

THE EQUITY.

No. 14, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up - \$4,000,000
Reserve - - - - - 4,750,000

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Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

Potato Men! Read Dover's ad. on back page.

You can buy the same from us as from any city dealer, of Eastman's Kodaks and supplies. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

G. A. Howard has a contract of supplying a number of heavy horses to the Pembroke Lumber Co. A carload went forward last week, and others will follow.

Mining operations are progressing at the Squaw Lake property, and buildings for the accommodation of a larger force of men are in course of erection.

Members of the Sandy's Lake Fish and Gun Club, from New York, have been enjoying the delightful September weather at their lodge in Huddersfield.

The water problem is becoming acute in some sections of the country that are not favored with a large source of supply. A number of wells and small creeks have gone dry from the continued absence of rain.

If weather continues favorable, our Exhibition which begins today, as THE EQUITY is being issued, is likely to be a successful event. The number of exhibitors who had made entries on Monday morning, was on a par with the number made last year a day or two in advance of the Fair. In the way of attractions the committee have arranged for several trials of speed on Thursday and Friday afternoon, which should induce to swelling the attendance. There will also be music by the Renfrew Pipe Band and a concert in the skating rink on the night of the 27th.

Arrangements are being made to give a ploughing demonstration with a Gasoline Tractor in a field near the Fair grounds on the 27th and 28th mornings. Something new and of particular interest to farmers.

Millinery Opening

Miss E. H. MacDonald will hold her Fall Millinery Opening in Bristol on Sept. 24th and 25th and following days. All are cordially invited to inspect same.

SOLDIERS RETURNED.—Two more Clarendon boys, who have been doing "their bit" overseas, have returned home. The first of these to arrive was George Carey, son of Mr. George Carey, of Starks Corners section, who has been granted rest leave for a few months. The other is Gerald Eades, fourth son of Mr. Thos. Eades, of Radford section, who although much under the age limit at which men are now being taken, has served ten or eleven months in the trenches, and has been through some pretty hot stuff, including a couple of premature burials by shell explosion. While his nerves are off color a bit Gerald, nevertheless, looks well, and all his young friends are glad to see him home again without a scratch.

The annual Convention of the Pontiac Sunday-School Association will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Fort Coulonge, on Tuesday evening and Wednesday, October 2nd and 3rd. An excellent programme has been arranged and those attending the convention will not only have the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Burgess of Westboro and Mr. John T. Brown of Montreal, but also of taking part in the discussions on the various Sunday-School departments. There will be four sessions and the Sunday-School workers of Fort Coulonge will entertain the visiting delegates, Mr. J. G. Bryson and Mrs. J. W. Hennessy comprising the billeting committee. The great purpose of the Convention is that all S. S. workers may be encouraged and to do better work, consequently every school in the County should be represented.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Rev. A. T. Phillips made a brief visit to Montreal last week.

Mrs. Edmond Horner has removed to Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Mrs. R. G. Adams, of Ottawa, is spending the week with Shawville relatives.

Mrs. H. Lester returned last week from visiting her sister at London, Ont.

J. Peden Wilson, third son of James Wilson, has enlisted with the R. F. C., and is training at Leaside Camp, Toronto.

Miss Lizzie Armstrong of Patterson, N. J., is at present enjoying a visit among old friends in Shawville and vicinity.

Mr. Wm. Chisnell, who went West with the harvest excursions returned home Thursday last. He reports that the crops were good in the district where he was engaged.

Gunner A. G. Hodgins of the 77th Battery, Regina, who is leaving shortly for overseas spent a few days last week with his aunts, Mrs. G. W. Dale and Mrs. J. D. Hodgins.

Miss Leah Prendergast, who has been with her brother, Chester, in the West, for several months past, arrived home Tuesday evening last, having left the West hurriedly on account of receiving word that her mother was seriously ill.

Don't miss the horse races two last Fair days.

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

The monthly meeting of the Clarendon H. M. Club, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, at the home of Mrs. E. H. Mee. Program: Entertainment for the young at home—Mrs. J. B. Corrigan; Vegetable soup—Mrs. Wilson.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A memorial service to the late L. Corp. John X. Landry, who was killed in action at Vimy Ridge last April, will be held at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening.

WOUNDED.—Mrs. Norman Smith received notification from the Record Office on Thursday that her husband—who went overseas with the 77th, and who has been in France for a long time—had been seriously wounded by a gun shot wound in the head.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—His relatives were advised by the Record Office on Saturday that Pte Orval Armstrong, son of Mr. Silas Armstrong, of Radford, had been dangerously wounded. Orval was a member of the Army Service Corps.

FARMER'S ATTENTION.—Anyone requiring repairs for Percival implements of any kind may procure the same by leaving their orders with me, as I have now in stock a supply of Plough Repairs, etc.
A. E. WILSON, Agent.
R. R. No. 1, Wyman.

Rally Day of the Sunday Schools in connection with the Shawville and Zion Methodist Churches will be observed next Sabbath, Sept. 30, at 10.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. A program given by the children and pastor suitable to the occasion. Special singing, etc. Public and especially the parents are cordially invited to be present.

\$6.00 FOR SMOKES.—Dr. Alf. McRae, dentist, of Clinton, Ill., who spent a couple of weeks with his relatives in town, before returning home left \$5.00 with THE EQUITY to be applied to the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. Many thanks, Alf.

We acknowledge with thanks, also the receipt of \$1.00 from Mrs. Thos Farrell of South Porcupine, Ont.; for the same purpose.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

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

Keep a record of your outings, your children and your stock, by purchasing a kodak. I have a complete stock from \$1.25 up. H. IMISON.

Births

At Shawville, on Sept. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hodgins, a son.

At Otter Lake, Sept. 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quail, a son.

Marriages

HAMILTON—MEREDITH.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Lenox I. Smith, Anna, second daughter of the late Edmund Meredith and Mrs. Meredith, formerly of Quyon, to Frederick Hamilton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, of Quyon.

Deaths

CASE PROVED FATAL.—Edward Sandford, six years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wall, of Morehead section, who was operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Brown of Ottawa at Dr. Powles' hospital on Monday, died on Tuesday morning, and his remains were taken home by the sorely bereaved parents, the same day. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon to the cemetery at St. John's Church, Morehead. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are receiving the deepest sympathy of the community in their affliction.

Shooting Accident Results in Girl's Death

Dr. Brown, of Ottawa, came up last Tuesday night to perform an operation on Miss Woolsey, who as reported in our last issue, was the victim of a regrettable shooting accident at Starks Corners on Monday.

While the doctors never entertained more than the faintest hopes of recovery, an improvement in the girl's condition was apparent some hours after the operation and on Friday morning she was reported to be doing as well as could be expected. During the day, however, a change set in which indicated that she could not survive. During the night that condition became much worse, and from that time on, it was realized that the end was not far distant. She passed away towards evening on Saturday.

Very much sympathy is felt for the relatives of the deceased under the sad circumstances.

An inquest under Coroner Davies of Hull was held at Dr. Powles' on Saturday night, at which the evidence taken led the jury to bring in a verdict of accidental death from the discharge of a .44 cal. rifle, in the hands of the boy, Kenneth Cotic, through carelessness.

The remains were subsequently removed by relatives of the deceased girl to their home in Onslow. The funeral took place on Monday.

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W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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QUALITY GLASSES
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Don't fail to see my lovely exhibit of Pianos and Phonographs, and inspect my made-to-order Piano; an instrument built right for durability and tone.

GEO. W. RINGLE, Piano Tuner and Player Piano Expert, 45 Louisa Street, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED—Cotton Mill Workers.—Positions open for Experienced workers in Card, Spinning and Weave departments. Entire families can be employed; will arrange transportation if necessary. Good wages paid all beginners. The work is easy to learn and steady. Clean mill and well ventilated. Apply DOMINION TEXTILE CO., Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three Chestnut Mares—suitable for driving or general purpose. Price on application to the undersigned.
DONALD FRASER,
14-3 4th Range, Clarendon.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A new Upright Colonial style, Mahogany Case Piano—one of Goulay's best makes—cost \$450.00, will sell for nearly half-cash or time. Phone, write or call on Mrs. SCOBIE, "Scobie House," Norway Bay.

FOR SALE.—1 second-hand 14 H. P. portable Waterloo engine in first class repair. MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbells Bay, Que. 11-3

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A few good Vinegar Barrels for sale cheap.

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Our range of Men's Sweaters is real good and prices moderate considering the very high price of wool. Examine our stock and judge for yourself.

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Pure Wool Unshrinkable, per suit	\$3.00
Wool	2.50
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Good ass't. Fall Top Shirts

75c. to \$2.00 each.

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A full range of

Caps	Socks
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It will pay you to secure your cold weather wants early this fall.

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Sealed Packets Only.
Try it—it's delicious. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Curward
Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

ELEVENTH EPISODE.

"You had best surrender," said Phil Kelly as he kept the gun pointed at the Purple Mask, as she sat in the driver's seat of her stalled machine. "All right, for this time," said Patricia Montez, "but you would never have caught me if my gasoline had held out."

Dressed in her purple tights and cape, Pat descended to the ground and removed her mask. Kelly stripped off his overcoat and help her into it, for the air was chill and Pat was not quite dressed for the circumstances in which she found herself.

"Let's seek shelter in this cottage," Kelly suggested, pointing to a small shack that stood back from the road a few rods.

"Whatever you say is law, until I can get a chance to escape," said the girl, as Kelly led the way toward the cottage.

Repeated knocks upon the door brought no response. Kelly turned the knob and stepped into a large living room that occupied most of the ground floor of the shack.

Further investigation developed the fact that tenants of the cottage had gone away.

"There will be someone driving along the road shortly," said Kelly, "and I'll send a note to the chief of police. He'll send for us and save the long walk back to town—it must be a good five miles to a street car."

Kelly searched the table that stood in the center of the room, and in one of its drawers found stationery upon which he wrote a note. Upon the envelope he hurriedly scrawled the address of police headquarters and left the message lying on the table.

When the Sphinx heard an automobile approaching, he ran into the road to head it off. While he was out of the room Pat's brain was working fast.

Tearing open the original note Kelly had carelessly left upon the table, Pat substituted another envelope on which she had written an altogether different address. She had barely time to complete the substitution and to seal the envelope when Kelly returned with the chauffeur of a machine he had stopped as it was passing the house.

"Rush this envelope to the place it is addressed," said the Sphinx. And the stranger took the note, pocketing it along with the crisp bill Kelly gave him as his pay.

Every time an automobile whizzed

cloaks with masking hoods drawn over their heads.

Kelly heard the machine stop in front of the cottage and rushed to the door, expecting, of course, to see the police coming in response to his summons. Almost before he could realize, in his surprise, the unexpected presence of Pat's Apaches, they had surrounded him in the room.

Pat slipped out of Kelly's coat and tossed it to him with a gay taunting laugh.

"Thanks for taking good care of me," she said. "I'm sorry I can't take you back to town with me, but I have an important engagement at the Garden to-night, and you might be a hindrance to my plans."

In another instant she had fled to the waiting automobile, followed by her men, and Kelly was left alone, to make his way back to town as best he could.

Arriving at the House of Mystery Pat called an immediate meeting of the Apaches to discuss plans for their evening at the Garden. Word had come to her that a fake benevolent society had been preying upon the poor for some time, collecting money that was squandered in hilarious sessions at the notorious resort held.

"They have just made an extra heavy haul, and will squander the funds to-night," was the concluding paragraph in the report that came to the queen of the Apaches.

Pat's plans were carefully outlined at the meeting in the House of Mystery.

The Garden cafe was a notorious place where all sorts of people mingled under the bright lights.

"It can do no harm to give the place a good cleaning out for once," said Pat.

The Garden was having a big night when Pat's men began to assemble, just after eleven o'clock. The "benevolent" society was out in force to enjoy the pleasures their ill-gotten money was to provide.

Shortly after Pat arrived in her automobile, she saw Phil Kelly enter, with one of his men, and take a seat not far from the entrance.

Pat's men had arrived by twos and fours, distributing themselves at various tables throughout the restaurant. More of them had climbed to the roof, by the fire-escapes, and were ready to descend upon the crowd at the appointed moment.

Kelly was chatting with his assistant, and enjoying the run the dancers were furnishing, when a waiter handed him a card. The Sphinx eyed the pasteboard curiously and then read: "If you are wise, you will not interfere."

At that instant every light in the place was extinguished. Women screamed with fright, and the men at the tables shoved back their chairs, instinctively rising to their feet.

When the lights went up, as suddenly as they had gone out, men in purple capes and hoods that masked their faces formed a circle around the crowd at the tables. Each man held two revolvers pointed threateningly at the assemblage.

There was a girlish figure in purple tights and cape, with a purple mask across the face, that moved rapidly among the tables. Two men who attended her placed their guns threateningly under the noses of the guests as Pat held out a purple sack and commanded:

(To be continued.)

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

An Appeal to Hunters to be Careful With Fire in the Woods.

September ushers in the shooting season with the accompanying dangers from the presence of hunters in the woods. The sportsman is usually a smoker, careless with matches and sparks from his pipe.

This year, owing to the long dry spell, the wooded areas are especially inflammable. The least spark may be the cause of a conflagration, the result of which cannot be estimated.

An appeal is made to sportsmen to be careful with fire, to refrain from smoking while in the woods or, if this is impossible, to make sure that all matches are thoroughly extinguished and that live sparks do not fall on the dry leaves or grass.

If camp fires are necessary, guard them, and, when no longer required, extinguish them. Tramping out a fire is not positive; fires frequently follow dry roots into accumulations of dry material only to break out again when fanned by a high wind.

The destruction of the forest means also the destruction of the game and wild life therein, and it is therefore in the interests of the sportsmen, if for selfish reasons only, to be careful with fire.

Seventy thousand bells have been received by a bell foundry at Hanover to be recast into war material.

An English Vicar, addressing a gathering of young people at Manchester, said that the two chief things in a boy's life should be "to say his prayers and wash the back of his neck; the one would remind him he had a soul to save, and the other the reality of the unseen."



The Housewife's Corner



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson X. Vegetables.

Vegetables belong to the carbohydrate class of foods. They contain starch, sugar, cellulose and mineral salts.

There are three distinct groups of vegetables: (1) Green vegetables, composed of leaves and stems, such as lettuce, asparagus, spinach, chard, and celery; (2) starchy vegetables, consisting of roots and tubers, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, radishes, onions and parsnips; (3) legumes, such as peas, beans and lentils. Green vegetables are valuable for their salts and acids and also for cellulose, which is very necessary to the body, as it furnishes material for bulk, diluting the highly concentrated foods. The starch of group 2 is inclosed within the tiny cellulose wall, which, when cooked, softens, permitting the grains of starch to expand and therefore be easier to digest. The legumes contain valuable protein, which may take the place of meat. The other vegetables contain little protein and fat but all vegetables contain a large percentage of water.

Properties of Vegetables

Potatoes are rich in starch and mineral salts. Tomatoes are of a diuretic nature, and are valuable for their flavor. They are also rich in mineral salts and are easily digested. Celery, lettuce, endive and cress are easily digested, are cooling, and purify the blood stream. Spinach has aperient qualities. Cucumbers contain mineral salts and cellulose. Asparagus is of diuretic nature. So is the onion. It is also rich in an aromatic oil which contains a large amount of sulphur. Beets contain sugar. Carrots are valuable as a

Dainties For the Preserve Cupboard

Grape Jelly.—Pick the grapes from the stems, then wash and put into a preserving kettle. Add water to one-half the depth of the grapes in the kettle. Cook until soft, mashing frequently. Drain, using a jelly bag. Take care not to squeeze the bag, as this will give the jelly a cloudy appearance. To the prepared juice, measure and use an equal amount of sugar. Return the juice to a clean preserving kettle and boil for ten minutes before adding the sugar. Stir continually after adding the sugar until the sugar is dissolved. Cook until 222 degrees Fahrenheit is reached on a candy thermometer, or about eight minutes. Fill into sterilized glasses and seal in the usual manner for jellies.

Cabbage Relish.—Cut four large heads of cabbage. Now, with a large knife or cleaver chop fine, place in a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Add one cupful of salt and bring to a boil. Cook for five minutes, then drain and add sufficient water and vinegar in equal parts to cover. Also add one ounce of celery seed, one ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce of allspice, one cupful of salt, one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of turmeric. Place in a porcelain preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for fifteen minutes and then seal in all-glass jars, adding one tablespoonful of salad oil to each jar.

Tomato Catsup.—Wash one-half basket of tomatoes, cut them in small pieces and put in the preserving kettle. Place on the stove and cook until very soft. Rub through a fine sieve and then add one quart of vinegar, one pound of sugar, one cup of salt, two tablespoonfuls of red pepper, and the following spices tied in a cheese-cloth bag: one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of mustard. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Seal into sterilized bottles and then cool. Dip in parowax and then store in a cool, dry place. Remove spice bag when sufficiently cooked.

To Win Success.

If you are living and working earnestly and honestly for what seems to you the right and good thing between man and man, and man and God, then you may rest assured of this, that the most tremendous forces in all the universe are somehow working back of and with you. The increasing and unfolding purposes of all the ages, the labors of heroic men and women of countless patient generations, the very ultimate powers in the great universe that God Himself must have made, are all somehow linked up with the aims and purposes and ideals that are yours. Is there, then, any chance of failure or ultimate disaster? Not unless it can be believed that this is an altogether haphazard world, with no purpose back of it, and no destiny before it, such a world as no sane man can believe it to be. No, the man who is ardently and faithfully living for the good and the right is the one man in the world who is absolutely predestined to victory and achievement and to whom blighting disappointment can never come.

Turkish prisoners in British hands number 34,400.

blood purifier. Cauliflower, cabbage and brussels sprouts are of the same family and contain valuable salts.

Methods of Cooking

Perhaps no article of food suffers more from improper cooking than do vegetables. Be very particular about cleansing. Use a small brush for the purpose. Discard all the stale or decayed vegetables.

Place all vegetables in boiling water to cook, and keep the water boiling gently until they are tender. Overcooking or too rapid boiling spoils the color, appearance and flavor of the vegetable. Do not cover green vegetables while cooking. Spinach, chard, beet tops and squash should be steamed.

The following is a timetable for cooking:

Potatoes. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Turnips. From 30 to 50 minutes, according to size and age.

Beets. From 45 minutes to 2 hours, according to size and age.

Carrots. From 15 to 40 minutes, according to size and age.

Spinach. For 15 minutes.

Cabbage. From 15 to 50 minutes, according to method of cutting.

Peas. For 20 minutes.

Beans. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Asparagus. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Potatoes are best boiled in the skins, or steamed. After draining the water from boiled potatoes, cover them with a towel which absorbs the moisture. When baking potatoes, first boil for ten minutes, then grease the skin and bake.

Tomato Soy.—One-half peck of green tomatoes, one cupful of salt. Slice the tomatoes. Cover with salt and then stand aside over night. In the morning put in a porcelain kettle with: eight onions peeled and chopped fine, six green peppers, seeded and chopped fine, one-fourth ounce of paprika, one-fourth ounce of allspice, one-fourth ounce of cloves, two ounces of mustard, one ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one-half cupful of brown sugar. Cover with vinegar and cook slowly until thick. Seal into sterilized bottles and store in a cool, dry place.

Pepper Catsup.—Use twenty-five green or red peppers. Remove the seeds and chop fine. Add ten large onions, and then cook until very soft in a porcelain preserving kettle with one pint of water, one pint of vinegar.

When soft, rub through a fine sieve. Return to the kettle and add one pint of vinegar, one-half cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon. Cook slowly until thick. Seal in sterilized jars and then store in a dry, cool place.

Pickled Peppers.—Use large green or red peppers. Cut off the tops and then remove the seeds. Put into a brine that is strong enough to float an egg for two days. Drain and then fill with chopped cabbage. Season with celery and mustard seed. Pack in sterilized jars and cover with cold spiced vinegar. Cover the tops of the jars with a tight cover.

To Store Dried Foods

Make bags from clean pieces of muslin or a double fold of cheesecloth. Eight by fourteen inches is a good size. Place the dried food products in bag and tie with string. Slip this into a larger bag, turning the string end in the last bag down and tie securely. Apply a coat of whitewash to the outside of second bag. Hang by string in cool, dry place. Great care must be taken to see that fruit or vegetables are thoroughly dry. If not they will be a total loss.

Do not dig potatoes too soon. Wait until the tops have pretty well dried up. Dig only on a clear day.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.



THE BUILDING OF STRATEGIC LINES

WORKING UNDER ENEMY FIRE IN SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

Canadian Railway Construction Battalion Are Doing Splendid Work at the Front.

While splendid regiments from the Mother Country—English, Scottish and Welsh—and Anzacs are fighting their victorious way over the ground where Canada first won her spurs, the Dominion corps, under Lieut.-General Currie, are holding the line on another part of the western front, says a correspondent. But there is another happy, unlisted corps of Canadians that is helping the thrust back from the Ypres salient, and to the north and south.

It is over a year since the call came from the British higher command for specialists, and more than from any other part of the empire has that call been answered by Canada. When Lieut.-General Turner, a Canadian commander in England, turned his attention to the formation of these expert battalions which are as necessary to the modern commander as are the ordinary infantry and artillery, he made no mistake in his choice, even taking good fighting officers, who had won fame at railway construction, from their units in the front line. There was grumbling at first, but now there are none but zealous "happy-to-be-in-it" officers and men. They are proud to be Canadian Railway Construction Corps.

Won by Canadians.

Recently I wandered along the fringe of the greatest battle the world has ever seen. Canadians may, for a time, proudly call it the third battle of Ypres. Where once there had been a Canadian battalion's headquarters, there was a neatly-built, shell-proof series of dugouts, with a British brigadier and his staff busily at work. Canadian tunnelling companies, the same men who bored under the Huns at Messines, built them, and even the Huns would admit they are quite the latest fashion in dugouts. Outside the entrance, his blue-prints spread in front of him, a Vancouver captain was discussing a similar set, somewhere about the place where Canada made her great stand at St. Julien. He had been out in the newly-captured trenches that morning, a few hours after our wave had gone forward, and had found, still marked, some of the Canadian graves their comrades left when they retreated that April afternoon.

For the Big Guns.

For over a year Canadian railway battalions have been building strategic lines of all gauges up to our former trenches. At first Fritz used to bother them with shells, but this year these expert track-layers have won their own victory. The Huns have discovered that it is cheaper for us to build and repair this steel network than for them to shell and destroy it. Night and day, in sunshine and rain, though, these Canadian battalions and their British aides of the labor battalions were under fire, and casualties were not few. Three days ago one battalion was shelled out of its headquarters, but they completed the spurs which were needed for the big guns on the morning of the attack.

At an aerodrome behind the centre of the advance I found a French-Can-

adian pilot who had brought down three enemy planes on the first day of the battle. There were twelve more Canadians in his squadron, and up and down the line there are Canadian flyers in practically every escadrille.

Two Routes.

Where a new siding runs off the main railway line—it is built of rails taken from the Transcontinental—there are Canadian casualty clearing stations, where nurses and doctors from Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto are busily attending wounded Englishmen and Highlanders brought down comfortably on light railways which were laid by Dominion troops. I remember the station nearby when bloody, half-gassed Canadians were sitting with only their field dressings staunching their wounds, waiting for a chance of a lift in an ambulance, heavy shells crumpling in the last hope of relief by train and crashing into the very buildings which gave them shelter. The saving, credit side of war has improved. If the Huns had disabled the track yesterday it would not have stopped the work of mercy. There is an alternative route to and from the hospitals. That is the system we work on now: very British in thoroughness, nothing to chance.

Engineers, Too.

Out on the canal, across which our Dominion troops retreated over a shell-swept pontoon bridge, there are more construction men helping the ever-busy Royal Engineers throw across new wooden structures that will bear the heaviest artillery and rolling stock. The timbers have been sawn and shaped and fitted in a little Canadian mill right under the nose of the enemy, where Amherst boilers drive saws which came from Hamilton, and the sawyer and his men still wear the Stetsons of the woods and live on bacon and beans—sometimes, British rations are, they say, too luxurious even for bushmen.

RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

DIETING UNNECESSARY

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acid, such as all starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe foods are gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat of chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestible, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good antacid such as bisurated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, convenience and effectiveness this latter plan is now being adopted, instead of the old fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisurated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply it in 5 gr. tablets, 2 or 3 of which are equivalent to a teaspoonful of the powder form and are much more convenient to carry.

A few of the products that can be obtained from soy-beans are as follows: Meal, flour, glycerine, enamel in different colors, lampblack, water-proofing material, linoleum, soft soap, hard soap and soap chips.



Pat's Men Rescue Her From The Sphinx.

down the road, after sufficient time had elapsed for him to expect action on his message, Kelly looked for a load of police to appear on the scene. Pat, however, feigned little interest in anything that was going on around her.

She would occasionally look out of the window, and made several feints, as if she would try to escape.

Finally Pat discovered, as she looked expectantly from the window, a machine loaded with men rapidly approaching from the direction of the city. They were gowned in purple



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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—B.E.W.:—I have a field of corn which is now clean and growing very rapidly. I wish, however, to grow a green crop to plow under next year; and have a farm that has been run quite badly; but as you know, the corn crop this year is very late, and its value, if matured, will be greater than usual. Will the sowing of a cover crop now interfere with, or detract in any way from the present crop ripening early? And how much vetch and rye should be sown per acre?

Answer:—Regarding sowing a cover crop in your corn at this stage, I believe it will do no injury to the corn. You will gain in green material which you can plow under to improve the condition of the soil. A good mixture to sow is a bushel of rye to about three pecks of vetch.

The seed should be scattered between the corn rows and then worked in by a leveling cultivator or a narrow sectional harrow. It would be best done, of course, by a single row drill.

The addition of 200 lbs. to the acre of fertilizer analyzing approximately 2 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid would insure a good catch, and would also assist the ripening of the corn.

Question—F.W.G.:—I am told repeatedly that one should not cultivate beans after they bloom. They claim it is an old saying but cannot give me good reasons. Will you kindly advise me through your columns if there is anything to this and if so state why it should not be done.

Answer:—Growing beans should be cultivated very carefully. Men who handle large areas of beans say that most of the work should be put on the seed-bed and just sufficient cultivation should be given to keep down the weeds. If you will carefully dig up a plant of beans you will find that its roots spread out fairly near the surface and sufficiently wide to extend over half the distance between the rows. This being the case, a deep cultivation of beans, when the plant has made maximum growth, such as you will find at blossoming time, will cut off a large percent. of the small roots between the rows. The roots are the conveyors of plant food. Then if you cut off the roots, you are to a certain extent starving the plant. From blossoming time to the filling of the pods of beans is a critical period for the bean crop. At such a time it requires a good supply of water; hence any injury to its root system should be carefully avoided. Another reason for avoiding cultivation at blossoming time is that there is a tendency during damp weather to spread bean disease, by the bean spores being carried by the cultivator or on the shoes or clothing of the workman.

Question—R.F.D.:—I have this year planted beans on heavy clover sod and have a fine crop of beans. I have been told I could plant another crop of beans next year without any added fertilizer on this same soil. I would like your advice on this subject. Another question I would like to ask is, should I be compelled to use commercial fertilizer? When is the best time to use it, fall or spring? Should I drill it in or spread it broadcast, and how much to the acre? This is a light loam sand soil.

Answer:—As a rule, beans should not follow beans. They should follow a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. Of course, if your soil is in good shape and you have used a large amount of fertilizer this year, and if the beans have been absolutely free of disease, you may safely plant another crop next year where these stand. The last point is really the point of greatest importance, since bean diseases live in the soil for one or two years. On your light sandy loam soil you certainly will have to provide plant food for next year's crop if you expect a good crop. The problem is just the same as is faced in feeding calves. If you expect the calf to do well from one year to another, you have to look out to supply an abundance of suitable food. Now fertilizers are carriers of plant food and although the plant food which you added this year may not all have been used up, yet I am of the opinion that you will find it profitable to make an addition of plant food on next year's bean crop. On light sandy soils, especially if they are low in organic matter, it is profitable to top-dress the land after plowing in the spring with 6 to 8 loads of well rotted manure to the acre. This should be supplemented by the addition of acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer high in available phosphoric acid, at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre, if largest yields of best quality are to be harvested. The fertilizer, of course, should be applied in the spring. Successful bean growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill seven to fourteen days before planting the beans. If

no grain drill is available any broadcast distributor will work, applying the fertilizer broadcast and working it in by harrowing and disking. When fertilizer is applied with a grain drill at planting time it should be allowed to run in the hole to each side of the one which drops the beans and not in the hole dropping the seed. Some successful bean growers go over the field twice, the first time drilling the fertilizer and the second time sowing the seed. This works the fertilizer into the soil and avoids the fertilizer and the beans coming in contact, the one with the other. While this method takes twice the time it mixes the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil, and the tender bean plants are never injured.

Question—J.B.A.:—As I have a field of alfalfa which I think would yield larger returns as seed I take the liberty of writing you for information in regard to the same. If you will kindly answer the following questions I will appreciate it very much. (1) Is the second crop the one to cut for seed? (2) About how many bushels per acre is an average yield? (3) Does it injure the future crops to cut it for seed? (4) Do you think the past hot weather has injured the prospects for seed?

Answer:—As a rule the second crop of alfalfa will produce the largest yield of seed in Canada; this for the reason that there are more bees at the time that the flowers of the second crop are in blossom than there are for the same period of the first crop. The seed should be cut when about two-thirds of the pods are filled; otherwise the earliest filled pods will shatter and some seed will be lost. From two to five bushels per acre is an average yield of alfalfa seed.

If the alfalfa crop has made a good strong growth and is well established, little injury will be done to the alfalfa by allowing it to come to seed, especially if after cutting the seed the crop is top-dressed with manure or fertilizer so as to give it strength to meet the coming winter conditions. The hot weather which has just past should not have injured the seed prospects unless the ground is very sandy and has dried out.

Question—H.J.:—I am trying alfalfa this year for the first time without a nurse crop. I will give you a brief outline of what I did and ask your advice as to the next move. Plowed seven acres this spring, three acres bean ground last year, four acres two-year meadow; worked it until about June 25th; sowed ground limestone on it, using about ten tons to the seven acres. Then I inoculated alfalfa seed and put it on about one peck per acre and dragged it in at once with a peg-tooth. The field is heavy clay for the most part, with a few sandy places. The field is rolling so it is pretty well drained. The seed came fine, a good stand. To-day the alfalfa stands six to eight inches high and is commencing to blossom, but in a good many places the leaves are turning yellow or pale green. Also quite a few thistles and ragweeds have come up along with it. Now the ground was so wet last spring that we could not draw out manure and we have 200 spreader loads or better in our barnyard. I decided this afternoon upon looking the field over to go over with mower and clip it quite high, then top-dress it quite heavy. What would you advise?

Answer:—I believe you have handled your new alfalfa field wisely. I would not top-dress it too heavy with manure just at the present time, but would give it a second top-dressing either late in the fall or early in the spring. My thought is that too heavy a top-dressing might smother out some of the tender plants. If after cutting and manuring, the crop does not make a good healthy growth, I would advise you to top-dress still further with 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. This will tend to invigorate the plant and give the crop strength to withstand winter conditions.

A Scotch Retort.

A Scotchman born and bred, Sir Henry Oliver, the new Deputy-Chief of the recently reorganized Admiralty, has a large fund of Scotch stories.

One of the best concerns a certain beadle whose duty it was to show visitors over the remains of an old abbey, "somewhere beyond the Tweed."

On one occasion he had performed this service for a lady who, on leaving him at the churchyard gate, rewarded him only with barren thanks. Whereupon the canny Scot remarked:

"Well, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' out that ye have lost your purse, ye mairn recollect that ye hav'na had it out here."

Crowded strawberry plants mean a poor crop next June. Thin 'em out!



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Silage As A Grain Substitute

By E. W. Gage.

The prevailing high prices of grain feeds in the face of very moderate prices paid for dairy products have reduced the dairy farmer's profits to a point where it is an open question with many whether it is possible to make the cow pay for the large grain ration necessary. Several dairymen have found that if they are able to dispense with half the grain he formerly fed without materially reducing the milk production and butter-fat, the chances for profit have increased at a smaller cost of production.

Tests Show Advantages.

Several feeding experiments have been held in various sections of New York State to determine just what position silage may be made to occupy in the dairy cow's ration, and the relative basis for feeding as compared with purchased grains. In one of these tests ten cows were used, representing five different breeds, to determine what effect the feeding of more silage than is usually fed, with a corresponding reduction in the grain portion of the ration might have upon the production of milk, butter-fat, gain in weight, cost of ration, and consequent profit.

The general plan of this experiment was to compare two rations which should carry as nearly as possible the same amount of dry matter and nutrients. In one ration these nutrients were to be derived largely from roughage, mainly silage; in the other ration no silage was to be fed and as little roughage as seemed wise, the bulk of the nutrients being derived from concentrates. The two rations fed carried practically the same amount of dry matter. In one over fifty per cent. of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than eighteen per cent. from grain. In the other over fifty-seven per cent. of the dry matter was from grain, no silage being fed.

The silage used in the test was a mixture of one ton of soy beans and cowpeas to two and a half tons of silage corn. There were nearly twice as many soy beans in the mixture as cowpeas. The silage corn was very

low in dry matter, owing to an unfortunate season. The silage was found to contain 18.63 per cent. dry matter, 2.36 per cent. protein, 4.68 per cent. crude fibre, 0.92 per cent. of fat, and 9.36 per cent. of nitrogen free extract, being richer in protein and poorer in carbohydrates than average corn silage on account of the admixture of soy beans and cowpeas.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter-fat per hundred pounds of dry matter; those fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter-fat.

The cost of feed per hundred pounds of milk produced was \$0.687 with the silage ration and \$1.055 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter-fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was \$5.864 with the silage ration and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

Silage is a Grain Substitute

Comparing the average daily product of each cow for the entire test with her average daily product for the month previous to the change in ration (or the first month of their test in the case of two cows), the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 per cent. in milk and gained 1.89 per cent. in butter-fat production. The cows fed the grain ration shrank 9.11 per cent. in milk and 14.18 in butter-fat production. Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight—the silage-fed cows an average of forty-seven pounds per head; the grain-fed cows an average of fifty-seven pounds.

The facts reported seem to justify the conclusion that silage can be made to take the place of considerable grain that is being fed to dairy cows in various dairy sections. Growing more feeds rich in protein—clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas, field peas, vetches—and ensiling them, or feeding them as hay, will be possible to further reduce the amount of feed cost, and to increase the profits of the dairy herd.



Alan's Great Surprise.

When Laura's and Mary Anna's big brother, Alan, was a little fellow, he had to go to bed at eight o'clock every night except Friday and Saturday. He thought it was a hard thing to do, especially in the spring and early summer. Perhaps if he had been a country boy it would not have seemed so hard; but he lived in the city, where dozens of other boys were his neighbors. The other boys went to the same school that Alan attended, and they were allowed to stay up and to play outdoors until nine o'clock every evening, and sometimes later.

Long after Alan was in bed, with his head on his pillow, but with his eyes wide open, he used to hear the boys playing ball in front of their houses, or hide and seek round the houses, or shouting like Indians, just for fun.

Spring, summer, fall and winter, it was all the same while Alan was a little boy; his bedtime when he went to school was eight o'clock.

Alan was well, and he learned his lessons easily. Both his father and his mother told him that he was well and that his eyes were bright and that he learned his lessons so easily because he went to bed early every night. He thought they were mistaken, but he did not say so. Instead, he kept his thoughts about it to himself.

Then one day came his great surprise. It was in June, a few weeks before the long vacation, and just the kind of day when everyone wishes to be outdoors, even the teachers. Birds were singing, and the air was sweet with the smell of roses. A gentle breeze wandered into the schoolroom, as if to call the boys and girls outside to play.

The children were not studying their lessons as if they cared at all who General Wolfe was, or where the highest mountains are, or the longest rivers or the largest cities, or how to spell hard words.

Alan was thinking of his big brother, Lee, who was in the high school. The high school boys had a holiday that afternoon, and Lee had planned to take the baby sisters, Laura and Mary Anna, in the automobile for a

ride into the country. Little brother Alan was thinking of that when the teacher said to all the children, "You may lay aside your books for a moment, if you please."

Quickly all the children closed their books and sat straight, glad to listen to what the teacher had to say; they were expecting a surprise. The next moment Alan wished that he was anywhere else except in that schoolroom, because this is the question that the teacher asked:

"How many boys and girls in this room are in bed before nine o'clock every night except Friday nights and Saturday nights? All who are, please stand."

Alan despised a lie; so he stood beside his desk and tried not to notice that the boys who were his neighbors were snickering behind their hands. A moment the teacher waited, thinking that others would stand; but no one else rose. Alan stood alone. He felt utterly miserable and wretched until the teacher said, "You may be seated, Alan."

Then came the great surprise: The teacher made a speech; she said she knew that Alan always went to bed early. How did she know it? Because he always came to school fresh and rested, bright of eye and ready for work. She said she could tell who sat up late and who went to bed early by the work they did in school. She could pick them out and name them if she chose.

When the teacher said that, several little girls turned red, and at least one boy looked foolish and ashamed. But the teacher did not mention any names; she only said that she was sorry that Alan was the only one who dared to stand. Then she advised all except Alan to open their books and study their lessons. But she told Alan to go home and have a good time; he had earned a holiday.

Alan walked a step at a time, a step at a time, politely, until he reached the big outside door; then he flew down the steps and ran home at the top of his speed, to get into the automobile on the front seat beside Lee for the ride into the country!

Education must be of character rather than of mere learning, for Germany has shown us during these dreadful days that the possession of knowledge turns a modern man into the most dangerous type of savage that the world has ever seen.

Horse Sense

Colts show to best advantage if taught to stand and lead before they are taken into the show ring. Teach them to walk and go through all the paces to which they will be subjected by the judges. Grooming the coat, combing and decorating the mane and tail, add much to the appearance of a show animal.

The exposure of young horses to the short spells of severe weather which occur frequently during the fall, causes a shrinkage in live weight and is a hindrance to rapid and economical development. Older horses seem to stand this sort of treatment with less loss. It is doubtless true that animals become accustomed to winter weather but frequent changes from fine fall weather to bad storms retard gains in colts without shelter.

Four yearling Percheron fillies with an average weight of 1169 pounds on pasture, with a ration of six pounds of corn and oats (one-half of each by weight) daily shrank an average of 32 pounds each during the spell of severe weather on October 18 to 20 of last year, at an Experimental Station. Aged mares in foal lost only slightly during the same period.

Inexpensive sheds which will protect colts from wind, rain, sleet, and snow will prevent part of such loss in weight. Growing horses should not be housed too closely and prevented from taking plenty of exercise, but they should not be subjected to extremely bad weather if they are expected to make satisfactory growth.

THE MEN OF OXFORD.

I saw the spires of Oxford

As I was passing by,

The grey spires of Oxford

Against a pearl grey sky;

My heart was with the Oxford men

Who went abroad to die.

They left the peaceful river,

The cricket field, the quad,

The shaven lawns of Oxford,

To seek a bloody sod.

They gave their merry youth away

For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,

Who laid your good lives down,

Who took the khaki and the gun

Instead of cap and gown.

God bring you to a fairer place

Than even Oxford town.

—W. M. Letts.

The total cordage required for a first-rate man-of-war weighs about 80 tons, and exceeds £3,000 in value.

Rye thrives best on well-drained, fertile loam soils, but will grow better than most grains on light, sandy, poor land, which is not in good physical condition. It is also the best grain for alkali or acid soils. The crop is harder than winter wheat, and, therefore, is surer when grown under adverse soil and climatic conditions.



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, 238 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Daughter:—The author of "Martha By The Day" is Julie M. Lippmann. This entertaining story may be had at any of the large bookstores for sixty cents.

Stephanie:—A healing lip salve is made of one ounce cold cream, 15 drops of tincture of benzoin and 30 drops of glycerine. Rub the cold cream and glycerine together and then incorporate the benzoin with the mass. Rub with a spatula or flexible knife on a flat tile or plate. A mixture called cream of roses is also good. Melt an ounce of white wax and half an ounce of white wax and beat. When nearly cold add three drops of attar of roses.

E.B.S.:—1. Here is a good recipe for oatmeal muffins: Take one-half cupful milk, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful sugar, one cupful flour, into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one cupful oatmeal. Stir well together and bake in hot muffin pans in moderate oven. 2. Perspiration stains can be removed from a blouse by soaking in strong salt water before washing. 3. The best and simplest way to mend a torn net curtain is to dip a square of net cut to fit into cold starch, lay on the wrong side of the curtain over the rent and iron with a hot iron. 4. A letter of acknowledgement for a wedding gift which has been sent by a whole family should be addressed to the mother but should contain mention of the other members. 5. It is good form to display wedding gifts in a room especially set apart for them. 6. When wedding gifts are on view the cards of the donors should be removed. 7. The best man usually takes charge of the wedding ring and the clergyman's fee.

Would-be Benefactress:—How does the following idea appeal to you: A woman living in a small town originated a novel plan for circulating reading matter among her neighbors of the outlying country districts. Her first step was to collect among her acquaintances all the used books and

You Can Do Your Bit in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Serve with milk or cream, sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

Storing Potatoes.

In storing potatoes a cellar or half cellar is best. The material used in building a storage house does not greatly matter. Either wood or stone masonry will serve. The material should be waterproof. Depth under ground is not of moment so long as it is sufficient to insure against freezing. Of course if the storehouse is heated you do not have to consider this. The ordinary house cellar is safe enough in this part of the country, though houses with a double cellar, the furnace in one part and the other part for vegetable storage, are particularly favored.

There are three things to keep in mind:

The temperature must be kept as low as possible without freezing.

The air must be as dry as possible all the time.

The place must be kept dark.

Keep the temperature as near 32 deg. Fahrenheit as you can; the ideal range is between 30 and 36 Fahrenheit. Potatoes in large quantities will not freeze at 28 deg. Fahrenheit if exposed to this temperature for not more than an hour or two.

To figure space allow 1 1/4 cubic feet for each bushel of potatoes.

There must be ventilation. If you are building a storehouse or semi-cellar build it in line with the wind generally prevailing through the winter. In spring leave the door open at night, closing it in the day. Doors or windows at either end to secure a draught through are desirable.

Store only clean potatoes. Potatoes breathe. Dirt chokes their respiration. Cover the floor completely before you begin putting them on top of each other.

magazines that she could find. After sorting and arranging the collection she divided it up with an eye to suitability and variety, made each stack into a neat package and distributed the packages among the farm vehicles that stood hitched every day in the market place and wagon yards. It was not long before the farmers found her out and came to tell her what the contents of the bundles meant to them. They passed the reading matter, they said, from one family to another, so that each might have the benefit of it all. They reported also an unwritten law of their own making—that for every lost or badly injured book or magazine a fine should be paid, in the shape of a bit of farm produce, to be delivered to the giver of the books for the town poor among whom she worked.

The fines filled as real a need as the reading matter had filled; and since the farmers have begun to realize the fact, they carry their tributes straight to the doors of the recipients. Scarcely a week comes that the country people of the magazine circuit fail to bring in a little farm produce—turnips or berries or, in early spring, samples of the new green vegetables that city dwellers crave.

The outcome of the plan has been the establishment of a friendly circle that widens steadily. Good reading is put into the hands of appreciative people; the people themselves are brought into touch with others whose material needs are greater than their own; and the poor become the beneficiaries of a unique form of spontaneous giving. A great deal more than reading matter, in fact, is put into circulation.

Mrs. C. D.:—Yes, there are munition factories in the towns you mention, but they in common with all other plants in Canada just now are not engaging any more workmen. On the contrary they are dismissing their employees, as the supply of ammunition is abundant and the demand is steadily decreasing. It would be better first step was to collect among her acquaintances all the used books and

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 27, 1917.

Contrary to what some of the opponents of the Government have been saying, the emphatic statement is made by the Finance Minister, that excessive business profits arising out of the war will continue to be heavily taxed.

Anti-conscription orators in Montreal are being attended to by the Dominion police since the Military Service Act became law. Several have been placed under arrest, and others will be treated likewise according to the degree in which their sentiments find utterance.

The longest session of the longest Parliament since Confederation came to an end on Thursday afternoon last, without much fuss or feathers. Dissolution automatically takes place on the 7th of October, and it is predicted the elections will come of during the first or second week of December.

An old and trusty official of the Parliament of Canada passed to his reward on Thursday last in the person of Lt.-Col. Henry R. Smith, who had filled the important position of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House of Commons for many years. Fitting tributes to his high character were paid by the Premier and the leader of the Opposition just before the late eventful session closed.

Now than an election has become an early probability, rumors of divers kinds have begun to float upon the misty surface of the political atmosphere. One of these rumors has it that Mr. Roland Millar, District Magistrate, has a serious notion of relinquishing that dignified and lucrative position to become a candidate for the federal seat.

Inasmuch as Mr. Frank S. Cahill is the accredited standard-bearer of the Liberal Association, it is not clear where Mr. Millar (or anyone else) would come in unless another convention is held and Mr. Cahill subjected to the process of elimination, an ordeal which, at this stage of the game, he might not feel disposed to complacently submit to. Nor does it seem likely either that the enticing glamour of a prospective "solid" Temisamingue vote would be sufficient to induce Mr. Millar to enter the field as a second Laurier candidate. That seems rather too risky a venture. And, after all, as the old saying, somewhat amplified, goes: a good, plump, well-nurtured bird is worth a whole flock in the woods.

Canadian Women will get the Franchise.

That the women of Canada appreciate the extension of the franchise to relatives of soldiers, and also appreciate the difficulties in the way of a general enfranchisement at the present time, it is shown by the manner in which the Franchise Bill has been accepted by the women of the country and advocates for woman franchise. Sir Robert Borden has given a pledge without equivocation that he will, if returned to power, give the franchise to all the women of Canada.

Speaking in the House on Monday, Sept. 10th, the Premier declared:

"We are emerging to the point at which the women of this country must be entitled to the same voice in directing the affairs of this country as men, and so far as I am concerned I commit myself absolutely to that proposal."

Again, speaking the following day, he declared:

"I adhere entirely to the opinion that I have already expressed more than once in this House, namely, that the women of Canada, generally are entitled to the franchise, and if the people of this country should give me a mandate at the next general election I undertake to carry out the purpose that I have already proclaimed."

The Ottawa Citizen, which is an earnest advocate of female franchise, and a paper none too friendly to the Government, praises Sir Robert's action in the following terms:

"It is to the credit of Sir Robert Borden that he has done more for the cause of equal suffrage in Canada than any other federal statesman. He has taken the first definite step by enfranchising women relatives of the soldiers on active service. He has also extended the franchise to the women on active service on the same terms as the franchise to men soldiers."

The cause of an emancipated woman-kind is part of the great cause of democracy for which the Allies, including the citizen soldiers of Canada, are giving their lives. Clear-seeing women can afford to allow Sir Robert Borden a reasonable time to carry out the equal suffrage pledge he has given and not try to force the Government to enfranchise

every Canadian woman in one step by the War Time Elections Act."

It is apparent that the leaders of the woman's franchise movement in Canada quite approve of the stand taken by Sir Robert Borden. The following despatch which appeared in the daily press a few days ago indicates this:

Toronto, Sept. 13.—A letter signed by Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mrs. E. A. Stephens, and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, and referring to the war time election bill, has been issued.

The ladies subscribing to the letter represent the National Equal Franchise Union, the Daughters of the Empire, the National Council of Women, and the Ontario W. C. T. U. The letter says:

"The result of numerous enquiries convinced these women that, considering the peculiar conditions which prevail at the present time in certain provinces and the uncertainty of the results in granting a full franchise, it would be desirable that a limited franchise should be given as a war measure in order that Canada may do her full part in the war and remain true to her sacred trust to the Canadian men now fighting the battle of freedom."

World's Greatest Cantilever Bridge Completed.

Quebec, Sept. 21.—After working since Monday, the centre span of the Quebec cantilever bridge was bolted into place yesterday afternoon and communication over the St. Lawrence between the north and south shores established. When lifting operations were begun in the morning the span had 30 feet to travel, and it did the trip without trouble. The operations were conducted under conditions that were the worst since the hoisting began, a nasty puffing wind blowing clear onto the span at a rate that increased from 25 miles an hour to over 30 miles. The test on the span was the greatest since it left the pontoons, as it swayed an inch and a half.

The pinning up of the central span to the hangers that are to permanently support it marks the successful accomplishment of an engineering feat without equal in the annals of cantilever bridge building, and gives to Canada the credit of creating a structure the largest of its class in the world.

After the men had returned from lunch, with only a scant 8 feet to be hoisted, the excitement among the spectators of the dramatic engineering effort was intense. Inch by inch the span rose till the floor was level with that of the two cantilever arms. Fascinated thousands watched the connecting of the links that are hereafter to bear the weight of the span. This was done by the driving of eight giant pins through the eye-holes of the hangers. The workers on the bridge waited patiently until these pins were in place, then half a dozen of them started a race to see who could get across the span to the other side first. The crowd saw the running figures and a ripple of applause broke out.

As the ensign of the Canadian marine department floated out from the span, indicating that the river was again open for traffic and that the bridge might be considered as officially completed, as far as the main work was concerned, the cheers developed into wild shouts. From the floor of the bridge locomotives tooted hysterically and the whistling was gradually taken up by the river steamers and carried down the river to Quebec.

Listeners in the city quickly caught the distant sounds of the demonstration and almost unanimously thousands of bells began to clang, while the streets were transformed by the bunting that people hurried to hang out the moment it was known for a certainty that the spanning operations had been successful.

The span, which was raised by hydraulic jacks a height of 150 feet, is 640 feet in length, and weighs 5,000 tons. The arms of the cantilevers to which it is attached project from the piers a distance of 580 feet, making a clear span of 1800 feet.

British Launch New Offensive.

British troops began a new offensive in Belgium last Wednesday which is reported to have been one of the most successful of the several drives undertaken this year. The Associated Press despatches speak of it as follows:

Sept. 20.—The British offensive which began at dawn over a mile front east of Ypres salient, found the attacking forces late today holding many new positions of vital importance and continuing the fight in German territory along a line which in many places represented an average gain of a mile in depth.

Such redoubtable strongholds as Nuns Wood, Glencorse Wood, Inverness Copse, and Shrewsbury Forest, which have withstood numerous fierce assaults recently, were entirely over-run by the British, who reached points well beyond them.

The greatest gains have been made between St. Julien and Hollebek, which was as had been planned, for within this stretch of country lie the important defences mentioned.

On the left of the line attacked heavy fighting developed on the high ground on either side of the Zonnebeke-Lange-mare road.

A number of strongly fortified farms were encountered in this region and bombed into submission. Among these was Schuyler farm, a short distance southeast of St. Julien. Schuyler farm held out long against attack and continued to play on the British with machine

guns until it was taken. Strong resistance was encountered at a redoubt on the Ypres-Roulers railway, west of Zonnebeke. This redoubt is a massive concrete-steel structure and it withstood all of the shellfire poured against it. The British advanced on two sides and stormed the place with bombs until its occupants raised the white flag. Similar tactics resulted in the fall of another great stronghold northeast of Westhoek.

The British casualties so far reported are exceptionally light, the majority being due to machine guns. British airplanes again dominated the air. They were thick over the line of the British advance and carried out a vigorous warfare back of the German positions where tons of high explosive bombs were dropped. German machines were far less active. A large number of prisoners have been brought in, but it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total.

Humor Found Everywhere.

Among those pre-eminently gifted with humor were Abraham Lincoln, Disraeli, Goethe and Helme, the late Lord Salisbury, Arthur Bakfou, Dickens, Thackeray, Fielding, Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, Henry VIII., Charles II., Dr. Johnson, Charles Lamb, Emerson and Byron. The only persons who lack it altogether are madmen. Criminals as a whole are never without it. There is the case of one murderer at the bar in London who on being asked if there were any reason why sentence of death should not be passed upon him replied, "No; I am disgusted with the whole proceedings." Another in a similar situation on being asked whether he had a last request to make said, "Well, I should like to learn to play the piano."—Sir Herbert Beerliohm Tree.

Pleasures of Irritability.

Learn how to be irritable. When any one says anything to you always imagine he is trying to insult you. Few appreciate the innocent enjoyment to be had in snapping and snarling at those we meet through the day. Have things get on your nerves. If things get on your nerves you will find it an easy matter to be sour and surly. After awhile you will find that most anything gets on your nerves, especially people who are happy and cheerful. The idiots! Some people are born irritable, others acquire it, and they all should have curses cursed upon them.

Torpedoes From a Submarine.

The torpedo from a submarine can be fired either while the submarine is on the surface or completely submerged. Usually a submarine comes within ten feet of the surface, with only the periscope showing, and discharges its torpedo. If there is danger of the submarine being fired upon by the ship the submarine gets the proper position of the ship, submerges itself completely and then fires.

Well, No, We Hadn't Noticed It.

Have you ever noticed how an extremely fat woman always acts as if she was very much afraid some one was going to steal her and how an extremely thin girl always acts as if she was afraid some one wasn't?

Too Much.

"Why did you quit that barber?" "Well, I didn't like him. Every time he moved my head he wanted to use my ears as handles."

Shopping.

First Lady—Mrs. Smith is too young to go shopping alone. Second Lady—What is that? First Lady—She's liable to get excited and buy something.

Immune.

Ella—There goes the luckiest girl alive. Bella—In what respect? Ella—Nothing she eats makes her fat.—Harper's Bazar.

"Yesterday," said the sage, "is dead; forget it. Tomorrow does not exist; don't worry. Today is here; use it."

Humor of the Trench.

From the trenches on the western front comes the story of a soldier's arrow escape from death and the irony displayed by a comrade, illustrating how viewpoints change when seen from the firing line.

Private Mac of an Alberta regiment had a pious upbringing in his early home in Scotland, and his religious inclinations did not desert him when he was settled on a farm in western Canada. All through the war he carried "Spurgeon's Sermons" in his breast pocket, and occasionally he does some preaching, with his comrades in arms as the congregation.

Private G of the same regiment asked the upbringing and the book of sermons, but possesses a sense of humor. The two were in a group resting and smoking when a shot from a German sniper hit Private Mac in the breast, the bullet being deflected by the book.

Fearing that Mac was about to improve the occasion, G "beat him to it" and in a fair imitation of his friend's best preaching manner started in:

"Oh, dear friends, what a blessed thing it was that our dear brother wasn't a reading of his book of sermons—as he ought to have been—instead of engaging in worldly conversation with sinful soldier men. For if dear Brother Mac had been a reading of his book of sermons, where, oh, where, my dear friends, would Brother Mac (priceless old thing) have been then?"

There is a Bible written on palm leaves in Göttingen University.

HAITI CLEANS HOUSE.

Changes That Were Brought About by the American Occupation.

Five years ago in Haiti there was on the whole island not more than one mile of macadamized roadway, and the new streets, taking the place of combination trails and sewers, are the most noticeable changes brought about by the American occupation.

But more remarkable than the streets is the astonishing sight of squads of Haitians actually cleaning the streets. Under the old regime the chief occupations of the male citizens of Haiti were cockfighting and politics.

The refuse and smells have departed, and, better still, most of the children have disappeared from the streets. They are actually at school, where by Haitian law they are supposed to be, but where by Haitian lawlessness only about 10 per cent of them ever used to be.

About 4 o'clock every week day you will see this newly mobilized infantry coming home in squads clean and, unfortunately for the picturesque value of Haitian highways and byways, now thoroughly provided with clothes.

WHY EGGS ARE DEARER

HAVE GAINED PLACE IN BRITISH MARKET.

Russia May Yet Offer Serious Competition, but Cutting Off of Britain's Usual Sources of Supply Has Given Extra Trade to This Country During the Three Years of the War.

ONE of the very obvious reasons why the price of eggs has been increasingly high in Canada since the outbreak of war three years ago is that instead of keeping all her eggs at home, as was practically the case in 1914, Canada has been exporting large consignments of eggs to England. Formerly Great Britain got fifty per cent. of her eggs from Russia, but that source of supply was almost completely cut off, and the void has been filled as far as possible by eggs from Canada and the United States. To-day Canadian eggs occupy a strong position in the British market. The question which the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Liverpool now asks is whether or not Canada can hold her greatly extended egg trade in the United Kingdom.

He points out that "during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war imports of Canadian eggs, which had formerly been well known on the British market, fell to negligible quantities, the Board of Trade returns noting only 4,700 great hundreds (of 120 eggs) in 1911, none at all in 1912, and 1,950 in 1913. Home requirements had so greatly increased that Canada had become a large importer of eggs, and the total output was readily absorbed at satisfactory prices. At the same time the increasing competition of continental sources of supply on the overseas market, favored, as they were, by steadily growing efficiency in organization for collecting, packing, grading, storing, and marketing, lower production costs, and by a natural advantage of geographical situation, had brought prices to a level that ceased to hold out special attractions to the shipper."

"The war had an immediate effect upon these supplies, the total imports dropping from 21,579,950 great hundreds in 1913 to 17,804,805 in 1914, 10,246,926 in 1915, and 6,606,411 in 1916. Russian eggs, in particular, which had furnished over fifty per cent. of the total in 1913, dropped from 11,453,277 great hundreds in 1913 to 6,970,827 in 1914, 3,074,156 in 1915, and 734,525 or eleven per cent. of the total in 1916. This decrease in supplies from the continent resulted, naturally, in producing high prices and a strong demand for ransatlantic eggs, and the greatly increased production of Canadian eggs has enabled our shippers to take full advantage of the situation. In 1914 Canadian egg imports into this country were 361,173 great hundreds, in 1915, 916,326, and in 1916 1,431,778.

"Considerable complaint was made of the pack of eggs sent forward in 1914, and the resulting condition in which the product reached the market. These initial disadvantages, however, have been largely overcome by the shippers, and at the present time Canadian eggs occupy a very satisfactory position in the eyes of the trade. They are very attractively packed, clean, and of the desired color, of good size and weight, and, while they must necessarily rank below Danish and Irish fresh eggs, they are generally superior to all but the best grades of Russian eggs, especially as regards size and appearance. They always command a premium of from one to two shillings per case over American eggs."

The Canadian Commissioner predicts that "the principal competition in the future will come from Russia. Danish eggs, while an important factor on the market, furnishing twenty per cent. of total imports in 1913, are largely sold as fresh eggs, bringing high prices, and they may be regarded as in a class by themselves. They are, moreover, largely distributed from London. Danish eggs are very carefully graded as to weight and size, the various selections weighing 13 pounds, 14 pounds, 15 pounds, 16 pounds, 17 pounds, 18 pounds, etc., per 120, while Canadian eggs practically all weigh from 14 to 15 pounds per 120. Irish eggs rank somewhat lower than Danish, are

old mainly as fresh eggs, and always command excellent prices. Egyptian eggs furnish five per cent. of total imports in 1913. They are usually of good quality and pack, but they are very small, not much larger than pullets' eggs, and are always sold at a discount on account of their size. Their season also is different from that of Canadian storage eggs. They are usually on the market from the beginning of January to the end of April, while Canadian and Russian storage eggs both sell, principally, from October to December. Egyptian pre-war transportation costs were 4s per case of 120 dozen from Alexandria to Liverpool or Hull. "The Canadian packing is reported to be highly appreciated by the Liverpool trade. The thin cases formerly used gave much dissatisfaction on account of their liability to breakages, but most shippers have now replaced these by heavier cases which come through, generally, in very satisfactory condition. In this respect, they contrast favorably with American packs, which still reach the market, to a considerable extent, in cases too frail to give adequate protection to their contents. There is also favorable comment on the leaving of spaces between the slats for ventilation, a matter that was formerly neglected to the detriment of the product. Another point emphasized by dealers consulted was the superiority of the strong, white, odorless fillers, now extensively used, over the heavy brown strawboard ones, formerly much in evidence. Apart from other considerations, the white filler promotes sales by adding considerably to the attractiveness of the packing."

The Russian method of packing eggs, it is explained, consists largely in reducing costs to a minimum. A case six feet long by two feet in width is used, and it contains 1,440 eggs, as compared with the Canadian thirty-dozen case. "In order to meet Russian competition after the war," the Commissioner says, "it will be necessary for Canadian shippers to lower production costs to a minimum, and one important item in these must be the cost of the package. The cost of the Canadian thirty-dozen case and fillers has been figured at 30 cents to 40 cents. The cost of the Russian 120-dozen case, nailed up, is placed at 2s, or 48 cents."

THE UNCIVILIZED INDIAN.

Campaign Started on This Continent to Study Aborigines.

Not because the North American Indian is disappearing, as was believed a few years ago to be the case, but rather because he is merging, is here increasing interest and increasing haste in the work of preserving his habitat and its atmosphere. The American Museum of Natural History some time ago entered upon the meritorious task of producing a series of picture groups of American aborigines, beginning with the Hopi, from studies as nearly accurate as are at this time possible.

The Apaches, a tribe of unsavory reputation, but far from being as bad as painted, have been chosen for the second group. Because of the difficulty experienced by the white settlers of the Southwest in living peacefully with them, or near them, and because of the difficulty the Washington Government experienced in subduing them, they came to be regarded as a very troublesome people. It cannot be said, however, that they presented a greater problem than the White River Utes, the Mooses, the Sioux, and other tribes that could not, while game was available to them on the plains or in the mountain passes, be tempted by the reservation and the settlers' stores. The reputation of the Apaches for lawlessness, at all events, crossed the ocean, and Paris long since applied their name to the most dangerous criminal class in the city.

It seems to be quite certain that the Apaches were corrupted by early association with unscrupulous whites. When the Spaniards first came in contact with them, they were tractable and friendly. Always omnivorous in their habits, they followed the trail afoot up to the coming of the paleface. The Spaniards appealed to their friendship by giving them the first horses that American Indians ever rode. Mounted, they roved to be excellent hunters. Later, their horsemanship, and the firearms or which also they were indebted to be white brother, proved to be formidable factors in prolonging their war over a wide district.

They had many fearless chiefs, among them Black Hawk, not, however, the one of the memorable Black Hawk War, who became an implacable enemy of the whites; and the famous Geronimo, who displayed not only surpassing bravery, but a high order of military genius. Geronimo was finally captured by General Miles, and the loss of this leader broke the spirit of the tribe. Nearly all the well-known Indian fighters and scouts of the last half of the nineteenth century participated, at one time or another, in campaigns against the Apaches.

As one result of the numerous expeditions against the Apaches, the government collected a vast amount of material bearing upon the habits and customs of the tribe. A great many collections of Apache arms and utensils also were made, most of which found their way in private hands or public museums.

As already remarked, it is not too late, even now, to witness representatives of many American Indian tribes living in all the primitiveness of the fifteenth century, but their number is very year decreasing. Even the "blanket" Indian is becoming rare in districts where he once was commonplace. It is high time the museums were gathering in all they can find pertaining to the aboriginal American, for the prospects are that his descendants will soon be living as ordinarily as other civilized people.

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, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, W. Cmp. in Com. REG. HODGINS, Com. Scribe.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

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ALEX BEAN,
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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-Agency). 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.

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We are ready to show the boys and girls some
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WITH THE RED WATCH.

Some Anecdotes Told of the Toronto
Kilties.

This is an interesting letter written
almost wholly by Colonel J. A.
Currie, M.P. He commanded the
"Red Watch," or 48th Highlanders, a
Toronto "kiltie" regiment of some
twenty-six years' standing, whose
men and officers volunteered as a
unit in 1914 for service overseas.
They got it, too. After the battle of
St. Julien they mustered 212 strong
out of 1,034, yet remained gluttons
for fighting. Paraded in line before
the King on Salisbury Plain the front
rank men stood, every one of them,
six feet tall or over. A large pro-
portion of them were from the pro-
fessions and business. Colonel Cur-
rie is a business man, who was formerly
a journalist. After this sentence
you will be reading his own words:
"While Fraser's regiment was in
garrison at Quebec (1759-65 A.D.)
an incident occurred that was later
on duplicated in Flanders. Owing
to inclement weather in Quebec,
some of the officers in authority de-
cided that the men should discard
their kilts and don trousers. The
officers and men of the regiment
would not hear of it; the historian of
the regiment says that the kilt was
retained winter and summer, and
that in the course of six years the
doctors learned that in the coldest
winters the men clad in the highland
garb were more healthy than those
regiments that wore breeches and
warm clothing." In the trenches at
Neuve Chapelle an agitation arose to
give the kilted Canadian soldiers in
the trenches trousers. With snow on
the ground and half an inch of ice
on water-pails in the morning, they
would not hear of anything of the
kind. Their health was similarly
good, colds being unknown.

"It is strange how the idea seems
to get hold of a man, the minute he
gets into khaki uniform, that he is a
fully fledged soldier. In Canada, for
reasons, we had no regular soldiers,
and the training generally was of a
kind patterned after the South Afri-
can war. Straw hats and overalls
were worn by the infantry, and the
irregular cavalry swag was the
fashion. It was foggier imagined that
any Canadian who could shoot
straight and who had a week's train-
ing would be just as good a soldier
as a regular of the King's first army."
"I had done everything in my
power to suppress gambling and
swearing amongst the men. On sev-
eral occasions when individuals were
paraded before me for bad language
I had reprimanded them, and infor-
med them that strong language was al-
ways left to the officer commanding.
This particular morning some choice
words had to be used to get the
transport moving. They moved,
however, to the tick of the clock, and
Sergeant-Major Grant, with a grin
on his face, suggested that from now
on there would be no more swearing
in the ranks, as everybody was quite
satisfied with the officer's qualifica-
tions in that regard.
"It did not take us long to get the
ring of things and feel quite at

home. It is a law of the trenches
that at night the men must sleep on
their arms, that is to say, sleep, if
they sleep at all, in their greatcoats,
clothing and boots, with equipment
and ammunition buckled on and rifle
in hand, so as to be ready to 'stand
o' at a moment's notice. To 'stand
o' means to fall in behind the para-
pets ready to repel or take part in
an attack. In the trenches the men
stand to at least half an hour before
daylight and remain in readiness to
nan the parapets until half an hour
after dawn. The first duty of a
soldier after he 'stands down' is to
take out his oil-bottle and cleaning
apparatus and clean his rifle. Then
he takes off his puttees, boots, and
socks, rubs his feet to restore cir-
culation, and if he has an extra pair
of socks he puts them on, or if not,
he changes his worn ones from one
foot to the other, puts on his boots
and puttees again. Cotton socks are
very uncomfortable, for when a man
stands all day and sleeps at night in
his boots, the socks, if the threads
are hard, will leave a mark in the
flesh. Unless the men remove their
socks, boots, and puttees once a day,
they are liable to 'frost bite,' 'coble
bet' or varicose veins. The troubles
soon render them fit for hospital.
After rifle and feet are attended to,
the men shave. Our men shaved
every day, and were proud of their
clean appearance in spite of the mud.
One man was brought before me,
shortly after he went into the
trenches, for neglecting to shave. He
explained that he had served in one
of the South African wars, and that
in service there he was expected to
wear a beard. I fined him for ne-
glecting the King's regulations and
orders. His comrades, who had
warned him against trying to 'put
anything over' on the commanding
officer, 'gave him the laugh.' He
asked to see me, and expressed so
much regret that I forgave him. He
was a splendid soldier, and his fine
example made a rule for the others."

A Great Country.

The enthusiasm of the Canadian
soldier for his own country—a land
"flowing with milk and honey" gives
the tone of his description—will as-
suredly result in a great tide of set-
tlers from the Old Country after the
close of the war. Who could fail to
be impressed by the remark, made
by way of encouragement to an Eng-
lish pal: "Don't worry, sonny. We
can swamp this little island with
grain. Why, on my farm, before I
joined up, we stored the stuff in the
open air. And when that was filled
up we had to use the barns."

Poisoning Rabbits.

Poisoning by means of phosphor-
ized grain is said to be an effective
means of checking the increase of
rabbits in certain parts of the
Colonies.

A Large Apple.

A "Gloria Mundi" apple, reported
to be the largest in the world, was
recently sold at Covent Garden for
sixteen guineas.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

They Are Unarmored and Are Helpless
Against Gunfire.

Every one is familiar, of course,
with the ordinary torpedo boat, a swift
vessel of from 400 to 600 tons in dis-
placement, carrying no defensive ar-
mor, but armed with tubes for dis-
charging the deadly torpedoes.

To counteract these wasps of the
sea, according to the Popular Science
Monthly, a type of vessel was design-
ed of about double the size of torpedo
boats, a little greater speed and in ad-
dition to torpedo tubes, armed with
rapid fire six to twelve pounder guns,
for the avowed purpose of destroying
torpedo boats. Lately all the great
nations have stopped building torpedo
boats as originally designated and are
building torpedo boat destroyers.

Recent engagements have developed
the fact that torpedo boat destroyers
are used almost wholly as torpedo
boats. So they are really battleship
destroyers. To defend the capital
ships from torpedo attack the dread-
naughts and battle cruisers are armed
with secondary batteries of rapid fire
guns from four to six inches in diam-
eter. One well placed shell from a gun
of that size will ordinarily put a de-
stroyer out of business, as the destroy-
ers have no defensive armor whatever.

CZAR AND KAISER.

Both Titles Mean the Same and Are
Derived From Caesar.

It seems strange that two words so
different in sound and spelling as czar
and kaiser are the same. Both are
out changes made in the course of
early 2,000 years in the word caesar.

Similarly the rulers of the eastern
empire took their title from the first emperor—our old
friend of schoolboy days—Julius Cae-
sar. When Charlemagne founded the
holy Roman empire and was crowned
emperor, he took the name caesar or,
in the frankish form, kaiser. When
he modern German empire was estab-
lished in 1871 the German emperor,
William I., grandfather of the present
kaiser, took the same title—kaiser.

Similarly the rulers of the eastern
empire at Constantinople, successors to
he old Roman empire, called them-
selves caesar. Every petty chieftain or
prince in the territory surrounding the
eastern empire copied the custom and
called himself caesar or czar. In the
course of time, however, the greatest
of these, the czar of Muscovy, conquer-
ed the other czars until he was the sole
practically the sole ruler called czar.
However, the king of Bulgaria, when a
few years ago he had himself crowned
a king, took the title of czar.

The Gordian Knot.

As the old legend goes, the father of
the Greek King Midas, once king of
Phrygia, was originally a poor peasant.
The people of Phrygia being much dis-
turbed, an oracle had informed them
that a wagon would bring them a king
who would put an end to all their
troubles. Not long after this saying,
Jordius (Midas' father), suddenly ar-
rived in the midst of an assembly of
he people, riding in his wagon. At
once, to the great surprise of Jordius,
they made him king. In his gratitude
Jordius dedicated the wagon to the god
Zeus, and it was placed in the acropo-
lis at Gordium. The pole of the wagon
was tied to the yoke by a knot of bark,
and a second oracle declared that wh-
ever untied that knot should reign over
all Asia. It was Alexander who untied
the knot by cutting it with his sword,
thus assuming himself to be the man
referred to by the oracle.

Made For Concealment.

Stick insects, which are so called
because of their resemblance to dry
sticks, have two forelegs, which they
hold over their eyes when disturbed
and evidently think that in so doing
they are lost to view.

The eggs of these insects take over
six months to hatch. They are only
one-tenth of an inch in their widest
part, yet an insect which at hatching
is three-quarters of an inch in length
is packed into them.

The stick insects destroy the weak-
lings soon after they are hatched by
sating their legs.

Restless Nature.

Nothing in nature is absolutely per-
manent. Changes are going on slowly,
yet steadily, every moment, parts of
the earth being elevated above the sea,
parts sinking below it, the ocean wear-
ing away the coast in one place and
building it out in another, and so on to
infinity.

Asphalt.

Asphalt, with which so many roads
are paved, was found by accident.
Many years ago in Switzerland natural
rock asphalt was discovered, and for
more than a century it was used for
the purpose of extracting the rich
stores of bitumen it contained.

In Constant Training.

"That ballet dancer is wonderfully
expert."
"Well, she never gets out of practice
for a minute. She is always kicking."
—Kansas City Journal.

One of Those Questions.

"Pop!"
"Well, what is it now?"
"Say, pop, did the dog star ever have
the dipper tied to its tail?"

To Be Sure.

"The planet Saturn has two rings."
"Only two? They must be doing
pretty well with municipal reform."

TAILORING

We have always in stock a
a good assortment for you to
make choice of your suit from

We have also in stock

An up-to-date line of Fall Overcoats
in dark, gray and black.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

TRESPASS NOTICE

Hunters, trappers, fishers, or tres-
passers of any kind are hereby notified
to take warning that they are strictly
forbidden to trespass in any manner
whatsoever on the following lots, situ-
ated in the township of Calumet Island,
namely:

Range 5—Lot 20.
Range 8—Lots 9, 10, 12, 13, 14,
17, 18, 30, 31, 32.
Range 9—Lots 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.
Range North—Lots 25 and 26.

All persons found disregarding this
warning will be dealt with as the law
directs.

JAMES OSTROM,
JAMES LETTS,
JAMES CARSWELL.

Dunraven, Sept. 1, 1917.

CONFEDERATION

"Money Saved

Is Money Made"

Get rates from

CONFEDERATION LIFE

Est. 1871.

"Maximum Insurance

at Minimum Cost."

YOUNG MEN—Our Special Military
Policy is not to be equalled on the market
today.

Consult our Agent today.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the
Postmaster General will be received
at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday,
the 26th October, 1917, for the conveyance
of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed
Contract for four years, six times per
week on the route

Charteris Rural Route No. 2

via Greeremount, Rooney, Creemorne
and Thornby, from the Postmaster Gen-
eral's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further in-
formation as to conditions of proposed
Contract may be seen and blank forms
of Tender may be obtained at the Post
Offices of Charteris, Greeremount, Ro-
oney, Creemorne, Thornby, and at the
office of the Post Office Inspector, Ot-
tawa.

P. T. COOLICAN,

Post Office Inspector.
Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1917.

Shingles for Sale.

A car-load of New Brunswick
Shingles on hand for sale. Apply to
H. T. ARGUE,
Shawville, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to
all Proprietors of Real Estate and
Resident Householdors of this Muni-
cipality, that the Collection Roll of School
Taxes, as established by the School
Commissioners of this Municipality, has
been made and completed, and that it
now is and will remain in my possession
for inspection by parties interested, dur-
ing thirty days from this notice, during
which time it may be amended; any
ratepayer may, during the said delay,
complain of such roll, which shall be
taken into consideration and homologat-
ed, with or without amendment, at the
meeting of the commissioners, to take
place on the 20th day of October at my
office, at the hour of one o'clock in the
afternoon; but such delay expired, it
shall come into force, and every person
interested, after having taken cogniz-
ance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay
the amount of his taxes to the under-
signed, at her office, within the twenty
days following the said delay of thirty
days, without further notice.

Given at Shawville, this nineteenth
day of the month of September, 1917.

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

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00
Oats, per bushel, 60c.
Beans per bushel, \$7.60.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 36c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 75c.; unwashed, 55c.
Hides per 100 lbs, 12.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quot-
ations:

Butter, in prints 40c to 43c
Butter in pails 35 to 40c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 50 to 53c
Potatoes per bag, \$1.75
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 22.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$11.00 to \$13.00
Oats per bushel 65c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.50

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.
Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

TRESPASS NOTICE

Any person or persons found tres-
passing in any manner whatsoever on
Lots 19 and 20 of the First Range of
Bristol, after this notice, will be prose-
cuted as the law directs.

ARTHUR MELDRUM.

Bristol, Sept. 1, 1917.



Sheriff's Sale

SUPERIOR COURT.—DISTRICT OF MON-
TREAL.

Province of Quebec,
No. 5191.
LE CREDIT FONCIER, F. C., plain-
tiff; vs. F. PAUL, et al., defendants;
and MRES DE LORIMER &
CIE, distrayants.

The lots of land numbers fifty three
and fifty four of the third range of Du-
hamel township, containing, each of
said lots, one hundred acres in super-
ficies—with the buildings thereon erect-
ed, appurtenances and dependencies,
now known under the numbers fifty
three and fifty four (53 and 54) of the
third range of the official plan and book
of reference of Duhamel township.

To be sold at the registrar's office for
the county of Temiscaming, in the vil-
lage of Ville-Marie, Que., on the
NINTH day of OCTOBER, 1917, at
TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,
Sheriff's office,
Bryson, Que., 1st September, 1917.
[First publication, 8th September, 1917.]

FARM FOR SALE.

Good dairy farm, part of Lots 4 and
5, first Concession of Bristol, containing
300 acres—100 valuable bush.
Will sell 200 acres of above property.
For particulars apply to
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Bristol, Que.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the
north side of Lang St., being lot No. 86.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to
MRS. E. E. McCUAIG,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

1 year old Shropshire Ram; also some
ram lambs.
1 Durham bull calf.
Apply to
JOS. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

The AUTOMOBILE

Stitches in Time.

Be careful to dry the spokes of a wire wheel after washing. As the enamel chips off the metal rust starts and loosens more of it. Careful drying will prevent this to a great extent.

Every time you change a wire wheel put grease on the metal surfaces of wheel spindle where the hub touches it. If this is not done the wheel will rust and stick to the spindle and it will be extremely difficult to separate.

Be careful that the spare tire on the rear of the car does not hide part of the number plate, and that the plate is properly lighted at night. The police in many sections are enforcing the law very strictly, and you will find that paying a fine is a very expensive way to learn of such mistakes.

When following other cars on a crowded country road, watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly off the road, if there is room, so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

Among the necessities when touring should be a supply of tire valves and caps. A slight leak in a valve will cause as much delay as a blow-out. A good valve is often hard to obtain when on the road and considerable annoyance can be avoided by carrying these accessories. A valve tap and die should also be added.

When using the self-starter be sure that the spark is retarded as a back kick may wreck the mechanism. This is not necessary if the car is equipped

with a magneto, as the engine starts best when magneto spark is advanced.

The novice jacks up his wheel to put on a chain—not so the experienced motorist. There are two ways of applying the chain. One is to drape it over the wheel, the other is to lay it on the ground and run the car over it. The latter method, apart from the difficulty of steering in straight over something you cannot see, has the added disadvantage that the chain on a muddy road is in bad condition to handle. So drape it over the wheel and you will have a much cleaner job. Apply it in such a way that the points of the cross links are away from the tire, so as to prevent them from cutting into it.

The proper use of the extra or spare tire which every autoist should carry will enable him to make such examinations and repairs at the proper time. At regular intervals the extra tire can be used to replace one of the service tires, and the one removed should be gone over immediately. All the cuts, cracks, and breaks should be sealed by vulcanizing, and the weak places reinforced. If a car is in constant service, one tire exchange per week, and in rotation, will enable one to keep all the tires in as good condition as possible. Of course, this period depends upon the driver and condition of the roads travelled. By this arrangement the extra tire will be kept in good repair for emergency calls, with the emergencies reduced to a minimum, and in most cases the tire mileage will be almost doubled.

WRITING WITH LEFT HAND.

Sensible Method Which Will be of Value to Many Soldiers.

The difficulty of educating a right-handed person to write with the left hand, and the best method of overcoming it, is described by Major Edwin H. Nashe, of the British Army Medical Corps, in a letter to The Lancet. As many persons, by reason of an injury to the right arm or hand find themselves faced with this problem, what Dr. Nashe says is important, especially as it is based upon personal experience.

Dr. Nashe undertook to treat a thirteen-year-old boy whose right side was paralyzed and who had been given up as hopeless by the teachers of many schools. He found the trouble was that the teachers, unable to write with their left hands, tried to get the boy to copy with his left hand the motions they were making with their right. His brain was unable to perform this looking glass act of translation. So Dr. Nashe determined to learn to write with his left hand, and then to get the boy to copy his motions. This he did with highly satisfactory results.

The secret of success lies in exactly reversing the right hand position of paper and pencil. Instead of the upper edge of the paper sloping up to the right, it should slope up to the left. The line of the writing should slope down from left to right at an angle of about fifty degrees with the edge of the desk, and the slope of the writing should be backwards at an angle of about 45 degrees to the writing line.

"In this method," writes Dr. Nashe, "it will be found that the fingers are in the most natural position for writing, the arm and the wrist being in a straight line, and there being a wide sweeping motion of the wrist if required." This is much easier to learn than writing straight across, and results in less cramping of the fingers.

A fine pen is the tool to use; a broad pen results in blots because its point is cut for right handed writing, and there must be no attempt at hurry in the beginning.

She Ought to Know.

Charles, aged five, having been told that baby sister had just arrived from heaven, marched into the room and said: "Now, Miss Baby, tell us all about heaven 'fore you forget it."

Why owe a letter interminably when, after all, the actual writing of the letter is no work at all?

The greatest eel breeding farm in the world is in Italy, the industry having been carried on in a swamp for centuries.

6,000 MILES IN A COCKLESHELL

FROM MONTE VIDEO, URUGUAY, TO ENGLAND.

Amazing Voyage by One Who Wanted to Cross the Ocean for the "Big Scrap" in Flanders.

In these days of enemy submarines and mines any kind of sea voyage is a hazardous undertaking. What, then, must have been a six-thousand-mile trip, in rough weather, on board a tiny tug?

Quite recently the writer undertook such a trip. It occupied over eleven weeks, and involved enough hair-breadth death-dodging to last him a long lifetime.

For some time I had been in the employ of a meat-canning concern at Monte Video, Uruguay, South America; but for various reasons, both national and personal, I wished to return home, says Mr. A. M. Smith, in a London paper. In wartime, however, getting a passage to England was neither easy nor cheap. After one or two disappointments I heard of a favorable chance, and lost no time in grasping it. Heroes were wanted to take a tug to Cardiff, and I, who knew little and thought less of the kind of job I was rushing at, engaged for the service. I rued only once, and that was practically from the moment of sailing until the day I set foot in the Welsh coal capital.

Bedlam Aboard.

Our "ship," some eighty-five feet long, fifteen or sixteen feet beam, with a gross tonnage of ninety, would have been an ideal boat for some ornamental lake in a park. Perdiz was the name she owned to, though I shall always associate her with a similarly-sounding word of three syllables.

Owing to the lack of bunker-room for coal our voyage was to be made in stages. The first stage was to Rio Janeiro, a distance of just over one thousand miles. We made it in discomfort, and six days.

At Rio our skipper left us, and the first-officer, a young fellow of about two-and-twenty, took charge. I am certain he was many times sorry afterwards that he did.

Pernambuco was our next port, or should have been, but, owing to serious engine trouble, we had to put back into Rio, and stay there for repairs four days. Once again shipshape, we reached 'Buco all right, and then trouble arrived in heaps.

It began among the men—a very mixed and lively lot. Against their own agreement when signing on they now demanded shore leave and money to spend. As an alternative to wholesale desertion the skipper gave way to them, and dished out a small sum per man. After that we had Bedlam aboard, and three men were paid off as potential murderers.

Riding the Storm.

From 'Buco we next headed for St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands—a run of nearly seventeen hundred miles. Here I might mention a fact which will illustrate the really risky nature of our voyage.

The bunker capacity of our vessel was not more than thirty tons, yet, to reach St. Vincent, we needed at least eighty tons of coal. To manage this we stowed on deck, in sacks, fifty tons of fuel, a risky proceeding at any time, and in our circumstances exceedingly dangerous. The overload sank our craft until she was awash aft, and when we ran into rough weather—as we did two days out from 'Buco—she was flooded from stem to stern. Cabin, galley, and engine-room were deep in water, our clothes and nearly all the food being drenched, so that we could get neither a dry change nor a warm meal.

For sixty hours we rode the storm, pumping until the pumps choked. Then we bailed for life for two days and nights. To make things worse, several of the men fell sick, and this entailed extra work on the others, who were already worn out. Another engine breakdown seemed to presage a dive, but somehow we managed to keep on top. Immediately we touched St. Vincent half the men were put under a doctor, which is saying enough.

Five days in port did all of us a power of good. More hopeful, if not exactly cheerful, we started for Madeira, but an avalanche of fresh

trouble compelled the skipper to make for Tenerife instead.

Drifting Sideways and Backwards. Once more it was the engines. The boiler pipes would not draw, and all attempts to make them do so proving vain, the engine-room hands were forced to take strong measures. Drawing the fires, they waited hours for the boiler to cool, then unscrewed the door, and filled up the tank with water from buckets. Replacing the door, the fires were relighted and steam got up again. This laborious process never took less than four-and-twenty hours, and all the time our vessel was drifting, sideways and backwards.

Once we went through the operation in a terrific gale, with four feet of water in the stokehold. I think the only reason why we did not founder was that some member of our crew was born to be hanged.

At Tenerife, which was reached on the ninth day out, all but two of the men demanded to be paid off. On the captain refusing to comply, the discontented began to steal the ship's stores and sell these ashore, with the result that one or two of the ring-leaders found their way into gaol. Eventually five were discharged, so that when we resailed we were more than ever short-handed.

As it happened, however, though we were now in the war zone and encountered rough weather until we reached home, the final stage of our trip was almost without incident. All the same, when we dropped anchor at Cardiff nobody felt regret at leaving the Perdiz, and I am sure none of us would voluntarily court disaster in such a tub again.

TRUE TO FORM.

Easier to be Heroes in the Trenches Than to be Heroes at Home.

In France, nowadays, the soldiers who have won medals are almost ashamed, since they know that nearly all of their comrades merit them. But it is often easier for them to be heroes in the trenches than to be heroes in their own families.

One of the men in our hospital at Royanmont, says Miss Kathleen Burke in The White Road to Verdun, had been in the trenches during an attack. A grenade thrown by one of the French soldiers struck the parapet and rebounded among the men. With that rapidity of thought that is part of the French character, Jules sat on the grenade and extinguished it. For that act of bravery he was decorated by the French government, and wrote home to tell his wife. I found him sitting up in bed, gloomily reading her reply, and I inquired why he looked so glum.

"Well, mademoiselle," he replied, "I wrote to my wife to tell her of my new honor, and see what she says: 'My dear Jules. We are not surprised you got a medal for sitting on a hand grenade; we have never known you to do anything else except sit down at home!'"

BUILDINGS OF CANADA.

Seventy Per Cent. Are Frame Which Makes Fire Reduction Difficult.

Of approximately 2,000,000 buildings in Canada, less than one-tenth of one per cent. have been built with proper consideration of safety from fire. In the cities and towns from which statistics are available, almost 70 per cent. of the construction is frame. The vast majority of brick buildings are structurally defective and inadequately protected, and only one in every 1,200 is even nominally fireproof.

With such conditions prevailing, the enforcement of measures regulating future construction cannot immediately effect any substantial reduction in the volume of fire waste. There are sufficient combustible buildings in Canada to supply the present rate of loss indefinitely.

Upon the average, fire occurs every year in one out of every 80 buildings in cities and towns. Fire prevention is concerned, therefore, not only with the erection of new buildings, but with what is of equal or even greater importance—correction of the worst faults in existing buildings so that they may be less liable to destruction.

Strawberries like good, clean cultivation, fertile soil, and that really is all they do require.

Professor—"What planets were known to the ancients?" Student—"Well, sir, there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause—"I think the earth, but I am not certain."

BRITANNIA'S ROLL CALL.

As in a dream I saw a host
Like sands beside the sea.
And every man was but the ghost
Of what he used to be.
Yet still they marched with martial mien,
Scars healed and cripples whole,
And answered, while with sobs between
Britannia called the roll.

We are the men who died for you
From castle, court and hall,
The gilded youth, the tried and true,
Who had, and gave you all;
Noblesse oblige—at your command,
Through war's red gate we passed
To that strange unimagined land
Wherein the first are last.

We are the men who died for you
In stifling, baffling waves;
For us no tears, as tribute due,
On peaceful churchyard graves.
Instead, our weary bones are tossed
To alien deeps and bourns,
Where only for the loved and lost
The lone seabird mourns.

We are the men who died for you,
From factories, shops, and farms;
We dropped the tasks we used to do
And changed our tools for arms.
And in the inch by inch advance
Through labyrinths of caves,
We filled the ruined fields of France
With harvests of fresh graves.

We are the men who died for you,
The disinherited,
The low-born, slum-bred, reckless few
Who also fought and bled.
In life dishonored and denied,
With the elect we stand,
They asked us where we lived and died,
We said—in No Man's Land.

We are the men who died for you,
Gathered from ends of earth,
As welcome and as loyal too
As men of English birth,
We gave to serve our mother's needs
Our love, our blood, our breath,
Of different breeds and different creeds,
But brothers all in death.

We whom the gods love died for you,
By water, air or fire,
And some to war's wild wreckage threw
Rent lute and unstrung lyre;
Others shall hear your trumpets blow
When victory ends the strife,
We are content, for now you know
We loved you more than life.
—Julia S. Dinsmore.

FISHES THAT CARRY VENOM.

Natives of the Southern Coasts of North America.

If you a-fishing go anywhere along the New England coast, you are more likely than not to catch a Cape Cod minster.

Such, one regrets to say, is the disrespectful name given to a particularly hideous kind of fish, about six inches long, that is an angler's plague in those waters. It is mostly mouth, and nobody, so far as known, has ever tried to eat it.

Its other name is "toadfish"—which, descriptively speaking, is not inappropriate. At worst, it is harmless. But there is another species of toadfish, native to the waters along the southern coasts of the United States, that is very dangerous. It carries on its back, just behind the head, two spines that are hollow and connect at their bases with venom glands.

The whole arrangement, indeed, is structurally very similar to that of the twin fangs in the upper jaw of a rattlesnake, with the venom glands thereto pertaining.

Experiments have proved that pressure on these spines causes them readily to eject their venom, which is thrown out with such force as to squirt for a distance of two feet.

There is no question of the dangerous character of the glandular secretion, and Dr. Barton A. Bean, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has made a study of this toadfish, is inclined to believe the fishermen's stories of deaths caused by careless handling of specimens captured.

The loss to Britain caused by farm pests—the rat, the mouse, the house sparrow, and the wood-pigeon—is estimated at £40,000,000 annually.

In 1913, South Africa imported 21,263,000 eggs. This year it will be found that over 2,000,000 have been exported, after local requirements had been filled.

You Can Do Your Bit in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Serve with milk or cream, sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

CARVING FACES FOR WAR HEROES

WOUNDS OF BATTLE COVERED BY MASKS.

War Now Makes Art a Supplement to the Surgeon's Skill in Badly Mutilated Cases.

An entirely new form of art has been produced by the war, that of carving and painting artificial faces for men whose features have been badly mutilated either in war or by a serious surgical operation. Francis Derwent Wood, Associate of the Royal Academy and a famous sculptor, is attached to the staff of the Third London General Hospital as a lieutenant, and it is his work to make art supplement surgery.

In an article in the Lancet, Lieut. Wood describes his methods. Where the surgeon leaves off he begins; his "cases" are usually those which plastic surgery has been obliged to abandon because the grafting of bone and muscle and skin has been carried to the limit of possibility, and the unfortunate subject is left with his wounds healed, but noseless, eyeless, sometimes with a deep hole where cheek bones and jaws have been, a hole covered with grafted flesh and skin, but that makes the face such a horrible object that even the truest of friends would shudder at the sight of it.

"The features," writes Lieut. Wood, "may have been originally ugly or beautiful. As they were in life so I try to reproduce them, beautiful or ugly; the one desideratum is to make them natural."

Silver-Plated Mask.

First of all a plaster-of-Paris cast of the patient's face is made. From this a positive model is made. A mould from this is built up to match the corresponding features or from pre-wound photographs. When this is perfect and accurately fitted, an electrotype is made in copper 1-32 of an inch in thickness. Such attachments as glass eyes are added and the whole is silver plated.

The mask is usually secured to the face by means of spectacles, but spirit gum and ribbons have sometimes to be used, varying with the character of the wounded area.

The mask is now painted to match the patient's complexion. This is done in oil colors on a thin coating of cream-colored spirit enamel.

"I do not use false hair for eyebrows and eyelashes now," writes the sculptor. "The eyebrows are painted to match and the eyelashes I make of thin metallic foil, carefully soldered to the plate, cut finely by scissors and tinted to match. I purchase the plain glass eye-sections and paint the eye match on the concave reverse myself. Sometimes I do not use glass at all, but paint a semblance to match direct upon the metal mask."

Readjustments have to be made from time to time as the contours and colors of the face change.

Cheese contains the same flesh-building material as meat, and can be used in place of meat.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THE BUSINESS WOMAN

To-day, more than ever before, is woman's opportunity. Many new occupations are now opened to her, which, before the war, she was deemed unfitted to fill. And truth to tell she has risen to the opportunity, and now shares many business responsibilities in former times confined to men. But, as women are subject to more frequent fluctuations of health than men, many will be handicapped early, if they regard their health requirements too lightly.

The nervous strain, long hours and prolonged mental or physical fatigue thin the blood and weaken the nerves. Such conditions as women are now called upon to undergo can only be endured by a full-blooded constitution. This is as true for men as for women, only weaker women suffer sooner. The woman worker, in any line, requires her blood replenished frequently. She needs new, rich blood to keep her health under the trying conditions of business life, and to fortify her system against the effects of overwork. This applies also to the woman in the home, who, perhaps, has more worries and anxieties than usual. So let all girls and women take heed and renew their blood promptly at the first approach of pallor, lack of appetite, headache and backache. This can be best and most effectively accomplished by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which make new, rich blood and thus help womanhood so perfectly. No woman need fear failure of health if they take these pills occasionally to keep them well, or give them a fair trial if they find themselves rundown.

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

ORCHIDS WITH ICE CREAM.

Flavoring Extract, Vanilla, is Obtained From Highly Prized Flower.

Few people think of orchids, which are highly prized and admired for their beauty as flowers, as contributing any edible product, yet one of the most widely known and commonly used flavoring extracts—vanilla—is obtained from an orchid.

The commoner forms of the orchid are very widely scattered throughout the world. Out of a total of 15,000 different species there is only one genus known to have any practical value.

There are but a few species of this genus and the most important one of these is that from which the vanilla bean of commerce is obtained. The genus is native in the warmer parts of Mexico and in portions of Central America, but it has been introduced and is now extensively cultivated in parts of the West Indies and in islands of the East Indian archipelago. The various species of vanilla are all climbing plants. The slender stems send out aerial roots and by these the vines climb upon the trunks and limbs of trees.

The fruit consists of long slender pods, resembling a thick, somewhat flattened lead pencil in shape, being firm but slightly wrinkled. The pods are gathered and dried before they are fully ripe, the drying process being a very important feature of their preparation, developing their color and giving them the peculiar quality desired for flavoring purposes.

Britain's Hero.

A London schoolmaster named Wiman, who enlisted and lost an arm and a leg in France, returned to teaching after his recovery and became the idol of his students.

The discipline among members of his class was perfect, the boys enforcing it among themselves. Finally, after the authorities discovered him to be a better teacher than ever, the school arranged for an exhibition hearing of one of his history lessons. At this exhibition Wiman asked:

"Now, boys, who is the greatest outstanding British military hero of all time?"

The boys instantly stood, cheered thrice and shouted in chorus "Mr. Wiman!"

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that tea or coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

DANGER FOR THE TOURIST.

Strange Animal Inhabits the Desert Valley of California.

That most frightful of deserts, Death Valley, in California, lies between two lofty ranges, one of which is called the Funeral Mountains.

The higher levels of these mountains are rather densely forested, with here and there little meadows and "parks" (natural clearings), in which dwells a strange animal known as the terrashot. So inaccessible are these inhospitable heights, however, that the creature, rarely seen, has remained almost unknown.

Respecting its habits little can be said. There is no reason for supposing that it is dangerous to man. Nobody knows even whether it is carnivorous or a plant feeder. It has a coffin-shaped body, six or seven feet long, with a sort of shell running the whole length of its back.

Having (it is presumed) few natural enemies, the terrashot increases in numbers until it is seized with an impulse to migrate—possibly because its food supply no longer suffices. The animals then form long processions, marching down into the desert in single file, with the evident intention of crossing the valley to the mountains on the other side.

But none of them ever get across. As they encounter the hot sands they rapidly distend with the heat, and one after another they blow up with loud reports, the places where this happens being marked by deep, grave-shaped holes.

W. T. Cox, State Forester of Minnesota, has found records which show that early Mormon emigrants observed this remarkable animal, chancing to witness such a procession as that above described, and beholding the tragic fate of the creatures.

A MARVELLOUS MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Delvina Pelletier, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "I have much pleasure in stating that Baby's Own Tablets have been a marvellous medicine in the case of my baby. I have been using the Tablets for four years and don't think there is anything to equal them." In using the Tablets the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they do not contain one particle of opiates or other harmful drugs—they cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GOD BLESS YOU.

So I breathe a charm
Lest grief's dark night oppress you.
Then how can sorrow bring you harm
If 'tis God's way to bless you?

And so, not "all thy days be fair
And shadows touch thee never,"
But this alone—God bless you, dear,
So thou art safe forever.

—Julia A. Baker.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's Eyes.
YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 25c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 2c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Attached.
Little M. ry had been sent to the store to get some fly paper. She was a long time in returning, and her mother began to feel a bit anxious.

Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and said, "Mary, have you got the fly-paper?" "No, mother," cried Mary, "it's got me; but we're both coming together."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

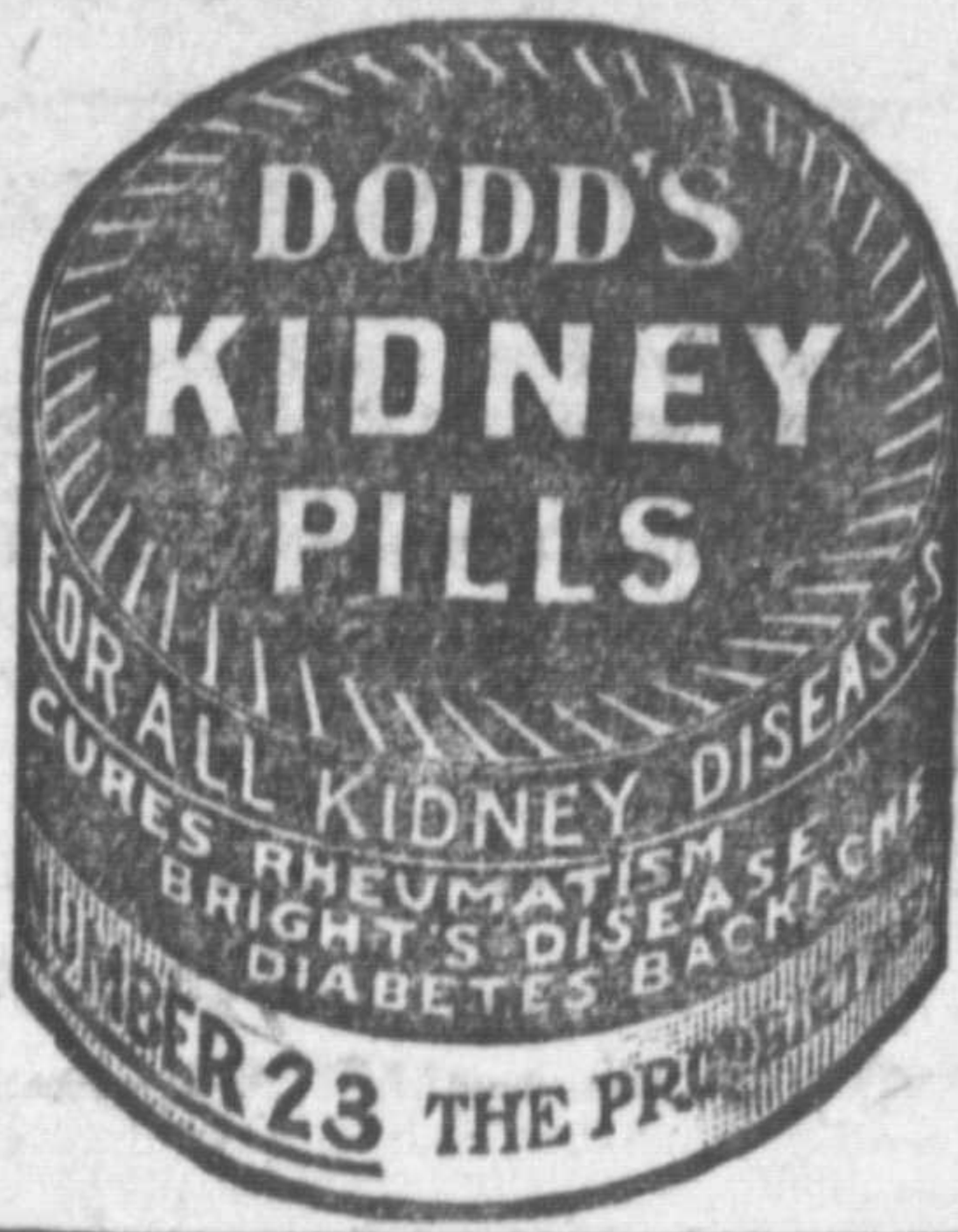
The Pen of Destiny.
Sir Douglas Haig signs all official despatches and other official documents with the gold fountain pen that was a present to his wife from Queen Alexandra. The British Commander-in-Chief devotes half an hour out of what is often a working day of fifteen or sixteen hours to signing official documents. This is the outside limit of time he can afford to devote to work of this kind. Sir Douglas Haig is as fit as can be and has an iron constitution, but he has nevertheless lost over fourteen pounds in weight in the past twelve months. The burden of responsibility that the Commander-in-Chief of the B.E.F. in France carries on his shoulders would wear most men to a shadow in a few months.

Volcano is Hottest on Top.

Notwithstanding what the old textbooks say, it now appears that a volcano is hottest on its surface. This is the conclusion drawn by a scientist who has made extensive investigations in craters in Hawaii and has obtained samples of gases and lava before they reached the air. Laboratory studies of these samples make it appear probable that much of the heat required to keep an open lava basin in fluid condition is supplied by the chemical action of the gases. From these investigations the scientist concludes the temperature at the surface of a volcano undoubtedly is higher than that below the surface.

Kisses and rumors go from mouth to mouth.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



DEEDS.

As 'round some forgotten tome,
Among whose leaves a rose has lain,
Lingers perfume;
Though tome and rose have each become,
The yellow hue of time's slow stain,
That robbed its bloom.

So memory of deeds we've done,
If good or ill, they still live on to follow far;
After this earthly course is run,
Blessing or curse the meed we've won
To help or mar.

—Winfield Lionel Scott, Detroit.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed)

W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

To disinfect a bathtub, scrub and scald it well, then allow a little water to run into it and drop into tubs a small quantity of carbolic acid and brush every part of the tub with this.

Seed ears for next year's crop, if selected in the field from standing corn, may be chosen more wisely, be stored more carefully and will then produce a larger yield in return than if picked from the shock or crib.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!
LIFT OUT ANY CORN
Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any drug-gist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctor said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads." —Mrs. NELLIE FISHBACH, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

ED. 7. ISSUE 38-17.

THE PATHS OF PAIN.

The paths of pain are lonely,
But the loneliest path of all
Is trodden by the children,
Pitiful, weak and small;
The fatherless and motherless,
Who live unloved, and die,
Sobbing their little souls away,
Under a silent sky.

The paths of pain are holy,
But the holiest path of all
Is sacred to the children,
Innocent, frail, and small;
The friendless and forsaken,
The lambs without a fold,
Till He shall call them to Him
Over the sands of gold.

—Ernest H. A. Home.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A quart of canned peaches or tomatoes on the shelf is worth a bushel rotting on the ground.

The white of an egg when used instead of water for mixing mustard poultices prevents the skin from blistering.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stif, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no half gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$1.50 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-pain liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, bird, etc. Relieves Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Burns, Itchings, etc. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or by mail. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

CUTICURA HEALS BAD CASE ECZEMA

Relief Instantaneous. Healed With 3 Cakes of Soap and 2 Boxes of Ointment.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherine, Ont., July 4, 1917.

For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Dr. Beck, The Well Known Eye Specialist and Doctor Judkins, The Medical Author, Publish Astonishing Report on Wonderful Remedy To Strengthen Eyesight

Say it Strengthens Eyesight 50% in One Week's Time in Many Instances



DR. BECK

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

New York—Dr. Beck, a New York state eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massachusetts physician, were asked to make a thorough test of the popular eye remedy, Bon Opto. Their reports were most interesting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports: "When my attention was first called to the wonderful eye remedy, Bon Opto, I was inclined to be skeptical. I make it a rule to test every new treatment which is brought to my attention. Having specialized in eye work for the past twenty years, I believe I am qualified to express an intelligent opinion on remedies applicable to the eyes. Since Bon Opto has created such a sensation throughout the United States and Canada, I welcomed the opportunity to test it. I began to use it in my practice a little over a year ago and I am frank to say that the results obtained are such that I hesitate to tell of my experience for fear it will sound incredible. Some of the results I have accomplished with Bon Opto not only astonished myself but also other physicians with whom I have talked about it. I have had many individuals who had worn glasses for years far-sightedness, near-sightedness, astigmatism and other eye weaknesses, tell me they have dispensed with them through the adoption of the Bon Opto principle. Many eyes can be traced directly to muscular contraction and relaxation and since Bon Opto method tells how to exercise and develop the eye muscles, it reaches conditions not possible through other means. I advise every thoughtful physician to study Bon Opto principle, give it the same careful trial I have and there is no doubt in my mind they will come to the conclusion I have, namely, that the Bon Opto method opens the door for the cure of many eye troubles which have heretofore been impossible to cope with. The treatment is so simple in its application that it can be used at home by anyone of average intelligence. In my own practice I have seen it strengthen

the eyesight more than 50 per cent in one week's time. I have also used it with surprising effect in cases of work strained eyes, pink eye, inflamed lids, catarrhal conjunctivitis, smarting, painful, itching, stinging eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke, sun, dust and wind, watery eyes, blurred vision, and in fact many other conditions too numerous to describe in this report. A new and startling case has just come under my observation, which yielded to Bon Opto, is that of a young girl, 12 years old. Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of the young girl, decided to order to save the sight of her right eye, the left eye must be removed. Before permitting her to be operated on, the young girl's mother decided to use Bon Opto. In less than three days a marked improvement was noticed. At the end of a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks the eye was saved. Just think what the saving of that eye means to this little girl. Another case is that of a lady ninety-three years old. She came to me with dull vision and extreme inflammation of the lids and the conjunctiva was almost raw. After two weeks' use of Bon Opto the lids were absolutely normal and her eyes are as bright as many a girl of sixteen."

Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly House Surgeon at the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and medical author for many years, reports: "I have found oculists too prone to operate and oculists too willing to prescribe glasses while neglecting the simple formulae which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye disorders. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides will make its use as common as that of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 20, 1917, states that only 14,915 out of 52,175 examined, need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeless age in bespectacled Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that according to Dr. Beck and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain



DR. JUDKINS

caused by overwork, tired eyes which induced head aches, and I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and close work and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the printing on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

"It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon Opto tablets. Drop one Bon Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up in a day or two from the start and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little, it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time."

NOTE—Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted said: "Yes, the Bon Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or must glasses. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon Opto referred to above is not a patent medicine, it is a scientific remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it. It is distributed by all good druggists, including general stores; also by G. Tamblin and T. Bates & Co., Toronto.



Growing children need more tissue-building foods than do persons whose growth is completed. Milk, eggs, meat, fish, cheese and legumes are all tissue-building foods, but milk and eggs are best for young children.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Flour is apt to gather dampness if it rests right on the floor. The boys can make a neat box, a few inches high, to set the barrel or bin in. This will keep the flour dry.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The phrase "a cock and bull" story, the latter term being derived from the Danish word bullen—"exaggerated."

Like A Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man. In fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 40 he was car-worn and nearly all in. Now at 50 after taking Nuxated Iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die of heart disease, pneumonia, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was iron deficiency. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get any strength or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength

again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were all along all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good. Otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M.D.

NOTE: Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists, and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the stomach, makes them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman, under 60, who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100% or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

New Fall Lines of LADIES' FOOTWEAR are here now.

An attractive range in Brown, Gray, Black.

Our prices are very reasonable considering the cost of raw materials and labor.

You will do well to make your selection while sizes are complete, as these goods cannot be replaced at present prices.

P. E. SMILEY.
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Local and District.

Fathers and mothers, it is your duty to your children to present them each with a photograph. A family group is the most appropriate.

H. IMSON, Photo Artist

Pastures have suffered a good deal from the protracted drought, and fall plowing has also been retarded from the same cause.

Canada's Food Controller says potatoes should sell for \$1.25 after October 1st, and that steps will be taken to prevent speculation or inflation of prices.

PLEASE RETURN BOTTLES.—Milk customers are kindly requested to return bottles promptly, as some times so many are held back that the service is interfered with.

SAM HODGINS.

One hundred and fifty-five young ladies have registered at Macdonald College School for Teachers this month, the majority of whom are in the Model Grade. Three from Clarendon—Misses Rae Prendergast, Lillie Sly and Ida Harris—are registered for the grade mentioned.

A few Shawvilleites attended the Arnprior Fair last Wednesday, but a much larger number attended the Renfrew event on Thursday. Wonder if our friends over there will return the compliment this week? Dollars to doughnuts they will not, unless the facilities for reaching here which the automobile has created have wrought a change.

Plea to Stop Waste.

The Food Controller is informed that avoidable waste of valuable orchard and garden products is taking place in many towns and villages throughout Canada.

In order to prevent this waste, an appeal is made to the Mayors, Reeves and Officers of the respective municipalities to take immediate steps to conserve such products as cannot be made use of by the producers or disposed of through the usual channels.

To accomplish this object the following suggestions are made:—

1. Citizens are urged:—(a) to use every means in their power to conserve for their own use their full requirements of fruits and vegetables; (b) to dispose of any surplus they have through the usual channels of trade, or turn such surplus over to a local conservation committee.

2. That the head of every Municipality organized from representatives of the various local societies, organizations and religious denominations, a civic conservation committee to take charge of the assembling of all surplus orchard and garden products that may be donated by the individual citizens by enlisting the co-operation of the public and high school teachers, utilizing parties organized from amongst the pupils, aided by conveyances donated for the purpose by the citizens.

3. That the various conservation committees make immediate and adequate arrangements for the safe storing of all such surplus products until such time as they can be disposed of to the various charitable organizations or sold to those unable to purchase at regular prices, or disposed of through the regular trade channels and the proceeds of all such sales donated to the Red Cross or similar organizations as the discretion

AUCTION SALE.—The Pontiac Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association will hold an auction sale of purebred Rams at 9.30 o'clock in the morning on the last day of Shawville Fair. Anyone having purebred stock to sell or exchange should bring them out to the sale. For further particulars apply to C. H. HODGE, Sec. Treas.

of the committee shall direct. It is urged that the widest possible publicity be given to this appeal and the co-operation of all citizens enlisted in its behalf.

The Masonic fraternity throughout the province mourn the death of their most efficient Grand Secretary, Mr. Will White, which occurred a few days ago at Winnipeg from pneumonia. He truly was one of the pillars of the order in Canada, and a successor to the office which he has long and ably filled will not readily be found.

Henri Monette, the alleged leader of the dynamite gang, who wrecked Lord Atholstan's summer home at Cartierville on August 9, was arrested on Tuesday last, on two charges of attempted murder. Altogether ten arrests have been made in connection with the murderous outrage, which was perpetrated out of revenge against the owner of the Star, because that paper published articles favoring conscription. Monette is represented as a bad actor.

Pontiac Local Exemption Tribunals Nominated.

According to the Ottawa papers of Friday last Judge Weir has nominated the following gentlemen as members of the exemption tribunals for this county:

Shawville, Fred W. Thomas; Fort Coulonge, Charles Belec; Campbells Bay, John Stevenson; Chapeau, Patrick McMahon; Quyon, Fred A. Davis; Otter Lake, Thomas Queale; Guigues, Avila Beauchamp; Ville Marie, J. D. Pellerin; North Temiscaming, Jos. O. Dupuis; Amos, Hector Arthur; Makamik, Antoine Bourbeau.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met Sept. 15th, 1917.

Present: Chairman, Draper; Commissioners, Wallace, Harris, Laughren, and Tracy.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of commissioners Laughren and Tracy.

Motion—Commissioners Tracy and Laughren, that Miss Lucy Major be accepted as teacher of school No. 14, for school year, 1917 and 18—Carried.

Motion—Commissioners Harris and Wallace, that the following bills be paid: W. A. Hodgins, supplies schools 8, 11 and 13, \$6.80; G. F. Hodgins, books for Lindsay Horner, No. 13, \$1.50; Mrs. T. B. Draper, supplies and washing towels No. 4, \$2.10; Mrs. J. W. Murphy, cleaning walls, ceiling, wood work, windows, stoves and pipes, No. 13, \$5.00; Gussie Draper, cleaning cellar, repairing outbuildings, etc., \$2.50; Geo. Wainman, pail and cup, No. 2, \$1.30—Carried.

Motion—Commissioners Wallace and Tracy, that the following be accepted as caretakers: No. 1, Gussie Draper; No. 2, Miss Florence Morrison; No. 3, (2 schools) Mrs. J. A. Dean; No. 4, Mrs. T. B. Draper; No. 7, the teacher; No. 11, Miss Flossie Telford; No. 12-b, Mrs. Henderson A. Harris; No. 13,

Miss Lillian Murphy.—Carried.
Motion—Commissioners Tracy and Wallace, that the tender of R. J. Burgess for building wood shed, No. 12-b, be accepted.—Carried.
Valuation Roll presented for examination and homologation.
Motion—Commissioners Tracy and Wallace, that it is resolved that a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of one cent in the dollar for every dollar on the Valuation Roll be, and is hereby levied accordingly; and that the monthly fee shall be 25 cents a month for 8 months in the year.—Carried.
Next meeting at call of chair.
M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec. Treas.,
School Mu. Clarendon.

BRISTOL MINES

Rain is very much in need in this vicinity to help the farmers with their plowing, and put out fires that have been started.

Pte. Jack McDonald has returned to Petawawa, where he is training, after visiting friends in this neighborhood.

Misses Geraldine and Beulah Milks are at present visiting friends in Shawville.

Mrs. James Sylvester and family were the guests of Mrs. John Millar Sunday.

Miss Luella Henon is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joe Roy.

Mr. John Roy (policeman) spent the week-end at the Mines.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ade have returned from a visit to friends at Danford Lake, Chelsea and also in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Findlay paid a flying visit to Eardley Saturday.

Some of the young fellows are expected soon to remain in Quyon for good, seeing the attractions that are there for them.—Some pretty girls, eh?
ROSE BUD.

OBITUARY.

Sept. 8th.—The Angel of Death entered the home of Stewart Leitch, Starks Corners, and carried away little Florence, aged eleven years and nine months, after an illness of nine months from tuberculosis of the lungs.

She has left to mourn her loss her father and mother, three brothers—Franklin, Robert and Wellington, and five sisters—Clare, Lavina, Gertrude, Frances and Edythe.

The funeral service was held at the home by Rev. Mr. Brown, his text being "Suffer the little children to come unto Me," and her three favorite hymns were sung: "There's a Friend for Little Children," "When He Cometh," and "In the Shadow of His Wing."

Her four pall-bearers were: Kenneth Cotie, Pembroke; Emery Stark, Harold Leitch, Sandy Stark. Her remains were laid to rest in Portage du Fort cemetery.—COM.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear boys, Pte. James Raymond, aged 20 years and 7 months, killed in action April 10, 1917, at Vimy Ridge, France; also Osborne Eades, aged 12 years and 9 months, accidentally killed at Haywood, 17th March, 1916.

A father and mother's hearts are aching

For a son they loved so well;

He gave his life for his country,

In Honor's cause he fell.

We long to see their smiling faces,

To hear their dear sweet voice,

The tread of their well-loved footsteps

Would have made our hearts rejoice.

But amid the shot and shell

Our darling hero fell;

His race was run—his crown was won—

'Twas in that way God's will was done.

Eighteen months have passed since that sad day,

When one we loved was called away;

God took him home—it was His Will,

But in our hearts he liveth still.

God knows how much we miss them?

And he knows the tears we shed,

Who whispers "Hush! they only sleep,

Your loved ones are not dead,

Your purpose, Lord, we do not see;

But all is well that's done by Thee.

—By their sorrowing parents,

MR. AND MRS. J. B. HORNER.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND CHIMNEYS FOR WELLS SOLD AT WORKS CONTRACTS MADE WITH MUNICIPALITIES TO MANUFACTURE PIPES IN THEIR OWN LOCALITIES.

H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville Que.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale her well known property, situated on Main Street, Village of Shawville, (opposite Methodist church.) Large dwelling house in good repair, and large plot of ground, fronting on Main and Lang Streets. For terms and full particulars apply to

MRS. H. MATHESON,
Shawville.

NO SHOOTING

All parties are cautioned against using firearms within the Corporation Limits of Shawville. It is in contravention of a municipal by-law, and parties render themselves liable to prosecution.

G. A. HOWARD, Mayor.

Shawville, Sept. 22, 1917.

NOTICE

Parties dumping refuse at the "Kiln Pot" are hereby notified not to leave any lying on the road-way, thereby causing both a nuisance and an obstruction to traffic.

G. A. HOWARD, Mayor.

Shawville, Sept. 22, 1917.

AUCTION SALE

The Lily Cheese and Butter Co. Factory will be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1917, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock, p. m. Terms of sale will be made known day of sale. THOS. DALE, RALPH HODGINS, President. Secretary.

Shawville, Sept. 24, 1917.

Notice re. Hunting.

Having lost an animal, which was evidently shot through the careless use of firearms, I hereby forbid all parties from carrying guns or hunting on Lot No. 9 of the 5th con. of Clarendon.

SAM ALEXANDER.

Steer Astray

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned about the last of August, a two-year old red and white steer with horns. Information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received.

WM. COTIE,
Starks Corners.

Stray Steer

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned a two-year old steer—red with white feet. Owner may have same by proving property and paying all expenses.

J. W. HORNER,
Caldwell, Que.

Stray Heifer

Strayed on to my premises about Sept. 1st, a yearling red and white heifer—no horns. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

WM. H. DODS,
Maryland, Que.

REAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Its Cost Is Simply the Price of the Prevention of Disease.

"Real life insurance," says the North Carolina state board of health, "is not the kind on which you have to pay annual premiums as long as you live in order to hold it or for your family or some one else to get the benefits only when you are dead. Real life insurance is that which insures you against death—preventable sickness and a premature departure from this world—and allows you to enjoy the benefits while you yet live. Furthermore, it promises you long life and a happy one, a healthy life and a prosperous one. It may be had by anybody, and, like other kinds of insurance, he who puts most in it gets most out of it."

"Real life insurance has its price. The adoption of correct living habits—moderate eating and drinking, regular work and play, plenty of rest in the fresh air and a disposition not to worry—is the price of a long, happy life, free from diseases of the kidneys, heart and arteries, the diseases that sneak in upon a man's life when he is not aware. "Then there's another source of attack you need protection against—typhoid fever. Homes with pure water, screened doors and windows, clean premises free from flies and anti-typhoid vaccination is the price you pay for protection against typhoid. The price against malaria is whatever it takes to prevent mosquitoes from breeding and from biting you after they have bitten people with malaria."

"Security against tuberculosis, bronchitis, grippe, colds and pneumonia is to be had mainly at the great price of preventing people from spitting in public places. It is to be had also by living on friendly terms with fresh air day and night, by avoiding overheated homes or offices, by creating a resistance to cold by a daily cold water bath about the neck and shoulders and by proper living habits."

"After all, the prevention of disease is the price of real life insurance. If we invest liberally and wisely in the means and methods of preventing sickness we may expect handsome returns in a long, useful, happy life."

EDISON IS AN INVENTOR.

And That, He Claims, Is Very Different From a Discoverer.

Thomas A. Edison has always disliked the term "discoverer" as applied to himself. "Discovery is not invention," he once remarked to an intimate associate. "A discovery is more or less in the nature of an accident. A man walks along the road intending to catch a train. On the way his foot kicks against something and, looking down to see what he has hit, he sees a gold bracelet imbedded in the dust. He has discovered that, certainly not invented it. He did not set out to find a bracelet, yet the value of it is just as great to him at the moment as if, after long years of study, he had invented a machine for making a gold bracelet out of common red metal."

"Goodyear discovered the way to make hard rubber. He was at work experimenting with India rubber, and quite by chance he hit upon a process which hardened it—the last result in the world that he wished or expected to attain. In a discovery there must be an element of the accidental, and an important one, too, while an invention is purely deductive."

"In my own case but few, and those the least important, of my inventions owed anything to accident. Most of them have been hammered out after long and patient labor and are the results of countless experiments, all directed toward attaining some well defined object."

"All mechanical improvements may safely be said to be inventions and not discoveries. The sewing machine was an invention. So were the steam engine and the typewriter."

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.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

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.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Farmers and Potato Men!

Farmers having Potatoes to market this year would do well to sort them when picking them. That is keep the small ones from the larger grades. The man who grades his potatoes will demand the highest price, while the man who mixes them will bring his goods into the number three class. A potato under the size of a hen's egg, is of no use to anyone, especially when they are for table use, so why insist on putting them in. This information is for your own benefit, so act accordingly. Also do not mix red potatoes with white ones, and do not mix scabby potatoes with clean ones. I expect to be in the buying market again as soon as the season opens, and trust to be able to pay the highest price and give everyone a square deal.

ARCHIE DOVER