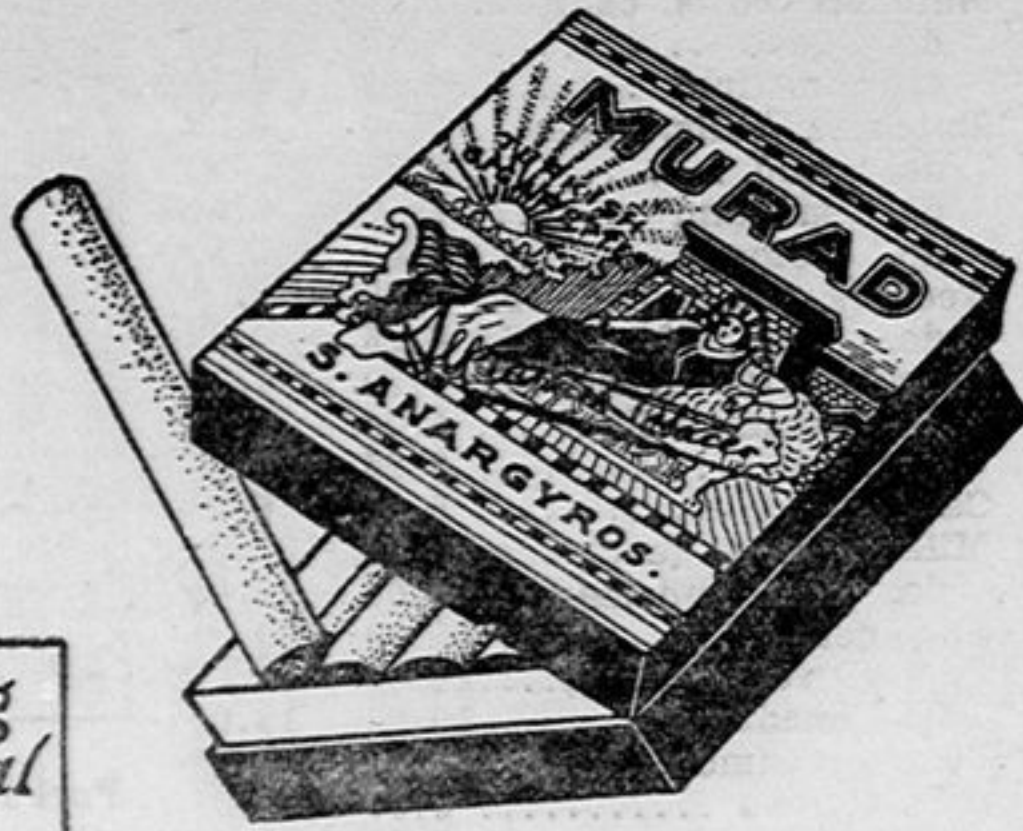


MURAD CIGARETTES



The blending is exceptional

Smaragdyros

Everywhere Why?

Finest Quality

FIFTEEN CENTS

BENTINCK COUNCIL.

Council met at the township hall on February 5. Members present: Metcalfe, Brigham, McDougall and McDonald. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

McDougall—McDonald—That Ed. Boyce be paid \$26 for sheep killed by dogs, and R. Twamley \$1 for inspecting.

Brigham—McDougall—That Wm. Hazlett be paid \$10 for 100 rods, and Ed. Hopkins \$20.70 for erection of 207 rods of wire fence. Petitions being duly signed by ratepayers requesting payment of allowance re By-law No. 5, 1915.

Brigham—McDonald—That report re J. Crammons receive consideration at next meeting.

Brigham—McDonald—That treasurer accept \$1.80 refund from W. Lunney, re J. Gonder gravel account.

Brigham—McDougall—That G. H. Mitchell be paid \$25 balance printing contract, and \$12.30 for special printing.

McDougall—McDonald—That we accept tender of G. H. Mitchell of \$125 for contract of printing, 1917.

Brigham—McDonald—That Mr. Shewell be authorized to have roadway at Lang's hill properly protected or fenced as soon as winter roads break up, as the hill is deemed to be in a dangerous condition for public traffic.

Applications for assessor were received from R. Brigham and M. Jacklin.

Applications for collector were received from D. McDonald and Wm. Adlam.

McDougall—McDonald—That application of M. Jacklin for assessor be accepted.

McDougall—McDonald—That application of D. McDonald for collector be accepted.

McDougall—McDonald—That By-laws No. 12 and 13 be read the usual number of times, finally passed, signed and sealed.

Brigham—McDougall—That report of auditors be accepted and each paid his salary.

The Reeve and auditor Murdick reported that the security of Treasurer was satisfactory.

Brigham—McDonald—That the fol-

lowing accounts be paid:
 E. Boyce, sheep killed by dogs 26 90
 R. Twamley, inspecting 1 10
 W. Hazlett, 100 rods wire fence 10 00
 E. Hopkins, 207 rods wire fence 20 70
 G. H. Mitchell, printing 37 30
 J. H. Chittick, one copy and registration By-law 7, 1916 3 50
 H. Metcalfe, examining treasurer's sureties 2 40
 H. Metcalfe, phoning 50
 D. McDonald, auditing accts. 6 00
 J. Murdick, auditing accts. 6 50
 H. Metcalfe, one meeting 2 50
 H. G. Brigham, one meeting 2 50
 J. McDougall, one meeting 2 50
 A. McDonald, one meeting 2 50
 Registration fees, treas. sur. 1 00
 Hydro-Electric P. C., part installations 12 14

Brigham—McDonald—That By-law No. 11, appointing sheep valuers, fence viewers, pound keepers, and pathmasters be passed, signed and sealed.

Sheep valuers: R. Twamley, T. H. Lawrence, A. Magwood, P. Krauter.
 Fence Viewers: Division No. 1—D. McLean, R. J. Corlett, D. McLean; No. 2—H. Reay, C. Lawrence, W. Grierson; No. 3—A. Meyer, W. S. Willis, J. Patterson; No. 4—L. Dietz, J. Clark, H. Schreiner.
 Pound Keepers: Div. No. 1—R. Ledingham, H. McLean, A. McDonald; No. 2—W. Livingston, W. McCracken, N. McCallum; No. 3—G. Schenk, J. Park, D. Kobe; No. 4—J. Howie, Wm. G. Hastie, J. Tullock.
 Pathmasters: Garafaxa Road—S. Putherbough, R. Grierson, J. Mountain, N. McLean, A. Morton, D. McArthur, T. Grasby.
 Con. 2 and 3, W.G.R.—C. Clark, D. Campbell, A. Campbell, W. Scheuermann, S. Putherbough, R. Grierson, J. Heslett, J. McDonald, J. Cuff, T. Milligan, E. Armstrong, W. Petty, W. Picken.
 Durham Road—R. Mackey, J. Switzer, G. McGeagh, W. Brigham, M. Mervyn, W. McCulloch.
 Con. 2 and 3, S.D.R.—H. Fischer, R. Davis, M. Purvis, T. McGaughie, F. Breutigam, M. Willis, J. Mather, J. Corbett.
 Con. 2 and 3, N.D.R.—J. Whiteman, D. Kobe, J. Noble, W. Schmidt, W. Davis, E. Crozier, C. Mighton.
 Con. 4 and 5—G. Hamel, W. Disney, F. Zimmerman, D. Chittick, S. Vickers, J. McDonald, J. Noble.
 Con. 6 and 7—F. Monk, H. Patter-

son, A. Redford, J. Glave, E. Redford, H. Redford, W. Lunney.
 Con. 8 and 9—H. Yandt, A. Black, H. Schriener, H. Alles, C. Lorenz, F. Boyd, W. Bieman, J. Hopkirk, D. McKechnie.
 Con. 10 and 11—C. Knapp, J. Pepler, J. Sachs, G. Copp, T. Supernann, A. Hopkirk, H. Boyce.
 Con. 12 and 13—D. Barton, J. Dods-worth, A. Howie, J. Pratt, D. Hastie, A. Subject, W. Honess.
 Con. 14—F. Cain, T. O'Brien, R. McCaslin.
 Con. 15—A. McGregor, J. Becker, P. Mieske, J. Hewitson, A. Brodhagen, H. Gonder, Y. Mess.
 McDougall—Brigham—That we adjourn to meet at hall on Monday, May 28, at 9 o'clock, as a Court of Revision—J. H. Chittick, Clerk.

EDGE HILL

Don't forget the box social.

Mrs. Thos. Ritchie and daughter, Irene, are visiting in Toronto.

A sleigh-load from this vicinity attended the carnival in Durham on Friday evening.

Mr. A. J. Greenwood sold a fine young horse to Mr. L. Frook of Priceville.

Mr. C. H. Moffat was in Mt. Forest on Tuesday with a bunch of Durham curlers.

Our school is closed this week, owing to the illness of our teacher, Miss McDonald.

Mr. McPhee, from near Mt. Forest, was visiting his cousin, Mr. John D. McFayden.

Mr. Lobb, Ector, and his uncle, Mr. McCallum, of Manitoba, are visiting Mr. Ector's sister, Mrs. Moffat, of Narva.

Mr. Thos. Glencross had Mr. J. E. Cook's gasoline outfit at work cutting wood on Saturday. Mr. W. G. Firth cut up his year's supply of fuel on Monday.

Mr. W. R. Edge unloaded his annual car load of salt on Saturday. The customers were rather too numerous, and the supply proved quite inadequate.

The ladies met for the Red Cross sewing on Thursday last at the home of Mrs. Thos. Glencross. They made seven hospital shirts, four day shirts, six pillow cases, one pair of socks were knit, and the cash collection was \$5.

SAND MARTINS BUILD QUEER, SAFE NESTS

World's Most Industrious Bird—Small Boys Meet Clever Opposition in These "Swallows"

A writer from Western Canada says: The sand martin or bank swallow, as it is sometimes called, is possibly the most industrious of its feathered brethren, as it persistently rebuilds its nest in the face of the sternest opposition. It is not a large bird, being about five inches long and of a dull greyish brown color, with white on throat and breast; but is extremely graceful as it appears on a calm evening skimming in beautiful curves almost to the ground, then gracefully rising above one's head into the blue.

In Strange Places

They usually build their nests beneath the beams in vacant huts, in eaves of old stables or in steep cut banks of the rivers, and are particularly partial to a district where limestone abounds. In these banks they have been known to excavate two or three feet, working with their bills and feet, making a hole just about big enough for a man's hand at the entrance and widening gradually at the inner part. These holes are usually about four feet from the crest of the bank and only a few inches apart. They are lined with dry rootlets of grass or feathers. On these downy cushions are laid the five little white eggs with spots of reddish brown, where the mother bird may hatch her young.

Crows Are Enemies

The moisture necessary for making the walls firm is readily carried in their beaks from the shore of the river, and while these banks are practically safe from intrusion by man, the crows learn to know the hatching season and are on the alert to devour the young swallows as they emerge from the nests. The small boy has been known to lie flat on mother earth, and reaching over the edge, obtain the eggs, but it is a risky undertaking as the steep banks are of shifting sand. From the river bank below, the hill with its myriads of holes presents a honeycomb effect, and almost seems to move as the little heads peep up and out.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Canada's Backward Position Shown in a Government Report

In 1910 the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the needs and equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries. The following is from the report of the Commissioners, showing the need of industrial and technical education in Canada: "Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique, and to an understanding of the principles and sciences which lie at the base of all trades and industries, was not provided for in the courses. When manufactured goods were wanted in increasing quantities and variety, and towns and cities were growing by leaps and bounds, it was discovered that there had been practically no organization of means for preparing the hundreds of thousands of young people to become the best qualified artisans, farmers and housekeepers in the world. The country's growing wealth was ample for the cost; but the educational system was becoming bookish in the extreme, and worse than that, was developing into school systems that had few points of contact with or relation to industrial, agricultural or housekeeping life."

WEDDING RING FINGER

Traditional Reason For Choice of Fourth on Left Hand

There is a very ancient belief that a blood vessel extends from the base of the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart, whence, as is alleged, the choice of that finger for the wedding ring. In literature allusion to it is made as the "vena amoris," or love's vein. Unlike most notions of the kind, this idea is entirely correct, for a vein does arise directly at the root of the ring finger and, running over the back of the hand, finds its way through the "royal" vein, the "axillary," the "subclavian" and the "innominate" to the heart. This vessel is very conspicuous, standing out clearly when the hand hangs limply downward.

The reason for putting the ring on the fourth finger, however, is probably quite different. Its use for the purpose goes back to prehistoric times, and its selection is likely to have been due to the fact that it is the least free in its movements of all fingers. Accordingly, a ring encircling it will interfere less with the use of the hand than if placed on any other digit. It happens that the extensor tendon of the fourth finger is attached to those of the third and fifth fingers by cross-bands which restrict the movements of the ring finger considerably. Anybody may test this for himself by holding the third and fifth fingers forcibly bent and trying at the same time to extend the ring finger.

Half the Dairy Cow

Because she converts a larger percentage of her feed into a form suitable for human consumption, the dairy cow is considered a more efficient producer of food than any other animal. Animals slaughtered for beef return only about one-fourth as much of the energy in their feed as milk cows.

An auto tire will not be hurt by the use of a few pounds' pressure due to punning. Tests have shown that it is not possible to obtain an increase in pressure due to overheating while running sufficient to injure the tire.

A woman is the inventor of a sand glass that rings a bell when the time that it marks expires.

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS

Treat sleeplessness calmly; recognize that it means nothing to the man who is sound. Also, return to simple meals. For breakfast, at eight, and supper, two small ripe apples, grated with the skins and mixed with oatmeal, a dessertspoonful of sweet condensed milk, and some ground nuts, to form a substantial plate of porridge. In addition, wholemeal bread and butter, or fat bacon, and a cup of all-milk coffee free from caffeine. Oranges, bananas, plums, and other fruits can be substituted for apples. For dinner, at one o'clock, daintily-cooked vegetables, two or more kinds, or a savory made of vegetables and cereals; fruit, milk, or any nourishing and agreeable pudding, followed by lettuce (always lettuce) and salad oil, fresh fruit, and nuts. No alcohol, no tea. This diet—no further drink will be needed—will mean health, sleep, and something to live for.—Tit-Bits.

ALBERTA HAD WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

Dramatic Features Attended Threshing of Field That Saved the Day—Farmer is Businessman

A Lethbridge, Alta., writer says: The record has been made in the growing, harvesting, threshing, and marketing of the world's record wheat crop for big acreage and the details are being entered according to a cost system like that of a great factory, while C. S. Noble dictates the story of how he surpassed all records of wheat crops from a farm as big as 1,000 acres. When the last load of grain, hauled by a team of prize Clydesdales, arrived at the elevators, completing a total of 54,383 bushels from 1,000 acres, behind it was a procession of autos filled with members of the Lethbridge board of trade.

How Record Was Made

The story of "How I Did It" includes the use of the most modern methods of business. The telephone at the central office was the main channel for personal directing of operations which covered nearly two square miles and required 120 men. When his presence was required at any place he had a high powered automobile at his door which whirled him there at high speed. It was not many years since Mr. Noble left the United States to make a modest start in Alberta. When he made the record he owned three farms and his crop for the year was worth nearly \$100,000.

Last Field Saved Day

It was threshing time which told the story of a crop record. When the wheat from the last field was reached it was seen that the world's record would be surpassed if this grain threshed thirty-nine bushels to the acre. It went sixty-four bushels and brought the average up to nearly fifty-four and one-half bushels; an acre for the entire acreage. There was a throng present and moving pictures were being taken. Suddenly a belt broke and it looked as if the climax would be postponed to another day. But feverish work repaired the belt and the crowd cheered as the last of the wheat came from the separator.



BARON SHAUGHNESSY

President of the C.P.R., wearing his Peer's robes. From a photograph taken in England.

PARKER A CANADIAN

Novelist and Politician Enjoyed Chequered Early Career

Gilbert Parker, who attained prominence in British politics as well as widespread fame as a writer of fiction, was born in 1862 in Camden East, Ont. The gifted knight of the pen is the son of Joseph Parker, a non-commissioned officer of the British army who settled in Canada. After completing his education at the Ottawa Normal School and Trinity College, Toronto, he emigrated to Australia for the benefit of his health. It was many years ago that he landed in Sydney and found his first profitable employment for his pen as a member of the editorial staff of the Sydney Morning Herald. While "down under" he wrote a play or two for the Australian stage, and an acting version of "Faust," but his effort, toward the elevation of the drama were not brilliantly successful. He travelled extensively among the South Sea Islands, and published a volume of travels.

It was upon his return to his native Canada that the young author discovered the human material which inspired his first important work of fiction. The Metis and half-breeds of the Northwest, among whom he spent some time, were incorporated in his first novel, "Pierre and His People," which was published in Toronto in 1893. Several other works of fiction dealing with French-Canadian life followed and achieved for the novelist an international reputation. In 1895 he married Miss Amy Vantine, a New York heiress, and subsequently settled in London, becoming a Unionist member of Parliament in 1900, and a knight in 1902.

MANITOBA'S PLAN

Government Ground to be Converted Into Homesteads

With a view to establishing an ideal community settlement along the Greater Winnipeg water district line, the provincial government co-operated with the G.W.W.D. Commission and acquired from the Dominion Government three and one-half townships in the Birch River district, 72 miles east of Winnipeg. This land will be placed at the disposal of intended settlers, and allotted to them as 40-acre farms. Homestead conditions will apply, but only married men will be given the opportunity of taking up one of these small farms. Very great encouragement will be extended to the men locating on these farms by the provincial government. All preliminary improvements will be made, a school house erected, while the City of Winnipeg purchased the wood from the land in clearing it. J. S. Woodsworth, director of social research bureau for the three prairie provinces, applied his theories of improving social conditions.

The scheme is in the nature of an experiment of one of the popular solutions advanced to meet the problem of handling returned soldiers, and, if carried out on a broader scale, with the returned soldiers as the settlers. The district which will be colonized is fertile, and the settlers will be encouraged to go in for small fruit farming, poultry and hog raising. E. W. Koepcke has been appointed land settlement agent, and will also act as business agent in marketing the produce for the settlers.

CANADA'S MINES SUPREME

Leads in Many Lines—Mines Help Railways Surprisingly

Mr. Arthur A. Cole, President of the Canadian Mining Institute, addressing the Empire Club of Toronto to show the importance of the mining industry in Northern Ontario, gave the figures of freight carried by the Temiskaming Northern Ontario Railway during five years, showing that 47% was contributed by mines and 18% by agriculture. Taking the whole of Canada, the railways carried in 1913 the products of mines, 38% of the total freight, of agriculture, 16% of the total, while manufactures were 14.8%. In the United States, during two normal years, the products of mines formed 53% of the total, or nearly six times as much as the freight from agriculture which was 9% of the total.

Canada's total mineral production amounted annually to \$150,000,000, of which Ontario province produced nearly half. Canada's coal resources are the greatest in the world; our asbestos deposits in Quebec supply most of the asbestos of commerce; the great nickel deposits in the world are at Sudbury, Ontario. That Province had also the largest body of high-grade talc on the continent, at Madoc; also the largest body of high-grade feldspar on the continent, near Verona; the greatest mica mine on the continent at Sydenham; the greatest graphite mine at Calabogie; and a molybdenite discovery near Ottawa may outstrip all rivals.

"He Has Gone West"

There has long been a popular slang phrase for a man who was going out for an evening of pleasure in the West End of London. When he wished to tell us that he was planning a jolly supper party and an evening at a music hall he summed it up by saying he was "going West." The men at the front who tell of the death of a comrade say, "He has gone West."

Rolling ground should be chosen for the location of the movable hog house as sufficient drainage is most important for the health of the pigs.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
 Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
 OCTOBER 7th, 1916.