, Feb. 4th.

Ten White Orpington pullets belonging to Elson B. Harvey, Apple Grove, have laid fourteen dozen eggs during the last twenty-seven days.

Hotel West Derby, at West Derby, Vt., is now open for guests. The proprietor is Mr. J. G. Elder, lately of Beebe Junction, Que. Mr. Elder has had long experience in the hotel business and deserves success.

The box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pomeroy Friday evening, was a pleasant and successful event, the sum of \$23.46 being realized for charitable purposes. In all, thirty-five boxes were handed in.

January 20th, 1915, Mrs. Exeas Allard of Waterloo received a letter from an aunt in England, telling of the arrival there January 6th, 1915, of a letter posted at Waterloo, in May, 1914. The letter went down with the Empress of Ireland, and across the envelope was typewritten, "Recovered by divers from wreck of the S. S. Empress of Ireland."

Last week the passing of Frank Paquette of Coaticook was announced in this paper, reference being made to some of the circumstances connected with his tragic death. Particulars since received go to show that on the fateful night of December 26th, with the temperature at thirty or forty degrees below zero, the unfortunate man started across the old trotting park towards his home, taking this route because ashamed to be seen in the condition in which he found himself. Through the park there is a deep ditch, crossed by a plank or board covered with snow or ice, and from this the luckless man slipped into the ditch which was partly filled with water. There was a lapse of some time before he was able to extricate himself and when he reached home his hands were so badly frozen that his fingers rattled like icicles. Under treatment he recovered, and was thought to be doing well until blood poisoning set in and lock-jaw followed. Out-of-town relatives were hastily summoned on Friday, Jan. 15th, but none of them were able to see him alive. To relieve his intense sufferings he had been put under the influence of morphine and he breathed his last at 10:45 that night. Deceased operated the board saw at the Cummings Mills; he was a genial, accommodating man, well liked by those who knew him best. His popularity was attested by an unusually large attendance at the funeral which took place at the R. C. Church, Monday morning, Jan. 18th. Messrs. M. P., Peter, Fred, Ernest and Wilfrid Paquette, brothers, Albert La-folle, brother-in-law, were bearers. Another brother-in-law, Richard Duquette, acted as manager. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved and distressed relatives.

EARMARKS.

When! that was a silly ruse! And it did not quite succeed. So next week try another. If you further stir the crowd. Ah! "A friend of the JOURNAL." And a friend of M. C. too. No need to keep about it any longer. For the likeness is too true. Again, I really wonder. As the public reads it o'er. If it seems much difference. 'Tis the writer and before. There's another point of vantage. I would draw attention to:—Saying black's white don't prove it. By either me, or either you. Then, let each of us be truthful. Keep our colors free from stain; For this everlasting tooting. Shows your labors are in vain. Here now, dear friends, we leave her in her right and proper place; And, methinks, I hear the echo,—"Oh how frail's the human race!" READER.

Massachusetts, Jan. 26, 1915.

Last week at the earnest solicitation of the Editor of this paper "M. C." withdrew a reply to "Reader's" previous communication, consent to withdrawal being obtained only after assurance had been given that a "third party" had written a letter in defense of "M. C." therefore the "likeness" between "M. C." and "Friend" would not seem to be striking. This explanation is made in fairness to the parties concerned.

We have no objection to a continuance of the discussion of Hatley municipal affairs in this paper, because intelligent discussion usually results in good. No good, however, can come from personalities, therefore we would appeal to our readers and friends to omit such remarks as have to do with the personal affairs of "combatants" rather than with the subject under discussion.—Ed.

Shoots Large Bob Cat.

John Harrington, the 16-year-old son of Warren Harrington, who resides in the eastern section of the village of Bennington known as Allendale Park, brought into town Wednesday, Jan. 20th, the largest specimen of bay lynx or bob cat seen in that vicinity in many years.

The big cat was killed late Wednesday afternoon by young Harrington while hunting rabbits on Hathaway hill in plain sight of the village.

The young hunter's dog treed the animal in a small spruce. It was too dark for the boy to determine the nature of the animal, which he thought might be a raccoon.

The animal measured 30 inches from nose to tip of the short tail and weighed 22½ pounds.

ASKS LICENSE AS HORSE THIEF.

Revised by the Editor of *Restitution*. The following interesting request and argument was credited in a leading weekly to the *Brawley News* of Brawley, Imperial County, California. To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, County of Imperial, State of California:

I hereby make application for a special license to steal horses. I am willing to pay liberally for the privilege. I am emboldened to make this application by reason of other special privileges sought at Brawley and other places by citizens of 'good moral character.' The business for which they desire licenses produced at least three-fourths of all the crime committed in Imperial County last year. It has filled our lockups and the county jail. It has made our criminal court the most expensive in the history of the county.

The business for which I ask a license is far less injurious to the community than the business of selling intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail.

1. I pledge myself not to take away the sense of any man, nor to rob his purse.

2. I obligate myself not to cause men to beat their wives, damn their children in the world, commit murder, or raise disturbance in the community. I only want to steal their horses.

3. I furthermore solemnly promise that if the license is granted I will not steal horses on Sunday nor on election day, nor on legal holidays, nor after twelve o'clock at night. I also solemnly promise not to steal colts, nor horses that have no sense, nor old broken-down plugs.

4. Your honorable body will realize the license I pray for will result in far less harm to the community than a license to sell intoxicating liquors. Of course I may damage the property of a few well-to-do persons, but their bodies, minds, reputations and character I am above impairing. I only want to steal their horses.

5. I would further enforce my application by reminding your honorable body that you cannot run the county without the license fees; that if I don't steal horses somebody else will without the license, and all attempt to prohibit horse-stealing only results in producing sneaks and liars.

Permit me to add that I am a liberal contributor to the political jackpot, and that I control more votes than most of the other applicants for license.

Trusting you will grant my petition, for which I shall ever pray. Respectfully submitted.

G. I. LOMEGLD.

THE JOURNAL'S FRIENDS.

Mr. B. T. Hall, Ridgefield Park, N. J., writes: "My subscription to the JOURNAL soon ends. Enclosed you will find check for \$3.00 for two years' renewal; it is a hard thing to give up."

Mrs. Julia Worthen, Ayer's Cliff, Que., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar for the JOURNAL from January 25th, 1915, to January 25th, 1916. I have been doing without it for a few weeks and find I miss it."

CROP COMPETITION.

At a meeting of the directors of the Stanstead Township Farmers' Club, held at Smith's Mills, Saturday evening, Jan. 23rd, the scheme of operation for the year was drawn up. It has been planned to expend the sum of seventy-seven dollars (\$77.00) as crop competition prizes this year. Details of the competition will be given out later.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

MONTPELIER, VERMONT

ORGANIZED 1850.

JOSEPH A. DE BOER, President.

OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary.

PURELY MUTUAL.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1915.

ASSETS (Paid for Basis)		LIABILITIES (Paid for Basis)	
U. S., State and Municipal Bonds....	\$19,416,567.34	Insurance Reserves.....	\$46,283,755.00
(At Market Value Dec. 31, 1914)		Annuity Reserves.....	5,374,090.00
Mortgages, First Liens.....	28,817,681.22	Extra Reserves.....	145,711.69
Policy Loans and Premium Notes....	10,269,813.14	Trust Fund Reserves.....	251,610.00
Real Estate, Book Value.....	235,000.00	Policy Claims under adjustment....	113,640.21
Cash in Banks and Office.....	523,045.34	Other Liabilities.....	103,947.67
Interest and Rents due and accrued.	1,404,784.96	Taxes payable in 1915.....	177,817.58
Deferred and Unreported Premiums.	840,393.22	Dividends Due and Unpaid.....	60,930.11
Due from Agents.....	2,504.44	Dividends payable in 1915.....	1,302,107.98
		Deferred Surplus.....	4,534,812.02
		General Surplus.....	3,161,358.30
Total.....	\$61,509,789.66	Total.....	\$61,509,789.66

In 1914 the new paid-for insurance equaled \$21,558,389, advancing total outstanding insurance on a paid-for basis to \$194,625,366, an increase of \$6,271,313. Total assets now equal \$61,509,789.66, an increase of \$2,561,399.94. Interest and rents actually received amounted to \$2,903,626.50, an increase of \$152,542.74. Premiums for insurance equaled \$6,581,077.19, an increase of \$198,470.94. Considerations for Life Annuities equaled \$840,203.71, an increase of \$141,429.18. Payments to policy-holders amounted to \$6,174,181.46, an increase of \$959,331.50. Provision is made in liabilities for the payment to policy-holders of dividends during 1915 of \$1,302,107.98, an increase of \$108,393.13. Increase in undistributed surplus over 1914, \$403,491.40.

PROGRESS IN THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

JAN. 1	INCOME	ASSETS	SURPLUS	INSURANCE IN FORCE	JAN. 1
1890	\$ 1,781,674	\$ 5,971,506	\$ 921,820	\$ 38,767,541	1890
1915	\$10,195,624	\$61,509,789	\$3,161,358	\$194,625,366	1915

W. W. SPRAGUE & SON, General Agents, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The DAYLIGHT STORE

Our Annual February "King Cotton" and General Clean-up Sale begins Monday, February 1st. The Lowest Price on Cottons we have had in years. We will have the Largest Assortment of Cottons, Percaloes, Gingham, Wash Goods, Linens, Crashes, ever shown here.

We want to make this sale a record breaker. Cottons at 5c. yd., Prints at 5c. yd., Gingham at 5c. and 6c. yd., New Hamburgs, Swiss Embroidery, Flouncing, All-overs, French Laces, all in at February prices.

Clean-ups in Ladies' and Misses' Coats. Final Mark-downs. Ladies' 50c. Fleeced Underwear at 25c., Ladies' and Misses' Union Suits, fleeced at 25c., Muslin Underwear; several attractive sales in this Department during this month.

Come early in the month; send for our February Circular giving full particulars of this sale. Mail Orders filled as usual.

The Caswell & O'Rourke Store Co.

DERBY LINE, VERMONT

IT WILL SOON BE SUGAR-MAKING TIME

How about your Outfit? Does it need Repairing? If it needs overhauling bring it in now and have it doctored while our shop force is strong—in mid-winter. If you are considering a New Evaporator or any feature of your plant, see our

MONARCH LINE

and place your order NOW.

We have a general line of Heating and Cooking Stoves.

RALPH J. HUNT, Rock Island, Que.

FOR SALE

No. 152—This farm is very pleasantly located not far from good village and within ¼ mile of graded school. There are 135 acres divided in tillage, pasture and woodland, 40 acres of tillage composed of an extra good dark loam soil which is level and free from stone and all machine mowing; will winter at the present time, about 20 head of cattle. Balance in pasture and woodland, which is well fenced and watered and will pasture 25 head. There is a small amount of hard and soft wood lumber, plenty of standing wood and 700 sugar trees with 600 tin buckets. An excellent 1½ story dwelling house with good cellar. There are 9 rooms, consisting of kitchen, dining, sitting, parlor and bedroom on first floor; 4 sleeping rooms on second floor. Good modern stock barn 30x60, mid-high drive and in excellent repair. Good size horse barn arranged for 4 horse stalls and carriage room. There are 8 cows, 11 calves, 1 yearling, 2 horses; all hay, straw, grain; mowing machine, horse-rake, plow, wheel harrow, smoothing harrow, cultivator, tedder, separator, saw rig and engine; open buggy, double wagon, double work sleds, light traverse, sleigh, work harness, home driving harness and light driving harness. Will sell everything in this list for \$5,500.

HOWE & STOWE,

ROOT'S BLOCK, NEWPORT, VT.