Mr Willie Hoodsey

THE EQUITY.

No. 38, 34TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917. $1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up - - - $ 4,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - 4,868,170
Total Assets over - - - 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, ALEXANDER McLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
GEORGE BURN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, E. C. WHITNEY,
D. M. FINNIE, General Manager. W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPBELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting M'gr.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT .. .. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT .. .. K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR .. E. F. HEBDEN.
GEN. MANAGER .. .. D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. 7,250,984
Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, ... 108,956,996

223 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

—GOOD TIMES AND BAD TIMES—

GOOD TIMES are here today, and what are you laying aside for BAD TIMES which may follow and find you wanting? Provide against this by SAVING, not SPENDING. One dollar ($) starts an account with us. Special attention is paid to deposits by mail which are acknowledged upon the day of receipt.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM .. .. Manager, Shawville
A. A. REID .. .. Manager, Quyon.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Campbell's Varnish Stain

Is there any Old and Dingy Furniture in your home?

If there is you can make it look like new; give it a rich material wood finish with

Campbell's Varnish Stain.

Fine for Wood Work too, not a new "fad" product, but one that has been made and sold widely for years. It correctly imitates all the hardwoods. It spreads easily, and anyone can apply it. A small can goes a long way—try one. We'll be glad to show you color cards.

J. H. SHAW.

In referring to the sale of Mrs. Donaldson's property in town, last issue, the item omitted stating that the purchaser was Mr. Sam Ralph.

Mrs. John Landry, received a letter last week which stated that her son, Pte John Landry, who has been at the front since last Spring, has been raised to the rank of Corporal.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid and Young People's Society will hold a Food and Candy Sale on Saturday, March 17th, beginning at 3 p. m. in Mr. Caldwell's Sample Room.

BOYS SEND 50 CENTS.—Ivan and George Ostrom, sons of Mr. Wm Ostrom of Wiseton, Sask., (formerly of Shawville) have sent THE EQUITY fifty cents to be applied to the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. Thanks, boys.

The Murrell Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jno. Stewart on March 21st at 7 o'clock, p. m. Program:—Bread-making—Mrs. A. Pirie; Reading—Mrs. M. McGuire; Instrumental music. Roll call—Something from the scrap bag.

Pte Eason Glenn, who is now in England, wishes through THE EQUITY to acknowledge the receipt of a parcel on Dec. 18th, sent by the Red Cross Society, which organization he wishes much success.

The Quyon Red Cross Club has done good work since its organization in July, 1916, having up to March 1st made 85 pairs of pyjamas, 76 hospital shirts, 6 pairs hospital shoes and also has knit 18 pounds wool. In addition to this the sum of $50 was contributed for a bed in the Princess Patricia Hospital.

HELD OVER—Owing to the crowded state of our advertising columns at present, council proceedings and other items sent in for publication have unavoidably to be held over. In this connection we might throw out a hint to correspondents to save us the trouble of cutting out items which are of no value from the news stand point. Boil the stuff down, please.

The Movement Westward.

The following left on Saturday for Saskatchewan:

Gilbert Hodgins, 1 car.
Jas Hamilton, 1 palace horse car and 1 settlers' car.
Perley Belsher, 1 car.
G. A. Howard, 1 car.

Those going Tuesday:

Nelson Hamilton, 2 cars.
Arnold Hodgins, 1 car.
John McNally, 2 cars.
Arthur Horner, 1 car.
Jas Greenshields, 1 car.

52 head of horses in Saturday's shipment, and 42 on Tuesday.

Did You Know It?

Few people, we imagine, are aware of the extent to which the live stock shipments from this point have grown within the last few years; and it quite naturally may be assumed that other points along the Pontiac branch of the C. P. R. have not been standing still in this respect, so that on the whole Pontiac may be fairly set down as a producer for outside consumption of some importance, in this particular respect.

From an authentic source THE EQUITY learns that during the past year the following figures represent the shipment of stock that were made at Shawville station, which would have been more interesting had the information been to hand to state the values:—

No.	of carloads shipped ..	150
"	" cattle.....	1967
"	" sheep.....	2561
"	" hogs.....	1194
"	" calves.....	433
"	" horses.....	186
	Total	6341

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

Personal

Mrs. Lionel Hodgins and her two little boys left for their home at Meyronne, Sask., last week.

The Misses Annie and Ursla Belsher accompanied their brothers Perley and Milton to their Western home this week.

The Misses Mildred and Marjorie Cotie, of Pembroke, attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Thos Cotie, at Starks Corners on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Jas. Armstrong (Green Lake) is a patient in a hospital at Ottawa, under treatment for an ailment which has been afflicting her for some time past.

Gilbert Hodgins on his way West last Saturday, was accompanied by his younger brother Fred, and cousin Elgin of this village.

Mrs. George Hodgins and Miss I. C. Cowan left last Wednesday for Montreal where they will be the guests of Rev. J. J. S. and Mrs. Seaman for a couple of weeks.

Miss A. Junkin, after enjoying an extended holiday with her relatives at Arnprior and other points, returned to town last week and has resumed her post at the G. F. Hodgins Co's store.

Capt. F. C. Smyth, of the 149th Battalion, spent Sunday in town with his wife and relatives, expecting that he would not again have an opportunity of visiting them before going overseas. Mrs. Smyth and baby accompanied him to London on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Carlson, of Haileybury, were recently bereaved by the loss of one of their children. The Haileyburian of Feby 22nd, makes the following reference to the sad event:—

A sad death occurred on Saturday, Feb. 17th, when Ernest Edgar, nineteen months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Carlson, Georgina Ave., passed away after a short illness. The little child had been suffering for a week from pneumonia, when secondary menengitis developed, causing death.

The funeral was held from the home on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. L. Phelps conducting the service. The pallbearers were Clinton Hennessy, Melvin Splane, George Patterson and Johnny Ryan. Interment took place at Haileybury cemetery.

General sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Carlson in their sad bereavement.

Sergt. William John Young of the 240th Battalion, Renfrew, who was attending the military school at Kingston, contracted pneumonia and died within a few days, at his home in Renfrew, on Saturday, March 3rd. He was 24 years old and leaves a young widow and one child. His remains were buried with full military honors at Renfrew.

F. S. Spence of Toronto, one of the most prominent temperance workers in the country, and past president of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, died last week from pneumonia.

A sad accident occurred near North Branch, Quyon, on Saturday last whereby a boy, eight years old, son of Wm J. Smith, was almost instantly killed by dislodging with a canthook a large maple log that was laid up on skids. The log dropped on boy's breast, and when his mother and another woman a few minutes later succeeded in removing it he was quite dead. Rev Mr. Reid conducted the funeral service on Monday. Very much sympathy is felt for the sorely bereaved parents under the circumstances.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work.

Since January, 1913, more than 265 students from other local colleges have joined our classes.

Students are assisted to positions. More than 115 were placed during the past year—most of them in the Government. Send for circular.

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

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING Business College. OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.

W. E. GOWLING, President. H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, Principal

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Why not have that family group made to-day?
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Deaths

Grief's sable garb enwrapped another village home on Wednesday night last when Lawrence S. Armstrong, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Armstrong, yielded up life's struggle in the Stern Reaper's embrace, after a short illness from congestion of the lungs, which, however, was simply the culmination of a long period of ill health from pulmonary affection. He passed away at the early age of 31 years and six months and is survived by a sorrowing widow, who during all the years of his trying illness nobly played the part of a devoted and affectionate wife; also by his parents, above noted, one brother—Hulbert, and two sisters—Misses Louilla and Erma, all of whom have the most profound sympathy of the community in the hour of their affliction.

The funeral took place on Friday afternoon to the Methodist Church, where service was conducted by the pastor Rev. Mr. Tripp, assisted by Revs. Messrs. Knight and Smith.

A large concourse of sympathetic friends were in attendance, and followed the remains to their last resting place in the village cemetery.

There was a rich display of floral offerings—silent though touching expressions of a deeply-felt sympathy for the bereaved family, as well as tokens of esteem for one whose departure from our midst is much deplored. Among these offerings may be mentioned, the following:—Floral pillow from the Pontiac R. Tel. Co.; anchor from Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hodgins; wreaths from the family, and Mrs. (Dr.) Armstrong.

A young life went out from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Stark on Tuesday morning last, when their son James succombed to the ravages of lung disease, at the early age of 16 years and 8 months. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon to the Starks Corners, Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Haskins, Methodist minister, conducting service in the absence of Rev. Mr. McCallum. There was a very large attendance.

The deceased leaves to mourn his loss seven sisters and five brothers.

Floral sympathies were extended by Renfrew relatives, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hodgins, Miss Duffy and Miss Hume.

An exceptionally trying experience is that through which Mr. Stark's household has been passing of late, two brothers of the deceased boy, being critically ill and unable to leave their beds to attend the funeral; the bereaved mother is also in a delicate state of health. Under the circumstances the most unreserved sympathy goes out to the bereaved, in their sorrow and distress.

A big element of uncertainty is removed when you have a photograph made by H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

LOST—A Pearl Bow-Knot Lace Pin. Will finder please return to MRS. P. E. SMILEY, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good, sound Green Mountain Potatoes, suitable for Seed. $2.25 per 80 lb. bag. HAROLD H. HODGINS, Westview Farm, R. R. No. 2.

ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Five Plymouth Rock (pure-bred) Roosters for sale at $2.25 each. Apply to PETER THOMPSON, R. M. D. No. 3, Shawville.

WANTED—A steady, reliable man, with good knowledge of book-keeping. Apply in writing, SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO.

WANTED—At once, Bricklayer to build Chimney at Wyman. H. N. ANSTISS.

FOR SALE—A Chest of Carpenter's Tools, complete, and in good order. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to MRS. R. G. LITTLE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One hundred bushels good, clean Twentieth Century Oats. Also one milk Cow.
ALEX. MELDRUM, Wyman, Que.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good Seed Oats—"Granary Filler" variety; also some "Marquis" Wheat. Price on application to HUGH A. HORNER, 5th Line Clarendon, or Shawville P. O.

WANTED—A number of young calves. Parties having such to dispose of, please communicate with Shawville Egg Circle.
W. E. N. HODGINS.

FOR SALE—One frame house, summer kitchen, and woodshed combined on Patterson St., Campbells Bay, close to station—on easy terms. For further particulars apply to JAMES ROONEY, Campbells Bay.

FOR SALE—Two comfortable dwelling houses, situated on King St., on easy terms. For information apply to THE EQUITY.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbings for wells sold at Works Contracts made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T McDOWELL & SON, Shawville Que.

The death occurred on Monday of last week, at the home of her son William, of Mrs. Cotie, relict of the late Thomas Cotie, who predeceased her 24 years ago. She was in the 76th year of her age. She had been in fairly good health till a short time ago when she contracted la grippe, the effects of which caused her to decline rapidly. The deceased lady's remains were interred at Austin cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

The late Mrs. Cotie is survived by two daughters—Mrs. R. H. Prendergast, of Warren, Ont., Mrs. R. Mitchell, of Salvador, Sask; and three sons—Robert of Bonnechere Point; Thomas of Arnprior; William of Starks Corners.

Mrs. Prendergast reached her brother William's home just in time to follow her deceased mother's remains to their last resting place.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

SILKS

for Spring Dresses

See our new 36 inch Silks in all the popular shades

at $1.00 and $1.35 per yd.

Considering the extremely high prices of all Wool and Cotton Fabrics Silks are now the most economical Dress Materials you can buy.

New Crepe Voiles

Shades Grey, Copen, Navy and Black

Real Dainty Material for Dainty Dresses.

It seems like forcing the season, but we are told that goods of this kind will be extremely scarce later on, hence we advise your selection at once.

W. A. HODGINS

SEEDS will be our next ad.

"SALADA"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold——

Black—Green—or Mixed —— E204

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd).

"We have been slaves all these years, trembling and shrinking under a villain's nod and frown. I've sold myself to a demon, who, in consideration of my services—of my body and soul—promised to keep his talons from my poor Lucy. He discovered her mistake; and he threatened to let the whole world know, to tell you all, if I did not bind myself to do his villainous work. I have done it for years. I have endured shame and agony unspeakable, that my darling's secret might be safe. I have been his tool and his scapegoat. I, an old man, on my way to the grave, have earned —and rightly earned—the names of usurer and thief. All this I have done and suffered that he should never blight my child's happiness by his presence. He has broken the contract. He came down here that night you went to Richmond, and, with his fiendish ways and threats, nearly killed her. Well, now his power has gone. Thanks to your generosity, your forgiveness, Lucy is free, and I am free. Now I take my turn, and for every tear he has wrung from my darling's eyes, I will wring a groan from his black heart."

John had listened to him with intense surprise. He knew his father-in-law was in business in the city; but he did not know that the business of "Harkers'," for which he had a great respect, had anything to do with money-lending. Still he refrained from asking any questions; and seeing that Mr. Harker was practically exhausted by the excitement and the news, persuaded him to spend the remainder of the night with them, and travel back to town in the morning.

After reflection the old man agreed to this; and it was a very happy little party that met at the breakfast table next day.

Mr. Harker, unable to sleep, had let his thoughts go back to Jessica; and in the silence of the night a picture had arisen before his eyes; a theatre in which a dark-eyed young girl was dancing, amidst a crowd of others. In his delight at having a clue he cried aloud, "Ada Lester, at the Rockingham!" The more he thought of it the more sure he felt that this girl must be the daughter, or at least some connection, of the well-known actress.

On questioning Jessica, all the information he could obtain from her was that which she had given Adrien Leroy. Johann Wilfer was the boundary of her existence. Harker remembered the name as that of the man from whom he had bought the picture, and he also new now that he it was who had been responsible for Lucy's early sin. But he was not to be shaken from his belief that in some way Jessica must be related to Ada Lester, and he asked the girl whether she would travel up to London with him, and trust herself to his care.

Jessica looked up into his lined face.

"Yes," she said simply, "if you won't give me back to to Johann."

Harker readily promised this, and, amid many smiles and waving of hands from the assembled Ashford family, the two started on their way.

O reaching London, Mr. Harker's first visit was to the Casket theatre, which Jessica at once remembered as the one before which she had kept watch for Adrien Leroy; and with that recollection, came the memory of the roll of papers which she had picked up. She related this little incident to Harker; and undoing the bag in which kind-hearted Lucy had put some clothes for her, she found the papers and gave them to him.

Harker looked them over, and gave a cry of joy; for he realised at once that they delivered his arch-enemy into his hands—no miracle from Heaven itself could have done more. Jessica did not understand the reason for his excitement, but she was quite content to let the papers remain in his keeping.

At the theatre he inquired for Miss Lester; and, it being matinee day, he found that the popular actress had already arrived. It took time and money to convince the military-looking door-keeper that it was absolutely necessary to take an urgent message to Miss Lester, but eventually this was done, and Mr. Harker, with Jessica,—who was almost dazed by the strangeness of her surroundings—found themselves in Miss Lester's dressing-room, a few minutes before she was due on the stage as Prince Bon-Bon.

Mr. Harker at once hastened to apologise for the intrusion; but, in the midst of his words, he broke off short, for Jessica and the actress were gazing at one another in a mutual recognition. Jessica remembered her at once as the lady who had been with Adrien Leroy; then came the earlier memory, which had so puzzled her on the night she had seen the actress entering the theatre.

"Jessica!" exclaimed Miss Lester, blankly, and she turned on the astounded Harker. "What's the meaning of this?"

The few minutes were nearly up, and the call-boy and the dresser had met in several consultations with regard to the difficulty of getting Miss Lester on to the stage in time, before Mr. Harker's explanations were through.

Ada, now thoroughly assured as to her own future, thanks to her recent visit to Barminster, was quite willing to look after her niece better than in the past; especially as her presence formed a strong link in the chain of evidence the actress intended shortly to bring against Jasper Vermont. She assured Harker that she would take care of the girl, and with this he was content; then, leaving Jessica in her aunt's charge, he made his way to his own office, prior to taking a journey down to Barminster Castle.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The unexpected appearance of Jasper Vermont startled both Lady Constance and Adrien.

"Jasper!" exclaimed Adrien, almost sternly, drawing the silken wrap around Lady Constance as if to shield her from all eyes but his own. "I did not expect you here to-night."

"No," answered Jasper. "I have travelled post-haste to try and save you from heavy trouble: the matter is so pressing that you must give me my way and attend to it at once. I am sure Lady Constance would forgive this intrusion, if she only knew of what serious importance it is to you, and, indeed, to us all."

He moved forward as he spoke; and the light of the full moon falling on his smooth, clean-shaven face, showed it so ghastly white, so moved by strong emotion, that Lady Constance started back a step, while Leroy himself stared in surprise.

"Good Heavens!" he said, "whatever is the matter to make you drive down in such a state? What is wrong? Is it the theatre?" A faint, contemptuous smile crossed his face as he thought of Ada.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Vermont, scornfully. "The theatre! No, Adrien, there's not a moment to be lost. I must speak with you at once. Don't look at me like that. You do not grasp what imminent peril is hanging over you."

"Peril," gasped Lady Constance, springing forward and placing her hand on Adrien's arm, her movement showing, perhaps unconsciously, the state of her feelings towards him more than anything else could have done. It was as if she wished to share with him any approaching pain.

Jasper glanced at her from beneath his lowered lids—the sort of hungry look one would imagine a starving wolf might cast at a lamb.

"Serious peril," repeated Lady Constance.

"Of what kind?" asked Leroy, still with that faint smile on his lips, and quite unmoved by Jasper's solemn face; then, without waiting for an answer, he continued scornfully; "Peril! by dear Jasper, what danger can I be in? This is not the Middle Ages, and there are no assassins waiting around, are there? However, let me take Con —Lady Constance back to the ballroom agin, and then I will enjoy, or at any rate listen to all you have to tell me."

Jasper vermont smiled bitterly, and took out his watch, which had been a present from Leroy.

"Adrien," he said slowly, "you have ten minutes between you and dishonor!"

Adrien turned around sharply, and half raised his arm as if to strike, while such a stern look crossed his face that Lady Constance scarcely recognized it as the same which, but a few minutes ago, had gazed on her so lovingly.

"Adrien," she cried, almost shuddering at the tense anger shining in his eyes. "He must be mad!" She turned proudly on Jasper. "That is sufficient, Mr. Vermont. Pray leave us at once. If this is a jest, I consider it is in extremely bad taste."

Jasper bit his lips at her words, but did not shift his ground.

"No," said Leroy, "it is no jest, dear; there is something wrong, I feel sure. I will have a few words with him in private." He led her gently towards the door, and with pale face and trembling heart, Lady Constance re-entered the ball-room she had left so happily, seating herself near the entrance in one of the many alcoves. She was overcome by a nameless fear, and that horrible feeling of utter helplessness which overwhelms one as in a heavy cloud, and darkens the horizon for us all when weighed down by suspense.

(To be continued).

Marmalade

I made it with my same old recipe but I used

Lantic Sugar

On account of its Fine granulation it dissolves instantly making a clear jelly.

2 & 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20 & 100 lb. sacks

The Housewife's Corner

Marmalade Is Economical.

This is the season for marmalade making. Now, when oranges and grape-fruit are fairly cheap and almost everything else is fairly dear, marmalade should be an economy. Marmalade may, while taking the place of fruit, also take the place of butter and do duty as cake. So it should be worth the sugar it takes.

Instead of always using it for breakfast try it for tea, or even dinner, using it for this meal in the form of dessert. A good sized plate full made of thin slices of bread with the marmalade between—no butter. Suppose you have a milk soup for tea then you will require nothing more with this to make a wholesome and rather tasty meal, than a plate of these sandwiches—so you save on butter, cake and other preserved fruit. The sandwiches do not require a very thick layer of the marmalade. Now and then use them, too, as easy dinner desserts. Occassionally use nuts, cheese, or cocoanut which are rich in both protein and fat (meat value). We all know how delicious good sandwiches are with a nice cup of tea, coffee, cocoa, and with such make, indeed rather a tasty meal in themselves.

Particularly nice for the making of sandwiches to be used as an important item of our regular meals, is fig marmalade; and even nicer still, a mixture of fig and orange marmalade. Figs just now are really amongst our inexpensive foods and they possess considerable food value—acting both as a medicine and food.

Sweet orange marmalade—Wash the fruit and with a knife cut the rind through to the pulp lengthwise and around (in the middle) so that the rind may readily be taken off either in halves or quarters. Put this rind (including yellow and white), on the stove in a vessel of cold water and let come to a boil, continuing till the rind is thoroughly tender. Cut them into fine strips. Meantime have the pulp prepared by halving (seeding) and removing the heaviest rag at the core, only then slicing it. Put to boil in separate saucepan and cook till tender, then set back till rind is soft and clear. At this stage add the pulp to the rind, measuring and stirring in equal measure of heated sugar. It will take about 20 minutes to cook down sufficiently—thick after this—then seal.

Household Helps.

Never salt and pepper meat until it is at least half-done.

The feverish patient enjoys cold water mixed with fruit juices.

When the damper in a stovepipe is too high to reach easily, put a string wire through it and attach a chain so that it can be pulled up or down as desired.

If there are a few mashed potatoes left over, they will do very well added to fresh mashed potatoes; simply stir them in while the potatoes are very hot.

When preparing old, dry beans for baking, a little soda in the water in which they are soaked will render them tender and soft.

When anything boils over on the stove cover it with salt; it will stop smoking and be easier to clean off.

For a bad sprain, bandage the affected part, then pour hot water mixed with two parts of vinegar, as hot as the patient can stand.

Flannels can be washed and still be soft if put into very hot suds, allowed to soak until you can comfortably put your hands in and wash them out, and then rinsed in water that is very hot.

All the boxes on the top of the pantry shelf should have labels on the end telling the contents of the box. This saves a great deal of time when you are hunting articles.

When shoe polish becomes dry from keeping too long, mositen it with a little turpentine, as it softens the polish, which is usable once more. It also gives a good gloss to the leather.

Ten Dishwashing "Don'ts"

Don't wash the dishes by hand at all but press into service a good dishwasher—one that you have not only seen demonstrated, but have actually tried yourself. This is perhaps the most labor-saving "don't." For so many improvements have been made in mechanical dishwashers in recent years that it is now possible for the housewife with an average income to acquire one without feeling that she is unduly extravagant. A good dishwasher will wash the dishes for the entire family in about two-thirds of the time that it takes to do them by hand, and sometimes even less.

However, if you can't have a mechanical dishwasher there are a number of little helps that will make the task easier for you.

Don't put dishes into the dishpan until they have been scraped thoroughly. A ten-cent wooden plate scraper will save you as many minutes.

Don't put any dish that has contained egg into hot water first. That will simply cook the egg more firmly on to the dish.

Don't put any dish that has contained milk into hot water. Both milk and egg containers of any kind should always be rinsed first with cold water before being plunged into that hot dishwater.

Don't wash greasy pots or utensils that have contained greases of any kind in the dishpan until they have been rinsed with boiling soda water. This is just as much to protect the waste pipes in the sink as to aid in cleaner dishwashing. Clogging up of the waste pipes is very often due to this one thing, for unless the grease is cut by the soda water it hardens and sticks fast.

Don't put utensils, spoons or strainers that have contained gelatin into hot water. That will set the gelatin firmly, just as hot water acts on egg. Rinse first in cold water to remove gelatinous substance.

Don't immerse cake bowls or muffin pans or pie plates to which crust or batter still adheres in the dishpan. Scrape with a spatula first.

Don't try to clean pots and pans with a discloth. There is a stiff, small brush that can be purchased for ten cents for this purpose. Or you can trim a small stiff whisk broom a little shorter so as to give a good leverage, and use this for that purpose. This brush can also be used to remove all particles from graters, colanders, egg beaters or other utensils usually difficult to clean.

Don't wash a fish pan by bringing water to a boil, as it spreads the fish odor, Scrape first with a spatula, removing all fragments, then rub with paper and finally pour on boiling water to which washing powder has been added.

Don't lay a pile of dishes in the dishpan as you would lay them on a table. Always place them top downward to give the water a better chance to reach the entire used surface of the plate.

Don't put your best China dishes into strong, soapy water nor with other dishes. Rinse in clear water to which only one dash of washing powder has been added and dry at once. All other fine pieces should be treated the same way.

If you will put these "don'ts" into practice you will find your dishwashing easier to do.

BATH CARAVANS FOR BELGIANS

They Will Each Supply Baths Continuously for Fourteen Hours.

Two new bath caravans for the Belgian army, the gift of the Wounded Allies' Relief Committee, were recently inspected by the King and Queen in London. What a luxury a hot bath is to the fighting man in the trenches can well be imagined, and the new caravans will supply a real want. It is reckoned that each caravan will supply bath continuously for perhaps fourteen hours, in which case the two vehicles will be able to deal with about 1,000 men in the time stated. Each van carries twelve light steel baths, 5 feet 3 inches long by 2 feet 2 inches wide, nested one inside the other. Along the whole length of the van, on both sides, are fixed roller-constructed waterproof sheetings for forming tents and this ensuring privacy. Each tent houses six baths, the water for which will be heated by petroleum.

These novel bathing machines will be drawn by horses from place to place, wherever water can be obtained from rivers and streams, and it will be possible to take them quite near the trenches.

In the case of ventilation more has to be left to the mother's discretion The doctor may say, "Have plenty of fresh air," and the mother may honestly think she obeys; and yet the nursery may be an abomination of pink-ribboned stuffiness, and "colds" and coughs may be the constant portion of the family. With proper coverings, and screens to protect them from direct currents of air, children can sleep in the open air all night, and they will be all the better for it.

If Belgium Were "Next-Door" To Canada

—if the heavily-charged electric wires, that pen the people into a workless and almost foodless land, ran along our frontier

—if instead of reading of Belgian sufferings we heard the pitiful tales from the lips of escaped victims

—if we could see the long and hungry bread-lines of people as intelligent and once as prosperous and comfortable as ourselves

—if we could watch the thousands of emaciated children who are fed at the schools by the Belgian Relief Commission

—if what they are enduring, and their desperate need, were clear and vivid to us, instead of unreal and overseas

—then the great hearts of Canadians would be moved, and there would be no trouble in raising several times our present contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Can we bring the urgent need of the hungry Belgian mothers and children home to YOU? Can we enlist YOUR active sympathy for those whose very lives depend on the prompt and continued help of people like yourself? Send your subscriptions weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or

SEND CHEQUES PAYABLE TO TREASURER

Belgian Relief Fund

59 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 27

The Greatest Relief Work in History.

Cleaning and Dyeing

BLANKETS
CARPETS
LACE CURTAINS
FEATHERS
FURS
DRAPERIES
GOWNS
TABLE COVERS
QUILTS
GENTS' CLOTHING

Quick Service
Excellent Work

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing

Moderate Charges

We Pay Carriage Charges One Way.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, Limited

Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge Street - - Toronto

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

London.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmar Drug Co., Store 4, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS

Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health; Pains and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, with constipation, headache dizziness, are sure signs of Indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

AFTER MEALS TAKE — MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP. — AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. White & Co. Limited, Craig Street West, Montreal.

EVERY FARMER KNOWS

That fertilizers are an absolute necessity to successful farming.

The only question that confronts him is getting the *right* fertilizer.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizers

are prepared under the supervision of expert chemists—are backed by forty years' reputation, and are guaranteed to be perfectly balanced plant foods and very rich in humus.

Gunns' fertilizers are finely ground, insuring an even, easy distribution. For users of our fertilizers we are ready at all times to analyse samples of soils and recommend the fertilizer best suited, making it up especially if necessary.

For fertilizer book and other information, write 78C

Gunns Limited, - West Toronto

Twenty-Five Cents a Day spent for the right kind of food will keep a man in good health, fit for any task. Two **Shredded Wheat Biscuits**, served with hot milk, make a complete, perfect meal at a cost of four or five cents—a meal that supplies in digestible form every element needed to build new tissue and furnish heat and energy for the human body. At twenty-five cents a day for three meals there is a margin of ten cents for fruit or green vegetables. Such a diet means a clean stomach, healthy liver, active bowels. For breakfast with milk or cream. Made in Canada.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Schoolhouse of Western Canada is a Community Centre.

Nations are built in the public schools. The ideals set up by the school teacher remain very largely the ideals of the pupil throughout life, and his conception of patriotism will be what he has been taught during his school years. It is not too much to say that the present world war is due to a difference of ideals fostered by different systems of education.

Great as is the importance of the public school in old and well established countries, this importance is even greater in the new lands which are being called upon to assimilate populations from the more congested countries. In such a country as Western Canada, the public school has to take on functions not usually associated with it in the older and more densely settled communities. The prairie schoolhouse is not merely a centre of education; it is also the religious and social centre of the district. During the week days the school teacher furnishes education to the children of the neighborhood, but on Sunday the missionary holds his services, which all attend regardless of creed or nationality, and on week nights the building is used for meetings of farmers, for the various community societies; for the Red Cross or Patriotic Club, and for purely social events such as debates, concerts and dances. To facilitate the latter, it may be noted that many country schoolhouses use removable desks which the willing hands of the farmers' boys quickly dispose of whenever there is a dance in prospect.

Another phase of community work associated with the rural school which has been coming into prominence during the last few years is the supply of books to settlers in the district. This work is encouraged and assisted by the central Department of Education, which provides catalogues of books suitable for such purposes, the actual selection being left to the teacher. The number of books allotted to a school district is based on the report of the inspector of schools. In the Province of Alberta, although this school library movement is only in its infancy, no less than 110,000 books were supplied for this purpose last year, at a cost of some $30,000.00. Educationists of the province look forward to the time when every school district will be a library centre, giving to the settlers the facilities now afforded to residents of cities and towns through their public libraries. The prosperity which has almost overwhelmed rural Alberta in the last two years, when farmers have been reaping enormous crops and selling them at the highest figures in history, promises to contribute still further to the importance of the rural school as a social centre. With every farmer driving his own automobile the opportunities for social gatherings are greatly increased, and the country school is the natural meeting place.

Old Fashioned Ideas

are being supplanted daily by newer and better things. This is particularly true where health and efficiency are concerned.

In hundreds of thousands of homes where tea or coffee was formerly the table drink, you will now find

POSTUM

It promotes health and efficiency, and the old time nerve-frazzled tea or coffee drinker soon gives place to the alert, clear-thinker who drinks delicious Postum and knows.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.

FAMINE THREATENS WORLD.

Prof. Leacock Says We Must Increase Our Food Supply.

Prof. Leacock of McGill University, addressing the Montreal Housewives' League at the Royal Victoria College recently, said:

"We are in sight of a terrible food famine, such as the world has never seen. We must take steps betimes if we wish to avoid national and world-wide disaster. We must at all costs increase our own food supply.

"We in Canada are fortunately placed. We have boundless resources in land to draw upon. We must see that every available acre and every available day's labor is turned to use.

"It is gratifying to learn that our Department of Agriculture and our National Service Commission are wide awake to the situation. We must put behind them the force of public opinion and the efforts of individual citizens."

ST. VITUS DANCE AFFECTS MANY CHILDREN

This Trouble Can be Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

St. Vitus Dance is much more common than is generally imagined. The trouble is often mistaken for mere nervousness, or awkwardness. It usually attacks young children, most often between the ages of six and fourteen—though older persons may be affected with it. The most common symptom is twitching of the muscles of the face and limbs. As the disease progresses this twitching takes the form of spasms in which the jerking motion may be confined to the head, or all the limbs may be affected. The patient is frequently unable to hold anything in the hands or walk steadily, and in severe cases the speech may be affected. The disease is due to impoverished nerves, owing to the blood being out of condition and can be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and in this way restore the sufferer to good health. Any symptom of nerve trouble in young children should be promptly treated as it is almost sure to lead to St. Vitus Dance. The following is proof of the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to cure this trouble. Miss Hattie Cummings, R. R. No. 3, Peterboro, Ont., says:—"I was attacked with what the doctor said was St. Vitus Dance. Both my hands trembled so as to be practically useless. Then the trouble went to my left side, and from that to my right leg, and left me in such a condition that I was not able to go out of the house. I took the doctor's medicine without getting any benefit. Then I tried another remedy with the same poor results. At this stage I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and did so, with the result that they fully restored me to health, and I have not had the slightest symptom of nervous trouble since. I can recommend these pills to anyone who is suffering from nervous trouble, and hope they will profit by my experience."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any drug dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES SUFFER.

Food, Clothing, Medicine Necessary to Ward Off Wholesale Deaths.

A report on the condition of the Russian refugees is given by Thomas W. Whittemore of Boston, who is now in Japan for supplies after long services in directing the work of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian refugees in Russia. The forced migration of the people of Little Russia into the heart of the Empire was described by him as one of the greatest movements of people in history. He said that the names of as many as 3,000,000 refugees were on the official list, and although the Russian Government is doing everything humanly possible to ameliorate their condition much remains to be done in the way of food, clothing, medicine and shelter. Thousands died in the flight. Barely fed, poorly clothed, masses were carried away by contagious diseases and the rest remained helpless, gathered in barracks and other public places vaguely and blindly waiting for occupation.

The Russian Government has finally distributed these refugees among different parts of the Empire, yet the problem, Mr. Whittemore said, was far from settled. The great need was for some form of organization which will provide them with labor and the means of living, and while that esonomic question is being worked out, food, clothing and medicine are necessary. He had come to Japan, he said, because the lack of shipping space from the United States made it practically impossible to get the necessary supplies from that country.

It is a question as to whether the kangaroo can cover a given distance in quicker time than an ostrich.

TEETHING TIME A TIME OF WORRY

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he becomes cross; does not sleep well; is greatly troubled with constipation; colic or diarrhoea and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, N.S., writes: "I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHAPLAINS BRAVE WORKERS.

They Do Not Confine Their Services to Spiritual Needs of Troops.

Writing on the work of the Canadian chaplains in France, Capt. Chas. G. D. Roberts sends an article to the Canadian Minister of Militia, in part as follows:—

The work of the Canadian Chaplain Service has been so successful, so rich in results, and conducted along such broadly human lines, that it is impossible to do it anything approaching justice within the space of a newspaper article. The cement of the whole structure has been a unity of purpose and a harmony in effort which are a constant influence for good among our men, and which may well serve as an example to the churches at large. The representatives of each church or creed are supreme within their own fold. The organization of the Canadian Chaplain service, as a whole, guards the interests of each communion, and guards them impartially. I have seen an energetic young Jewish rabbi coming to a canon of the Church of England for assistance to enable him more effectively to minister to his scattered Hebrew flock. All rivalries are strictly eliminated, except the high rivalry of zeal, self-sacrifice and courage.

It is not, by any means, to matters spiritual alone that the tireless energies of the C.C.S. are devoted. The service looks after the comfort, recreation and entertainment of the troops, by means of a highly-organized system of soldiers' institutes, canteens and cinema shows, which keep them out of mischief or boredom during the period when they come back from the trenches to the rest camps. This system is run on a merely nominal margin of profit, and the accounts are officially audited by the Paymaster's Department. Narrow as is the margin, it yields a handsome profit, which is returned to the men again in whatever form may seem to be most needed. No small part of it goes to the provision of free coffee—hot coffee—at all hours of day or night, for the men who are entering or leaving the trenches.

But it is when a battle is on that the Church militant peculiarly justifies its title. Where the wounded and dead are falling, there you will find the "padres." They are by no means confining themselves to their spiritual functions. They are helping and inspiring the stretcher-bearers, the ambulance men, the surgeons. Their activities are limited only by the needs of the situation. For instance, during the second battle of Ypres the padres in different quarters of the battlefield organized voluntary stretcher-bearer parties, guided them up into No Man's Land, and worked with them night after night in finding and bringing out the wounded. In this task one of the padres was taken prisoner. At the Somme, too, one of the padres organized a rescue party, led it up under deadly shell fire, and brought back ten wounded men who had been lying in a trench for four days. The trench was one cut off from our lines and occupied in part by the Germans. Another of our padres was wounded while rescuing Australian wounded at Mouquet Farm. Suffice to say that three C.M.G.'s and five Military Crosses have been awarded amoong the padres, while many more such honors have been amply deserved. It is significant to note that of the thirty padres who left Canada with our first contingent in September, 1914, there are now only nine remaining in the field.

In every home Sloan's Liniment has earned its place in the medicine chest as a relief from pains and aches.

Quickly *penetrates without rubbing* and soothes the soreness.

Cleaner and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains and strains use Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Enlist At Such A Time.

A mustering officer, in the early days of the war, before England was aroused, met on the street of a coast village a strapping fellow about twenty-one years old. The officer hailed him.

"See 'ere, me lad," he said, "are you in good 'ealth?"

"I are," said the youth.

"Are you married?"

"I aren't."

"'Ave you anyone dependent on you?"

"I 'ave not."

"Then your King and country need you. Why don't you enlist?"

"What?" he said. "With this bloomin' war goin' on? You must think I am a silly fool!"

If Stomach Hurts Drink Hot Water

"If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure bisurated magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget that they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and bisurated magnesia instantly neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation, the combination of the two, therefore, being marvelously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

National Service Cards.

The time for those persons who have not filled in the National Service cards, or have not properly filled them in, has been extended to the 31st day of March, 1917, and further cards have again been issued to the postmasters for distribution among those who have made default. It is understood that the returns from the 2nd Military District have been most gratifying. There are, however, even in this District a number who have not properly made their returns. The National Service Board hopes that everyone in the District will use his or her very best efforts in order to make the returns from this District as nearly perfect as possible.

Ask Sons To Surrender.

A Canadian just back in England from France says that German troops have been well fed hitherto, but that a great deterioration is shown in their food recently. Young Germans surrendering declare that their mothers asked them to do so. The weather at the front has been penetrating. Canadians feel it as much as they do the severe cold in Canada.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 yrs. old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE.

St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

At Grips With a Leopard.

A correspondent in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, of the London Express, sent an account of a thrilling battle between a British officer and a full-grown female leopard in German East Africa. An expeditionary force was on the march when the animal was sighted, and Lieut. Bouwer dropped out to try a shot. The leopard suddenly charged the officer, and the best he could do was jam his rifle in the open mouth of the beast. Bundles of burning grass were thrown toward the animal to distract her attention from Lieut. Bouwer, who was badly hurt, and Dr. Ivor Haslem finally sent a dum-dum bullet home, which closed the career of that leopard.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Natural Comment

London children certainly get some quaint views of life. An instance of this recently occurred in a London East-End Sunday School, where the teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and his wisdom.

"When the Queen of Sheba came and laid gold and jewels and costly spices before Solomon, what did he say?" she asked, presently.

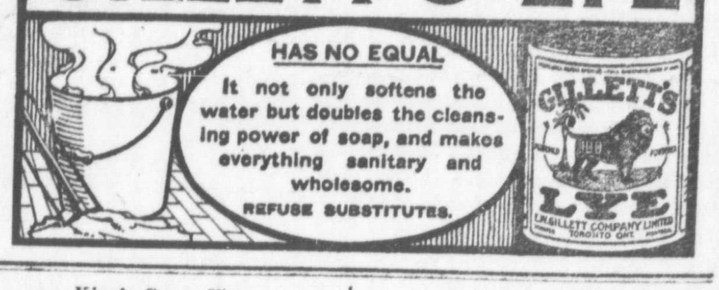
One small girl, who had evidently had experience in such matters, promptly replied.

"'Ow much d'yer want for the lot?"

A Texan is the patentee of a new harness to hold a rod for a fisherman and leave his hands free for other purposes.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

GILLETT'S LYE



King's Grape Vine.

The King's grape vine at Windsor, England, in the garden near Cumberland Lodge, was planted in 1773, it is 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. The most remarkable vine in Europe, however, is the famous vine at Hampton Court, from which this is a cutting. This was planted in 1763 and still grows abundantly.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

Change Playmate.

"Willie, you must stop using such dreadful language," said his mother. "Where in the world did you learn it?"

"Why, mother," replied the boy, "Shakespeare uses it."

"Well, then," said the mother, "don't play with him."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Useful Sunflower.

Grow sunflowers, not only for their gorgeous beauty, but as food for the hens. In the autumn the sunflower seed is a healthy stimulant and assists biddy in repairing her wardrobe, and clothing her for her winter duties. It is good exercise also for the hens to pick the seeds from the heads. There is a pitchy substance throughout the whole plant, which, when the stalks and heads are dry, makes good fuel, so that no part of the plant need be wasted.

In 25 years $8,000,000,000 in gold have been mined in the world.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Book 3 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 518 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

A CLEAN HARNESS wears longest

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

does more than make your harness clean. It revives the leather.

This oil soaks into the pores, makes the leather softer, blacker, tougher. Try it on any black leather.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

Self-stopping Auto.

Chiefly intended for delivery automobiles is a new attachment for a car that stops it at a set distance from a starting point enabling a driver to call at several houses and find his machine waiting for him.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD BOARDing House in Owen Sound. In good repair, good location. Near Depot and Factories. Apply R. McGrath, Executor, Transcona, Man.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND Hand. $12.00 up. Send for special price list. Varsity Cycle Works, 413 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

When buying your Piano insist on having an **"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION**

Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhœa, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy
Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen Ind., U. S. A.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAR. 15, 1917.

General Maude's campaign against the Turks in Mesopotamia seems to be progressing without much interruption, judging from the rapidity which has marked the advance from Kut-el-Amara to the ancient and important city of Bagdad, which is now occupied by the British force. The fleeing Turks are threatened by a Russion division from another angle, while a British column is working its way towards Jerusalem. On the whole things in that quarter are looking bright.

Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the huge aircrafts which bear his name, passed to his final account last week at an advanced age. It was well that he lived long enough to realize that the colossal engine of destruction, which, it may be said, constituted the sum of his life's work, turned out, after all, to be a failure in so far as its utility in the grim game of war is concerned. Whatever the extent of its success in destroying property and slaying innocent people, it certainly has little to its credit of military value and nothing to inspire the author with the hope that his memory would be cherished as one who had given to the world something for which is is truly thankful.

The blockading tactics of the pro-German element in the U. S. Senate have failed in their object. President Wilson has issued orders sanctioning the arming of merchant ships, it having been discovered upon investigation that this power is vested in him, independent of Congress. As the latter, however, by a large majority of both houses favored this course, there is not likely to be any friction. Cannon will now be installed on the merchantmen with all possible despatch, and as a result the congestion of sea-going traffic in U. S. ports stands to be shortly relieved. The first U-boat that attacks one of these defensively armed vessels will likely be taken as the signal for unleashing Uncle Sam's dogs of war, despite the protests of Billy Bryan and the rest of the pacifist crowd.

The plots, the schemes, the treacheries and the murders seem to have at last aroused our American cousins to the true situation.

Sarcasm Smoothly Applied to Mr. Fisher.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Hon. Sydney Fisher laments the alleged decline in agriculture. Like Hagar weeping in the wilderness, he will not be comforted. He is convinced that the basic industry is being woefully neglected, and that it has been going to the demnition bow-wows. Curiously enough, he seems to entertain the notion that the blight of indifference has done most of its deadly work within the last five years. Counting back it is discovered that this would bring the arrival of the lean years close to the forever memorable period when Mr. Fisher ceased to nurse the industry, and to watch its tender growth with all the sheltering sympathy of administrative motherhood. Possibly far in the innermost recess of his mind, there lurks the belief that his own downfall and that of the industry of agriculture are associated in the relation of cause and effect. Illusions just as strange have troubled other occupants of an enforced retirement before now. Maybe they will again, unless human nature ceases to be human. But has not Mr. Fisher yielded a little to the vapours? Except in the matter of labor, it does not appear that the Canadian farmer, either in the East or in the West, ever before had an opportunity equal to that which he has enjoyed during the last few years. The demand for everything he produces is greater than it ever has been. Prices are high. Extraordinary inducements are afforded by favorable market conditions. The total value of Canadian wheat in 1910 was $99,530,000. In 1912 it was $139,090,000, and in 1915 it was $312,569,400. The story of the other field crops is also one of increases. There have been variations in some of them, due chiefly to weather conditions, such as the heavy rains which did so much to destroy the potato crop in all the eastern provinces in 1916; but in the main statistics show this great industry to be in anything but an unhealthy and declining state.

The suggestion, attributed to Mr. Fisher, that some of the money borrowed might have been usefully employed in aiding the agricultural industry, indicates forgetfulness. After the conclusion of Mr. Fisher's regime there was instituted by his successor, the Hon. Martin Burrell, a system of aid to agriculture by means of federal subsidies which has proven to be of great value. In 1913-14 there was spent, among the provinces under this system, $700,000, the amount increasing annually by $100,000. It reached the million mark in 1916-17. This is real aid, practical aid to agriculture. On the whole and doubts to the contrary notwithstanding, it seems as if the industry was in a fair way of getting along.

When you want the best valu for your money n ..

SHINGLES

at $1.65 per M and up

Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards Flooring End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings Doors etc try

A. F. CAMPBELL,
BOX 55
Arnprior, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement wil not be paid for

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned has taken the quality of heir under benefit of inventory to the estate and succession of his son, the late ZOTIQUE ABRAHAM ELISEE LAFOND, during his lifetime, notary, of Ville-Marie, in the district of Pontiac.

Claims must be filed with my attornies, J. A. Guay and J. D. Pellerin, notaries, at Ville Marie, P. Q.

Bryson, January 24th, 1917.

ZOTIQUE LAFOND.

C. F. Hodgins Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letter patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1917, incorporating George Frederick Hodgins, merchant, Georgina Hodgins, married woman, Samuel Rupert Broadfoot and John Robinson Osborne, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and Henry Seymour Barnett, general merchant, of the village of Shawville, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:

(A) To buy, sell, import, export, deal and barter in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, and to carry on the business both retail and wholesale of general merchants;

(B) To take over and continue as a going concern the business at present carried on at the Village of Shawville, in the County of Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, under the firm name of "G. F. Hodgins Company," or any other concern having the same or similar objects and to pay for the same in shares, debentures or other securities of the company;

(C) To acquire, sell, deal in and dispose of hay, grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural produce of every kind, and to manufacture, sell, deal in and dispose of flour and other foodstuffs manufactured therefrom, and to build, acquire operate, sell or otherwise dispose of mills, elevators, buildings, plants and machinery for the transportation, storing and handling of all kinds of grain, cereals and agricultural produce;

(D) To acquire, erect, maintain, operate and manage warehouses, storehouses, including cold storage warehouses, and similar plant and conveniences and to carry out any transactions necessary for such purposes;

(E) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(F) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(G) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licences, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(H) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(I) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(J) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority, any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such agreements, rights, privileges, and concessions;

(K) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions or allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(L) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(M) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(N) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof;

(O) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(P) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferrable instruments;

(Q) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

(R) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof;

(S) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;

(T) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations;

(U) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(V) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(W) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(X) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "G. F. Hodgins Company Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into $1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Village of Shawville, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of February, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

OSBORNE & BROADFOOT,
74 Sparks Street, Otttawa.
Solicitors for Applicants.

TAILORING

We keep a good line of Serges of fancy patterns always in stock.

Also Overcoats, Caps, Sweatercoats, Underwear and Heavy Pants.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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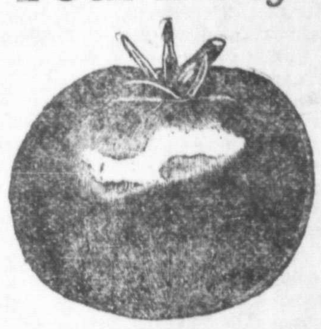
I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments ever placed before the public of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Your Duty to the Nation

Demands your having A Garden this Year



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato

$1 Buys This Regular $1.75 Collection McDonald's Tested Seeds, Post Paid.

½ lb. Beans.—Newcombe Kidney Wax.
1 oz. Beet.—Improved Deep Blood Turnip.
1 oz. Carrot.—Chantenay.
½ lb. Corn.—Golden Bantam.
1 pkg. Cucumber.—Arlington White Spine.
1 pkg. Lettuce.—Grand Rapids.
1 pkg. Mush Melon.—Miller's Cream.
1 pkg. Water Melon.—Cole's Early.
1 pkg. Onion.—Large Red Wethersfield.
1 pkg. Parsley.—Champion Moss Curled.
1 pkg. Parsnip.—Improved Hollow Crown.
1 pkg. Pumpkin.—Winter Luxury.
1 pkg. Radish.—Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.
1 pkg. Squash.—Green Hubbard.
1 pkg. Tomato.—Chalk's Early Jewel.
1 pkg. Cabbage.—McDonald's Everbest Summer.
1 pkg. Cabbage.—Danish Roundhead for Winter.
1 pkg. Turnip.—Purple Top Swede for Winter.

Also one package each of the following Flower Seeds; Aster, Fine Mixed; Poppy, Shirley Mixed; Morning Glory, Tall Mixed; Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed; Sweet Peas, Rainbow Mixed.

Write to-day, enclosing money, as a guarantee of early delivery.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Limited
Market Square, Ottawa, Can.
Send Post Card for Catalogue
Kindly mention this Paper when writing

BRITAIN— CALLS TO CANADA—

THE FACTORY — THE FARM

She must have Food—

for her Armies in the Field—for her Workers in the Factory—in the Munition plant—in the Shipyard—in the Mine.

THERE'S DANGER IN SIGHT—BUT YOU CAN HELP

DO YOU KNOW— that the rapidly rising price of food stuffs means that the World's reserve supply is getting small?

DO YOU KNOW— that a world-wide famine can only be averted by increasing this supply?

DO YOU KNOW— that a "food famine" would be a worse disaster to the Empire and her Allies than reverses in the Field?

YOU CAN— help thwart Germany's desperate submarine thrust on the high seas.

YOU CAN— do this by helping to make every bit of land in Canada produce—the very last pound of food stuffs of which it is capable.

AND REMEMBER— that *no man can say that he has fully done his part*—who having land—be it garden patch, or farm, or ranch—fails to make it produce food to its utmost capacity.

THESE FARM PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED FOR EXPORT

WHEAT, OATS, BEEF, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, BEANS & PEAS, WOOL, FLAX AND FLAX FIBRE, DRIED VEGETABLES

BRITAIN APPEALS TO CANADA

THE NEAREST PRODUCER OF STAPLE FOODS

India and Argentina are more than twice the distance away and Australia more than four times.

Canada to Britain - - - - - 2625 MILES
India & Argentina to Britain - 6000 MILES
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"No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more—and still more."

Martin Burrell—Minister of Agriculture.

The Department invites every one desiring information on any subject relative to Farm and Garden, to write—

INFORMATION BUREAU
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.

Published every Thursday

At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for 1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each subsequent insertion

Business cards not exceeding one inch inserted at $5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month or for longer periods inserted at low rates which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published free of charge. Obituary poetry declined.

JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN, Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

G. G. McDOWELL, W. M. — W. E. N. HODGINS, Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.

EDWARD DALE, W. M. — REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, W. Comp. in Com. — REG. HODGINS, Com. Scribe.

Professional Cards.

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CAMPBELLS BAY - - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery McGill University.

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Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

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Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.

ADVOCATE,

Campbells Bay, Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

☞ Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

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196 Main St. - Hull.

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J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

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Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wednesday and Shawville every Saturday.

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Embalmer and Funeral Director

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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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MARION & MARION,

364 University St., Montréal.

Easter Novelties.

35c. 50c, and 75c.

Bury Very Dainty New Collars.

Exclusive designs in lovely Crepe Neckwear, all daintly trimmed with fine lace or hemstitched, in all the newest shapes. These are surprisingly low prices you will admit when you see the Collars.

Voile Blouses

A good range of Voile Blouses, or Middies, Lingerie and Shirt Waist styles, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed.

New Season's Ginghams

A few pieces of our New Spring Gingham is to hand. These came in **Pink, Blue and Black and White Checks,** with a piece or two of **Plain Blue.** These are excellent goods for Men's and Boys' Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Aprons, Blouses, Rompers.

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FORD **McLAUCHLIN**

Ford

To the Car Owners of Pontiac :

We have the pleasure of introducing one of the most complete lines of

Automobile Accessories, Tires, Tubes,

etc., ever shown in this district.

We buy in large quantities and Sell for Cash

Which enables us to give the customer a much better deal than he can secure elsewhere

.. We have also in stock ..

A full line of Ford Parts.

SHAWWILLE MOTOR COMPANY, Reg.

P. S.—Gasoline, Oils and Greases of all kinds and of the BEST QUALITY.

We Can Supply You

.. WITH ALL KINDS OF ..

Tinware, Agateware, Stoves, Furnaces, Roofing Material, Eavetroughing and Repairing.

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH Shawville, Que.

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.

Incubators for Sale

Praiire State Incubators for sale (new). Also for sale two second-hand machines.

Apply to E. T. HODGINS, Agent, Shawville.

Horses for Sale

One span dark Browns—mare and horse—good general use team ; weight about 2600 lbs. Also mare colt coming 3 years old ; good, stout plug.

ANSON MURPHY, Shawville R. R. No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres, all arable, the property of the late Noble Armstrong, 8th range, Clarendon.

15 to 20 acres wood, balance improved land, said to be 50 acres ploughed. Fine deep loam, two good dwelling houses with barns and stables. Good water. Five minutes walk to school ; two miles to nearest church ; two miles to Green Lake, a beautiful summer resort ; four miles from thriving village of Shawville. Possession May 1st. Special price for quick sale. For particulars write

MRS. MATHESON, Shawville, or W. J. SKELTON, Weston, Ont.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

For sale—five acres of land fronting on Main street (east) Shawville, on which are erected a good dwelling house and stable. Soil well adapted for raising small fruits, garden stuff and roots.

For terms and particulars write

BOX 46 SHAWVILLE.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

EST. 1871.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE is in its 46th year of business, an old established Life Company, with great strength. Big Dividends to Policyholders, and absolutely fair treatment.

Before placing your Life Insurance secure Rates and Plans from

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent,

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

NOTICE

I wish all who owe me would call at my office in Shawville and settle accounts immediately.

J. W ARMSTRONG, M. D., Montreal, Que.

Seed Grain for Sale.

300 bushels Banner Oats, at 75c. per bushel, and 150 bushels Marquis Wheat, at $1.75. All good, clean seed. Apply

W. H. CORRIGAN, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING :

Austin - First Tuesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Saturday,
Yarm - Last Monday,
of each month.

Clarendon Council

Shawville, Feb. 5th, 1917.

Minutes of Clarendon Council, held this date in Hynes' hall at 11, a. m.

Present : Mayor F. W. Thomas, and Councillors W. T. Barber, W. T. McDowell, Bert Hodgins, Wm. Dale and M. Sinclair.

The new Board all having taken the oath of office, previously, including W. H. Barr, (who was absent from this meeting).

Minutes of last meeting read.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Barber—That the minutes of last meeting as now read be adopted, rescinding By-law No. 57, re. Dog Tax.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Sinclair—That inasmuch as By-law No. 57, passed on January 2nd, does not comply with all the requirements of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1916, and was this day rescinded, that this Council proceed at the regular March session to pass a By-law re. the taxing of all dogs in the municipality, in conformity with the above Statutes.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Dale—That this Council agree to pay William Rennick $17 per month for the keep of Thomas Kennedy for the next two months, providing he stays with him.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Hodgins—That Dr. Powles be appointed health physician instead of Dr. Armstrong, now absent.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Dale and Sinclair—That as this Council has been informed that the usual winter road thro' north half of 6, range 12, has been closed, that Robert Stanley be notified to either open said winter road or provide one in its stead ; to open up fences and track it out.—Carried.

Motion—Coun. Hodgins and Dale—That Thos. Palmer see that Thomas Kennedy be provided with suitable clothing before going to William Rennick's.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Sinclair that we accept W. A. Hodgins' offer to draw and pile 27 yards of gravel to north side of Orr's bridge for $20.00 and five loads of stone at $1.00 each, for the purpose of building a cement culvert on the said creek. Plans to be seen at Secretary's office.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and McDowell—That the following bills be paid :

T. T. Richardson, dynamite,	$17.00
W. J. Stark,	.50
H. T. Argue, snow gates,	55.00
King's Printer Co., Mu. Codes,	9.99
Ed. Dagg, bill,	5.00
A. McKnight,	2.50
H. A. Harris, cedars,	4.00
H. Maitland, road accounts,	34.00

—Carried.

Motion—Barber and Dale—That this Council adjourn.—Carried

Shawville, March 5.

Meeting of Clarendon Council held this date in Hynes' hall at 10, a. m.

Present : Mayor F. W. Thomas ; Councillors Bert Hodgins, W. T. McDowell, W. T. Barber, M. Sinclair and William Dale.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

By-law No. 38 was then discussed and passed.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That the following officers be appointed for this Municipality for 1917 ;

Sheep Valuators—Thos. Eades, Robt. Tracy, Samuel Towell, Chas. Harris, John Sturgeon and Thos. Smiley. To look after dogs whose owners refuse or neglect to pay dog tax—Alex. Bean and James Hanna.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Sinclair—That the Secretary obtain 400 tags suitable for dogs.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Dale—That coun. Sinclair be appointed to secure gravel for the 5th con. line from Pirie's corner to Morrison's hill.—Car'd.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Hodgins—That Robt. Stanley be notified to open up a winter road instead of the old one he refuses to have opened.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Barber—That as it has been brought to the attention of this Council that the Railway Commissioners at their meeting on March 6th may discuss the construction of a siding at Richardson's and Grant's crossings, we consider it expedient to inform the Board that one siding would not suit all the petitioners immediately concerned, and this Council deems it inadvisable to construct a passable road between the two points mentioned, it being almost a continuous swamp.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and McDowell—That the Financial Report, audited by H. S. Barnett and S. E. Hodgins be accepted.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Dale and Hodgins—That the following municipal officers for 1917 be appointed :

Rural Inspectors—Ed. Dagg, chief ; A. J. Davis, W. H. Corrigan, James Hanna, Verney Eades.

Auditors—S. E. Hodgins and H. S. Barnett.

Valuators—W. H. Armstrong, Truman Draper and Ray Wilson.

Health officers—R. McJanet, chairman ; A. W. Chamberlin, Thos. Wallace, Charles Palmer, John Smiley and W. J. Horner.

Poundkeepers—John A. Sturgeon, Wm. Parks, Herb Brown, Wm. John Horner, Thos. Palmer, Ellard Hodgins, Stewart Fulford, Sam Knox, Thos. A. Eades, Rugg Kelley, W. H. Laughren.

Road Foremen—Charles Palmer, Simon Barber, John Sparling, Jos. Stanley, Milton McGuire, Henry Maitland, Chester Walsh, Geo. T. Dagg, Chas. Workman, Robert Telford, Wesley Hodgins, Stewart Stark, W. A. Hodgins, James Belsher, Robert Grant, W. J. Horner, James Carson.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Dale—That we offer Herb Brown 65 cents per yard for another 150 yards of gravel, half to be put on each pile already drawn by him. If not accepted, coun. Sinclair to try and secure it at that price.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That the wages to be paid in 1917 on the roads be : $1.50 per man ; $2.50 for man and team ; $2.00 for foreman.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Sinclair—That the following bills be paid : Patriotic Fund, $300 ; James Hanna, bill, $4.00 ; David Russell, expense, $30; Work done under Sinclair and Stark, $194.47 ; Herb Brown, balance on $260 gravel contract.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McNeill and Dale—That the meeting adjourn.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

The Patriotic Fund

This article will be of interest to the claimants of the Patriotic Fund :

(Extracts from Letter Feb. 28th.)

"Having examined your disbursement sheets for past three months, our Accountant reports : 'Your committee has adopted same scale of payments as Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.' Conditions and cost of living in Shawville must be much lower than in the cities, and would warrant a much lower scale of payments.

"See paragraph 4 of Regulations, which says in towns and rural districts of the Eastern Provinces this rate should be reduced 20 to 30 per cent.

"Give this matter your prompt consideration so that the money so generously given by the people may not be expended without due regard to economy."

(Signed) P. H. MORRIS, Asst. Sec. Can. Pat. Fund.

A meeting of the local committee will be held at an early date to consider this matter.

W. A. HODGINS, Local Treas.

Household Articles for — Sale —

As I intend removing from Shawville shortly, I am offering the following articles for sale :

1 Range, 1 Heater,
1 Table, 1 Parlor Suit,
1 Bedroom Suit,
1 Bedstead—Spring Mattress,
Also a number of small articles.

ROBERT YOUNG.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified Protestant Teacher wanted for No. 12-B, Clarendon. Applicants state experience, grade of diploma, church of choice and salary expected. Duties to begin immediately.

M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas., Shawville, Que.

Some Feeding Suggestions

"For hogs, beef cattle and even dairy cows barley is worth more per ton than buckwheat, emmer or oats, and approaches very closely to corn, wheat or rye as a food for hogs."

The aforegoing statement is made by Prof. Geo. E. Day in bulletin 246 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Prof. Day goes contrary to another rather general belief when he says that with the use of judgment other grains may be substituted for oats in the feeding of horses. In the United States, he says, corn almost entirely takes the place of oats in many districts, and corn at two cents per pound is cheaper than oats at two cents. In Prof. Day's judgment, however, a mixture of corn and oats would be better than corn alone. When oats and bran are the same price per pound bran may be used as a partial substitute. In any case weight rather than bulk should govern in the grain ration of the horse.

Rye is not high in protein, but it is very low in fibre and is high in nitrogen free extract. At the same price per pound it is considered more valuable for stock than any of the other cereals except wheat and corn, and should be worth as much as corn. Buckwheat is worth more than oats for fattening, and for general feeding purposes barley is worth more than emmer.

Speaking of by-products of grain, Prof. Day says that oat hulls are not as valuable as good oat chaff; buckwheat hulls also have very little value, but buckwheat middlings, if true to name, have a very high value, especially for increasing the protein in the ration of the dairy cow. Gluten feed, a by-product of cornstarch factories, contains, in the highest grade, a high percentage of protein, but low-grade gluten is much less valuable. This should always be bought on guarantee of analysis.

Cottonseed meal is valuable for its high protein content, but should be used with moderation, even for dairy cows, not over two pounds per day, and for pigs or calves it had better not be used at all. It should also form only a minor part of the grain ration. Linseed meal is not so high as cottonseed meal in protein, but it is a safe feed, and tends to promote general thrift in the animal. There are different grades of cottonseed meal, and this, like gluten meal, should be bought on guarantee.

Buckwheat straw is higher in protein than other straws, but it is also much higher in fibre. Barley straw is about equal to oat straw in protein, but it is not so palatable, and the beards are objectionable. Chaff of oat or wheat straw is much more valuable than the straw itself, and the old practice of separation had a good deal to recommend it. Good corn ensilage Prof. Day considers worth twice as much as roots.

Cull apples are worth saving for stock feed, and apple pomace has considerable value.

OATS FOR WORK HORSES.

Experimental Farms Find Crushing of Oats Unprofitable.

The practice of crushing or grinding oats for horses is increasing. The best authorities have for years contended that grinding oats for draft horses does not pay, and if the meal is made too dusty or fine it may often be injurious.

However, the practice of rolling or crushing has largely replaced grinding in many districts. Many large city companies are now using crushed grain and report favorably as to its economy. Advocates of oat crushing claim great benefits therefrom, such as:

1. Increasing the percentage of digestibility of oats for horses on hard work and having little time for feeding.

2. Greedy feeders are made to eat more slowly.

3. Horses with bad teeth are assisted to digest the grain properly.

4. That twenty-five per cent. of grain fed whole is not digested and is lost in the manure unless crushing is adopted.

5. Proper crushing leaves the grain free from dust and fine meal.

6. Crushing exposes the grain more fully to the digestive juices, thus aiding digestion.

7. That crushing even at a considerable cost is profitable in that grain is saved and that horses are healthier.

These and other arguments are used by advocates of crushing oats for horses. Considering the high cost of grain and also of crushing, it has been considered advisable to conduct an experiment along this line. The results of this trial given herewith appear to answer conclusively most of the above stated claims.

Results of Experiment.

Five teams of horses were selected for this experiment and these were fed experimentally for eight months starting in October, 1915. The object of this trial was a comparison of the same quantity by weight of whole and crushed oats. One horse from each team was started on crushed, and the mate on whole oats, thus insuring a fair comparison as to work performed on each feed. At the end of each month the feeds were reversed in each team. Careful records and weights were kept as to the feeds consumed. All horses received their usual supply of hay, water and salt. Horses were weighed each week.

As all experiments and practical trials have proven the value of some bran in a grain ration the following mixture: oats 5 parts, bran 1 part, was adopted for both the whole and crushed oats.

The first week of each month, the transition period, was disregarded in compiling results. The following observations were made:

1. The gains and losses in the weights of the horses were closely related to general health and vigor.

2. No horses became fat but all remained in good condition in spite of extra heavy work in fall, spring and early summer and regular work in winter.

3. During the whole trial the gains or losses in weight were approximately the same for both whole and crushed grain.

4. The slight difference in weights was in favor of crushed grain but amounted to only 125 lb. gain for 10 horses fed half the time on crushed grain during the eight months.

This is .15 lb. per horse per day. At the average charge of $2 per ton for crushing, such slight gains would cost 13 1-3c per pound. However no difference was apparent in health or general condition.

5. When bran was mixed with the whole oats the horses could not eat too rapidly owing to the dry, flakey character of the bran.

6. When horses were properly watered and not fed too much hay, whole grain was found in but very small quantities when at all, in the manure.

7. Both from the weights and appearance of the horses and the condition of the manure, crushing did not appreciably increase the digestibility of oats.

8. Whether fed crushed or whole grain, horses must have sufficient rest after meals to start digestion at least. If time is short, feed less rather than allow too rapid eating of the regular feed.

In conclusion, it seemed to be definitely shown that, to horses fed in the proper manner, the crushing of oats had little if any advantage and was unprofitable. In other words, the cost of crushing is wasted.

PAINLESS CURE FOR BURNS.

New Mixture Wonderfully Effective in Cure of Liquid Fire Wounds.

Wonderful stories have reached this country of the remarkable success in curing burns from explosions and liquid fire through the medium of a mixture called amberine. In the World's Work, in a group of articles entitled "Wonders of War Surgery," the composition and application of this healing wax is described. Here is how it is applied:

A young soldier with his hands and forearms bandaged was led in by an orderly and seated on a stool. A nurse removed the bandages and the burned skin. She washed off the pus with a small rubber hose, and dried the flesh with an electric hot-air drier. Then she brought an atomiser filled with a hot liquid. This she sprayed carefully over the hand and forearm, so that they were soon entirely covered with a soft, white, waxlike covering.

While it was still hot she laid strips of thin cotton batting over it and painted this with the same liquid until the whole wound was sealed in under the drying liquid. Then she wrapped it up in thicker cotton batting, and went to work on the other hand.

Whatever the victim may have felt about it, this was a very simple case. I saw the hands a week later and they were covered with new, supple skin. It is not quite so simple a matter when the burns are deeper, but as the process is always the same and does not vary on account of the degree of the burn, before going on to describe other cures I had perhaps better describe the process.

The liquid which does the work is nothing more than a combination of paraffin and resin. It makes an airtight covering over the burn and, at the same time, soothes the wound and allays the pain.

Laid on with a brush it would be painful, but as it drops in tiny globules the patient does not even feel the fall of the spray on the flesh, and it is quickly covered with a waxy surface that becomes airtight as soon as the strips of cotton batting are laid over it and painted evenly with more of the same liquid.

The temperature of this liquid, when applied, is 70 degrees Centigrade, or 158 Fahrenheit. My attention was called to the heat first by the fact that a drop of it fell on the sound skin of one of the patients so that he cried, "It is burning me!" As he had just had several cans of it sprayed and painted on his back, this seemed curious to an amateur in medicine until it was explained to me that he did not feel the heat on the flesh as he would on the skin. Great care is always taken to see that none of it touches the sound skin, and this, as a matter of fact, was the only occasion on which I saw anyone even squirm.

The whole thing seems so simple that it strikes one at once as remarkable that it is not the common process for healing burns everywhere. And when you see the size of some of the burns it cures—a whole back, for instance—the wonder at it grows.

Oriental Invasion.

England is experiencing in a limited sense an invasion of Oriental servants. Chinese and Japanese are landing there in greater numbers than usual and are taking the places of the native servants who have joined the colors, gone in for munition making or back to the farms, where such good wages are now being paid. The Orientals are said to be proving popular because they make themselves more generally useful and seem never to tire of work.

Bright Youth.

Caller—So your son Willie has started to work as an office boy. How is he getting on?

Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.

PROSPERITY IN IRELAND.

Flax Industry, Shipbuilding and Agriculture Never Better.

"Trade in all departments of Ireland's industrial life is so active and prosperous that it is difficult at times to realize in this favored island that we are in the middle of the third year of a great war," says Robert Colvill, president of the Bank of Ireland, in his annual report on banking and industrial conditions. He adds:

"The flax industry of the north is prosperous, and the exports of Irish linen for the past year were two million pounds sterling more in value than in the preceding year. Shipbuilding has also been carried on with energy, and our main industry, agriculture, is very prosperous. The prices for cattle, horses, and all ordinary live stock have been extraordinarily high, while the prices of oats, barley and wheat have been more than double the normal."

Life in the Navy.

"And what do you sailors do?" asked a visitor on one of our battleships.

"Well," responded the jolly tar, "we does what we please until we are told to do something else, and then we does that something else pretty darn quick."

Save the wood ashes and keep them in a dry place. They are a splendid fertilizer, especially for the orchard.

General Trouble Rule For Balky Car.

Above all remove nothing from the engine except as directed in test rules.

1. Gasoline—Is tank full? Are pipes clean? Is carburetor clean? If carburetor needs adjusting do it, otherwise leave it alone. Does manifold leak?

2. Compression—To test: Open all petcocks except the one on cylinder to be tested; crank engine, noticing how strong the compression is in each cylinder.

3. Ignition—A. Test for a spark by taking the wire off any plug; hold wire about ⅛ of an inch from plug; crank engine with switch on. Spark should jump to plug.

B. Are the batteries run down? Does the vibrator (if any) buzz? Is timer clean? Do timer points make good contact?

C. Are any wire loose, burned, wet, broken or short circuited? Are spark plugs clean and are points 1-50 of an inch aport?

D. Does magneto armature revolve? Is safety spark gap clean? Are interrupter points clean and adjusted right? Do all brushes make good contact? Is distributor clean? Is distributor rotor loose, broken, or making poor contact?

E. Check magneto wires as per "C."

Note—Loose wires and terminals and neglected batteries, also dirty gasoline, cause much trouble.

Note—To keep a gas engine running cooling and lubrication are needed.

Thoughtless Flooding.

"How seldom one sees a private owner start his engine with the switch off, though the professional driver very often adopts this procedure when the motor is cold," says a writer in The American Motorist. "The average owner floods his carburetor, or pulls the choke switches on, and presses the starter button ineffectually five or six times. Then he opens the bonnet, perhaps, floods the carburetor again, and at last gets an explosion.

"It is obvious that the idea of flooding the carburetor is to obtain a temporarily enriched mixture, but the value of the flooding is lost if it be done when the cylinders and induction pipe are full of mixture, any petrol vapor left in this over night having long since evaporated. If the engine be turned over a few times with the switch off, the air is expelled, and a thin mixture of air and petrol inhaled in its place. Flooding then gives a temporarily rich mixture in the cylinders and the engine will start at the first trial."

CANNOT STARVE ENGLAND.

Ocean Borne Traffic Much Greater Than Before War.

"The returns of the port of London for the past eight months will not encourage the hopes of the Germans of starving London or ruining its trade by the depredations of submarines," says the latest report of the Port of London Authority on conditions at the great London docks.

The tonnage entering and leaving the port shows a substantial decrease as compared with the preceding year, but the quantity of goods actually unloaded shows a decrease of only three per cent., the tonnage being 1,829,000 this year, as compared with 1,885,000 last year. Prohibitions on the import of several classes of merchandise have been in force during this period, and have undoubtedly affected the figures appreciably.

The stocks of goods, especially foodstuffs, in the public warehouses, has actually increased 22 per cent., being 687,000 tons, against 564,000. The present stocks are the largest in the history of the docks of London.

As compared with pre-war times, the traffic of the port of London has increased from 1,549,000 tons in 1913, to 1,829,000 for the corresponding period this year.

The detailed report indicates increases in receipts of most articles of food. Wheat, sugar, rice, cheese, and cocoa, all show an improvement. Meat and tea show a decrease.

The supply of timber is of next importance to foodstuffs, says the report. Difficulty in handling has been acute in this respect, owing largely to the enlistment of one-third of the 700 lumber porters, who handle and stack the timber after it has been discharged by the stevedores.

The irregularity of the arrival of timber-laden ships has also been a trying factor. A few days ago thirteen timber vessels arrived at the docks on a single tide. But in spite of such difficulties, the stock of timber at the docks has increased from about 200,000 tons to more than 350,000 tons.

Much of the work of the docks is now being done by soldiers from some of the numerous dock laborers' battalions specially recruited for work of this kind here and in France.

Up in Zoology.

Teacher—What can you tell me about the rabbit?

Pupil—It's hind-foot is lucky.

To read the newspapers intelligently a man must have a vocabulary of at least 2,000 words.

FREE TO GIRLS

We will give this beautiful prize free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of Easter Postcards at 10 cents a set or lovely 12x16 inch colored Oilograph Pictures at 10 cents each.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any arm.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards or pictures. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address,

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 138. TORONTO, ONT.

Free Prize to Girls
Beautiful Doll and Doll Carriage

This lovely Canadian Doll is 16 inches tall and looks just like the picture. She has jointed arms and legs and natural looking head, hands and feet. She has a pretty dress with lace and ribbon trimmings.

The Doll Carriage has a steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette It is 24 inches high, just the right size for the big doll. Any girl will be proud to own this lovely Doll and Doll Carriage.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of beautiful, embossed Easter Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package, or lovely 12x16 inch colored Oilograph Pictures at 10 cents each. When they are sold, send us our money (three dollars) and we will send you the Doll by mail, with all charges prepaid, and we send you the Doll Carriage also just as soon as you show your doll to your friends and get three of them to sell post-cards or pictures and earn prizes.

Write to us to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 137, TORONTO.

FREE TO BOYS

This splendid Rapid Fire Cannon shoots ten wood bullets just like the real Machine Guns. If you will sell 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter post cards at 10 cents a package or lovely 12x16 inch colored Oilograph Pictures at 10 cents each, we will send you, with all charges prepaid, this Rapid Fire Cannon, a supply of bullets, and Four Soldier targets.

Send us your name and address and we send you the cards or pictures to sell. When sold send us the money and we send you the prize exactly as advertised. Write to-day and be first to get the Gun.

HOMER-WARREN CO.,
Dept. 136, Toronto.

The Doings of the Duffs.

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Henry G. Bell.

Question—W. W. M.:—Is there any quantity of spring wheat grown in Kent and Essex Counties? Would you advise planting spring wheat in Kent County on a good clay loam soil, tiled 3 rods apart, 4 in. tile? When should it be planted so that it will be sure to ripen?

Answer:—Spring wheat has been successfully grown in both Kent and Essex counties. In 1911 Kent County was growing 1,018 acres while in 1914 there were only 183. In 1911 Essex County was growing 1,845 acres and in 1914 there were reported only 177 acres. From a study of the climatic conditions, both the range of temperature and the rainfall, I see no reason why spring wheat cannot be successfully grown in these counties, if proper precautions are taken.

According to investigations at Ontario Agricultural College, spring wheat should be seeded as early as the ground can be worked. I note that your ground is clay loam and is well supplied with tile. This ground should not be worked while it is sticky, nor should it be left unworked until it plows up into a rough seed-bed. In order to insure a good stand of wheat, you would do well to apply 200 to 300 pounds of a fertilizer carrying from 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid. The ammonia will give the young crop a good, vigorous start, while the available phosphoric acid will hasten its ripening. At a recent meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, Prof. Zavitz strongly recommended the use of Marquis wheat. If this is sown at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre on well prepared land, there is good reason to expect a profitable return.

Question—S. R. P.:—I had a bad dose of smut in my wheat last summer. What treatment will make it safe to use as seed next spring?

Answer:—The disease in your wheat last summer may have been either the loose smut or the stinking smut or Bunt. About the only cure for the loose smut is careful selection of seed from grain which is healthy, followed by soaking the seed five hours in cold water and then 10 minutes in water at 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is most likely that the disease in your crop was stinking smut or Bunt. This attacks the young wheat seedling and the seeding parts or spores are carried in sacs which take the place of the wheat kernels. Experimental tests show that the best method of killing Bunt or stinking smut is to immerse the seed 20 minutes in a mixture of 21 gallons of water to one-half pound of formalin. There are other treatments, but this is one of the handiest and most effective, as formalin can easily be purchased at any drug store. Some farmers prefer to sprinkle the mixture of water and formalin on the wheat and to cover the wheat-pile with bags over night, so that the formic acid gas, which is dissolved in the mixture of water and formalin, will be kept in around the wheat as long as possible. It is this gas which kills the tiny smut spores.

Question—K. G.:—We had 40 acres of alfalfa which we cut three times last summer. Am afraid it went into winter rather weak. I have a good supply of manure. Would you advise manuring this field? Would you advise liming it? If so, when?

Answer:—If alfalfa has gone into the winter in weak shape it should be given good care early in the spring, if its vigor is to be revived and a good crop is to be produced. If you have some fairly well rotted manure, I would advise spreading at least two to four tons of this to the acre on the alfalfa field. I would also advise applying from one to two tons per acre of finely ground limestone, evenly distributed over the field. When the snow is gone in the spring and the alfalfa has gotten a good start, it will greatly help it to top-dress the alfalfa with about 250 to 400 pounds per acre of acid phosphate or bone meal. The late Joe Wing, the great American alfalfa authority, said:

"The phosphorus generally stimulates the little alfalfa plants and makes them hustle to get ahead of the weeds and grass. On Woodland Farm we have used raw bone meal and acid phosphate with about equal results, as far as the eye could see. It is our practice to put on 250 to 400 pounds per acre of 16% acid phosphate when the alfalfa is sown on soils well filled with lime. Acid phosphate is about the most soluble of the phosphatic fertilizers and thus is best for top-dressing when there is abundant lime in the soil . . . . On our farm we give the alfalfa meadows a heavy dressing of phosphorus (phosphoric acid, and this practice pays well."

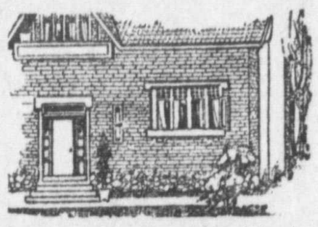
If the alfalfa field is fairly heavy soil and it appears to be pretty closely compacted, it would greatly help the alfalfa to work the field by harrowing with the teeth of the harrow turned back so as not to tear the plants out. This also would stir up a soil mulch and help retain the water that is so necessary to big crops.

ROOFING FARM BUILDINGS

The Cedar Shingle, Standby of a Past Generation, Giving Place to Lightning-Proof, Spark-Resisting Metal.

By W. E. Clark

Fifty years ago, when good cedar stock was in abundance and labor cheap, the farmers used to manufacture their own shingles by sawing, splitting and shaving, and there are many roofs yet throughout the country where split or shaved cedar shingles were applied fifty years ago. These shingles were generally about ⅝ to ½" thick, but time and weather have reduced the thickness of the exposed portions to that of cardboard. Under the natural tendency of things, however, the days of split or shaved cedar shingles are passed, and in recent years the shingle became the product of the saw mill, and the manufacturers of shingles were not so particular as to the kind of stock they



used as was the farmer who laboriously made his own supply. The outcome was that shingles were put on the market at a price which commanded trade but gave much less satisfaction, and many a farmer who could afford it replaced his cedar shingles with galvanized iron in one form or another.

Until recent years, however, a galvanized iron roof was a luxury, but the introduction of modern machinery has reduced the cost of galvanizing to a minimum and it is now possible to get a substantial and almost everlasting roof in the form of metal shingles at a very moderate cost.

One feature of the Metal Shingle and Roofing is that it does not take an expert workman to apply it. Any unskilled buyer with a moderate degree of adaptability, a pair of snips and a hammer can apply these up-to-date shingles as well as sheet roofings and siding.

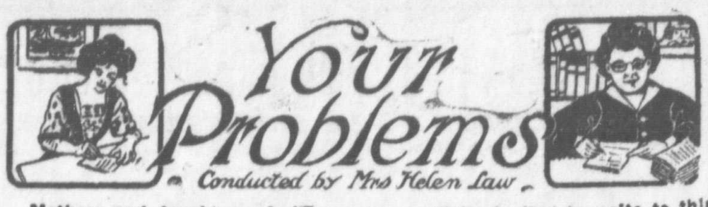
Probably the greatest virtue of the metal roof is that the risk from fire and lightning is minimized by its use. Inducements in the way of reduced premiums to encourage the use of galvanized covering, as a building with such a roof, properly connected to the ground by a water spout or a wire contact, is proof against a lightning bolt, and burning embers from another fire can do it no damage.

Metal shingles are light in weight. While wooden shingles average about 250 lb to the 100 sq. ft., slate about 600 lb, a first-class Metal Roof does not average 100 lb., thereby lessening the needed strength of the superstructure and trusses. Then, too, heavy and wet snow will not remain on sloping metal roofs, whereas it attaches itself to wooden shingles as readily as plaster does to lathing, and this snow load averages sometimes 60 lb. to the square foot.

When speaking of durability of a metal roof, galvanized materials only are referred to. Farmers in this country, nearly twenty years ago, applied painted roofing, and the repainting of this roofing, which in some cases should have been an annual affair, was neglected, and the consequence was that corrosion set in, and the roofs rapidly deteriorated, but this is not the case with Galvanized Roofing. In the rural districts, where sulphurous acid gases are not prevalent, a Galvanized

Roof made of good material and properly applied should give satisfaction for half a century at least.

In the march of progress a rapidly growing number of farmers, recognizing the merits of metal, are now adopting, as a safeguard against fire, lightning and decay, many forms of sheet metal products, such as metal roofings, sidings, ventilators, silo covers, etc., thus reducing risk as well as maintenance cost.



Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 75 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

Mrs. F. M.:—1. If lemons and oranges are placed in boiling water or in a hot oven for five minutes before squeezing the juice can be easily extracted. 2. Vegetables should not be served in individual side dishes, but should be placed on the dinner plate with the meat. 3. A child's Tam o' Shanter hat after being washed should be stretched over a dinner plate to prevent it from shrinking and losing shape. 4. Cornstarch added to the flour for pie crust will make it more flaky. If you are using pastry flour add one tablespoon to every cup of flour; if ordinary flour add two tablespoons to every cup. 5. The task of washing the family handkerchiefs is easy according to the following method: In a vessel containing at least two gallons of warm water, put four heaping tablespoons of any good soap or powder dissolved and one tablespoon coal oil. Plunge soiled handkerchiefs into this and bring slowly to a boil, then put them into clean strong suds and very little rubbing either by hand or machine will make them snowy white. 6. Colored clothes should be ironed on the wrong side. 7. Boil a slice of raw potato in fat which has been scorched or has a burned taste and the flavor will be restored. 8. Sprinkle starched clothes with warm water to make them stiffer.

F. R. E.:—1. If you wake tired it is probably due to one of the following causes: (a) insufficient sleep; (b) the poisonous influence of stale air in the bedroom; (c) a late and heavy supper; (d) general nervous condition. Remedies for the first three are obvious. For the fourth it is usually sufficient to rise promptly, to dress briskly, thereby improving the circulation, and to take a nourishing breakfast. 2. To gain weight, eat raw eggs and milk, cream, rice, cereals, olive oil and grape juice, butter and starchy vegetables.

M. M. R.:—1. Towels which are to be given to a prospective bride should be embroidered with the initials of her maiden name, not that of her prospective husband. 2. Nothing you could give your college friend would be more highly appreciated than a knit or crocheted set of afghan and pillow in the university colors for the inevitable college couch. A pennon made of felt in the colors is also most acceptable.

G. H.:—1. David Lloyd George was born in Manchester, England, in 1863, of Welsh parentage. His father, a poor and invalid schoolmaster, died in early manhood, and David was brought up in humble circumstances by an uncle in Wales. 2. To ventilate a room without draughts, take an old window screen, stretch thin muslin or cheese-cloth across it and tack it in place, and put it in a window as you would a fly-screen. 3. A secretary "pro tempore" is a secretary "for the time being."

MILITARY TRAINING.

Beneficial Effect of Universal Training on Health of Nation.

The New York Times prints an article by Dr. Lucien Howe on "Universal Training and its relation to the Health of a Nation," in which he refers to the deformities in school children which could be corrected by military training. Dr. Howe pointed out that finally, it is probable that the health of the girls and of young women would also be improved indirectly by the universal training of young men. As soon as the large percentage of physical imperfections among the young men became known, and as soon as the good effects of exercise and of vigorous out-of-door life became apparent, the country would awaken to the necessity of greater care of the health of other young people.

Teachers would find the public ready to follow the advice long ago given by sanitarians, and it would not be surprising if the next change of fashionable posture would be to one much more hygienic than at present. Instead of the sloping shoulders and lop-sided movements which characterize the lackadaisical young woman of to-day, we would find a straighter spine, the head erect, more chest room and the alertness of body and mind also which accompanies military methods. Carlyle has said somewhere that civilization rides on a gun carriage. So does the genius of public health. The Spanish war initiated, through its medical officers, another war—the one with yellow fever. The battle against typhoid was waged more vigorously and systematically in the American army than anywhere else. The building of the Panama Canal, largely for naval purposes, completed the conquest of both yellow fever and typhoid. The number of lives which have been and will be saved by these two victories of science undoubtedly exceeds many times all the losses of the present war.

When He Sat Down.

A local magnate, who rarely makes a set speech, was asked to deliver an oration at a war fund gathering to which he had liberally subscribed. When he returned home his wife inquired:

"How was your speech received, Richard?"

"Why," replied her husband, "they congratulated me very heartily. Indeed, Sir Richard Lucre told me that when I sat down he said to himself it was the best thing I had ever done!"

Antelope's Long Jump.

Some kinds of antelope can make a leap of thirty-six feet in length and ten feet in height.

SYSTEMATIC PAPER SAVING.

Campaigns for Collection of Waste Paper to Relieve Scarcity.

Paper-economy campaigns are said to be the order of the day, in department stores and elsewhere, in a number of large cities, says New York Evening Post. Nothing could be more sensible; to save paper that is needlessly used or destroyed is to make a clear gain in a matter in which modern wastefulness is enormous.

Would it not be possible to organize a cheap means of collecting the newspapers which are burned up or otherwise go to waste by the million every day in our great cities?

The destruction of forests which is caused by our waste paper in so many directions is the most serious consideration in the matter, though just at the moment it is the extraordinarily high price of paper that is most in mind. One new development in the consumption of paper has reached great dimensions within a very short time, and it would be interesting to know how much it amounts to in the general assault upon our wood resources. We refer to the paper towel—or rather so-called towel, for towel it is not in any tolerable sense of the word. Is the economy in laundering worth while when we consider both the destruction of raw material in the towel and the lowering of human dignity in the using of it?

QUAINT GEM MARKET.

Diamond Brokers From Many Lands Sell on Kerbstone.

Of the many quaint corners of London, perhaps the queerest is a spot right in the heart of the capital, where thousands of pounds' worth of precious jewels are sold on the kerbstone of an obscure street by strange-looking brokers aand merchants and diamond cutters, says the London Express.

This diamond-studded thoroughfare leads out of Hatton Garden, itself the trading centre of the orthodox wholesale jewel trade. Walk along this street almost any day between eleven and three and you will see a weird jumble of silent, gimlet-eyed men. Sometimes they gather in groups of three, four, or five, and you will see them bending over a little packet which one of them has drawn from a far from opulent-looking overcoat. Patriarchal beards wag over a delicate pendant of diamonds and emeralds, or dark-visaged men, Jews from Russia, Belgium, America, Lithuania, Courland, Amsterdam, Antwerp, New York, Louvain, Whitechapel, Stepney, Limehouse, and Brighton gaze solemnly on a scrap of paper on which there lies a tiny scramble of uncut diamonds.

A Strong Lad.

Two boys were having an argument about their strength.

"Why," said John, "I go to the well and pull up ninety gallons of water every morning."

"That's nothing," replied Bob; "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."

Among the new war measures adopted by the Indian Government are the severe curtailment of railway services and the organization of India's industrial and natural resources, with a view to increasing the output of munitions.

Horse Sense

Impaction of the Colon may be present for some time without marked symptoms, then slight, colicky pains. Sitting on haunches, pressing croup against any solid object, little or no passages of fæces, a general fullness of the right side of the abdomen, are other symptoms.

Give a purgative, follow by 2-dram doses of nux vomica 3 times daily, feed bran only. Give rectal injections. If pain be well marked give 2 drams solid extract of belladonna.

Oats is the principal grain for horses, but a little bran or oil cake might profitably be added to put the horse in condition. Boiled oats might be fed occasionally, and care must be taken not to overfeed on hay.

Don't buy a field implement without a spring seat. Why? Because if you come in leg-weary from the field the chances are the horses will not get the attention they should have in the way of grooming after a dusty day in the hot sun.

Cribbing is a vice that is hard to be kept in a box stall without mangers or racks. In the majority of cases the vice can be checked by buckling a strap rather tightly around the horses's throat. Do not have it so tight as to interfere with breathing or swallowing.

Wheat must be fed carefully to horses in order to avoid digestive troubles and skin eruptions. As the kernels are small and hard they should be rolled for all farm animals. If ground too finely the meal must be mixed with coarser feed to avoid forming a pasty mass in the animal's mouth. Wheat has feeding value about equal to corn, but, for horses, oats are preferable.

The Dairy

Sometimes a cow is uneasy, steps or moves or even kicks when being milked. See if there are stray hairs on the udder that are being pulled. Remove them by the use of shears and note if the cow is more quiet.

Don't neglect to have the box stalls ready for the cows that are to calve in the early spring.

"Lest we forget" let me again urge that if the stables are not quite warm enough, blanket the new-born calf. Pieces of old wool blankets washed clean are just the thing. This is important. These blankets are easy to make. Fasten them by strings tied at the neck, around each hind leg, and under the belly by the fore legs.

As the calf grows these strings can be let out. My calves have grown and worn these blankets until they were a mere patch on their backs.

"The dairy cow," says Professor Dean, "will help the farmer solve the labor problem by furnishing remunerative labor all the year round, on high priced land we can see no other solution of the labor difficulties on farms."

In North America alone there are 12,000 kinds of fish.

Snow is said to be the poor man's fertilizer, and it is—in the sense that any man who depends on it is bound to be poor.

The common garden plant called coriander is found in Egypt, Persia and India. It has globular, grayish seed-corns and is mentioned twice in the Bible, in Exodus xvi., 31, and in Numbers xi., 7.

Sheep Notes

Don't give the ewes corn. Corn makes them feverish and inflames the udders. Inflamed udders are a bad thing at lambing time.

Neither crowd nor pinch the sheep in fodder.

An unruly ram is a good candidate for the meat shop.

A ewe that is soon to yean should not be too fleshy.

If your neighbor keeps sheep of the same breed as yours, be sure to have yours marked. Sheep will break out sometimes, and if two flocks become mixed it is a hard matter to divide them.

The right kind of sheep in a neighborhood where there are the right kind of dogs ought to be a winning proposition. Unfortunately opinions differ as to dogs.

Silage is sometimes fed in small quantities to sheep with fairly good results. Be sure the silage is of good quality, not moldy or soured. Start on a very small quantity daily and gradually increase. Start giving a pound or two to each matured sheep daily. Pregnant ewes have been fed up to four pounds or four and one-half pounds daily with no bad results. Of course, clover hay and a few oats and if possible a few roots should be fed as well. Be sure the silage is good. Under no circumstances feed sheep spoiled silage.

Hogs

There was a noticeable decrease last year in the number of deaths from hog cholera in places where it was long prevalent. We suspect that a closer attention to sanitation had a great deal to do with the change.

Milk, shorts, and finely-ground oats make the best feed for young pigs, and very little is required the first few weeks after weaning. Care should be taken at all times to have the pigs clean up the feed in the trough after every meal. The feeder must use his judgment as to the amount of grain to feed.

Poultry

Charcoal sharpens a hen's grinders.

The colder the day the more corn needed.

A salad of chopped cabbage puts a good keen edge on the bird's appetite.

If you can't get milk maybe you can get whey. It isn't quite up to the mark of milk, but it makes a fair substitute.

Cracked corn should be sifted before being fed to the poultry; the amount of meal saved will more than offset the labor.

Growth and development require both quantity and quality of food, in order to build up good solid frames and give strength and vitality to the growing stock.

Don't let any cabbage or other roots go to waste. Tie a stout string around the roots of several cabbages, and hang them in the hen-house so that the hens can just reach them nicely.

Have you ever found hens on the floor under the roost, dead? Ususally the hen which dies this way is rather well along in years and has been fed freely of food that makes fat. She became too fleshy and died of fatty degeneration.

It seems sometimes as if it makes little or no difference how dusty the windows of the poultry houses are. But it is a fact that clean windows tend to health and happiness. That makes it worth while to clean the darkened windows often.

When hens eat snow, somebody is not on his job. Water is what the birds need, not snow.

If you have customers who like rich brown eggs, that means that you should keep some Plymouth Rocks or Brahmas.

He Didn't Like It.

Willie," said the teacher, suppose I had two squash pies and cut one in six pieces and the other in twelve pieces; which pie would you rather have a piece of?"

"The one cut in twelve pieces," replied Willie. "I don't like squash pie."

He—The fools are not all dead yet.
She—That's as true as you live.

These Kiddies Depend Upon You For Milk.

This group of refugees is typical of the bulk of the Belgian people to-day. Their faces show pitiably the hardships they have undergone in the last two years.

Most pathetic of all are the children. Thanks to the splendid work of unselfish philanthropists, they are being fed well. But apart from this there is little that can be done for them. It is impossible, for instance, to supply them with homes, or with those useless but delightful gifts that characterize the holidays in more fortunate lands. Least of all can these children know the joy that comes of making such gifts.

Surely in these circumstances the least the people of the British Empire can do is to see that the Belgians and their babies are fed. And this they have been doing. British, Canadians and Americans have responded nobly to the call, and have kept alive the nation that saved them from the Germans.

In full confidence that they will continue their generous gifts the Belgian Relief Committee is reminding us that every day of the year as long as the Germans are in Belgium it is necessary that food be supplied to the grown-ups and the kiddies of this stricken land. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the Central Belgian Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, or to the local offices in each community or district.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

HOSIERY.

In Women's we have

Best Quality Cashmere, sizes 8½ to 10	50c. a pair
" " Plain Wool " " "	50
" " Ribbed Worsted, all Wool	75
" " Fleece Lined	25
" " Ribbed Wool	40
" " Cotton Heavy Weight	25
" " Boot Silk	50

In Men's we have

Best Quality Cashmere	60c. a pair
" " " light weight	50
" " Pure Silk	50
" " White Cashmere	50
" " Natural Cashmere	50
" " Fancy Lisle	40
" " Pure Wool Ribbed Worsted	50

CHILDREN'S

"Little Daisy" and "Little Darling"	35c. a pair
Best Quality Lisle	25
Boys' Rock Ribbed	25

Give our stock a look through before buying, as we know our prices and quality are right.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

Amateurs : Now is the time to bring in your choice negatives and have enlargements made from them.
H. Imison, Photo Artist.

HOCKEY

Cy's Pets, journeyed to Bristol Corners on Wednesday evening last to play the return match with the Elmside team, and suffered the misfortune of leaving their scalps dangling from the belts of that stalwart aggregation. It was a case of "turn about is fair play," and the visitors accepted their defeat in good spirit, realizing that an occasional trimming is not, after all, an unmixed evil. The Pets were somewhat handicapped by the smallness of the rink, compared with home ice, and complained of the lights being poor, rendering it hard to keep tab on the puck, which had an erratic way of not being where it was thought to be.

The match ended in favor of the Elmsiders by a score of 5—2, which leaves the Pets with a margin of one goal in the two-game series.

The referee and judge-of-play were Hilton Findlay and 'Bob' Wilson. Play was comparatively clean and few penalties were imposed ; but it is said that numerous off-sides escaped the eye of the officials.

The carnival held on Friday evening which was announced to be the last of the season, fell considerably short of the attendance which favored the event held in December. Nevertheless a goodly number appeared in costume, and some of the "make-ups" were quite attractive and interesting. There were, however, no competitors for the special prize offered to the best costumed lady and gentleman, outside the village limits. From the stand-point of enjoyment the carnival was quite satisfactory to all present, the weather being exceptionally favorable.

The shipment of horses for the West, made here on Saturday last, included some of the finest mares of heavy grade that have gone from this section in years. Apart from the number of horses taken by settlers for their own use, a considerable number were taken for sale, the shippers of these being Mr. James Hamilton of Meyronne and G. A. Howard. Some farmers who saw the bunch of horses being entrained, expressed the opinion that it was a pity to see so many fine mares leaving this district.

The usual Spring trek westward is on this week, many who have spent the winter here, returning to their prairie homes to be in readiness for the seeding time. A large number of horses and considerable settlers' effects—about fifteen car loads in all, The Equity is informed—have been loaded and shipped here, the greater portion of which is destined for Meyronne, Sask., which has now a large community of Clarendonians. To this point G. A. Howard is en route with a shipment of horses—mostly brood mares. Among those who have gone from this section to begin life on the prairie is Gilbert R. Hodgins, eldest son of Mr. Lewis Hodgins, who last year purchased a farm near Meyronne. Gilbert has taken along the necessary equipment, and if Dame Fortune gives him half a show, he is of the right stamp to make good.

The Equity has received from the Department of Argriculture at Quebec a 1917 Directory of Poultry Breeders in this Province, which should be in the hands of all poultry breeders this Spring, as from it they can learn just where to procure pure-bred breeding stock, or eggs for incubation. Copies of the Directory may be procured from the Department mentioned.

It is predicted in England that the supply of potatoes will be exhausted before the early summer is over. There has been a shortage in the crop the world over.

The town of Newcastle, Indiana, was devastated by a terrific cyclone on Sunday which killed many people and wrecked 500 homes. Property damage over one million.

Card of Tnanks

The undersigned wish to thank their many friends and relatives for the many kindnesses shown to them in their recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stark and Family.
Starks Corners, March 10, 1917.

Provincial Grand Orange Lodge Meeting

The sixty-eighth annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec was held in Buckingham on Tuesday, March 6, presided over by Grand Master Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, B. A.

There was a large and representative attendance of delegates from the county and district lodges of the province, including ten from Pontiac, seven of whom were from Shawville.

A civic reception was tendered by the mayor of Buckingham and a banquet was provided in the evening, at which were many speakers, both lay and clerical.

A thriving and prosperous state of affairs was reported by the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

Important resolutions were passed, including the immediate application of the Militia Act, and "the more vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion."

There are over 24 hundred Orangemen in the Province of Quebec, with Pontiac County showing over three hundred with fifteen primary lodges.

Eighty thousand Orangemen, it is officially declared, are serving with His Majesty's forces, fifty thousand of whom are at present in affiliation and fellowship with the Orange Order.

The following were elected to office for the ensuing year :—

G. M.—Rev. R. Dean Saunders, Montreal, re-elected.
Dep. G. M.—Bro. Findlay Stevenson, Wakefield.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. Charles Reid, Charteris, re-elected.
" Bro. Alex. Geo. Ellis, Montreal, re-elected.
" Treasurer—Bro. John Orr, Montreal, re-elected.
" Lecturer—Leslie Bales, Lachute.
" Dir. of Cer.—Bro. A. Hughes, Buckingham, re-elected.

Montreal was selected for the next place of meeting.

FENCING TENDERS EXTENDED

The time for receiving tenders for the fencing of No. 2 and No. 12-B School Grounds, Clarendon, has been extended to 31st March, at 1, p. m.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

The Minister of Finance offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " 16th April, 1917;
30 " 15th May, 1917;
26 " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

Department of Finance, Ottawa, March 12th, 1917.

Seed Grain.

Opening the 1st of March, we will be in a position at the Elevator to supply

all kinds of Grain, fit for Seed.

We have installed **A CLIPPER CLEANER,** one of the best on the market, specially designed for the Cleaning of Seed Grain of all kinds.

Cleaning done at 10c. per 100 lbs.

Highest Prices paid for all kinds of Grains.

WM. & THE G. F. HODGINS CO.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

ARCHIE DOVER

A Fur Bargain

We have 3 Men's Fur Coats

Sizes 42, 44, and 48,

which we want to sell before March 20.

No reasonable offer refused.
Come in and look them over.

ARCHIE DOVER