

THE EQUITY.

No. 41, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . 1,868,170
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
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RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
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CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

WANTED—500 Spring muskrats, price 45 cts for good stock. A. DOVER.

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

The Editor would be thankful for two copies each of THE EQUITY of Feb'y 22nd and March 8th.

O. Y. B. members are reminded of the regular meeting on Wednesday evening next (11th) at 8 o'clock—not 9 o'clock.

The party who lost a fleecy-gauntlet with buckskin front may recover same by calling at W. J. Hayes' music store, Shawville.

Wanted—A copy of Route bill containing pedigree of trotting stallion "Directum's" Poster. Kindly leave at this office or with R. J. Hamilton.

Miss Athie, who attended the millinery openings in Montreal this Spring, has been engaged by Miss M. Prendergast for the season just opened.

Next Sunday being Easter Day, there will be celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a. m., and also at 10.30 service in St. Paul's Church. Services will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

ONE DOLLAR MORE.—Mr. Richard Russett has kindly added another dollar to his Tobacco Fund contributions, which with the amount on hand—8.00 in all—was forwarded to the Secretary of the Overseas Club on Monday.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Harris "The Manse" on Thursday, April 12th at two o'clock p. m. Election of officers; Roll call—payment of dues. Ladies privileged to bring their fancy work.

NOTICE.—The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Meeting will be held in the Orange Hall on Tuesday evening, April 10th, at half past seven. Rev. A. J. Shea, of Winchester in charge.
R. W. KNIGHT, Pastor.

The annual meeting for the purpose of electing a new staff of officers for the ensuing year, and to deal with other business in connection with the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held at the home of Mrs. G. A. Howard, on Thursday evening of this week. All members are requested to attend.

Boys—Come in and see the beautiful range of new style clothes we are showing, prices from \$3.75 to \$12.50. A. DOVER.

Good Roads Congress

The forth annual Canadian and International Good Roads Congress will be held next week—April 10 to 14—in the Horticultural Building at the Exhibition grounds, Ottawa. The Congress is expected to be the most important of any yet held, and the addresses of several high authorities on the goods roads question, as well as the outlining of methods to deal with this matter will be well worth going to hear.

President of the Dominion Good Roads Association, J. Duchastel, says: "The Congress in Ottawa this year is held with the main idea of appealing to the rural districts. We want to have plain heart to heart talks with the farmers to show the benefits of good roads from their point of view, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that good roads are built mainly for the convenience of the motorist."

"This idea has been dispelled in those districts where good roads have been built, and the agriculturist has proved to be the greatest beneficiary from them. I believe the Ottawa congress is going to be a great aid in educating the rural population in this direction."

Amateurs: Now is the time to bring in your choice negatives and have enlargements made from them.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

KILLED IN ACTION



PTE. LOREN P. HODGINS.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to in our last issue as having been received by Mr. R. A. Hodgins from the chaplain of the 87th Battalion, to which his son Loren was transferred on reaching England:—
"France, Feb. 25, 1917.

"Dear Mr. Hodgins:
"I am writing you to express my sincere sympathy with you in the sad loss that you have sustained through the death of your son, Pte. L. P. Hodgins, whom I buried this week. Although he had been with our battalion only a short time, your son had won the respect and admiration of his comrades and we shall miss him very much indeed. Personally I feel the death of Pte. Hodgins very keenly; he was with me last Sunday morning when I presented him with four or five others to be confirmed by the Bishop of New Westminster. Afterwards we received the Holy Communion together. He was a good boy and a brave soldier, and his comrades will never forget him.

It must be some consolation to you to know that your son died a noble death—the noblest death that a man whose lot is cast in these days can die. I am sure that God must have something very good in store for him and for all who, like him, have made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of righteousness.

Again assuring you of my deep sympathy, I am, Dear Mr. Hodgins,
Yours very sincerely,
(Capt.) J. W. WAYMAN,
Chaplain to 87th Bn, C. G. G."

In loving remembrance of PTE. LOREN HODGINS, who was killed in action on February 22nd, 1917, "somewhere in France."

Servant of God; well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past,
The battle's fought, the victory won
And thou art crowned at last.
Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ,
And while eternal ages run
Rest in thy Saviour's joy.
—Greer Mount Friends.

Eight local car-men attended the meeting held at Coulonge last Friday night, for the purpose of organizing a County Motor League. Car-owners are being bled pretty freely by the Provincial tax collector this year, and one object of local organization is to see if they can't get something in return towards road improvement. Considering the increased taxes, the soaring price of gasoline, and the cost of repairs, automobiles are certainly expensive luxuries when bad roads have to be contended with also.

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

228 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.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time.
Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.
More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.
We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc.
Send for circular.

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

Dress up for Easter. Get your clothes and furnishings at DOVER'S.

Special Easter music will be rendered at the service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Campbells Bay, at 11 o'clock on Sunday next.

Marriages.

ELLIOTT—PRIOR.

A very happy event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prior, of the township of Litchfield, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th, when their youngest daughter, Mabel Maye, was united in marriage to James Gordon Elliott, of Charteris. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Robertson, of the Campbell's Bay Presbyterian church. They were unattended. The bride wore a dress of ivory duchess satin, trimmed with net over-lace and wearing the gift of the groom—a gold bracelet watch—entered the parlor on the arm of father, to the strains of the wedding march, rendered by Mrs. H. T. Ludam.

After the ceremony, a sumptuous repast was prepared for a large number of friends, and a very enjoyable evening was spent in music and games.

The young couple, who are very popular in the neighbourhood, were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents.—COM.

TABER—BALLANTYNE.

On Tuesday, March 20th, at the Manse by the father of the bride Clifford H. Taber, second son of C. H. Taber, to Georgina Hazel, youngest daughter of the Rev. Geo. Ballantyne all of Beechgrove, Que.

Deaths

THE EQUITY learned with regret on Thursday of the sudden death of Mr. John Park, a well known and respected resident of Elmside, Bristol. From what we learn the deceased took ill about 10 days previously, and swooned off to all appearance as one dead; but he rallied again and it is said was going around attending to some of his lighter duties when he was suddenly stricken down, death being due to heart failure. He is survived by a widow, and one daughter (Mrs. Young) who also was bereft of her husband a short time ago; also two brothers—David, of South Dakota and Wm. of Clarendon Front. Deceased was 49 years of age.

Mr. Robert Lewis, an old resident of Clarendon Front, died at the home of his son Newton on Tuesday of last week, at the advanced age of 86 years. The funeral which took place on Wednesday to Portage du Fort cemetery was largely attended, and on account of the broken condition of the roads, part of the concourse was composed of sleighs and part of wheeled conveyances—a strange sight.

"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 Gowling's Advocate.

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

I CAN PLACE 40

WILLIS GRADUATES EACH MONTH.

Employers ask me each month to supply them with an average of 40 young women young men and boys.
During the past year I have filled 250 good positions; I have had calls for fully 250 more.
Our Shorthand training is universally recognized by the largest employers in Canada as THE STANDARD.

THEY ARE THE ONES WHO COUNT.
If you have the equivalent of a Public School education, and are fifteen years of age or older, we can train you to fill one of these good places and to secure one of the good salaries that are being paid. Full particulars upon request. Do not delay.
N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE . . . OTTAWA.

FOR SALE—The Pontiac House Livery—Reason for selling, wish to go west. ALF DRAPER, Proprietor.

FORD FOR SALE—On account of going away, I offer for sale my Ford Car, in good running shape. HERBERT DEAN, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

WANTED—A young Protestant girl to assist with household duties, in a thoroughly modern home. Experience unnecessary, but character references essential. Address Mrs. CHARLES FORTH, 105 Carling Ave., Ottawa.

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.

BULL FOR SALE—We are now offering for sale, our fine Shorthorn Herd Bull, Heather King [91401]. He is a big thick-fleshed roan, rising four years old. His breeding is the very best and he has proved himself an extra good sire. For particulars apply to E. L. HODGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Portage du Fort, or Wm. Hodgins, Shawville.

TO LET—The premises on Main Street formerly occupied by the post office, with dwelling apartments in connection. Apply to MISS M. PRENDERGAST.

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

NOTICE—We again draw the attention of contributors to the fact that "Cards of Thanks" and "Memorial Notices" are chargeable at the rate of 50 cents an insertion, money to accompany the copy of same. In the case of the last mentioned, one verse, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted. Please keep this in mind.

THE HARDWARE STORE

EVERYONE PAINTS

During House Cleaning Time there is always more or less Painting to do—The question is what Paint to use.

.. We unhesitatingly recommend ..

Sherwin Williams

It costs just as much as a Good Paint ought to cost, not a cent more. If you pay more you pay too much. If you pay less you don't get as good a Paint.

Best Paint is always most economical to use.

A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Ask for Color Cards.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Canada's Standard Seeds

RENNIE'S

Rennie's reputation, combined with the severest government tests, make these Seeds the safest for you to buy.

Our profits are figured down to the minimum so that spot cash is our only terms.

High Grade No. 1 Red Clover	26c. lb.
High Grade No. 2 Red Clover	25
True Mammoth Clover	27
No. 1 Alsike Clover	23
2 Alsike Clover	20
1 Timothy \$11.00 per hundred.	
2 Timothy \$9.00 " "	
Bags 30c. each.	

Good Local Clover, grade 2, thoroughly recleaned 22c. lb.

Garden and Vegetable Seeds.

Oyster Shells	\$1.25 per 100 lb. bag
Royal Purple Calf Meal	\$2.40 50 lb. bag
Blatchford's " "	2.40 " "
Rennie's Cream " "	2.40 " "

W. A. HODGINS

11-ACRE BRITISH SHELL FACTORY

HUGE OUTPUT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY AND SHELLS.

Britain Has Accomplished More in 18 Months Than Germany in Forty Years.

As a part of the vast organization for making munitions, the British Government began the building of immense Government arsenals. There are about a score of these, entirely outside of the thousands of private factories under Government control for war-work. When the history of the war comes to be written, no phase of it will be more worthy of eulogy—except the staunchness of the Entente soldiers and sailors under heavy handicaps—than the wonderful energy and capacity shown by the Munitions Department of Britain in getting done in a year and a half more than Germany had achieved in forty years. In the first year of the war, before the British people woke up to the vast seriousness of their position, the production of heavy guns and shells was not speeded up in any noteworthy degree. With all his foresight, Kitchener did not realize the need of high explosives, and immense howitzers. He concentrated attention upon shrapnel. In the Spring of 1915 the British army was in a serious plight, owing to lack of ammunition. At one time it did not have a week's supply.

A Big Creation.

But in May, 1915, when Lloyd George became Minister of Munitions, the real work of organizing a tremendous supply of heavy artillery and shells began. Immense new arsenals were planned. One of these, which is described by Arnold Bennett, the well-known English writer, is a sample of what British engineering genius has been able to accomplish. The proposal for the factory was made on July 8, 1915, and was sanctioned on August 17. The land used was then a dumping ground. Part of it being subjected to flooding, foundations of the arsenal were laid on piles. The ironwork was started by September 25, and by March 26, 1916, power was installed. In the first week of June, 127 shells were made. Within a year of the sanctioning, August 17, 48,549 shells had been delivered. The output now is 10,000 a week, and they are big shells. The factory covers 11 acres—think of the area—and it is all under one roof, a wonderful example of constructive and engineering skill.

Woman's Effective Work.

Of the five thousand men and women who labor unceasingly in this 11-acre factory, nearly one-half are women. A large proportion of them are young, and have husbands in the army. They not only help themselves financially by so working, but, more important, they also help to beat the enemy, and to save British soldiers—perhaps their own husbands. Women are in the roof controlling the overhead electric traveling cranes that command every foot of the floor space. Each has a rope to slide down to the floor with, and for practice she is obliged to slide down once a week. Other women drive electric carriages on the floor itself—miles of line—sitting in a sort of easy chair, and pulling levers. Six and nine-inch shells cannot be tightly thrown about. The latter weigh more than a man, and either electricity or two men are required to move them. Electricity does 90 per cent. Many other women are in peg-top trousers, but these do not hide the femininities that shine from the delicate shoes, or the blouse and tie, or the flowers in vases decorating the immediate neighborhood.

Complicated Work.

The factory creates its own electricity. Steam is at the bottom of it. In some sections hydraulic power is used. Inside the factory, are the forges which receive steel ingots of 350 pounds each. Each ingot is dropped into a hydraulic machine in which a pressure of 750 tons is applied, and comes out in the shape of nine-inch shells. These are put through a score of minor operations, in which the rough carcass is "centered," its nose bored, cavity bored, screw-thread milled in the cavity, the

channels cut in the part where the copper band goes, the base plug is fitted, the inside polished and varnished, the varnish dried, and the base is faced. Then comes the fastening on of the copper band, and when this important operation is completed, the shell goes to the painting department. The paint is sprayed on, the shell-case put into gas-heated cupboards for drying, and then sent away for loading. The steel-making and the loading are far-away mysteries so far as this large factory is concerned.

Careful Testing Necessary.

Some of the operations which differ for the 6-inch shell from those for the 9-inch, are conducted only by men, as in the forging department. Painting is done exclusively by women. Women excel in briefer operations demanding close concentration, the men in the longer processes. A very important part of the work is the checking. Every shell has a particular biography on a card that travels with it. Every one is gauged, and weighed, and periodically tested. A certain percentage are deliberately sawn to pieces, and samples turned into bars, and the steel tested for tensile strength by machines of such power that they pull fragments apart. Nothing is neglected to ensure the artilleryman a shell that performs correctly to the finest fraction. The ensemble of the factory is wonderful. Not a foot of space is wasted or out of joint in the whole eleven acres. The women work in three shifts, the men in two.

TIT FOR TAT.

How an Englishman Got Even With the Grand Vizier.

The Turks in these latter days have lost a lot of their old-time arrogance, and are by way of losing more. Charles Alison, at one time chief interpreter to the British Embassy, however, got one back at the Grand Vizier, to whom he had been sent on important business by Sir Stratford Canning.

In the middle of a discussion the Turk rose from his seat and said his prayers on a carpet spread for him by an attendant, concluding with a curse on all Christians, very emphatically uttered, and going through the motion of spitting over his right shoulder and left in utter abhorrence.

Alison was quite equal to the occasion. Presently he, too, left off business to pray in a corner, doing it in Turkish, and invoking curses long and deep on the followers of Islam. To the scandalized Pasha he explained that Christians also had their religious duties, and that he had no doubt the formal curses of their prayers meant as little to them as they did to the Mohammedans.

Two rival shops, in a certain town, lately indulged in vituperative strife, trying their level best to give tit for tat. For a long time they ran a neck-and-neck race, but—they were butchers, or, as they prefer to be styled, meat-purveyors—one of them put the final lid on and set the whole town laughing by putting on his shop front the noble motto, "God Save the King!"

But the sting lay in the fact, well known locally, that on the previous day his rival had put up a boastful poster saying: "We are Purveyors to the King!"

A certain notorious deadhead got heavily sat on lately. He wrote to a famous actor: "Having heard so much of your acting, I should be glad of an order for a box!" As the actor had seen this gentleman's ads. all over the town, he replied: "Having heard so much of the splendid and everlasting furniture you make, I should be very glad of a suite gratis as a sample!"

Boy Hero of Gallipoli.

John Bradbury, a Holloway lad, enlisted when he was fourteen years of age, in the Gloucesters, giving his age to the recruiting sergeant as nineteen, says the London Chronicle. He went to Gallipoli, was in the second landing at Suvla Bay, and took part in the battle of Chocolate Hill, where he distinguished himself with wonderful coolness and courage. With another young soldier, he went across "No Man's Land" for water, each taking twelve bottles. Bradbury's companion was wounded and fell, and Bradbury proceeded alone with his own bottles and those of the other boy, filled them and returned safely through the curtain of fire.

CHARGED BY A "SEI" WHALE.

Narrow Escape of Whale Hunting Party of Japanese Fleet.

In his book, *Whale Hunting with Gun and Camera*, Mr. R. C. Andrews, who made moving pictures of the work of the whalers, describes an exciting adventure with a "sei" whale while he was with Capt. Andersen of the Japanese whaling fleet:

As we came close we saw that the whale was in a school of sardines, which were frantically dashing here and there, causing their huge pursuer a deal of trouble to follow their quick turnings. But he managed his lithe body with wonderful skill, and before the fish left him many yards behind was always ploughing after them again, with his great tail sending the water in swirling green patches astern. As he rose, about sixty fathoms ahead, and turned to go down, his back came into view. Just behind his fin we saw a large white mark.

"That's a harpoon scar," said Andersen. "It is a bad sign. He may give us a run for it, after all."

We had been waiting two minutes (it seemed hours) when the boatswain shouted:

"He's coming! He's coming! On the port bow!"

In a second the water began to swirl and boil, and we could see the shadowy form rise almost to the surface, check its upward rush and dash along parallel with the ship.

In the mirror of my camera I saw the enormous gray head burst from the water and the high fin cut the surface. Andersen's harpoon gun crashed in my ears, and before I could see through the veil of smoke the sailors shouted, "Dead!" The next instant the black cloud drifted away, showing the whale lying on his side motionless. I tried to change the plate in my camera, but before I could draw the slide and reset the shutter the animal had sunk. Apparently he had been killed almost instantly, for the rope was taut and hung straight down.

In a few minutes Andersen gave the word to haul away, and the engineer started the winch. No sooner had the rattling wheels ground in a few fathoms than we saw the line grow slack and then slowly rise. Faster and faster it came, with the water dripping in little streams from its vibrating surface.

In a few seconds the whale rose about ninety fathoms ahead and blew. He lay motionless for a moment and then swung about and swam directly toward the vessel. At first he came slowly, but his speed was increasing every moment.

"Full speed astern!" yelled the gunner, dancing about like a madman. "He'll sink us! He'll sink us!"

The whale was coming at tremendous speed, half buried in white foam, lashing right and left with his enormous flukes. In an instant he hit us. We had half swung about, and he struck us a glancing blow directly amidships, keeling the little vessel far over and making her tremble as if she had gone on the rocks, then bumped along the side. Turning about with his entire head projecting from the water like the bow of a submarine, he swam parallel with the ship. Suddenly, however, he rolled on his side, thrust his fin straight upward, and sank. It had been his death struggle, and this time he was down for good.

We had had a narrow escape. If the whale had struck squarely, he would have torn such a hole in the steamer's side that she would probably have sunk in a few seconds. The only thing that saved her was the quickness of the man at the wheel.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England is not a Government institution. It is a very flourishing private company, founded in 1694, which owes much of its success to the fact that it is actually Britain's banker. A yearly salary is paid the Bank for management of the National Debt of England—\$1,625 per million pounds of such a debt up to five hundred million, and at the rate of \$500 for every million pounds above this amount. Assuming, then, that a War Loan realizes \$12,500,000,000, the Bank of England would receive an annual sum of \$1,250,000 for this work alone, to say nothing of the income derived from managing the old National Debt, which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was \$3,250,000,000.



MURAD

CIGARETTES

Everywhere
Why?

The blending is exceptional

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Frost out and grass land not too wet? Time for the roller then.

Get up a little club among your neighbors to buy your lime, grass-seed and fertilizer.

It is a good thing to follow the procession when the procession is headed the right way.

We know of folks who pay a hundred-fold more attention to the bed of lettuce and garden sass than they do to the trundle-bed and the little chap that sleeps and grows in it. That isn't you, though, is it?

When he was well along in years a farmer said: "I have grown some big crops in my life, but the crop that has brought me the most satisfaction has been the crop which came from sowing kind words and doing good things as I went along. Frost never cuts that crop down. No blight ever strikes it. The harvest is sure and big."

In every home there is no more delightful hour than when the folks, young and old, meet in the family circle before bedtime. The boys and girls grown old will forget some things, but they always will remember this little trysting place in the home when things were talked over together heart to heart, and when the thoughts turned toward the best things.

A pretty good thing for neighboring farmers to do is to band themselves together to help one another out about butchering and marketing anything in the meat line which is to be turned off. Almost always there will be some in the community who are competent to do this work in excellent shape.

Sometimes it is necessary to gut a joint of stovepipe, and it is usually a very difficult task. Try this method: Take the measure of the pipe and mark it where it is to be cut, and then take a can-opener, drive it in and follow the mark. By going very slowly you will find that you can do a very satisfactory job.

Seed-corn can be very easily spoiled between now and planting time. During warm and damp days corn will absorb considerable moisture and then a cold snap will injure the germ. If possible it should be moved to a warm place now; this is even more essential at this time than it was last fall. Plan to test your seed-corn.

It takes a lot of time to sort over a quart or two of nails of different sizes every time you want a particular size; but if you make a nail carrier out of a little box, say ten inches or a foot long and eight inches wide, with small compartments for each size of nail, and then keep each compartment free from any but the particular size it is made to contain, you will gain a good many minutes that would otherwise be wasted hunting for what may not be in the box.

Hence the Delay.

Paddy Dolan bought a watch from the local jeweller with a guarantee to keep it in order for twelve months. About six months after Paddy took it back because it had stopped.

"You seem to have had an accident with it," said the Jeweller.

"A small one, sure enough, sir. About two months ago I was feeding the pig and it fell into the trough."

"But you should have brought it before."

"Sure, your Honor, I brought it as soon as I could. We only killed the pig yesterday!"

PERILS OF POWDER WORKERS.

Cool Daring and Great Carefulness Necessary for Safety.

Smokeless powder is made in sticks, something like macaroni. It goes through a number of processes, and for the sake of safety those processes are conducted in small buildings remote from one another.

In a United States plant the powder is conveyed from one building to another on flat cars drawn by electric motor cars. Six one-hundred-pound open boxes are loaded on each flat car. The wheel trucks have to be blocked by a wooden bar, which the brakeman adjusts before the motor starts.

One day last spring a brakeman failed to adjust his wooden bar properly. The car derailed, and the powder was spilled down an embankment. No guard happened to be near, and as quickly as possible the brakeman and the motorman shoveled up the powder and put it back on the car. In a few moments the load was delivered at the grinding house, and no one except the two men knew of the accident. Unfortunately, they had shovelled up some gravel with the powder. The three men in the grinding house heard the harsh crunching of the small stones as they passed through the rollers.

Every powder-mill employee receives minute instructions about what to do when anything goes wrong, and one of the three, following instructions, threw open the door to make a way of escape.

The crunching continued. One of the gravel-stones emitted a spark as the rollers crushed it. In an instant there was a great flash and a roar, and the building disappeared. Three blackened and mangled corpses were picked up. In order to save themselves from rebuke and perhaps from discharge, two workmen had sacrificed the lives of three other faithful men and placed the lives of thousands in jeopardy.

In another plant a young man operating a cutting machine, in which long sticks of smokeless powder are cut into shorter pieces, saw an iron nail coming down with the powder. He did not have time to stop the machine before the knives struck the nail. If he tried to snatch it out he might lose a hand. If he let it go nothing but a miracle could prevent an explosion, for the nail would be sure to give off a spark if struck by the knife.

There was only a fraction of a second in which to decide. With the coolness that characterizes those who spend their lives in the presence of danger, he snatched the nail from under the knife and put it into his pocket. So quickly did he move that not even the skin of his hand was broken.

Sneezing Kills Aviators.

Katherine Stinson, the girl flyer, when asked if she was afraid she might fall, replied that sneezing was the only thing she feared. She declares that nine-tenths of the accidents in the air are caused by aviators losing control of their machines while sneezing. "The aviator," says Miss Stinson, "passes through numerous strata of air of different temperatures. He often catches cold and sneezes violently. When you sneeze, for the moment you lose control of yourself. If you do that while in the air your friends are going to gather up your remains."

CHILDREN'S GAS HELMETS.

Kiddies Protected From Hun Poison at Christmas Entertainment.

An interesting article describing how Christmas was spent by the New Zealanders at the front, written by Mr. Malcolm Ross and forwarded to the London Times by the High Commissioner, Sir Thomas MacKenzie, contains the following:

It was a very kindly thought on the part of the New Zealand Division to brighten the Christmas of the children in the villages where we are billeted. An officer was sent post-haste to Paris and came back with a vanload of toys and presents such as young people love to get, especially at Christmas. I have just come in from one of the entertainments provided by the division, and never before have I seen such an enthusiastic and excited throng of happy children. Many of them, poor things, have lost fathers and brothers. Some of them even have had sisters and mothers killed in the war, for the shelling of some of the villages along this part of the front has been very fierce.

But to-day all these little ones were happy, for was there not a great Christmas tree reaching nearly to the roof of the "Kapal" Theatre (built for us by the Maories), and was there not also a real Father Christmas (a young Frenchman of the Corps of Interpreters) bent down with the weight of years and the great sack of toys that he carried on his back? The hall was packed with some 400 children and as many of their mothers and sisters as could get away, and every child went home happy, with some little gift from the men who have come farther than any other soldiers to fight in this cruel war.

In the village near the guns, on the eve of Christmas, I witnessed a similar scene. Here the children not only received presents, but something to eat and drink as well. The Brigadier-General and the A.A. and Q.M.G. graced the entertainment with their presence—as the Divisional General did the bigger entertainment—and the cure in his black robes made a charming speech of thanks. But there was a difference. There was a great rent in the ceiling of the building in which the children were gathered together. It had been made by a German shell. Yet, braving the guns, Santa Claus had come to the front in French Flanders.

And there was this further difference. Each little child carried, handy, a gas helmet, neatly folded in its khaki bag, for was there not all this morning prominent in the village street, the big board with the painted sign—

DANGER.
DE GAZ.
ASPHYXIANTS.

just because the wind was from the direction of the German trenches? Every week these little children are taught their gas drill, just as they are taught their spelling and their arithmetic, so that the tiniest tot knows just what to do if the alarm sounds and the poison cloud comes along. Santa Claus and Poison Gas! And a little girl of four with her gas mask handy. What reflection upon the methods introduced by our peace-loving friends, the Super Men!

Sergeant—Why did you salute me? I'm not an officer! Recruit—No, I know you're not; but anything will do to practise on!

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

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—M. P.:—I have purchased two tons of ground limestone to experiment with. How, when and where shall I apply it to get best results? I intend to sow oats, barley, corn, sugarbeets, clover and wheat. The land is all under-drained and fall plowed except corn stubble and beet ground; soil, good clay loam. Intend to sow barley on corn stubble land disced up in the spring and seed to red clover.

Answer:—I would advise you to pick out three acres of uniform corn stubble land. Apply one ton of ground limestone to the first acre and thoroughly disc it in, in preparing the seed-bed for the barley which is to be seeded to red clover. On the second acre which should lie right between one and three thoroughly disc the land but do not apply limestone and seed to barley and red clover. On acre No. 3, apply the remaining 1000 lbs of ground limestone and disc up the land in preparation for the grain seed. Just before seeding time, or a week or ten days after having worked the limestone into the soil, apply 200 to 300 pounds of a fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid. If your seed-drill has not a fertilizer drilling attachment, scatter the fertilizer as evenly as possible over the acre and thoroughly harrow it into the ground. Then sow your barley and red clover as before.

At harvest time weigh the results from the three individual acres separately and you will have a clear demonstration of—first, the value of the lime, second, the value of the lime and fertilizer. Besides weighing the barley, be sure to note the earliness with which it ripens on each plot and the weight per bushel of the grain when it is harvested. Also note how successful the grass and clover seedings have been on each plot.

Ground limestone is a corrector of soil sourness and is not essentially a plant food. When you have limed the

soil you have corrected its condition so that clover will thrive on it, but when you have added 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer in addition to the lime, you have given available plant food to the tiny clover crop just the same as you give whole milk to the young calves, and the results from seeding both the young barley and clover crops should be quite as apparent as they are in good feeding of live stock.

Question—S. C.:—Am thinking of sowing a couple of acres of beans. How would they do on sod plowed in the spring? The land is sandy loam which has not been worked for quite a while. Would sow the beans with a ten hoe drill. How deep should they be planted and would the common white bean be all right?

Answer:—Beans should do well upon spring plowed sod, if after plowing great care is taken to thoroughly disc and harrow the seed-bed, and possibly if the ground appears to be too loose to roll it and follow with a harrowing. The point is that the turning under of the heavy sod may make the seed-bed too loose and actually injure the water supply around the growing plant. This can be avoided by thoroughly working the seed-bed into a compact but still mellow form.

The general rule, in sowing seed, is to put them not deeper than four times their longest diameter. This would mean that the beans should not be planted deeper than 2½ to 3 inches. The common white bean is a serviceable type to grow but you should take care to sift out all the undersized and injured beans and to pick out 100 beans and lay them between a damp cloth, keeping them in a warm room. You can watch the sprouting of these beans after they have been prepared as described, and if at the end of a week or ten days they do not sprout strong and show considerable vigor, you will do well to obtain new seed.

Horse Sense

Chronic indigestion is indicated by the following symptoms: Unthriftiness, capricious appetite, increased thirst, irregularity of the bowels, dry, staring coat, hide bound, sometimes slight, colicky pains.

If due to imperfect mastication have teeth attended to. Give purgative followed by a dram each, ginger, gentian, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of soda 3 times daily, and food of first-class quality.

Increase the feed gradually, and give regular exercise at some kind of work.

When the hair begins to shed, the heavy coated horses should be clipped. When not at work, have a blanket handy to throw over the clipped horse and he will not take cold.

There will be no delays in the spring work if the work teams are properly prepared at the start.

Gradually toughen up the horses that have been standing in the stable. A poor collar hurts worse than a heavy load. Adjust the traces to the length of the horse. Get your horse as near as possible to the load he is to pull.

Mud-spattered harnesses on a clear day look as if something were wrong. Wash them up after the spring storms and bad roads are over, and keep them washed. A harness that is permitted to go dirty will not last so long as one which is cleaned and oiled often.

A horse that does not eat when food is before him is wrong somewhere. Look at his teeth. Watch all danger signals.

Wind up the week's feeding with a bran mash.

♦

Hogs

Rig up an old pasture for the hogs this season. It will be a great saving in feed.

Lots of folks down-town never know what good bacon or ham it. Make yours extra good this year.

The constant cold weather of the past months has been the means of keeping many pigs closely housed, and this has resulted in a great many cases of crippling amongst the swine herds of this country.

It is essential that the brood sow be fed a well-balanced, succulent, nutritious, milk-producing ration while suckling the litter. Dairy by-products, such as skim-milk, buttermilk or whey together with meals such as shorts, ground oats, barley, oil cake and the like are all highly suitable for the feeding of the sow at this season.

In spring, gather up the bones which have accumulated during the winter and bury them at the roots of trees, bushes, etc. They make excellent fertilizer.

The Dairy

The tested and approved cow, and the dairyman determined to do his best, make a winning combination.

Above all things let no one pester the bull. Nine out of ten cross bulls are made so by wrong treatment on the part of some one who either does not think or who does not know any better.

With all our kindness let us keep a firm hand and a good stout staff on the bull.

The cow due to calve soon should be fed only laxative, easily digested food. Toughen your cows, not by exposing them to the raw spring winds and storms, but by daily exercise on sunny days, and careful stabling when the winds whisk around the corner.

Before we offer a farm for sale, we know it pays to slick it up and make it look the very best we can. Same way with a cow we want to sell. We can't expect men to take much interest in a rack of bones or a dung heap fastened to a pair of hind legs. Clean up. Put a good coat of flesh on your cow, and then offer her for sale.

Pastures which are used one week too early in the spring will generally run short at least three weeks earlier than if they had been properly conserved.

Poultry

Stop feeding geese twelve or fifteen hours before you kill them.

A few sickly hens will undermine the best-founded efforts at success.

Five to ten per cent. of the feed given in winter should be meat in some form.

Fresh cold air is the only thing that will keep the hens from freezing to death.

It will help to get eggs the year around if you thin out the overcrowded houses.

When chickens are permitted to roost in and about the stables, why should there be surprise when horses and cattle become lousy?

Some folks try to make money out of geese without water. Quite like making bricks without straw. If nature has not provided you a stream or pond fed by springs, make a pond of your own. Eggs from geese that have water to swim in are more apt to be fertile than those which come from dry land layers.

New Zealand is said to have mineral waters of far greater therapeutic strength than any of the famous waters of Europe.

Don't be in too big a hurry to invest in a business venture that some slick talker is promoting. It may turn out all right, but there is always the possibility that you and your hard-earned cash are parting forever.



COMING BACK TO DEVASTATED HOMES.

This picture shows graphically what faces the Belgian refugees when the Germans have swept over their towns. This aged couple after wandering homeless and penniless for months have returned to pick up the shreds of their lives. Where there was a prosperous town they find only ruin and desolation.

What is left for them to do? It seems hopeless, yet thousands of them have faced their reconstruction period long before it was safe to do so, with the same fortitude that the Belgian nation displayed in resisting the invasion.

But these courageous people must have help, until they can get on their feet again and find means to keep themselves alive, they must receive aid from their friends abroad. At least food must be supplied them.

This is the work the Belgian Relief Committee undertook to do and has done with a thoroughness that has astonished the world. It has tirelessly labored to give these people the chance they have so well earned to re-establish themselves.

In this work it has been aided by the people of Canada most freely, and it is dependent on Canadians still, with their brothers in Great Britain and the United States, to continue the work as long as the Germans remain on Belgian soil. Subscriptions should be sent either to the Central Belgian Relief Committee at 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, or to the local branches.

THE ART OF GRAFTING.

When in the spring the sap begins to move in the stock, be ready; this occurs early in the plum and cherry, and later in the pear and apple. Do the grafting, if possible, on a mild day during showery weather. The necessary tools are a chisel, or a thick-bladed knife or a grafting iron (with which to split open the stock after it is sawed off smoothly with a fine-tooth saw), a hammer or mallet to aid the splitting process, a very sharp knife to trim the scions, and a supply of good grafting wax. Saw off a branch at the desired point, split the stock a little way down, and insert a scion at each outer edge—taking care that the inner bark of the scion fits snugly and exactly against the inner bark of the stock. This—taken together with the exclusion of air and moisture until a union results—constitutes the secret of success. Trim the scions wedge-shaped, insert them accurately; the wedge should be a trifle thicker on the side which comes in contact with the stock's bark. Lastly, apply grafting wax. Each scion should be long enough to have two or three buds. The "spring" of the cleft holds the scion securely in place, and therefore tying should be unnecessary. If both scions in a cleft grow, one may later be cut away.

When grafting large trees it is best not to cut away too much of the tree at once; therefore a few secondary branches should be left untouched, and these, after the scions are thrifty growing, can gradually be cut away the following years. Or, part of a tree can be thus top-grafted one year and the remainder the next. Many a worthless tree has thus been entirely changed.

You can't graft a pear or an apple on a cherry or plum tree, or vice versa. The stone fruits and the pomaceous fruits are separate families and refuse to intermarry.

The following formula for grafting wax will be found satisfactory: Melt together until thoroughly mixed four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and a pound of tallow. Pour this mixture into a vessel of cold water. Grease the hands with tallow, and when the wax is cool pull it like taffy until it becomes light and smooth. It may then be shaped into balls or sticks, and will keep indefinitely in a cool place. Paraffine substituted for beeswax makes a harder as well as a cheaper wax.

Here is a substitute for grafting wax that is much cheaper: Take common putty, put it on good and thick and fill all the cavities smoothly. Then take cloth, tear it in strips, wind it around the putty and tie it with string.

It is best to use scions which were cut very early this spring or last fall; they can be kept in moist sawdust or sand.

There is no liniment that can cure the hurt of hard words.

ESSENTIALS FOR THE GARDENER

Construction and Care of Hotbed and Cold Frame—Both Are of Greatest Assistance in Obtaining an Early Start With Market Produce.

The gardener's greatest aids in raising early crops are the hotbed and the cold frame. The hotbed enables him to plant seed and produce seedlings long before the seed planted out of doors has begun to germinate. The cold frame enables him to get the seedlings produced in the hothouse gradually accustomed to outdoor conditions and to raise these into strong, sturdy planting stock by the time the garden is ready for them.

The cold frame is used in hardening the plants which have been started in the hotbed or in mild climates for starting plants before the seeds can be safely planted in the open.

Resetting plants from a hotbed into the cold frame gives them a better root system and makes them stockier and more valuable for transplanting in the open ground.

Building of Hotbed.

The hotbed should be in some sheltered, but not shaded, spot which has a southern exposure. The most convenient size is a boxlike structure six feet wide and any multiple of three feet long, so that standard three by six foot hotbed sash may be used. The frame should be twelve inches high in the back and eight inches on the front. This slope is for the purpose of securing a better angle for the sun's rays and should be faced toward the south.

The hotbed not only must collect any heat it can from the sun, but also must generate heat of its own from fermentation in fresh manure. Fresh horse manure, free from stable litter, is best for generating heat.

If the hotbed is to be an annual affair, make an excavation eighteen inches to two feet deep, about two feet greater in length and width than the frame carrying the sash. Line the excavation with plank or with a brick or concrete wall. A drain to carry off surplus water is essential. After a sufficient amount of fresh horse manure has been accumulated, fill the pit, and while it is being filled tramp the manure as firmly and as evenly as possible. When the ground level is reached place the frame in



Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.

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.

H.B.M.:—1. For your boys of eight, eleven and fifteen years of age, the following books are recommended: "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "Story of Great Inventions," by E. E. Burns; "Legends of King Arthur and His Court," by F. N. Greene; "Old Greek Stories," by Jas. Baldwin; "Adrift on an Ice-pan," by Dr. W. T. Grenfel; "David Livingstone," by C. S. Horne; "The Boy's Nelson," by H. F. D. Wheeler; "Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous," by S. K. Bolton; "Historic Boyhoods," by R. S. Holland; "Heroes and Heroines of English History," by A. S. Hoffman; "Plutarch's Lives for Boys and Girls," retold by W. H. Weston; "Ivanhoe," and "Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott; "Tom Brown's School-days," by Thos. Hughes; "John Halifax, Gentleman," by Miss Mulock. There is also a splendid series of twenty volumes, for boys and girls from eight to fourteen, of which a few titles are: "Birds That Every Child Should Know," "Earth and Sky That Every Child Should Know," "Water Wonders That Every Child Should Know." Some of the other subjects treated are: "Wild Animals," "Pictures," "Songs," "Trees," "Famous Stories," "Heroes," "Heroines." This series affords a vast amount of useful information in very readable form.

L.W.:—The wedding anniversaries are as follows: 1, Cotton; 2, Paper; 3, Leather; 4, Fruits and Flowers; 5, Wood; 10, Tin; 12, Silk and Fine Linen; 15, Crystal; 20, China; 25, Silver; 30, Pearl; 40, Ruby; 50, Golden; 75, Diamond.

H.L.R.:—1. Milk dishes are the most valuable bone-forming foods. 2. It is said that a very hot nail will not split plaster when it is driven into it.

3. The best way to soften butter is to invert over the plate of butter a bowl which has been first heated with boiling water. 4. A good plan is to paint the lowest step of the cellar stairs white. Or a folded newspaper can be tacked to the bottom step. 5. To cut new bread try using a knife which has been dipped in very hot water. 6. Fresh coffee stains can be removed by pouring boiling water through the fabric. 7. If steak is rolled in flour before frying, it will keep in the juice and make the meat more tender and delicious.

C.B.:—Iron rust stains cannot be taken out by water. Try a mild acid, such as cream of tartar, spread on the stain and washed through by hot water, or dilute oxalic acid. When the stain is removed be sure to wash out the acid.

V.D.F.:—A good play for your school concert would be "The Making of Canada's Flag," in which from fifteen to twenty-five children may take part. Another patriotic play for boys and girls is "The Key to Jack Canuck's Treasure House." It deals with our splendid national resources. Both these plays may be obtained from city booksellers at 25 cents each.

S.N.:—A mixture of one-half ounce borax, one-half ounce glycerine, three ounces rose water and two ounces bay rum will soften and whiten the hands. Cornmeal is also excellent as a whitener, and glycerine and lemon juice mixed is recommended. If a bowl of oatmeal is kept beside the kitchen sink and rubbed over the hands after washing it will prevent roughness.

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H.L.R.:—1. Milk dishes are the

IN THE HANDS OF THE HUN.

Description of Hardships Endured in German Prison Camps.

A British soldier on his return to England after fourteen months a prisoner of war in Germany, writes the following:

So far as I have talked with people since my return, I find that the main point of interest is the question: "Do the prisoners get enough food?"

I have a very short and emphatic answer to that question. They don't. And if the British Tommies over there did not get parcels from their friends at home, and through the organizations charged with the care of prisoners of war, they would most assuredly starve, for the food given by the Germans to their unlucky prisoners is slight in quantity and almost uneatable.

Here is the unvarnished menu at Munster Camp, where I spent fourteen months, and at all other camps throughout Germany:

Breakfast.—A pint of coffee, or sandy cocoa, which turns your stomach for the first week or ten days after your "initiation." With this is served a hunk of black bread, made chiefly of sawdust and potatoes. The look and feel of it is enough to blunt your gastronomic senses for evermore.

Dinner.—Three or perhaps four potatoes, and a ration of what is called soup, but which is not nearly so tasty as the medicine my mother used to give me when I was a small boy and had been overeating myself.

Supper.—A repetition of dinner. Occasionally this is varied by a supply of burnt cabbage, after the useful properties of the vegetable have been extracted in the production of sauerkraut.

Of course, it goes without saying that none of the British prisoners ever took kindly to such terrible feeding. In my hut alone I have seen weeks go past and not a mouthful of the stuff eaten. The poor Russians, who never got any parcels from kind folks at home, were only too glad to take it off our hands, and I have seen the faces of the poor devils light up with smiles when we cried to them to come and remove the "German dirt" to their own log cabins.

God only knows how these unfortunate Russians exist in the prison camps of Germany. As a matter of fact, they only exist; "live" you cannot call it. And many of them simply die of hunger. I have seen Russian peasants—big, hardy-looking chaps when they came to the camp—crumple up gradually, and I have also seen more than one of them drop dead.

I have seen it mentioned in the papers that British prisoners of war have been in the habit of selling their portions of black bread to their Prussian gaolers. This is a lie. There is not a British soldier in Germany who would sell his rations to a Hun. He would not so far demean himself. As a rule the camp rations are handed to the Russians.

If you think the teacher hasn't done just right, don't side with the children when they tell you of their trouble in school. Go and talk the matter over kindly with the teacher; her version of the affair may change your viewpoint.

There are 14,000 acres of land, apart from public gardens, lying idle in London, says the superintendent of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society. Even more surprising to the majority of Londoners, however, may be the information that there are still over 3,000 acres within the metropolitan area used as farm land. Altogether London boasts 18 genuine farms—nine of them in Woolwich—and in pre-war times had nearly 300 acres devoted to wheat growing. It has also at least one windmill still in use, though electricity now supplies its motive power. This stands in Cornwall Road, Brixton Hill, and has been in the possession of one family of millers for over a century.—London Chronicle.

Here is the way one gardener protected the strawberries and the birds at the same time: Made a bluebird house with rooms for at least four pairs of bluebirds. Set it on top of a post in the center of the berry patch. This encouraged the birds to build in it. They kept other birds away from the berries. Bluebirds eat only the insects off the fruit.

Sheep Notes

Where a flock or individuals in it are not doing well, there is no mystery about it. Remember parasites, internal as well as external.

If you are up to date you will read the experiment station reports on sheep and lamb feeding, and then file them to read again.

Blessings on the ewes that bear twins, and this is the year that it will pay to raise them. In every sheep track there brings up a clover plant. Sheep and clover are great partners. For genuine pasture improvement, at little expense, the sheep is the leader. Did you ever think that millions of weeds that would otherwise mature seeds get nipped by sheep?

Many pounds of wool are lost every spring by letting the sheep run where fences and bushes will catch them and tear off big pieces of the fleece. Small matter? Nothing like this is too small for the farmer's attention.

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CZAR'S CHAIR REMOVED.

Loses His Place in All Powerful Russian Church.

Next to the overthrow of the Czar, the removal of the Emperor's chair from the first session of the Synod is the most dramatic event which could happen in Russia, for it means a revolution in the chief bulwark of Czarism, the Orthodox Church of Russia.

The influence of the church on the peasant masses is enormous, for the moujik is intensely religious.

The church could be a mighty tool in the hands of reactionaries, for one of the most powerful elements in the overthrown Germanophile Government was Pitrism, the Petrograd Metropolitan, who was only second to Rasputin as the most influential member of the dark forces in the court of Nicholas II.

Together with Shurmer and Protopopoff he plotted against the allies.

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Rural London is Extensive.

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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APR. 5, 1917.

Hon. Charles Murphy declares that Lloyd George is guilty of "treachery and treason." Mr. Murphy would be one of the influential members in a new Laurier Government.

The reports from the western war front on Monday were to the effect that the British outposts were occupying ground within three miles of the city of St. Quentin, a strategic point on the "Hindenburg line", the capture of which now seems probable.

With Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring that "we won't have conscription" and Hon. Charles Murphy charging Lloyd George with treachery and treason, a Laurier-Murphy Government hardly looks like a safe adventure for the people of Canada.

Had the Government taken the advice of the Opposition a few months ago and cancelled its contract with the Ross Rifle Company, Canada would be in for a damage suit for two or three million dollars. As the Government handled the situation, it is the Company that is the loser.

Which party in Quebec is allied with Bourassa? While Hon. P. E. Blondin was resigning from the cabinet to go to the front, Liberals like Oscar Gladu, Mederic Martin, Alphonse Verville (all warm Laurier friends) were on the platform with Nationalists denouncing conscription and calling a halt to Canada's participation in the war.

Hon. George P. Graham, who has profited handsomely out of the war owing to his connection with munition manufacturing, and E. M. Macdonald, who, it is said, keeps his party in line on behalf of the C. P. R., are on a tour of the West. Probably just a little missionary work by the two sturdiest Protectionists in the party among Free Trade colleagues on the Plains.

Canada's latest war loan met with a most hearty endorsement by the public, one hundred million dollars more than was asked for being offered to the Minister of Finance. The success of the loan has made a good impression in financial circles abroad, as well as at home, and shows that Canadians have considerable of the "long green" to spare when the Government appeals for the use of it.

Last Thursday's war reports included an account of a signal victory having been won over the Turks by the British force which is operating along the southern Palestine coast of the Mediterranean. A Turkish army of 20,000 was put to rout with heavy loss, not far from the ancient city of Gaza, and the entire staff of officers including the general, and 900 men were taken prisoners. The achievement is regarded as one of the most notable that has fallen to the lot of British arms in the Eastern campaign. With General Maude pursuing him along the Tigris, and the Russians driving him out of Persia and pounding him in Mesopotamia, these "days, the Turk is paying off some of the heavy scores that are registered against him. It will take a lot of chastisement, however, to blot out his butchery in poor desolated, martyred Armenia.

Pointed Paragraphs

Young Liberals of Montreal met recently and passed a resolution of sympathy with the Allies. That is not enough. Young Liberals and Young Conservatives of the rest of Canada are giving their blood.

Hon. P. E. Blondin's action in enlisting is a direct challenge to the dozen or more Quebec Liberal members of military age who have been denouncing him as a traitor.

The agitation against conscription comes from the province that has sent the fewest men to the war.

The Toronto Star emits a daily shriek that Canada must raise the 500,000 men promised. Liberals in Quebec are helping to keep the pledge by crying "halt" to our war effort and declaring that when Sir Robert Borden spoke of 500,000 men "he talked like a child."

A vote for Laurier at the next election will be a vote for the foreigners of the West and the shirkers in the Province of Quebec.

The Quebec agitation against conscription begins, significantly enough, with talk that Laurier is about to force an election.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Henri Bourassa, Tancred Macil (who wants a French-Canadian Republic) the foreigners of the West and the "Young Liberals" of Quebec are all against conscription.

CANADA'S PRODUCTION.

Figures for Past Year Show Strength of Dominion.

Canadians ought to consider themselves fortunate that, despite the big crop shortage of 1916, the farm output has a higher value than in 1915. The yield of wheat alone was about 220,000,000 bushels short of 1915, or about 45 per cent. less. Other grains were short. Pasture was burned up by the dry, hot weather. Dairying was hampered. Feed became oppressively high. In fact, almost every drawback that could be expected heaped up trouble for the farmer, and yet the total of our output has a higher money value than in the abundant year preceding.

The cause of the extraordinary showing is to be found in the high prices brought about by a world crop shortage. Had Canada's crop losses been local, the blow would indeed have been heavy, but they coincided with shortages in the United States, in Argentina, and in Europe. Our field crops had a total value of about \$850,000,000, and the products of the mine, forest, and fisheries brought up the total to about \$1,250,000,000. If we add to that a manufacturing production estimated at about \$2,000,000,000, it will be seen that the few millions of people in this country, deprived of 400,000 men in the army and navy, and of a large part of our usual foreign population, have been not unhelpful of the call from Ottawa for "production, more production." Indeed, if the crop output had been normal, we would have had a greater production per capita, probably, than any other nation in the world.

This matter of producing wealth from our rich natural resources is the life-blood of Canadian vitality, the foundation of Canadian ability to finance a fairly large part in the great war, and of our rapidly-altering world position. It is unfortunate that fear of conscription, needlessly arising out of the National Service card census, should be frightening United States citizens out of the West. They would not be liable for service even if it were decided, as a last resort, to compel military duty of certain classes. Canada wants them, as it wants all other producers, to stick to their work, for their own sake and that of the country. The splendid productive effort of Canadians ought to bear fullest fruit through thrift, and increased energy in enlarging output on permanent lines. If we keep persistently at it we shall build up resources and power that will see us through any post-bellum period of economic disturbance.

Captured Sixteen Hun.

For taking prisoners fifteen German soldiers and one German officer, Lieut. Godfrey Alan Johnson, Sci. '12, former well-known McGill athlete and prominent student leader, has just been awarded the Military Cross, according to advices which reached McGill University.

Lieut. Johnson accomplished the capture of the Germans by making use of the same presence of mind which used to stand him in good stead when he captained the McGill football team on the gridiron back in 1911. It was in the course of the recent operations on the Somme front after the Canadians had captured a German trench, Lieut. Johnson was called up with his Field Company of Canadian Engineers to assist in consolidating the position, and in erecting the necessary defences, those erected by the Germans having been demolished by the Canadian artillery fire. While his men were engaged in this work, he, unarmed and totally unprepared for any hostile attack, proceeded to take a stroll through the former German works. Arrived in front of a former German dugout, he was surprised to see the head of a German officer appear at the door. Although he was without a weapon of any kind, Johnson readily took in the situation, and making a motion towards his hip pocket, caused the German officer to throw up his hands in true "Kamerad" fashion. With the officer thus surrendered fifteen soldiers who had hidden in the dugout to escape the bombardment and had been overlooked by the British soldiers in their cleaning up process.

Lieut. Johnson, besides playing football with the McGill team, was connected with various other underground organizations, including the Students' Union, of which he was vice-president. He was president of the Football Club. Lieut. Johnson's home is in Ottawa, and he went overseas a year ago, and since going to France has been attached to the 11th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

A Romantic Reunion.

John A. Campbell, a wealthy manufacturer, of Vancouver, B.C., staying with his family at the St. Mark hotel, San Francisco, noticed the name of Charles Campbell, of New York, on the hotel register and inquired about him.

"He is that elderly man seated over there," said the clerk.

John A. Campbell looked him over and approached him.

"Where were you born, stranger?" the Vancouver man asked.

"In Ontario."

"What became of your father and mother?"

"They were lost at sea when I was a small lad."

"Well, then you're my brother Charley, all right."

And the two aged men embraced, not having seen each other for more than fifty years. Before they were 20 they drifted away from the old homestead in Ontario, lost trace of each other, and while John A. was making a fortune and raising a family in Vancouver Charles was doing likewise in New York.

Both were on pleasure tours with their families when they met, and now the families are enjoying a happy reunion.

The Coulouge and Crow River Boom Co., Limited.

1917 - Tariff of Tolls.

Tariff of Tolls to be charged during season 1917 by the Coulouge & Crow River Boom Company, Limited.

	Byron Lake Dam for use of Water.	Lower Crow River	Passing Improvements at Devil Chute.	Passing Improvements at Ragged & Calaneau Chutes.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	1-1/4	2-1/2	5	7-1/2
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	1	2	4	6
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 23 feet long, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	1	2	4	6
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 23 feet to 29 feet long, per 1,000 feet board measure..	1-1/10	2-1/5	4-2/5	6-3/5
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	1-1/4	2-1/2	5	7-1/2
Pulpwood, per cord.....	1	2	4	6

Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH Shawville, Que.

Canadian Won Prize.

The first prize in the Economic Essay Contest, conducted by Chicago University, has been won by Duncan A. MacGibbon, of McMaster University, Toronto. Mr. MacGibbon is the third Canadian to take first honors in one of these contests. His prize winning essay was entitled "Railway Rates and the Canadian Railway Commission." The second, third, and fourth prizes were won by students of American universities, the contest being an international one.

China will teach paper making in a Government school.

HELPED IN OIL FIELDS.

Drillers From Lambton County Were in Roumania.

Oil drillers from Lambton County were in Roumania as oil drillers from Lambton County are in all parts of the earth where wells have to be sunk. Two or three advance agents of the exodus of Canadian oil drillers from Roumania have already been heard from. Their story is a record of good work for the allies and of disappointment for Germany in the oil fields of Roumania.

Roumania's 1915 production of oil was 12,000,000 barrels, value \$30,000,000, at \$2.50 per barrel. The world's production of oil is 425,000,000. Roumania's output of oil was 3 per cent of the world's production in 1915. Germany's conquest of the Roumanian oil fields was expected to give the Teutons an immediate supply of 1,000,000 barrels of oil per month from Roumania with the extra supply secured when Germany speeded up production.

Oil drillers from Lambton County report that the Roumanian production of oil will be absolutely nil until new wells are drilled. The Canadian oil drillers worked with the British officers in the Roumanian oil fields. Their letters tell of the complete destruction of machinery and buildings in the Roumanian fields. As for the wells, a Canadian says:

"Iron was dropped down the bore of every well and concrete poured in on top of the iron. When the drill gets through the concrete it strikes the iron. The drill will go round and round. It will be three years before the Roumanian oil fields are again on a producing basis."

Enquiry at the head office of the Imperial Oil Co. to-day did not bear out the theory that Germany could not sink new wells in the Roumanian oil fields in less than three years. Reports of destruction are so complete as to make it certain that Germany cannot get oil without sinking new wells. The Roumanian oil fields oppose a hard formation to the drills and the authorities of the Imperial Oil Co. state that six months is a minimum time for drilling a shallow well in Roumania and eighteen months a minimum time for the deeper wells. British engineers and Canadian oil drillers seem to have combined to disappoint Germany's hopes of securing an immediate supply of oil from the Roumanian wells.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy must be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries must count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NOTICE

The people in this section are probably the "best pay" of any in our country. Yet, a few accounts are outstanding. These may be settled at the office. J. W. ARMSTRONG, M. D. Shawville, March 17, 1917.

District Schools

BRISTOL S. S. No. 10.

Grade VII—Lucy Gallagher, Bernadette Gallagher, Jessie Horner, Lula Horner.

Grade V—Charlotte Gallagher, Anastasia McKee, Sherwood Horner.

Grade IV—Edith Horner, Elva Corrigan.

Grade III Sr.—Jimmie McKee, Clifton Corrigan, Beniah Moore.

Grade III Jr.—Myrtle Moore.

Grade II—Mervin Corrigan.

Grade I Sr.—Christena Doherty.

Grade I Jr.—Willie McKee.

M. W. RANKIN, Teacher.

TARIFF OF TOLLS, etc., to be charged by The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, for the use of their works during 1917.

TOLLS.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft., B. M.
Through Quinze Boom.....	15 cents.
Des Joachims Boom.....	03 1/2 "
Fort William Boom.....	03 1/2 "
Culbute Boom.....	01 1/2 "
Melons Chenail Boom.....	01 "
Passing Lapasse Boom.....	16 "
Through Quio Boom.....	13 "
Thomson Bay Boom.....	10 "
Chaudiere Assorting Boom.....	05 "
Booms from Head of Deschenes Rapids (North side) to Head of Hull Slide.....	15 "
Boom at Outlet of Hull Slide.....	03 "

The Tolls on timber, other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, passing the foregoing Booms will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square and waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING, DRIVING AND SWEEPING EXPENSE RATES.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
From White River, Quinze and Otter Creek to Des Joachims Boom.....	\$2.19
Wabis River to Des Joachims Boom.....	2.13
Fort Temiscamingue to Des Joachims Boom.....	1.86
Montreal River to Des Joachims Boom.....	1.68
Kippewa River.....	1.48
Opemican.....	.70
Head of Long Sault to.....	.47
Jocko Creek to.....	.40
Snake Creek to.....	.36
Mattawa to.....	.28
Klock's to.....	.24
Magnissippi to.....	.19
Head of Rocher Capitaine to Des Joachims Boom.....	.17
Dumoine to Des Joachims Boom.....	.06

The Towing, Driving and Sweeping Expense Rates on timber other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, on the foregoing Stretches will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Through Quinze Boom.....	60 cents.
Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River.....	09 "
Fort William Boom.....	32 "
Culbute Boom.....	22 "
Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Coulouge Lake.....	05 "
Reid Island Boom, including sweeping in Rocher Fenou Chenail.....	30 "
Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Chats Lake.....	11 "
Quyon Boom, including sweeping in Deschenes Lake.....	44 "
Thomson Bay Boom.....	20 "
Chaudiere Assorting Boom.....	18 "
Booms from Head of Deschene Rapids (North side) to Head of Hull Slide.....	50 "

The Boom Working and Driving Expense Rates on timber other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, passing the foregoing Booms will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING RATES.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom.....	23 cents.
Schyan to Fort William Boom.....	16 "
Fort William Boom to Pembroke.....	19 "
Petawawa to Culbute.....	10 "
Petawawa to Pembroke.....	19 "
Petawawa to Allumette Rapids.....	23 "
Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse.....	10 "
Chenaux Boom to Braside.....	17 "
Chenaux Boom to Arnprior or Chats Rapids.....	25 "
Quyon Boom and Mohr Island Boom to Aylmer or Deschene Rapids.....	34 "
Quio Boom to Mohr Island Boom.....	03 "

The Towing Rates on timber other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, on the foregoing Stretches will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/4 saw-log rates.
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

Towing per hour, where there is no specified rate per 1,000 feet B. M.

	Per Hour.
Steamers:—Alexandra and Lady Minto.....	\$10 00
Steamers:—E. H. Bronson, C. B. Powell, Hamilton, Hiram Robinson, G. B. Greene and Alex Fraser.....	8 00
Steamer:—Pembroke.....	7 00
Steamers:—Wabis, Pollux and Castor.....	4 00
Steamers:—Alert and G. B. Pattee II.....	3 50
Steamers:—Beaver and Muskrat.....	3 00
Steamers:—Hercules, Sampson and Mink.....	1 50

TARIFF OF TOLLS to be collected during season 1917 by The Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited,

For use of Improvements:

Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	10 Cents.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	12 1/2 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	15 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet.....	150 "
Pulpwood, per cord.....	10 "

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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 in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished 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. E. N. HODGINS,
W. M. Rec. Secy.

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

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST
CAMBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &c.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's).

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.
364 University St., Montreal.

For Easter

\$1.50 Kid Gloves.

Very fine Kid Gloves, well made and serviceable.
Two dome fasteners—Black, White and Tan.
You will want at least one pair for Easter.

\$1.00 Chamoisette Gloves.

A special line of Ladies' fine quality white and
natural Chamoisette Gloves, neatly stitched. Two
dome fasteners, and best of all—washable.

75c. Pure Silk Gloves.

Pure Silk Gloves, two dome fasteners, double
tipped fingers, colors white, white with black
stitching, and black.

Silks for Easter.

It may be due to Easter coming so early, combined
with the beauty and quality of the silks, but our
sales in these lines have been unusually large.
Paillettes and Taffetas in blacks, blues, browns and
greens, are the favorites.

90c. Crepe de Chene.

Crepe de Chene in the fashionable shades of pink,
Maise, Salmon, and Navy. Much in vogue for
dresses, waists and lingerie.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

A BRAVE OLD WARRIOR

"FOGHORN" McDONALD OF THE
CANADIAN FIGHTING FORCES

Picturesque Character Who Enlisted
at the Age of 53—He Has Lived
in Every Part of the Dominion,
and is Never So Happy As When
Taking Part in a Big Scrap.

"FOGHORN" McDonald ad-
mits he's as "Scotch as
oatmeal," but what he
does not have to admit is
that he is beyond doubt the best
known man in the wonderful big
army Canada has sent over to fight
for England, asserts a writer in The
London Times. The rawest rookie
in the rearmost ranks of the Domi-
nion forces proclaims it on the fight-
ing line and looks up to this world-
wondering scion of the Clan McDon-
ald as a shining example of what a
lowly "buck" can do in trying times
like these.

For "Foghorn" came over as a
private himself just two short years
ago. Some of his home folks told
him he was a "darned old fool" to
enlist at 53. But "Foghorn" had
been a miner all his days. He had
hit the western trail from sunbaked
Batopilas in the wilds of Mexico, to
the snow-shrouded valleys of the
Yukon, and he knew what persever-
ance and pluck and courage and sacri-
fice could do.

He knew he would "make the
grade" and so did a great crowd of
his friends who gathered a day or
two ago to "wet" that new third
stripe and crown in the cuffs of his
khaki army jacket. He was back
from the front to receive this latest
promotion, and he was toasted a
major of his Majesty's forces.

"Foghorn" was born Neil Roderick
McDonald, but there are compara-
tively few who know him by that dis-
tinguished name. It's just plain
"Foghorn" nowadays from one end
of the trenches to the other and one
of that low, rumbling, win-
dow-shattering, rock-shivering voice
explodes all possible doubt as to the
derivation of the nickname.

There are plenty of Germans who
know "Foghorn," too. In the days
of the deathly deadlock, when
trenches crept closer and closer to-
gether, he was one of those who
burrowed beneath the earth and set
off great mines under the enemy. He
had not been a mining engineer in
vain. Often his voice would go
booming across "No Man's Land"
hurling picturesque invective at the
Germans.

Not to know "Foghorn" McDon-
ald is to miss one of the big human
personalities of the war. It is not
difficult to realize what a tower of
strength he is to the soldiers at the
front.

"He is the sort of an officer whose
men would follow to the gates of

hell itself and walk in laughing,"
said Major "Eddie" Holland, a long-
time friend, and a "V. C." of the
South African war.

"And speaking of hell," he added,
"there may or may not be something
in the fact that 'Foghorn' belongs to
the 'Black Devils.'"

That is the name the Germans
have given the Eighth battalion, Can-
adian infantry, and the battalion
has adopted as its ensignia a small
black imp dancing in glee. They
were delighted with the appellation,
and are living up to it, according to
all reports from the Somme.

It has been said of "Foghorn"
that "he's not afraid of any man—
and very few women." His home is
in the great west. He has lived
much in the United States and al-
most every province in Canada can
claim him as her own. His heart is
as big as the world in which he has
lived; and he has a way of calling a
superior officer "Bill," or "Jim," or
"George," and referring to a corporal
as a "brother officer" that is quite
baffling to the Englishman's ideas
of discipline. Someone spoke to
"Fog" about it.

"Well, sir," he explained, "it's a
man's war, by God, sir, and I respect
every mother's son who's out there
doing his bit. I was a full-fledged
'buck' myself once, and I know what
they have to go through."

"Foghorn" has been serving for
some time as transport officer of the
"Black Devils" and has been riding
about the front lines on what he de-
scribes himself as "a mighty fine
hoss." Where he got the horse he
will not tell you. "It wouldn't be
passed by the censor," he says.

"One night," he said, "we were
taking some loads of munitions
away up in front. It was blacker
than the ace of spades and if you
struck a match you'd get your eye
shot out. But in the midst of all this
blackness and the shelling we were
getting, I heard one of my men say
to his partner: 'Keep your eye out
for a good hoss, Bill; this ought to
be a good night to get one.'"

A day or two ago a staff colonel,
fresh from Canada, walked into the
Savoy "Club."

"Hellow 'Foghorn,'" he called
out; "I heard you a couple of blocks
down the street and came in to see
you. Do you remember me?"

"Remember you?" repeated
"Fog," "why bless your brass-hatted
old soul, I'd know your hide in a
tan-yard."

A "brass hat" is the army name
for all staff officers, and it comes, of
course, from the abundance of gold
braids they wear on their caps.

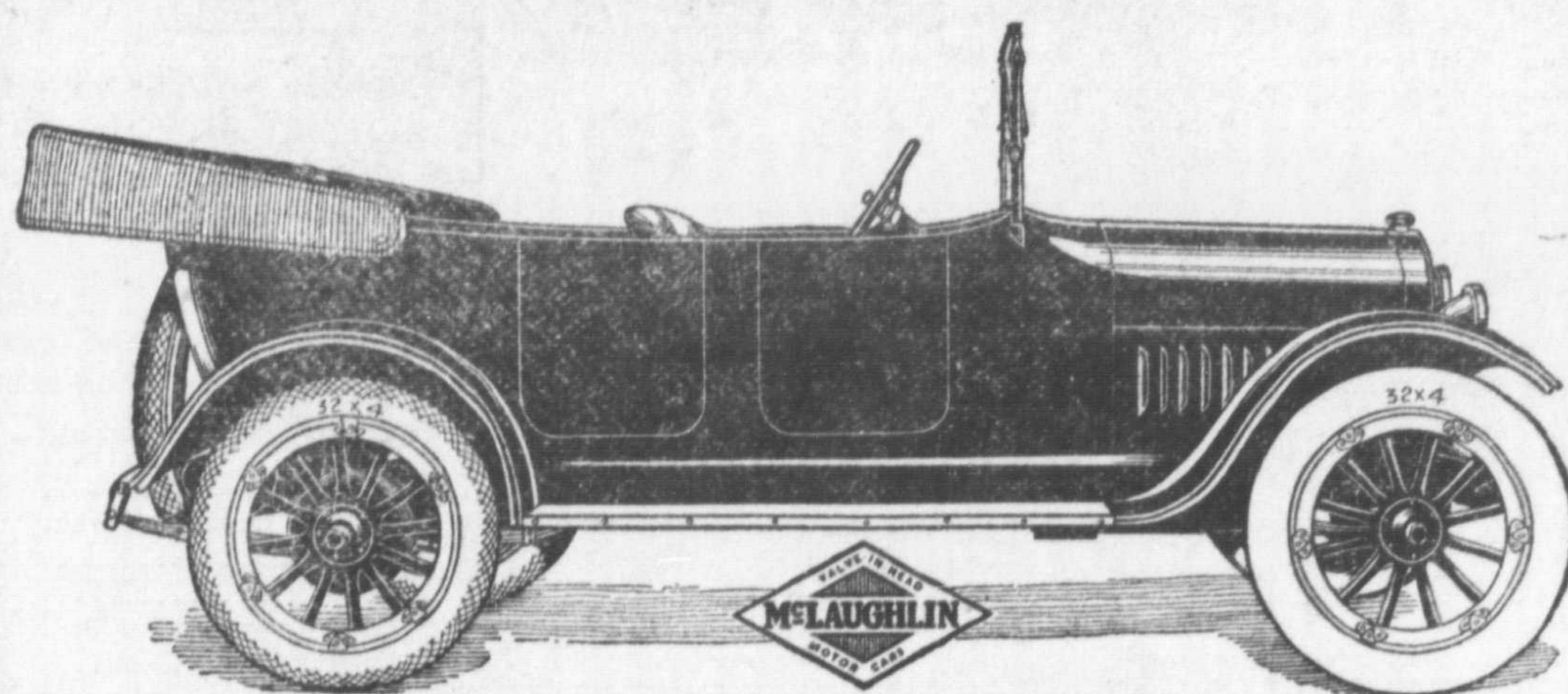
Someone asked how things were
going at the front.

"Going?" said "Fog": "why the
boys are getting so gay out there one
of our battalions came prancing up
to the front line trenches the other
day with a brass band playing for
all it was worth. They were right
where you could get killed any min-
ute, too, and even my old hoss
thought they were crazy."

"Guess I'll be getting back to the
front soon myself," he concluded
with a sigh; "this quiet life of Lon-
don is getting on my nerves."

Before deciding to buy your New Automobile

for this year, look over all the different makes and models, then
consider the service, durability and up-keep in the past, and
you will find the McLAUGHLIN heads the list.



Model D-63, 6-Cylinder, 5-Passenger

41 Horse Power ; 112 inch wheel base ; 32 x 4 inch tires.

Genuine Leather Upholstering.

\$1,220.00. Fully Equipped.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR COMPANY Registered.

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, 1918.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Cont'd).

Almost immediately Lord Barminster appeared, accompanied by Mortimer Shelton. Harker rose respectfully and rather nervously, but Lord Barminster at once put him at his ease.

"Pray be seated, Mr. Harker," he said politely, as he and Shelton set the example. "This is my son's friend, Mr. Shelton, and I should like him to be present at our interview."

Mr. Harker bowed.

"I presume you are the Mr. Harker into whose possession came the forged bill?" continued his lordship.

"As a mere servant—yes, my lord," answered Mr. Harker. "I have become aware of the identity of the man who committed the actual forgery, and also of the fact that he is now preparing to bring further trouble on yourself and Mr. Adrien Leroy."

Lord Barminster started as if to speak, but Mr. Harker continued:

"Fortunately, I am able to avert this, because I have brought the forged bills with me; and I will explain all fully, if your lordship will hear me through. It will take some little time, but I ask your patience."

Lord Barminster nodded and said quietly:

"Go on."

With a dry cough, Mr. Harker opened the little black bag he invariably carried with him, and drew from it a roll of papers. With slow precision, the old man unfurled it and looked across at his listeners.

"Five years ago," he commenced, "my master—for, as I said before, I was merely a servant, a machine, acting under instructions—ordered me to buy up any bills bearing your son's name. Furthermore, I was to lend the money to any amount within my master's credit to those who brought his name as guarantee. I did so, and every bill and liability which was contracted either in his own name or in yours, my lord, by Mr. Leroy, fell into the hands of this man, who carried on the business under cover of my name. He posed as the friend of Mr. Leroy, and by means of forgeries, and cooked accounts, he has managed to acquire control of your entire revenue."

"Jasper Vermont!" exclaimed Shelton involuntarily, while Lord Barminster leaned forward eagerly.

Mr. Harker bowed his head. "You are aware," he continued, "that all matters of business, even the tradesmen's bills, passed through his hands. That confidence he has abused, to how great an extent I alone can prove; for I was his tool and slave, and held his secrets. Not a bill was paid without his receiving his commission and adding to its amount. He it was who lent the money to Mr. Leroy's friends, after he had procured his name with which to back them; and he it was, who, behind the screen which I supplied, gradually, yet surely, drew your son into his net. What object he had, besides that of gain, I know not; but he certainly desired his utter ruin in wealth and honor, and compelled me to help him in his schemes. Among other bills he held was one, presumably, indorsed by Mr. Mortimer Shelton."

Shelton started up; but Lord Barminster said quietly:

"Let us hear the whole story first, Mortimer."

"That signature was a forgery," continued Mr. Harker, "double forgery indeed; for it imitated Mr. Leroy's handwriting as well as that of Mr. Shelton."

"I knew it," murmured his lordship in a low tone. "But pray continue, Mr. Harker."

"The double forgery," went on the dry voice, "I now know was executed by my employer's hand; but instructions were given in the name of the firm to charge Mr. Adrien Leroy with the crime. The particular day was fixed on the twenty-second simply because my master had found out that Mr. Leroy had been somewhere else, and in the company of a lady whom he knew Mr. Leroy would never betray. But this part you already know

from yesterday's trial. False evidence was brought to bear, in the statement that your son had been in our office, and it was only owing to a plea of illness that I escaped being made a witness also. This was but one forgery, and I have here large numbers of bills all forged by the same hand, and which, if presented, will amount to more than the sale of three such estates as this could liquidate."

Lord Barminster uttered an exclamation of horror.

"I will leave them here with you," went on Mr. Harker, "and when the scoundrel has been unmasked, you need have no fear of any future danger. In my master's chain of villainy, there was a single flaw; but that flaw has broken the whole chain. The poor tool, whom he had had so long beneath his thumb, whom he had trodden under his foot remorselessly, suddenly regained his freedom—which he had bartered for the safety of his only child."

He raised his head and looked steadily into the stern eyes of Lord Barminster.

"My child and I," he continued, "are now freed from the chains that bound us, and are willing to bear any results that may follow from this exposure. Besides these bills, my lord, I have additional proof. A young girl whom I have brought with me was fortunate enough to see Mr. Vermont

Lord Barminster's face shone with triumph, as the actual name of his master at last fell from Harker's lips.

"My master—drop a roll of papers. These she picked up, and later, when by a strange coincidence she was befriended by my daughter, showed them to me. They clearly prove, by the many attempts to imitate the writing, whose hand it was who eventually committed these forgeries."

"I knew it!" cried Shelton, unable to keep silence any longer. "I knew we should catch the snake! But, pardon my interrupting you, Mr. Harker; you see, Mr. Leroy is my best friend."

Mr. Harker inclined his head and proceeded steadily.

"These forged deeds, I will now, my lord, hand over to your charge, if you prefer it. But if you will have sufficient confidence in my efforts to save you from further trouble, I will hold them at your command until after Vermont is dealt with, in order not to implicate you in any way; for, of course, these bills belong to Vermont, until either he gives them up voluntarily, or they are confiscated by law."

"Keep them in your possession," said Lord Barminster quietly. "It would not do for them to be in my hands just at present. I will have confidence in you, and you shall have no cause to regret this day's work, I assure you."

Mr. Harker looked at him gratefully.

"Thank you, my lord," he said. "Your confidence is not misplaced; indeed, it is not my fault that you have not been placed in possession of the real facts of the case before this. I certainly think it would be best for me to retain them for the present. I would suggest now that we arrange a plan by which Jasper Vermont shall expose his villainy in the actual presence of your son; otherwise, we shall have difficulty, perhaps, to convince him on my bare word."

"That's true enough," put in Mortimer Shelton. "Adrien is so set on the man, that even with these proofs we shall hardly convince him of his treachery other than from Vermont's own mouth."

"Yes," said Lord Barminster with a sigh. "I think you are right. But how is this to be managed?"

"I have brought with me the girl, Jessica, to whom I referred just now, and her aunt, Miss Ada Lester," said Mr. Harker. "Both of them will be able to assist us, and I would suggest to your lordship that they be sent for, and brought into the castle quietly. We should then be able to confront Vermont."

Economic Value of Vegetables.

Vegetables like onions, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, turnips and carrots provide very little energy for the body, as compared with bread, corn meal, rice, dried beans and potatoes, as may be seen from the following table. (Vegetables—Food unit per pound not counting waste in preparation for the table):

Celery	85
Cucumbers	80
Lettuce	90
Onion	225
Carrots	210
Cauliflower	140
Cabbage	145
Bread	1215
Corn meal	1650
Rice	1630
Dried Beans	1620
Potatoes	385

The great value of fresh vegetables lies in the mineral salts which they contain. Among these are salts of iron, phosphorus and lime, a liberal supply of which is necessary to health although life may be sustained for months without them. These valuable substances are soluble in water and when vegetables are boiled in the ordinary way the water dissolves a greater part of the material and the vegetable itself is left in a comparatively worthless condition. Vegetables should be cooked in such a way that all their soluble mineral constituents may be used for food. If vegetables are boiled in a large quantity of water their water should be added to soup or boiled down and added to stews and similar dishes. Vegetables may be steamed in their own juices without the addition of water. The liquids that come out of them in the process of cooking should be served with them as sauce. Carrots, turnips, radishes, outside stalks of celery, cut into short lengths, may be cooked in a covered dish in the oven with meat of any kind. The cheaper cuts of meats lend themselves particularly well to this treatment. Beet tops, radish tops, turnip tops and carrot tops may be used as spinach. Even parts of green vegetables that are too dry or too tough to be eaten by themselves, may be cut into small pieces with the scissors and boiled in water, which is then drained and added to soup or stew. Not an inch of any sort of vegetable should be wasted.

Three Fish Dishes.

Creamed Mackerel.—Mackerel should be soaked for twenty-four hours with the skin side on top. Place on a saucapan, cover with milk and simmer for fifteen or twenty minutes. Remove the fish and place on a shallow baking dish in the oven. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter with one teaspoonful of flour, add slowly the hot milk in which the fish has been cooked, season with a little pepper.

Baked Codfish.—One cupful of rice, four cupfuls of milk, one cupful of flaked codfish, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt, pepper, bread crumbs. Cook the rice in the milk until it is creamy. Then add the flaked fish, butter, well-beaten eggs and seasoning. Butter the dish and pour in the mixture. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top and dot with butter. Bake until nicely browned.

Baked Salmon.—One tin of salmon. Take a fork and beat up fine. Take about 4 soda crackers, and roll fine. 1 egg, salt and pepper to taste. A piece of butter half the size of an egg. 1 pint of milk. Mix all together, and bake in a moderate oven, 30 minutes.

Food Economy Hints.

Learn the real cost—how much little did it cost, but how much real nourishment was secured with the money spent.

Plan the meals ahead so that one may dovetail with another, and the leftovers be satisfactorily used in succeeding meals, and so that you may avoid constant small orders to the tradesmen. Remember that the customer pays for paper bags, string, and delivery.

Avoid the expensive meats and other foods, the price of which is high in the early season and lowers later, e.g., spring lamb, broiling chickens, early strawberries, early vegetables, etc.

Buy sparingly the foods which are procured more for their taste than their nourishment, e.g., boillon, many relishes and condiments, many imported hothouse fruits and vegetables.

"Certainly," agreed Lord Barminster; and, crossing the room, he rang for his own confidential man.

"Simpson," he said, when the servant appeared, "I want you to drive down, yourself, to the station."

"The Windham Hotel, your lordship," interrupted Mr. Harker, respectfully. "I think, too, if your lordship would have no objection, a short note from me would be advisable."

"Certainly," agreed Lord Barminster. He directed Harker to a small desk, then turned once more to the waiting servant. "Bring the ladies back with you. Take them into the Octagon room, and ask them to wait there." Then, as Mr. Harker came forward with the note, he added, "Give this to a Miss Lester."

"Yes, my lord," said Simpson, and taking the letter with a deep bow, he departed on his mission.

(To be continued).



The Housewife's Corner

Buy Canadian grown and Canadian manufactured foods. There are too many imported jams and canned foods on our grocers' shelves. Leave them there and they will disappear.

People with a garden and the necessary time can greatly lessen the food cost by canning their own fruits and vegetables. Meats also may be canned to advantage when prices are low.

Excessive tea and coffee is costly in nerves as well as money.

Use all the cereal foods possible. Their protein is quite as valuable as animal food protein and much cheaper.

Cheese is especially valuable as a flavoring for combination with breads and more neutral flavored foods.

Use leftovers attractively.

Too often leftovers are served unattractively. There are many simple ways of converting them into dishes the family welcomes.

Use more time and lower heat in cookery to develop flavors and secure all the goodness in the foods. This means forethought in marketing and planning for the work.

Housewife's Helps.

Overcooked fish is dry and tasteless, and undercooked fish is not safe.

"Natural sugars" are most wholesome for children—dates, raisins, figs, honey.

If meat is overcooked it is waste and nourishment is lacking.

An excellent gift to a new housekeeper is a kitchen bookshelf, with all the necessary cookery books on it.

The bones that are in the rib roast, even after being roasted, will make some stock if they are boiled for a long time.

It will aid greatly in cleaning the painted walls if they are gone over with thin uncooked starched water.

Never throw away the skins of oranges. The grated yellow rind is a good flavoring for cakes, etc., and it is cheaper than extracts.

The unused doorway makes an effective bookcase. The door should be locked and treated as the back of the case. Shelves can be set in the entire door space or the lower half.

Take coarse salt, wet with gasoline, sprinkle on the rug or carpet, then sweep back and forth across the fabric. You must sweep real hard; this kills any moths or germs; also cleans and brightens the rug.

Madagascar fishermen sprinkle a substance on rivers and lakes which paralyzes the fish and causes their bodies to rise, when they are caught by hand.

PARKER SERVICE

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Just because there is not a "Parker" Agency near you is no reason why you should do without "Parker Service."

The excellence of our work is so well known that it need only be mentioned here.

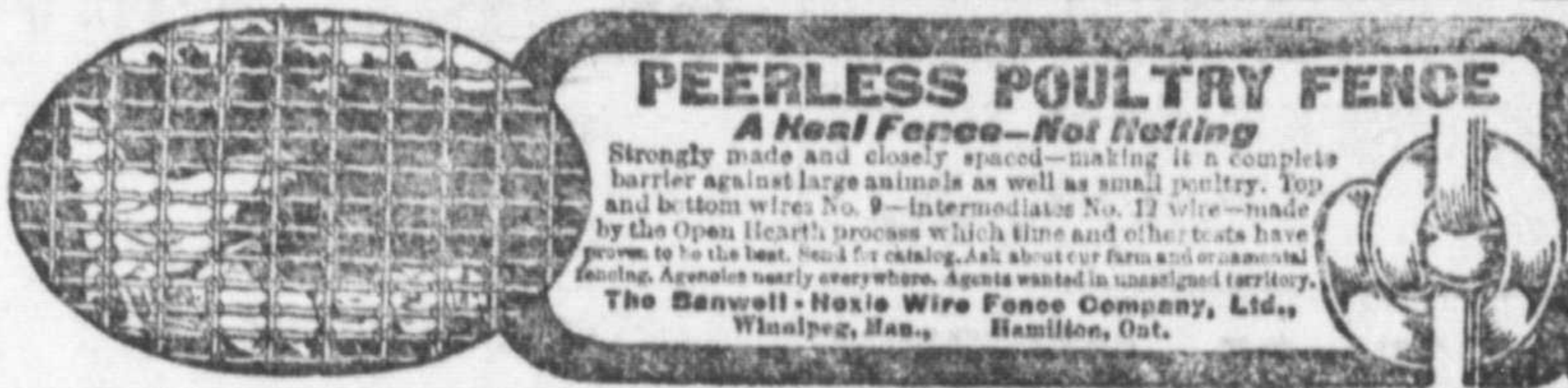
But the convenience of our service by mail to distant customers is not. Articles of any sort can be sent us either by parcels post or express, and returned in the same manner. We pay the carriage charges one way. Every precaution is taken to ensure their safety in transit.

So many things can be "rescued" by cleaning or dyeing that the value of this service will be apparent to everyone.

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PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Metal Fence—Not Rusting

Strongly made and easily erected—giving a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Lockett process which allows the fence to be bent to the best form for enclosing any farm and to stand for years without rusting. Agents wanted in Canada and the U.S.A. The Barwell-Harris Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

AFTER MEALS

When digestion fails, whether from loss of tone, climatic changes, overwork, or errors of diet, nothing so soon restores tone and healthy activity to the digestive system as the root and herb extract—Mother Seigel's Syrup. It tones and regulates the liver and bowels, and clears the system of the decayed products of indigestion—the fruitful cause of headaches,

TAKE THE DIGESTIVE TONIC

Languor, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, brain fog, and biliousness. It makes food nourish you, and thus builds health on good digestion.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

The new 1.09 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50¢ per bottle.

ORIGIN OF "SABOTISM."

The Wooden Shoe Has Been Used as a Weapon to Destroy.

"Sabotism" is of French origin and comes from the word "sabot," which means wooden shoe. These shoes are worn by the French peasantry, are made of one piece of wood, scooped out to fit the foot, and are very heavy. Such shoes are worn by peasants of various European nations. At times of riot and disorder the French peasant used this heavy piece of wood as a weapon, also a missile with which to destroy. The word "sabotage" grew naturally out of this means of offence and disorder and soon got a footing

with French socialists and labor men. Concerning the word, a Frenchman writes: "If you are a mechanic, it is very easy for you with a penny's worth of powder, or even with sand, to score lines on the rollers, to cause loss of time, or even costly repairs. A tailor can easily ruin a garment or a piece of stuff; a salesman with some stains will easily make it necessary to sell a piece of goods at a low price. As the employer is an enemy, it is no more disloyal for the workman to entrap him into an ambushade than to fight him face to face."

How about your corn-field this year? Going to starve it as you did last year, or feed it better?



No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags. Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR NAVAL SERVICE



For Duty off the Coast of Canada.

Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once.

PAY Officers from \$2.50 per day and \$30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from \$1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45. Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R.N.C.V.R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay \$1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.

Apply to COMMODORE EMILIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area, 103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary, 305 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Be Proud of Your "Company" Cake
Made with Five Roses Flour, it keeps its freshness and flavour longer. Light, but firm of texture, it won't crumble under the keen-edged knife. Your guests are sure to praise it.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
FOR BREADS—CAKES—PUDDINGS—PASTRIES.

SAWYERS, BOX MAKERS & LABORERS WANTED

FIRSTBROOK BROS., Limited
283 King Street East, Toronto

Advance Spring Fashions

A great deal of voile and muslins will be used this spring. The counters of the stores are already overflowing with voiles of all descriptions; plain, sprigged, figured, striped and checked. Bordered materials, too, will have a place among the fashionable fabrics, whether printed or embroidered and whether of cotton or silk.

Plain voile combined with linen in a matching color has been used in the fashioning of some of the advance spring dresses, and, though unusual, the combination is entirely pleasing.



Voile and Linen Dress

Indian embroideries on sports coats of heavy cream-colored silk make very attractive trimmings, and they are also effective on coats of dark blue serge. These embroideries are worked in silks or heavy mercerized cottons in very bright colorings with a number of colors mixed together. As this is to be a spring and summer of high colors, these embroideries will, in all probability, take very well. Parsols and bags to match the costumes showing such embroideries are also to be had to complete the finishing touches. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co. 70 Bond St. Toronto, Dept. W.

WHY NOT SQUARE MONEY?

Some of the Advantages of Square Over Round Coins.

A movement is on foot for the introduction of square money into England. Whether it will come to anything remains to be seen; but the idea certainly has its advantages.

What would these advantages be? Well, for one thing, the Mint authorities would save an appreciable amount of packing, from the well-known fact that square money will fit into a square box with less waste of space than will round. This also applies to the case of all large traders and bankers, who have to despatch large quantities of bullion every month.

The private individual will probably be more interested in the matter when he hears that the gross total of money lost every year in England through coins dropped amounts to many thousands of pounds. This is largely due to the fact that round coins, when they fall to the ground, are apt to roll into unlikely places, from which they are never recovered. A square coin would lie dead where it pitched.

In China coins are pierced with a square hole in the centre. In this way they can be strung together and carried without fear of loss. Might we not learn a lesson from the Orient in this?

Another argument in favor of square coins is urged by artists, who declare that it is almost impossible to get a really artistic design "in the round" when so little space is allowed. A rectangular coin would give the designer a real chance of distinguishing himself.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balmy and springlike one day, raw cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood, and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Among many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee, freight shed foreman for the G. T. R. at Peterboro, who says: "In the course of my work I am naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, with the result that about two years ago I contracted rheumatism which settled in my legs. At times I could scarcely walk, and often had to quit my day's work owing to the stiffness and the pain. I tried different remedies without getting any help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used six boxes of these and can say that I am about as well as ever I was. I still take the pills occasionally, and I hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other rheumatic sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PALACE A HOME FOR CRIPPLES.

Mutilated Italian Soldiers Housed in Former Dwelling of Kings.

The war has turned the palace of the Bourbon Kings of Naples into a home for mutilated soldiers, says an Italian writer. Around the exquisite marble table where the guests of the "Roi Soleil" of Naples dined in the garden on hot summer nights—the ladies in powdered headdress and panther skirts, the men with lace at their sleeves and embroidered coats—to-day are gathered the pitiable fragments of humanity that war has left in its wake. There are neither candles nor massive silver, neither sweetmeats nor rare wines. The Italian Government allows 70 cents a day for their lodging and maintenance, and food is high in Naples.

Once sumptuous chambers of the royal palace have been turned into schoolrooms in the month that the hospital has been running. In one those who wish are taught tailoring, in another shoemaking—the legless naturally, for one must have two hands to make shoes or clothes. Those who have lost an arm are taught telegraphy or typewriting. But many of the latter must begin further back than that and learn to read and write first. For reading and writing in southern Italy are not common accomplishments, so there is a schoolroom—a primary schoolroom—where the alphabet and multiplication table figure on the blackboard in front of these grown children who have known only to give an arm or a leg to their country. And an arm or a leg to these

simple peasants is livelihood—their own and their families'.

Which is why some do not study. They are suspicious. Mutilated, they are entitled to a Government pension, and they are afraid that when they have learned a new trade by which they can live the Government will say: "You no longer need help—make your own living." So they sit all day in the sunlit royal garden, with its faience flower pots marked with fleur de lys, and watch the changing lights on the Bay of Naples and think of what life used to hold for them before the war came to change it utterly.

The sea once came to the very wall of the garden where they sit. Below the balustrade was a sea pool where the courtiers of Carlo III. fished from the terrace. Later, when the people of Naples voted the Bourbons out and the house of Savoy in as rulers of United Italy, Garibaldi gave the palace to Alexandre Dumas, and the Government of Italy had no end of trouble to get it back from the famous author. But the soldiers who wander through the spacious rooms of the palace to-day know none of these things. They know only what they have given to their country. They merely wait the issue of war.

SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomach and bowels; whose teething is painful; digestion bad and who cannot sleep well—can be made healthy and happy with Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Wilfrid Damons, Val Brilliant, Que., writes:—"Please send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Hint to Swimmers.

In an address before the leading ear, nose and throat specialists of the United States, Dr. Hill Hastings of Los Angeles recently called attention to the danger of a person's swimming, and particularly diving, when he has a cold in the head. Comparatively few persons realize that it is dangerous, and many even believe that when they have recovered from a cold and are still annoyed by excessive thick secretions in the nose they can find relief by diving or plunging the head under water. The purulent matter washed out is not only a danger to others, says Dr. Hastings, but the diver himself runs a risk of forcing some of the pus into his middle ear. Most specialists have observed that cases of mastoid abscess are common every summer during the swimming season. At the large ear, nose and throat hospitals it is recognized that the swimming season invariably brings on "a crop of mastoids." The advice to keep out of the water until a "head cold" is entirely cleared up cannot be too strongly emphasized.

STOMACH MEDICINES ARE DANGEROUS

DOCTORS NOW ADVISE MAGNESIA Just how dangerous it is to indiscriminately dose the stomach with drugs and medicines is often not realized until too late. It seems so simple to swallow a dose of some species of mixture or take tablets of soda, peppin, bismuth, etc., after meals, and the folly of this druging is not apparent until, perhaps years afterwards, when it is found that gastric ulcers have almost eaten their way through the stomach walls. Regrets are then unavailing; it is in the early stages when indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, etc., indicates excessive acidity of the stomach and fermentation of food contents that precaution should be taken. Drugs and medicines are unavailable and often dangerous—they have little or no influence upon the harmful acid, and that is why doctors are discarding them and advising sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble to get rid of the dangerous acid and keep the food contents bland and sweet by taking a little pure bisulphate of magnesia. Instead of irritating the stomach, bisulphate of magnesia is an absolutely pure antacid which can be readily obtained from any drug store. It is absolutely harmless, is practically tasteless and a teaspoonful taken in a little warm or cold water after meals, will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralize excessive acidity of the stomach and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting.

AMATEUR INVENTORS.

Gentleman Invented a Gun to Shoot Around Corners.

Among the ideas sent in to the Munitions Inventions Department are some extraordinary ones from amateurs anxious to assist the country towards victory. One very helpful one, says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly, was from a lady who desired to exterminate Zeppelins. Her argument was:

"The clouds float in the air, and the clouds are made of water. Ice floats in water, so ice will float in the air. Let us freeze the clouds, therefore and send up anti-aircraft guns in balloons to fire upon them." She admitted that she did not know exactly how to freeze the clouds, but she left that to the experts.

"A gentleman invented a circular gun which shot around corners, and not only provided working drawings of his invention, but also a beautiful water-color picture of the Huns being exterminated by its mediation.

"Another man is blessed with 'perspective ideas' and thinks he can find ranges without a base by the aid of perspective. He wandered around with a certificate signed by an adjutant to the effect that he actually had found three ranges correctly. The number he had found incorrectly was not stated."

Nature's Best Food
Laxative is the bran which makes up the outer coating of the whole wheat grain. But why eat coarse bran cakes when you can accomplish the same purpose by eating **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** and at the same time get all the rich, body-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. A perfect food—just enough proteid to build healthy muscle, just enough carbohydrates to supply heat and energy, just enough bran to keep the bowels healthy and active. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

THE PEACE COMET.

Startling Phenomenon Due to Arrive Next Summer.

Peace is coming; and with peace comes a comet—one of the largest on record—which is due to make its bow to this sphere during the early summer.

"The peace comet," as it is appropriately termed, is travelling at the rate of 131 miles a second, or over 1,184,000 miles per day, and this is its first appearance for 60,000 years. A vivid imagination would be needed to conjure up the happenings of our world when another 60,000 years have passed, and when the 1917 comet makes its reappearance.

A German, by name Professor Wolf, of Heidelberg, is responsible for the 1917 comet, and he first discovered it on April 27th, 1916. Now the American observatories have sighted the spectacle, and have cabled the news to Greenwich Observatory, says London Answers.

We are told that the coming comet will be one of the most astonishing and wonderful of all phenomena. It is exceptionally large, and the nearest point reached by it to the earth will be 104,000,000 miles. Yet in July of this year it will be visible to the naked eye, though astronomers are dubious whether it will outshine in brilliancy the great comet of 1882, which latter actually brushed the sun's corona in passing round the sun, and travelled at the rate of 300 miles a second.

The Lady Spoke Last.

My five-year-old boy and my three-year-old girl were talking. Glen said, "I'm older than you," and was feeling elated over the fact. Ila who always had a ready reply, said, "Well, I'm never than you."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Foolish—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 is Asseptic Tubes, 50c and 50c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

Waterproof lap robes for automobile drivers which remain in place should a wearer have to leave a car and walk about have been invented in England.

MONEY ORDERS

DOMINION Express Orders are on Sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The Grand banks of Newfoundland supply more fish than any other section of the sea.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A machine for planting forest tree seedlings has recently been invented which is capable of planting from 10,000 to 15,000 such seedlings in a day when operated by three men and two horses.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your drugist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Two sets of revolving rings instead of one feature a new double egg beater of twice the ordinary capacity.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

ISSUE No. 13-17

Gasoline for Wounds.

The ambulance surgeons and many of the field hospitals of Europe use gasoline for the first cleansing of wounds of soldiers brought in from the battlefields. According to a writer in the British Medical Journal, the skin and then the surface of the wound are cleansed by vigorous rubbing with a swab of absorbent cotton soaked in gasoline. Swabs of cotton are wound round a pair of artery forceps or a probe soaked in gasoline, and the wound is cleansed from the surface inward as far as the instrument can be pushed. The process is continued until the swabs come out perfectly clean. The gasoline does not cause any special smarting, and patients do not complain of its use; but if the gasoline is left on the skin and strips of adhesive plaster are applied close together over the dressing, so that they prevent evaporation, the skin will blister. Gasoline properly used seems to clean up not only the surface but the depths of wounds better than anything else that has been tried. It has been used in Canadian hospitals and in many American iron and steel foundries for many years to clean contused or lacerated wounds that contain deeply embedded dirt.

Says She Suffered For Many Years

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her Kidney Troubles

Mrs. Felix Aschah Found No Relief in Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Que., Mar. 26th (Special).—Mrs. Felix Aschah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Aschah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night."

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The land holding the Eddystone lighthouse is the smallest bit of all-the-year-round inhabited land in the world.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

Cheers.

The wireless telegraph is fine, Let all the poets harp it; But wouldn't it be just divine To have a beatless carpet?



MICA AXLE GREASE

makes miles shorter, pulling easier, friction less.

It's the Mica. Mica puts the e-a-s-e in grease.

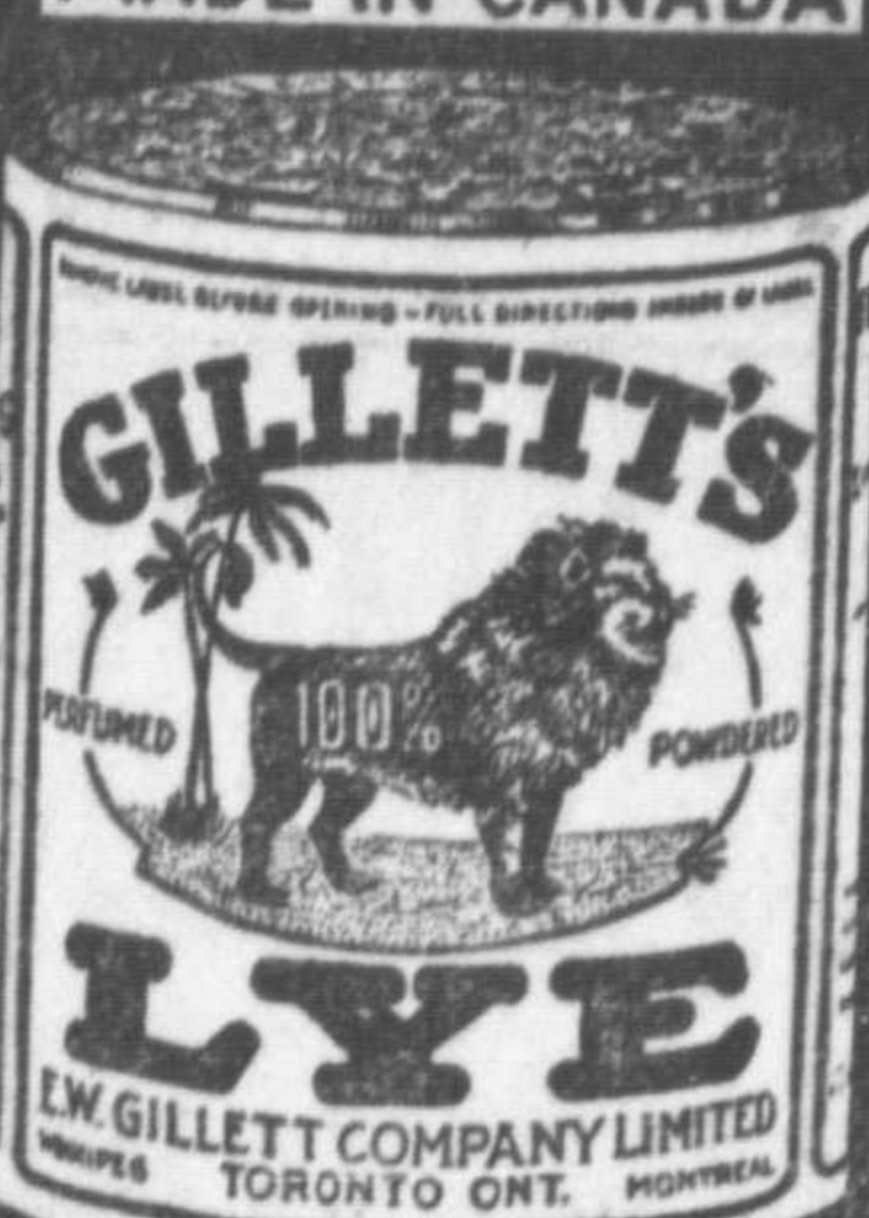
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPORN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses sell SPORN'S. SPORN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, 100, Queen St., W., U. S. A.

MADE IN CANADA



Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. CANADA

Biblical Authority.

When Sir Walter Scott was a boy his teacher asked him to give the part of speech of the word "with." "It's a noun," said young Scott. "You are very stupid," said the teacher. "How came you to say such a thing?" "I got it from the Bible, sir," declared the future novelist, stoutly. "There's a verse that says 'they bound Samson with withs.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Modern Thrift.

"Are you saving up anything for a rainy day?" asked the thrifty citizen. "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "In a little while I expect to have enough to buy a brand new top for my automobile."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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, 75 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.

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND For All Boiler Feed Waters Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bars for all requirements Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited Tel. Gerrard 3690 Toronto 20 McGee St.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 116 West 31st Street, New York



No Need To Rub!

FOR stiff sore muscles apply Sloan's Liniment to the pain or ache, it quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and bruises are quickly relieved by its use. Cleaner and more promptly effective than many plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. The family medicine chest in thousands of homes has a place for Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN



There's a good way to keep growing boys and girls healthy and happy and that is to give them

Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

This wonderfully nourishing food has a sweet, nutty flavor that makes it popular with children.

One of the few sweet foods that does not harm digestion, but builds them strong and bright.

At grocers everywhere.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

HOSIERY.

In Women's we have

Best Quality Cashmere, sizes 8 1/2 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.

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

Rev. Mr. McCallum preached at the morning service in the Methodist church on Sunday last.

Mrs. S. A. Mackay, of Montreal, is visiting her husband in town at present.

We are handing a number of subscription accounts to a collection agency these days, because we find that personal appeals are of no avail. Sorry to have to do it, but it seems the only way.

March went out with a rather brilliant display of fireworks, and a considerable down pour of rain. Could this be characterized as lion like or after the order of the wet hen?

The minister of justice has been requested to add to the criminal code of Canada, a clause making it a criminal offense to tender for publication a false birth, engagement, marriage, death notice, or other mischievous advertisement.

Some thirty men, many of whom were working at one or other of the big plants in Renfrew, have been engaged by agents of an Ottawa concern to go to the far north—Port Nelson, to build docks on the Hudson Bay. They get a year's contract at \$1,000.

February-March number of Macdonald College Magazine contains rather an interesting article on "The Work of the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations in Quebec," from the pen of W. H. Barnett, (son of our townsman Mr. H. S. Barnett) who is taking his second year course in that institution. He tells how the Association was organized, what its aims and objects are, and also its progress and some of its accomplishments since organization. In this latter connection, taking our own county as an example, the writer gives a few interesting figures touching the development of the wool-growing industry. These figures for the years 1915 and 1916, given by way of comparison, are worth quoting, as they furnish information, which, perhaps, a good many of our farmers are not in possession of. Here they are:—

No. Ass'n members	1915	1916
No. lbs. marketed	416	488
Total value	\$13,564.78	\$21,979.79
No. of fleeces	6,212	7,216
Average weight in lbs. per fleece	7.08	7.02

STARKS

At the Provincial Convention of the Homemakers' Clubs of Quebec in June 1916 a resolution was adopted by a majority vote of the delegates, making it compulsory for the members of the local clubs to pay their annual fees by the envelope system. These uniform envelopes have been forwarded to the secretary by Miss Campbell. Each member will receive one into which she is requested to put her fee and hand in, to the secretary at the business meeting or other convenient time when their names will be entered for the new Club year.

The April meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Stewart Leitch. All who wish to come are invited to be present.

Arthur Free, aged 25, who was committed to stand his trial for the murder of Mrs. Hattie Hill, of Seeley's Bay, on March 2nd, committed suicide in Brockville Jail on Tuesday night of last week, by hanging himself to the bars of his cell with a sheet.

The late Denis Murphy, of Ottawa, left an estate of nearly two million dollars, the greater part of which is in bank stocks, and other securities. He held \$900,000 life insurance. The bulk of the estate goes to members of his family, and a few friends and employees; \$5,000 is given to charity; \$5,000 to St. Patrick's Asylum, and a similar amount for a new altar in St. Patrick's church.

Of Interest to the Dairy Farmers in the Vicinity of Shawville

For some months the advisability of having a creamery, cheese factory or combined dairy at Shawville has been discussed.

Those interested seem to be divided in opinion as to which it would be better for the farmers to own the factory or have it owned by a private individual and operated under his management. Inasmuch as a company has not yet been formed and on the advice of the committee (having the matter in hand) at a meeting held on March 26th, I am endeavoring to make the necessary arrangements to have a factory in operation this season at Shawville, with fair prospects of success, which factory may be operated as the property of the undersigned or owned by the farmers, if suitable arrangements can be made.

Failing to have a suitable factory in Shawville to handle the milk of the district, I will endeavor to arrange for the operation of the Radford Cheese Factory this season on the present site.

At present it looks as though the factory will be in operation in Shawville. I will appreciate any information that will enable me to make the best possible arrangements for the handling of the milk supply of the district to the interest of all concerned.

Trusting to be able to make a definite announcement shortly.

R. W. HODGINS.

Editor Equity:

Dear Sir,—I would like to advise the party who wrote Murrell Notes of the 17th March to take a course in some school or other institution where he or she could learn that it is not lawful to forge another person's name. I have examined the writing of the Notes referred to, and would throw out a gentle hint to the writer that the proper thing to do is come and apologize, otherwise I shall have the matter ventilated in court.

Yours truly,

GEORGE ROBERTAILL.

March 31, 1917.

Milk Drawing Tenders.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for drawing milk to the Lily Cheese Factors for season 1917, on the following routes:

Lewis Hodgins and Ed. Dagg's, same as 1915.
Clifford Workman's and McKee's, same as 1914.
McLarnon's same as 1916, and Drapers to include the front road.

Tenders to state price per cwt.; also price per trip; to be marked "tender" and in the hands of the Secretary not later than April 9th.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Directors will meet 7 p. m., April 10th.

E. T. HODGINS.

Secretary.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. C. R. Morrison, who departed this life on March 31st, 1916.

One year has passed, but still we miss her, Never shall her memory fade; Loving thoughts shall always linger Round the grave where mother's laid. —From Her Family.

FOR SALE

A Registered Ayrshire Calf, born March 31st. A good, strong, healthy Calf. Color mostly white. Will be sold reasonable any time during present month. Apply to JAS. C. GLENN, Bristol, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Collection of Dog Tax.

In pursuance of By-law No. 58, of the Records of the Municipality of Clarendon respecting the Collection of Taxes on all dogs owned within the limits of said Municipality, public notice is hereby given that all owners of dogs are required to make a declaration to the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer as to the number of such animals owned by them; also to pay the amount of Taxes due on same on or before the 30th day of April, otherwise they will be liable to the penalties prescribed by the By-law aforesaid.

Dated at Shawville the 10th day of March, 1917.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-TREASURER,
Municipality of Clarendon.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Red Cross Work Done by Women in England.

Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, of Toronto, who recently returned from London, where she was actively engaged in the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society under Lady Drummond, gives an interesting description of the perfect system that Lady Drummond has organized in her department. It was in the filing and record department that Mrs. Cawthra worked as well as being the authorized visitor of the Red Cross, for two hospitals.

At every hospital in England blue tickets are left with the secretary or O. C. to be given to any Canadian who may be admitted. This is called a "Welcome Ticket" in that it may be filled out by the patient for anything that he needs or wants. And invariably the patient wants his own razor and shaving outfit, for he loses this when wounded. There is also a great demand for Canadian badges, such as "Canada" or the "Maple Leaf" that they lose off their caps and uniforms. If the thing asked for is not at headquarters, it is bought and sent to the wounded Tommy.

The authorized nurse visits him once a week. On the first visit she gets such particulars as name, number, battalion, when wounded, nature of wound when admitted to hospital, and next-of-kin and their address. These particulars are all put on a card and filed. The relatives are then communicated with and all particulars given. Once a week a letter goes to the next-of-kin telling of the progress of the patient.

When he is sent to a Convalescent Home he is then considered able to do this work himself. Miss Clara Hagarty, of Toronto, the well known artist, is in charge of the parcel room, having been there from the start, and never missed a day. The parcels are made up individually and sent collectively to the hospitals. The largest number of parcels ever sent out in one day was 496.

Another interesting department is the paper section, where all the newspapers are received. A soldier may ask for a Hamilton paper, and if unobtainable a Toronto one is sent him, or he may be from Calgary, and get a Winnipeg paper. Countess Ferozine, formerly Miss Molson, of Montreal, is in charge of this work.

Taking the patients out for motor rides is another very well organized work. Large cards are hung in the hospitals telling that if anyone wants a motor ride to communicate with the Red Cross. There are four special cars ready to take them for a run into the country for tea or possibly just to the theatre. A large Red Cross is painted on the windshield. Sir Arthur Lawley supplies a car and chauffeur. Mr. W. H. Cawthra another, which he drives himself. Delightful hospitality is offered the boys by charming English hostesses, eager to shower kindness on the brave Canadians. Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley is in charge of the prisoner of war parcels and everything is working smoothly now.

Some idea of the work that many of Canada's smart society girls are doing in London was given when Mrs. Cawthra told of the Maple Leaf Clubs and what they mean to our boys. Lady Drummond is head of this work also, and there are seven of them running, with a possibility of the need for more. Miss Macdonald, daughter of Dr. A. A. Macdonald, is in charge of three in Connaught Place and has eight others associated with her. They do all the work voluntarily, make beds, sweep, wait on table, and help in the kitchen. Miss Ashton, of Montreal, being most invaluable in her work. Breakfast and dinner is served, but no mid-day meal. On Wednesdays the V. A.D. workers get a day off and the I.O.D.E. go in and work. Lady Allan acts as manager.

Princess Patricia and her lady in waiting, Miss Adams, Lady Evelyn Farquhar, Mrs. Cawthra, and several Toronto women all "do their bit" at the clubs.

Visibility in Warfare

Is the Latest Problem

Facing the Scientists

IF a regiment of soldiers were to march through the streets of one of our cities in a uniform of checker-board pattern, arranged in squares of bright red, green, and yellow, it would create, to say the least, a popular sensation.

Yet it is by no means certain that this style of costume, or something like it, may not be adopted by fighting men in some future war—not, be it understood, that they may strike the eye, but, on the contrary, that they may not be seen at all.

One of the oddest of the new departures of the present war is the utilization of optical illusions for cheating the ever-watchful eyes of the enemy, and in this line the most curious expedient is that of painting things out of sight. This, for example, an effort is made to render the big guns invisible by scattering daubs of the primary colors over the weapons and their carriages. The war departments have been making experiments of the same kind, the great guns and their concrete emplacements as well being painted red, yellow, green, and blue. It is found that by this means they are rendered much less distinct as targets. The guns and gun carriages of the field artillery have likewise been experimentally painted in stripes of green, yellow, and red; and, thus chromatically adorned, they are found to be actually invisible at a distance of only 1,000 yards.

The experiment in question, in the European War, has had its most important usefulness in making guns less visible to enemy aviators flying overhead—an all-important aim in up-to-date artillery work being to prevent the foe from ascertaining the location of batteries. A battery once located may be destroyed by concentrated gunfire. The daubs of color confuse the eye of the observer in the aeroplane.

Such a method, however, is very crude. It represents only a first attempt in the development of a new idea which is destined later on to be applied in a scientific way, in accordance with certain well-known principles of optics. The daubs of paint confuse the eye, but if the colors were properly employed they would make the guns actually invisible.

Daylight, of course, is made up of all the colors of the rainbow mixed together. In other words, the colors properly mingled make no color. It follows that a gun and its carriage correctly painted would have no visibility at all at any considerable distance. Neither, for that matter, would an airplane flying overhead. We may have before long invisible flying machines.

Warplanes and military balloons nowadays are painted light gray, to harmonize with the sky and render them less visible. But a gray object in the sky can be seen; if of no color it cannot be seen, because daylight is of no color.

The only problem is so to arrange the colors that, optically, they shall mingle. This cannot be properly accomplished by a mere scattering of daubs of paint. The thing has to be done on scientific principles. Whether it would be better to adopt for the purpose a checkerboard pattern or a series of horizontal, vertical, or wavy parallel narrow stripes remains to be determined by experiment.

Probably any of these arrangements would serve the purpose. The result would be a chromatic scheme corresponding in effect to a rainbow. The colors of a rainbow mixed together make no color. So, in like manner, the colors applied with paint in the manner described would so mingle to the eye of an observer at a moderate distance that the object (gun, airplane or what not) would be invisible.

One naturally asks: How might this idea be utilized to lend invisibility to ships? The sea is blue. The sea is green. The sea is of varying tints, according to the color of the sky, which it reflects with its own modifications. But, generally speaking, the color of the sea is a mixture of violet and green; and it is urged by one theorist on the subject that ships could be made at least relatively invisible by painting them with a checkerboard or other pattern of these two colors.

Warships nowadays, to render them as little conspicuous as possible, are painted gray; so, likewise, are guns and military automobiles. The German soldier is uniformed in "mist-gray." But gray means obscurity, not invisibility. To obtain the latter the armies and navies of the future may have to resort to the most brilliant color patterns for the concealment of the fighting man and the fighting machine from hostile view.

Wrote a Few Letters.

The kirk in a certain Scottish village was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNab, a very popular member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose. One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. He at once guessed the cause. "Man, Sandy," he said earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state." "Ah, weel, it's for the good o' the cause," replied the delinquent happily. "Ye see, meenister, it's a' through these subscriptions. I've been down the glen collectin' fun's, an' at every house they made me hae a wee drapple." "Every house! But—but—surely, Sandy, there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?" "Aye, there are; but I wrote tae those!"

Seeds That Grow Good Crops

Buy seeds early this year. According to all estimates there will be thousands tilling the soil who never touched it before. This means an immense amount of extra seed will have to be provided. The wise farmer or gardener will purchase McDonald's Tested Seeds earlier than usual. A few reliable and very prolific specialties for home gardening are:—

Early Mayflower Sweet Corn.—Most desirable in size and quality. Admirably suited for the home garden. Pkt. 10c.
Bantam Evergreen Sweet Corn.—Holds its quality. Ready to eat in midsummer. Size and sweetness very satisfactory. Pkt. 10c.

Prizetaker Red Globe Onion.—Globe shape bulb, purple-red. Heavy, solid, fine grained, large size. Pkt. 10c.
McDonald's Everbest Summer Cabbage.—Handsome rounded head. Inside white and of finest texture and quality. A good cabbage for both early and late use. Pkt. 10c.

Kindly mention name of this paper when writing.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons,
Market Square Limited Ottawa, Ont.



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 MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

A Message to Mothers and Boys!

We respectfully invite you to come in and look over the beautiful range of

Boys' Clothing

we are showing for Easter and Spring, 1917.

Never before has our stock been so complete. We have every style from

Buster Brown's

up to the very newest in

Pinch Backs

in all sizes and a large assortment of Patterns.

Our prices are as low as ever. We are after the Boys' Clothing Trade of this town and district, and we have spared no pains in collecting the beautiful range we are showing, and we have made the prices right.

All our Boys' Suits have the Governor Fastener.

ARCHIE DOVER