

THE EQUITY.

No. 18, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

95 Branches in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. George Bryson, President.
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Sir George Burn,
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Chief Inspector.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

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

The annual Thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Church will be held on Sunday next—28th.

Milk patrons are kindly requested to return bottles at once when emptied and oblige SAM HODGINS.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Shawville Methodist church, will be held on Sunday morning next—28th.

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.

The Thursday evening work night meeting of Shawville H. M. club will be held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Hodgins this week.

Mr. Wm. E. Shaw, who was united in marriage at the Church of the Ascension in Montreal on October 10th by Archdeacon Robinson to Miss Gertrude M. Booth, arrived home with his bride on Friday evening last, after enjoying a wedding tour which included a visit to New York and other points of interest across the line. The young couple were accorded a hearty reception at the residence of the groom's parents in town, in which a number of their many friends participated. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will reside at the homestead south of the village, where the best wishes of all accompany them as they start out upon the most important stage in Life's journey.

DON'T MISS THE POINT!

There is a man in this part of the world who represents, to our way of thinking, a pretty good average of human nature. Whenever the preacher in his church delivers a very hot sermon against some special kind of sin, this man gets enthusiastic and goes around to the vestry to tell the preacher what a fine sermon it was. Then he goes home and repeats it to his brother, and they talk over the points and the people the sermon hit the hardest. But this particular man never sees when the sermon hits him.

Early next month the biggest public campaign ever put on in Canada will be opened to get subscriptions for the fourth Canadian war loan, the Victory Loan. The thing people in this district must bear in mind is: that the appeals are directed to each and every one of them. It is not merely the well-off men and women who are being asked to invest. It is everybody. The little sermons which will be "preached" in the advertising should not be taken as hints to the well-to-do people only. Every man and woman should watch for these advertisements and start now to gather up the necessary money to buy either a fifty or a hundred or a five hundred or a thousand dollar bond. In the United States there were about 4 subscribers to the first American loan out of every 100 persons. They only received 3%. In Canada for the last war loan there were only about 41,000 subscribers or say 4 in every 600. Yet in Canada the interest was much higher—on the Victory Bonds that will probably be issued to yield about 5%.

The first thing anyone should do, in our opinion, is to get rid of the idea that there is any sacrifice involved in investing in this loan. It is true that the patriotic spirit is appealed to and it is equally true that a great and generous response is expected on that ground. But the new war loan is straightaway business proposition: safe, profitable and convenient. Every man and every woman with as much as fifty dollars to spare should own one of these new bonds, and not only that, but should help to show others the worth of these bonds by recommending them everywhere. The readers of this paper are among the most thrifty, prosperous and public spirited in the Dominion. When the subscriptions to the Victory Loan are added up from the various districts and sub-districts we expect them to show that this part of the great Dominion has been true to its traditions and just to its opportunities.

J. J. Turner will hold an auction sale of stock and other effects at Richard Langford's, Lot 3, range 2, Clarendon, known as the Cowley farm, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 7th.

Births

At Shawville, on October 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald C. Hodgins, a daughter.

On Oct. 18, 1917—At Dr. Powles' hospital, Shawville, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dods, of Maryland, a daughter.

At Shawville, October 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drum, a daughter.

At Maryland, Que., October 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Duff a daughter.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss M. Carey, formerly of the Academy staff, was among the week-end visitors to Shawville.

Mr. George Smith, of Kinburn, visited his nephew, Mr. B. G. Anderson this week.

Dr. Dan McCuaig, of McAdam Junction, N. B., and Mrs. McCuaig were visiting Bristol friends during past week.

Mr. Arthur Phillips, who has joined the Aviation Corps, has been spending a few days with his relatives at the rectory.

Messrs. T. A. and Joseph Wainman, also Miss Edna, daughter of the last named, have been visiting in town this week.

Miss M. K. Thomson, who has been spending the summer at her home in Portage du Fort, returned to town last week.

Mr. J. J. Caldwell, who has been engaged for some time past erecting a sleep house at the Squaw Lake mining camp, was home for a day or two this week. He reports that about 30 men are at present employed at the mine, and operations are going on smoothly.

Miss F. H. Martin, a recent graduate of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, and a post-graduate of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, en route to Kangra, Punjab, India, sailing from Vancouver on Oct. 29th, paid a flying visit to Mrs. S. B. Towell, of N. Clarendon before leaving.

THE EQUITY was favored with a friendly call last Wednesday from the Rev. John Hurst, and a friend Mr. Beach, of Beachburg; also from the Rev. Mr. McNeill, of Cobden, who is again enjoying good health, after his indisposition of a few months ago. The gentlemen mentioned were here attending the W. M. S. Convention.

Many of our citizens turned out on Wednesday afternoon last to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of the late Mrs. Hobbs, whose death was recorded in our last issue. The deceased from early life was a resident of Shawville, and in by gone years was associated with the most of its social happenings as she was also active in the church work of those days. In the latter connection she officiated as organist at St. Paul's church for some time. The service in St. Paul's church was conducted by the Rev. H. A. Naylor, of St. Lambert, (eldest son of Ven. Archdeacon Naylor) assisted by the rector, Rev. A. T. Phillips. A wealth of floral tributes bedecked the casket, which was borne to its last resting place by the following:—J. G. Elliott, R. J. Wilson, W. A. Hodgins, W. Howes, J. H. and Jas. L. Shaw.

Accompanying the remains from Ottawa, were deceased's aged father, Mr. Wm. Shaw; the bereft husband and son David, also daughter, Mrs. J. Foreman, and Mr. Foreman; sister, Mrs. Walter Blyth and Mr. Blyth; daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edgar Hobbs.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

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

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

How can You Help Win the War?

BY PRODUCING BY NOT WASTING BY SAVING

Any portion of your earnings deposited with us is a start in the right direction.

Sending money to the Boy on leave or convalescing in England. We forward money by cable or draft.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

Read Dover's Ad. on back page.

FOR SALE—About 35 cords of mixed wood, dry, at George Stanley's (Jones') Charities.

WANTED—Young Girl as Mother's assistant. Good home—174 Second Avenue, Ottawa.

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. IMISON, Photo Artist

Deaths

Morehead neighborhood lost an old resident on Wednesday last, when Mr. Sam Young, passed away after a long period of ill health from an internal malady, which triumphed over all that medical skill could devise for his relief. The deceased was the son of the late William Young, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that section. Besides his wife and family he is survived by 3 sisters—Mrs. R. MacArthur, and Mrs. J. Hendry, of Renfrew. The funeral took place on Friday to Norman Methodist church.

At Portage du Fort on Thursday last, a respected resident entered into rest in the person of Mary Hodgins, relict of the late John Dagg, Esq.,—ripe for the transition to the life beyond in the fullness of her 88 years of existence. The deceased was an elder sister of Mrs. James Hodgins of this village, and Mr. Geo. Hodgins of the 4th range, by whom she is survived, together with a family of three sons and three daughters, namely:—George, of Portage du Fort; William, of Renfrew, and Alfred, of Hydeville, Ver. U. S.; Mrs. A. A. Smart and Mrs. W. H. Cottle, of Starks Corners and Mrs. Jno. Blackwell, of Renfrew. She is also survived by 33 grand-children and 23 great-grand-children. Her death took place after a protracted illness at the home of her son George at Portage du Fort, at the cemetery in which place also her remains were interred on Saturday afternoon. The funeral, which was largely attended, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ball of Portage du Fort.

Mr. James Fraser, of Maple Ridge section, passed away at his home on Friday last, following a lingering illness from anemia. Although latterly much emaciated and weakened by the malady from which he suffered he persevered in going about till shortly before the end. He was one of the visitors at the Fair here last month and it was remarked by many who saw him and noted his serious condition, that he was on the verge of collapse.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. Interment at Norway Bay cemetery.

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GOOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work or trade or profession.

Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 43%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

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OTTAWA, ONT.

WILLIS COLLEGE
130 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate.

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COMPANY, LIMITED
EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UPTOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

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

FOR SALE—A quantity of good onions—Apply to Wm. A. Hodgins, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A Leicester Ram, purebred, 1 1/2 years old. Apply to NORMAN BROWNLEE, 7th R. Clarendon, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A pen of thoroughbred Rhode Island Red Poultry, including some prize birds and some dandy young roosters at a reasonable figure. Write or phone WILLIE REID, Charities, Que.

FOR SALE—A number of purebred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels (Guelph Strain) at \$1.50 each. Apply to L. A. Smart, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A few used Fords in guaranteed shape cheap. Reasonable terms. SHAWVILLE MOTORS.

FOR SALE—1.2 h p Gasoline Engine—new; also 1 1/2 h p Engine in good shape—very cheap. SHAWVILLE MOTORS.

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

THE HARDWARE STORE

National Carbon Co.

BATTERIES

Best in the World.

All material and workmanship of the highest standard.

Built for permanent satisfaction, not for mere selling.

Columbia Ignitor No. 6 40c.

Fresh Stock just received.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

BOOTS

We are fortunate in having a good stock of Boots

Men's and Women's
Boys' and Girls'

These Goods were bought several months ago and easily represent a saving of

\$1.00 a pair on Men's
and 50c. on other Boots.

Our Men's Heavy Oil Grain Work Boot at \$4.50 is a bargain.

Woman's Kip Fall Boots at \$2.50

Woman's Calf Boots at \$3.00 are real snaps.

Boys Regular Boots at \$2.50 are nearly a dollar under present market price.

Oil Tan Moccasins,
Light and Heavy Rubbers, etc.

W. A. HODGINS

The AUTOMOBILE



The Care of Lamps.

With traffic officials scrutinizing the lighting system of every automobile these days it is well for the motorist to give a little attention to that part of his car's electrical system which makes night driving possible under any conditions.

According to an expert there are three situations which may lead to an ineffective lighting arrangement, any one of which the man who drives his own car may remedy himself. Briefly stated they are:—Headlights in poor focus, reduced reflection and failure of bulbs to burn.

"If your headlights burn brightly but fail to illuminate the road it is an indication that the lamps are not properly focused," he says. "This may easily be remedied by placing the car about fifty feet from the side of a building and adjusting the headlights until the bright spot from each bulb is slightly more than three feet in diameter and the two illuminated areas almost touch. The lower edge

of each circle of light should be about eighteen inches from the ground.

"Reduced reflection results chiefly from tarnished spots and dust on the polished silver reflecting surfaces. A chamois soaked in alcohol and then dipped in dry, powdered rouge should be used for tarnished areas. Great care must be taken so that no grit will scratch the reflector.

"The failure of headlight bulbs to burn may be traced to defective bulbs, poor connections or short circuits, or 'grounds', in the lighting system. If one light goes out the bulbs should be interchanged, and this will indicate whether the trouble is in the bulb or the wiring. When lights fail to burn with the electric starter working and the automatic circuit breaker closed, the cause is commonly an open circuit, due either to a break in the wiring or a poor connection in the socket at the back of the headlight. If one light burns more brightly than the other when the dimming switch is used a 'ground,' or short circuit, is usually present."

A HOT FIGHT IN PARADISE WOOD

WHERE THE GALLANT FRENCH MET THE ENEMY.

A French Colonel Describes Episode Near Chemin-des-Dames, or Ladies' Walk.

The French colonel, with a few of his officers, received us in a peasant's modest house, a simple house of a story and a half, with the typical sloping roof of the French country districts, writes a war correspondent from France. Here in a scantily furnished room he bade us welcome and without ado led us to a table on which a map was spread. And in quiet tones he told of a recent encounter with the Germans.

"We stood in the trenches in Paradise wood on the Chemin-des-Dames, opposite Courtecon, still in the hands of the enemy. You know the Chemin-des-Dames. It is or was, until torn to pieces by shellfire, an ancient Roman road elevated above water level through a low section resting upon a height, rebuilt in the Napoleonic era on the plateau rising north from Soissons and northeast of Rheims about the village of Craonne.

A Veritable Inferno.

"It is upon the outlined form of this plateau that the front shapes itself at this section, its edges of spur-shaped land dentiled between little valleys.

"Paradise wood is partially inclosed in one of these valleys. The trenches of our regiment were in its very center, first, second and third line with communications. On the fourth day after our occupation of this sector, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a hail of Boche shells began to fall upon our lines. It was a veritable inferno, great shells sent toward us and bursting everywhere about us, destroying small abri and observation, breaking connection with the rear. That meant the immediate establishment of a relay courier system, in which man after man picks up a message and carries it under fire to a given point. It's life-giving business, and to avoid loss of the message in transmission I divided the relays into two sections, starting from different points and going toward the objective by different routes. Sometimes both reached 'home'; sometimes but one. And often during that day neither.

"They Shall Not Pass!"

"We knew an attack would follow the bombardment. Probably the attack would begin in close formation immediately after the bombardment ceased. And when this moment should be announced by a lull in the storm of shells thrown upon us, our men stood to take to the open, to leave their deep shelters and girded to the loins, receive the Boche shock. We had only one aim—the aim of Verdun and all the rest of it—"They shall not pass!"

"But on this occasion the grenadiers of the Guard left their trenches before the bombardment ceased, while their artillery was still launching shells upon the territory to be assaulted.

"Here and there along the line our defenses were a wreck. Here and there, too, we had no men living to defend them. Here and there finally, we held firm, a little group of heroic men standing fast in a hell of fire. One of the couriers sent forward with instructions from myself to Major — saw the enemy's preparation for assault and understood it was to be something new, an assault with a continuous fire, instead of an assault after fire. He immediately abandoned his mission, returned to me and delivered the information, indicating to me on this very map the portions of our line that were destroyed, the portions still holding. I sent him back for further reconnaissance. He never returned.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

"But the information he had given me enabled me to learn that a mitrailleuse squad was pouring lead with deadly destruction into the Boche, and that two companies had counter-attacked with the Boche attack and broken through, to be immediately surrounded; that Captain —, with one company, had come to the rescue and broken the Boche line. I sent forward a fresh battalion in counter-attack. They went through the enemy line like a train through a tunnel and took as prisoners Boche troops that had held some of their comrades captive for twelve minutes.

"There was death all about. Hand to hand and body to body, men fought and died and won and lost, amid shell explosion, and bayonet thrust. Later we found two of our machine guns intact and every man of each crew dead about them. We fought the fight all night and gave more than we lost. At dawn we held true to the previous night's position, save for a few meters here and there, and by 9 in the morning we had regained these. Not a foot of our line was in enemy hands. Not an observation post belonging to us was taken. All our line was ours. Our dead and theirs attested why."

FIND BONES OF ST. GEORGE?

Remains Found in Palestine Under Fine Sixth Century Mosaic.

A fine mosaic of the early sixth century Christian Church has been discovered by British troops in Palestine, northwest of Beersheba, under works recently occupied by the Turks. It bears a Graeco-Syriac inscription referring in superlatives to a Saint George, whose bones were found beneath the mosaic.

The latter has been somewhat injured by Turkish trench digging, but is, nevertheless, a fine specimen. It is for the present stored at a depot in Cairo, where it will remain, pending a decision as to its ultimate disposal.

If you have cut your finger badly and can not stop the bleeding, tie it up in a piece of soft rag that has been soaked in turpentine. This will stop the bleeding and make the cut heal quickly.

OVER THE TOP! A SOMME TRAGEDY

ONE OF WAR'S MISFORTUNES GRAPHICALLY TOLD.

A Water-Bottle Narrates Some Dramatic Incidents in Its Career At the Front.

As I lie in the old shell-torn stable I often consider myself a tragedy of the Great War. My one great hour of glorious life came—and found me unworthy.

I am a common, ordinary soldier's water-bottle, made of iron, enamelled a deep blue, and further protected from rust by a covering of felt. Some of the later bottles—conscripts, I call 'em—are composed of aluminium. I had seen a year's hard work before they ever thought of answering the country's call.

Left in the Cold.

Eighteen months ago my soldier brought me out here, and I have, therefore, experienced two winter campaigns. Now, I can't bear cold weather; it limits my value so much. For weeks on end I am forced to carry the same drop of water, and never once will my owner put me to his lips.

You may not believe this, but it is honestly true. I once had six inches of water frozen solid inside me.

Perhaps my soldier prefers to mix his water with something else occasionally, for pungent and suspicious liquids have been poured down my protesting neck. Of course, it is a military crime to carry anything except aqua pura in my family, but a good soldier is never afraid to take risks.

It is only in Arctic weather, however, that Bill desecrates me with other liquids.

In the trenches it is no simple matter to get pure water. A party of men are sent behind the line to a well in a shattered farmhouse, or, preferably, to the battalion water-cart, to fill up empty petrol-tins, the water having first been chlorinated to make it suitable for drinking. They carry back a tin in each hand, and I and all the other bottles are filled from these.

A Tragedy on the Somme.

I have a reputation to maintain. I'm a water-bottle. Sometimes I think an A.S.C. driver will be collaring me, in the belief that I'm a tin of petrol.

I was a water-bottle, I should have said. Ah, I still imagine I belong to those happy days, instead of being a miserable makeshift candlestick in a rest-billet.

My tragedy happened on the Somme. Bill's dearest friend was named Joe. They enlisted together, and by great good fortune had managed to stick to each other all through their service. I can tell you, Joe's bottle and I exchanged confidences on many a dusty route march.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Well, our battalion was ordered to capture a certain wood, whose name I must not divulge. I fairly shook in my carrier during the fierce bombardment that preceded our attack, but my nerve returned immediately Bill climbed out of the trench and walked across the intervening eight hundred yards.

Though machine-gun bullets pinged all around us, Bill strolled along, unharmed. He stopped to light a cigarette, and—ah!

No matter, we took the wood. We searched every corner of it, and routed out a large number of Fritzies. Then, as my soldier was making his way to the northern end, to consolidate a position, the familiar voice of Joe called out to him.

"Bill!" he cried. "Water, Bill, for God's sake!"

My soldier rushed over to the splintered tree under which he lay, pulling me out of my straps as he ran.

"Joe, old chum," he said, "stopped a nasty one, have yer? Cheer up, sonny! Here's yer water. I'll get yer back to our lines all right!"

And he pulled out my cork and raised me to his wounded friend's mouth.

Then—then he noticed, and he flung me from him like a thing accursed. For when he had stopped to light his cigarette a machine-gun bullet bored right through me. And now, when my water would have been worth more than liquid gold, I was empty!

A few oxalis bulbs planted now will make flourishing clover like plants all winter.

A SON'S LETTER.

Written by a British Soldier Just Before He Fell in Battle.

Here is a fine manly letter, full of heart and free of cant, which appeared the other day in an Isle of Wight newspaper.

Thousands of Canada's young men have entered, and are now entering, upon the stern realities of army life, and thousands of fathers are bidding them good-by with choking throats. It may help a bit to read this clean, strong-souled youth's last words. He was killed in action shortly after inditing them.

The business of being a father is quite the most complex and difficult of all the tasks that come to men, and to get such a letter as this must be to any father a sweet reward.

"To My Father:—This is a final message for you to read when I am dead. There will be so little else—just the brief official notification. 'The Secretary of State for War regrets . . .'; may be a belated letter or two, speaking only of the small happenings of the day; perhaps the tale of a brother officer as to how I fell; beyond that nothing. And therefore now, beforehand, I say farewell.

"There is no need of many words. But I want first to thank you as your son. You have been to me the best father a fellow could wish. I want to thank you for the gift of a clean and strong and vigorous healthy body, straight limbs and thews that could serve England at her need. For the gift of a powerful intellect and a discerning mind—thank you. For the long years of self-denial that made my education possible; for the guidance and teaching that kept me straight in the days of youth; for the counsel and help ever freely proffered when I asked; for all noble things in your example—again and most earnestly, thank you.

"Secondly, as to my death. Inasmuch as we be men together, there is little need for words. It is in a good cause that I lay down my life. All the things that I hold dear in life I willingly give up since it is required of me. I am proud and glad to be one of those whom England takes, who in their bodies pay the price of her honor. And though in your heart there will be sorrow, you will also be proud; and you will not grieve overmuch.

"All good things be unto you! May the coming years bring wider field of service, honor, and honorable work, strength and wisdom to perform it; and in the end peace and contentment and quiet rest! Your son, a soldier of England, salutes you. Farewell!"

THE OPEN WINDOW HABIT.

Lessens Danger of Tuberculosis and Increases Efficiency.

One of the most useful habits to cultivate is that of sleeping with your windows open. Undoubtedly a great deal of sickness, low energy and tired feeling is due to sleeping with closed windows. Not only is the danger of tuberculosis much lessened by sleeping with your windows wide open, but your efficiency will be largely increased and you will feel like another person if you get fresh air while you sleep.

Most people keep their windows open at night in the summer time, but begin to close them as soon as the weather turns chilly. This is where they make a mistake. It is at this point where one can easily contract the open window habit. By adding bed covers on the cold nights, in a few weeks one will find that the coldest nights do not mean discomfort. It is then easy to continue with open windows through the winter.

Quick Promotion.

For an hour the American consul in a Mexican town had been sitting in the hotel dining room. At last the proprietor came to him.

"Pardon, sir," he said, with a low bow, "were you waiting for anything?"

"Yes," replied the consul. "Yesterday I told Ferdinand, your head waiter, that I would dine here at six o'clock. It is seven o'clock, and he hasn't appeared yet."

"Ferdinand joined the army early to-day," said the proprietor. "If the senior—"

"Gone, has he? The scoundrel! Why didn't he let me know he was going?"

"More respect, please, senior," protested the Mexican, with dignity. "Ferdinand has won steady promotion and is now a general."

WAR BRINGS NEW STAMPS

UNUSUAL POSTMARKS HAVE A NEW IMPORTANCE.

War Stamp Collectors Can Read a History of the Conflict in the Pages of Their Albums

One change that has resulted from the world war but has been noticed by few persons except philatelists is in the postage stamps issued in countries which wholly or in part have changed Governments. The postmark, which generally in normal times is not so important to collectors as stamps, is now sought assiduously, especially if it comes from a district that has been in the hands of each side several times.

Of course a foreign army in occupation of a city or territory has nothing to distinguish its stamps from those it generally uses, and in such cases it is the postmark that gives value to the stamp for the collector's purposes.

Canadian postmarks at present appeal to the patriotic citizens of the Dominion to take the Government by subscribing to the war loan. Many post offices in the United States stamped letters in a similar way during the first Liberty Loan campaign.

Many New Stamps.

Russia's new stamps contain the Slavonic inscription: "Liberty-Equality-Fraternity." The number issued so far has not been large, as Kerensky and his followers have been too busy with more important matters. As a makeshift the Russian authorities have overprinted the old Romanoff stamps with a device representing a Phrygian or Liberty cap, with crossed swords in addition to the legend that appears on the latest issue.

Finland's new stamps contain an old time armorial design of a lion trampling on a sabre. Besides "Finland" they have on them the native name of the country, "Suomi."

Poland has a new stamp, but it is "Made in Germany."

Quick changes which have taken place in China have afforded a rich field for those interested in philately, although it has not been easy to get hold of the stamp issues. In the recent brief return to the throne of Emperor Hsuan Tung it is said that the stamps of the republic were overprinted with an imperial emblem or inscription. As the young man held his place for only a week the overprinted stamps should be valuable.

War stamp collectors with their stamps and postmarks can read off a history of the war by glancing through the pages of their albums. They are constantly on the alert to add to their stores, as can be testified to by importers, exporters, army and navy officers and employees of steamship lines, who are importuned by diligent philatelists desiring to "go through the waste baskets." War stamp collecting has also opened a new source of revenue to janitors in office buildings, who look out for stamps and sell them.

The Sandbag Caves of Venice.

In other cities, when aerial bombardments take place, the citizens run for safety into underground cellars and store-places. But, as is well known Venice has no cellars, nor underground places. Around the houses there is water. One can hardly dig a few feet below the surface anywhere without coming to water. For this reason the ground floors of the houses are made of cement so as to be impermeable to water; but should any flaw or crack appear in them the water soon discovers it and comes bubbling up through it. Venice thus lacking underground cellars, a substitute had to be found for them. Fortunately, it possesses many strongly arched passages, and in these the authorities have provided what are called leoghi di rifugio (places of refuge). They are built of wood and sandbags. They have been constructed in every quarter of city, signboards on every corner point out the way to them. And so, when the watchmen sound the alarm on their trumpets, the people like those of old, flying from the avenger of blood, can run into these refuges and be safe.

For dumplings, cook small tea biscuits in the oven. Before serving put these on the platter, and pour the stew over them.

Eating for Health and Strength calls for intelligent food selection. It is easy to keep in top-notch vigor of mind and body at low cost if you know **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away—contains more real body-building nutriment than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Full of nutriment, tasty and toothsome. Most people like the nutty aroma of the baked wheat, especially when served with hot milk. Delicious with sliced peaches, bananas and other fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

FIRE WITHOUT MATCHES

Methods of Obtaining Fire Are Common Among Various Races

The native Malay method of making fire is by rubbing two sticks together. The Malays use for the purpose two pieces of bamboo. One is a hollowed convex strip laid flat side down; the other is sharpened to a knife edge. The sharp edge is sawed rapidly across the convex strip until the latter is penetrated through, and the dust that falls beneath, rendered incandescent by friction, ignites a bit of tinder.

Bamboo is naturally adapted for the purpose because its flinty coat favors the development of high heat, while its narrow pith when dry is very inflammable. There is, of course, no bamboo in France; but equally satisfactory methods of making fires without matches are known to-day to a great many Boy Scouts, who practice them on camping trips, and soldiers and sailors are now being taught to use them.

One of these methods involves the use of a bow drill, a simple contrivance that dates back to remote prehistoric times. By this means one end of a stick is made to revolve with great rapidity in a hole in a piece of wood. With a little good tinder ready, only two or three minutes are required to accomplish ignition.

The bow drill is in common use by the Eskimo for making fire. Another method, of Polynesian origin, is that of the "blowing stick." The operator rubs a groove in a piece of soft wood with the end of a stick of hard wood. The stick wears off particles of the soft wood and pushes them along in a head at the end of the groove. By accelerating the movement the tiny heap is brought to the point of ignition.

Until recent years the accomplishment of making fire by rubbing two sticks together was deemed beyond attainment by civilized people. But why? Nobody could say, but skill in the art was supposed to be obtainable exclusively by savages. This idea has been exploded.

The civilized Canadian can make fire in this way just as well as any savage. All he needs is a little teaching, as many a Boy Scout can testify. Doubtless some day he will learn how to use the "fire syringe," which may fairly be regarded as the most scientific of all aboriginal firemaking processes.

Its place of origin is the island of Borneo. The instrument is a cylinder of buffalo horn, with a sort of piston closely fitting. A scrap of tinder is placed in the mouth of the cylinder and a sharp, strong blow is struck upon the knob of the piston. Compressed air gives up heat under reduction of volume and thus the tinder catches fire.

Planned War in 1909.

Germany's military preparation was known to the Russian War Ministry, and it also was aware that Germany contemplated a declaration of war in 1900, and again in 1913, according to testimony given by General Michelson, at the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former minister of war, for high treason. The witness was the military attaché of the Russian embassy in Berlin from 1906 to 1911. He swore that he had reported Germany's military activity to the Russian War Office.

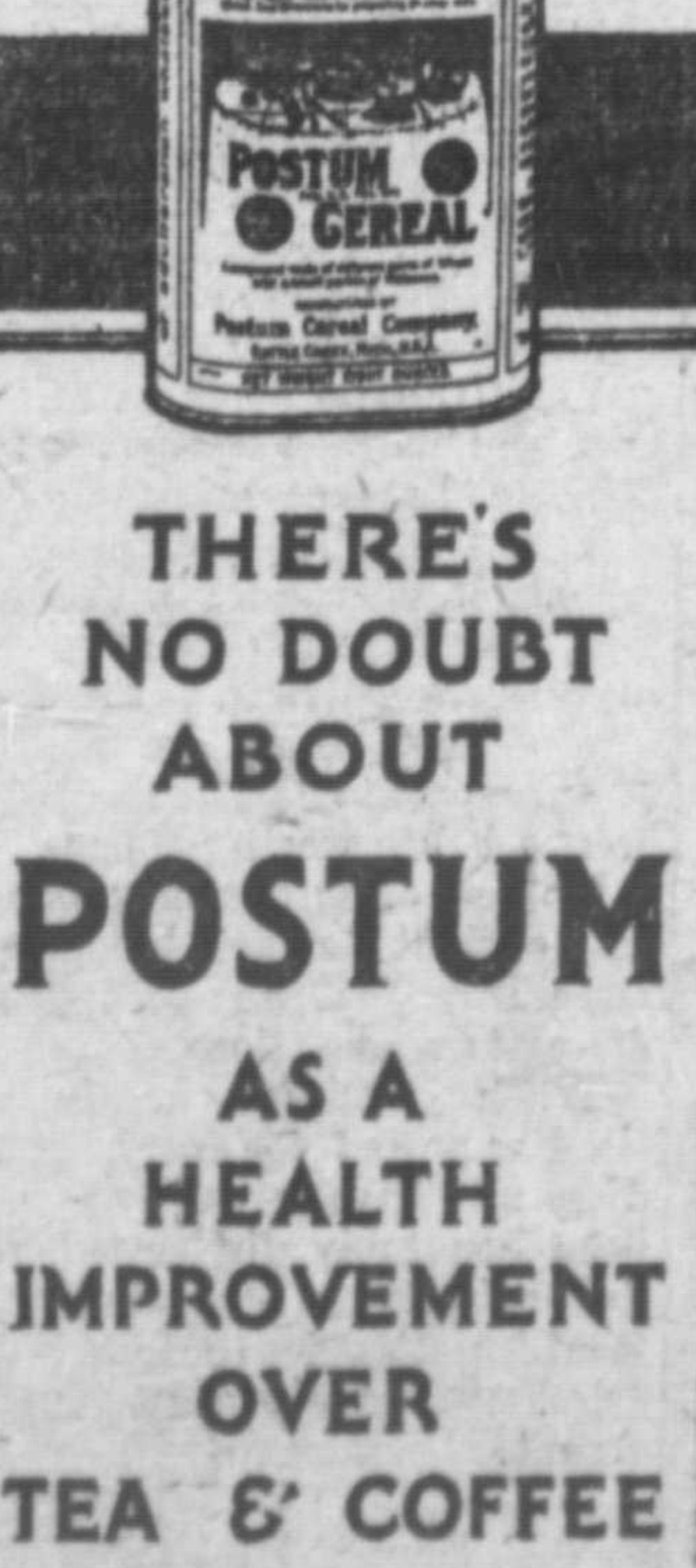
The Doings of the Duffa.



The need for people to be healthy is urgent. Those whom illness has put outside the ranks of robust men and women feel their position keenly. They are handicapped in every walk of life and weak men and nerve-worn women need more earnestly than ever to put their health right and become active and strong. Many who began "patching" months ago are as ill now as on the day they began vainly tinkering with common drugs. Every ailing man and woman should remember that the ills of debility, nerve exhaustion, indigestion, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and depression come from a faulty blood supply. Worry, over-work or other causes have impoverished the blood and left the life-stream impure. The nerves thereby are starving and the whole system is languishing for new blood. In this condition many thousands have won back strong nerves and new health and strength through the new rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually makes. In a weak or bloodless condition it is not only a waste of time and money, but also a further menace to your health to tinker with common drugs. Follow the example of so many thousands by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will transform you into healthy, active men and women.

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

If an author can be said to be the product of any particular district—and why not, just as much as a variety of flower, or fruit, or grain?—Alan Sullivan, the distinguished Canadian poet and novelist, should be most properly identified with Algoma, that curiously shaped county of Ontario which stretches from the cities and settlements of the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, up through the 2,900 square miles of the Mississauga Forest Reserve, to the great fur-trading territories three hundred and sixty miles north, where it is bounded by the Albany River, the chief tributary of James Bay. The southern shores of this county were colonized some thirty years ago at the instance of C.P.R. agents, by hardy pioneers from the older counties of Kincardine and Bruce, but the city of Sault Ste. Marie has its roots in the remoter past, as it was a trading post for the voyageurs, who travelled for the furtraders of Montreal into the far West. Alan Sullivan, whose father was Bishop of the Algoma Diocese, was at one time engineer of the work of construction and ballasting the Algoma branch of the C.P.R. between Sudbury and the Sault Ste. Marie, and uses the local color in several of his short stories. "It was fascinating," he says, "in those days to watch the psychological effect of the arrival of the track, or even of the survey party on the settlers. They brightened up, and looked at their farms with new eyes. They were in touch with the world that heretofore had seemed so distant." The bush fires, the miners, the hunters, the mail carriers, the Indian agents and the trappers have provided rich material for Alan Sullivan's stories, some of the best of which have been collected in the volume called "The Passing of Owl-But." More recently he has enlarged his field, and in his latest volume, "The Inner Door," he takes for atmosphere the labor movement in a small industrial town. But the town is still in Ontario, a fact that makes it all the more interesting to the Canadian reader, who takes an interest in the now rapid growth of a distinctive Canadian literature.



INSTANT POSTUM
A Cold Cereal with no cooking or boiling

POSTUM CEREAL

A cereal of whole grain of wheat

Prepared by
Postum Cereal Company
Spring Valley, N.Y., U.S.A.
NOT BAKED - NOT TOASTED

THERE'S
NO DOUBT
ABOUT
POSTUM
AS A
HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT
OVER
TEA & COFFEE

Turn the garden over with a spade or plough this autumn and, if it is to be laid, cover the soil with manure a foot deep before turning it under. Repeat the operation next spring and see what a garden will result. Dig deep in spading. There is a way to get down two feet with the proper determination and effort. If manure is not applied this autumn apply lime liberally, air slaked or hydrated, and turn it under and apply the manure in the spring. Lime and leaves can be worked in together this autumn.

relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. — Mrs. ETTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If such complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

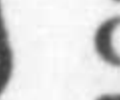
ED. 7. ISSUE 42—"17.

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 popularity of Bon Opto. Both of their replies were most interesting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports: "When my attention was first called to this wonderful eye remedy, 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, I am qualified to express an intelligent opinion on remedies applicable to the eyes. Since Bon Opto has created such a stir in England, France, Italy, Canada, and Canada, I welcomed the opportunity to test it. I began to use it in my practice a little over a year ago, and in an amazingly short time I have obtained such results that I hesitate to tell of my experience for fear it will sound incredible. Some of the results I have accomplished are: I have been able to convince myself but also other physicians with whom I have talked about it. I have had many individuals who had worn glasses for years, astigmatism and other eye weaknesses, tell me they have dispensed with them through the adoption of the Bon Opto method. I have seen the treatment directly to muscular contraction and relaxation and since Bon Opto method tells how to exercise and develop the eye through other means, I advise every thoughtful physician to study Bon Opto principal, give it the same careful trial I have given it. I am sure you will find, as I 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 been heretofore impossible to cope with. The treatment is so simple in its application that it can be used not only by anyone of average intelligence, but at home by anyone of average intelligence. My practice has seen its strongest



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

 Reduces Bursal Enlargements,
Thickened, Swollen Tissues,
Curbs, Filled Tendons. Sore-
ness from Bruises or Strains;
stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain.
Does not blister, remove the hair or
lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle
at druggists or delivered. **Book 1 M free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., for malking—
antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds,
sprains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It
heals and soothes. \$1.00 a bottle at drug-
gists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you
write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

NUXATED
*The Power behind
the Strong Vigorous
Iron Men of
Today*
IRON

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York City Physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no strong, vigorous, iron men nor beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without Iron—Nuxated Iron taken three times per day after meals will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. Avoid the old forms of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach, and thereby do more harm than good. Take only organic Iron—Nuxated Iron."  It is dispensed by all good druggists.



Men in Training

Fighting isn't the only duty of a soldier, and exposure to bullets is not as serious as exposure to all kinds of weather and dampness.

Rheumatic aches; sore and stiff muscles, strains and sprains; chilblains and neuralgia, all are enemies of the soldier, and the relief for all these pains and aches is Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient to carry or use; does not stain, and penetrates without rubbing.

Generous sized bottles, at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

**Sloan's
Liniment**

KILLS PAIN

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—“I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first day the great

relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. — Mrs. ETTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If such complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

ED. 7. ISSUE 42—"17.

the eyelids more than 50 per cent in one week's time. I have also used it with surprising effect in cases of worn strained eyes, blepharitis, conjunctivitis, smarting, painful, aching, itching eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke, dust and wind, watery eyes. The conditions too numerous to describe in this report. A new and startling case has just come under my observation. It is that of a young girl, 12 years old. Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of the young girl, decided in favor of the removal of the lids. The right eye left eye must be removed. Before permitting her to be operated on, the young girl's father decided to use Bon Opto. In the first week of treatment the inflammation was noticed. At the end of a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks the eye was healed. The child said that eye means to this little girl. Another case that is that of a lady ninety-three years old. She came to me with a complaint of a sore eye. Examination of the lids and the conjunctiva was almost raw. After two weeks' use of Bon Opto the lids were absolutely normal. The eye was healed. The young girl of

Dr. Juddkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, and now Surgeon of the House Surgeon at the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and medical author for many years, reports:

"I have seen many patients who operate and opticians too willing to prescribe glasses while neglecting the simple formulas which form the basis of that wonderful 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 maintaining the normal vision of the eye makes eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides, will make its use as simple as the use of water. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent. and save the patient money."

Dr. W. H. Devine, director of medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 29, 1917, states that only 14.6 out of 88, or 16.5 per cent., of the school children required eye glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeglassless age in bayside.

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. Juddkins, the glasses can be dropped. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses have been able to get 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 glasses. Glad to get rid of them. I wish I had more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me. A lady who had been blind for 15 years says she can now read with or without glasses but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can read even the fine print. I hope all glasses wearers who have not tried this will be benefited. I was bothered with eye strain."

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The image is framed by a thick black border.

rained by overworked, tired eyes which in-
 fused severe headaches. I have worn glasses
 for several years, but the distance between
 the nose and the glasses is so great that I
 could not read my own name on an envelope or
 the typewriting on the machine before me. I
 can do both now without glasses. I may
 not be able to do both at the same time, but
 I can put the fluttering leaves on the trees
 across the street now, which for several
 years have looked like a red curtain. I
 cannot express my joy at what it has
 done for me."
 "It is believed that thousands who wear
 glasses can now do without them. It is a
 simple thing, and multitudes more will be able
 to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared
 the trouble and expense of ever getting
 glasses. The distance between the eye and
 the lens may be wonderfully benefited by the use
 of this prescription at home. Here is the pre-
 scription: Go to any active drug store and
 ask for the Opto tablet. Take one tablet in
 an 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 perceptibly
 right from the start and inflammation and
 redness will quickly disappear. If your
 eyes bother you even a little, if in your duty
 you are obliged to take a long drive, or go
 too late. Many hopelessly blind might have
 been their sight if they had cared for their
 eyes in time."
 NORTH, another prominent physician in
 the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the
 Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye
 remedy. I have used it for years. It is
 known to eminent eye specialists and widely pre-
 scribed. I have used it very successfully in
 my own practice on patients whose eyes
 are strained through overwork or slight glasses.
 The Opto prescription is a powerful eye
 remedy. It should be kept on hand for regular use in
 the home. It is not a patent medicine or a secret
 remedy. It is an ethical preparation. The for-
 mula is simple and the ingredients are pure. The
 manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight
 100 per cent. It is a simple, safe, and effective
 remedy. It is the only eye remedy in the
 world that does not cost the money. It is dissemi-
 nated by all good druggists, including general
 stores. Also by G. Tamblin and J. Eaton
 Co., Toledo, Ohio."

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 25, 1917.

It is now thought that the elections will come off on Monday, December 17.

Who is to be the Union Government candidate in Pontiac? This is a question which THE EQUITY has been asked many times since the posters, calling a convention for Friday of this week were issued. We are not in a position to furnish the information desired. An interchange of opinions at the convention before action is taken will doubtless render it possible to make a wise choice.

Mr. Cahill It Is.

The question of "to be or not to be," so far as the candidature of the Pontiac Liberals in the approaching election is concerned, seems to have been definitely settled at last Wednesday's convention, which is reported to have been well attended. Mr. Cahill has demonstrated by the result of the proceedings, that he is "the man for Galway," although Mr. Roland Millar, District Magistrate, who was proposed against him, showed also that he has a strong following.

Mr. Cahill—who, it may be presumed, naturally felt exuberant over his success in finally establishing his claim to the nomination—made a speech which savored somewhat of the "breeziest" of the great West, out of which he emerged a few years ago to woo the political affections of his native county. In referring to the Union Government recently formed at Ottawa, and which is regarded as one of the most important achievements in the annals of Canadian statecraft, Mr. Cahill declared it was a "frame-up," designed for the sole purpose of "winning the elections." Considering the personnel and the political antecedents of the men who have joined with Sir Robert Borden in making union possible, it is difficult to see where Mr. Cahill gets his ground for the assertion that a "frame-up" has been pulled off; however, whether he is right or wrong in the further assumption that the alleged frame-up was put through with the object of winning the elections, it will not be very comforting or encouraging for him to realize, as he must, that Union Government along the broad lines laid down in Sir Robert Borden's manifesto, recently issued, stands in the path which leads to victory.

In the course of his address to the Convention he is reported to have referred to the Liberals who have joined the Coalition, as "Liberal renegades whom the party is well rid of," and predicted that every one of them would be defeated at the polls. He is also reported to have branded Sir Robert Borden as the "greatest crook in the country." If Mr. Cahill made use of such language he is entitled to the doubtful distinction of being the first man—except, perhaps, the fanatics of Montreal—who has had the audacity to assail the Premier's integrity from a public platform. In Parliament or out of it Sir Robert's most uncompromising political adversary has never gone the length of questioning his honesty or intense sincerity of purpose.

Mr. Cahill's estimate of his late political friends—who have cast off the shackles of partyism to assist in the broader sphere of national administration—is what one would naturally expect from a person who mistakes hide-bound partisanship for political acumen. It is hoped Mr. Cahill may live long enough to realize the error, if not the recklessness of giving way to such amateurish exhibitions of cheap political clap-trap.

UNION MANIFESTO.

Sir Robert Borden issues Statement of New Government's Policy.

After consultation with his colleagues the Prime Minister has issued a statement, of which the following is a summary, with regard to the formation and personnel of the new Government, and with respect to policy so far as there has been opportunity to consider. The Prime Minister enunciates:

"The present Union or National Government has been formed with a desire to give representation to all elements of the population who support the purpose and effort of Canada in this war. Representative men of both political parties are included in its personnel; and it is intended forthwith to give to Labor special representation upon the principle already followed with regard to the urgent necessity of putting aside all minor considerations, of sinking all party differences and of presenting a united front at this solemn

and momentous juncture in the national history, the members of the Government have come together in the duty of service to the national interest.

"The lines of policy which will be followed chiefly relate to the prosecution of the war and to consideration and solution of problems which will arise during its progress or which will supervene upon the conclusion of peace. They may be outlined as follows:

1—The vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of Canada's effort by the provision of necessary reinforcements, the immediate enforcement of the Military Service Act and the most thorough co-operation with the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the other Dominions in all matters relating to the war.

2—Civil Service Reform, with a view to extending the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the Outside Service, and thus to abolish patronage and make appointments to the Public Service upon the sole standard of merit. The Civil Service Commission has already been directed to make a report to the Prime Minister as to the necessary steps for that purpose. Such arrangements will be subject to the existing regulations, which give preference in appointments to returned soldiers who are duly qualified.

3—The extension of the franchise to women with suitable provisions for enabling married women to determine their nationality and to obtain naturalization notwithstanding marriage.

4—Adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes, as necessitated by the continuance of the war.

5—A strong and progressive policy of Immigration and Colonization, accompanied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land, to encourage increased agricultural production and to aid in the development of agricultural resources.

6—Effective arrangements for demobilization, for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers, for assistance in enabling them to settle upon the land and for adequate pensions to those who have been disabled and to the dependents of those who have fallen.

7—The development of transportation facilities; the co-operative management of the various railway systems so as to ensure economy in operation, to avoid unnecessary construction and to secure the widest and most effective use of existing railway facilities; the encouragement and development of the shipbuilding industry and the establishment of steamship lines upon both oceans and upon the Great Lakes; co-operation with the various provincial governments for the improvement of highways; the investigation of the possibilities of Air Service for important national purposes.

8—The reduction of public expenditure, the avoidance of waste and the encouragement of thrift.

9—Effective measures to prevent excessive profits, to prohibit hoarding and to prevent combination for the increase of prices and thus to reduce the cost of living.

10—The encouragement of co-operation among those engaged in agricultural production, with a view to diminishing the cost of production and marketing so that the price paid to the producer may conform more closely to that paid by the consumer.

11—The general development of all the varied resources of Canada, and their conservation and utilization to the best advantage of the people with the co-operation and assistance of the State in every reasonable way for that purpose.

12—Adequate consideration of the industrial population; the maintenance of good relations between employers and employed, and such conditions of employment as will ensure suitable standards of living among the laboring classes.

SPIRIT OF UNITED EFFORT.

The policy of the Government will also aim at a truer understanding and comprehension between the various communities, both East and West, and the development of a national spirit of united effort among our people as the trustees of a great heritage.

For the purpose of effectively carrying out these policies the following methods have been determined:

1. A new portfolio, that of Immigration and Colonization, has been established.

2. For the effective prosecution of the war a permanent committee of the cabinet will be established.

3. For the purpose of considering and carrying out the other lines of policy above mentioned, another permanent committee of the cabinet will also be constituted.

W. F. M. S. Convention.

The W. F. M. S. Convention of the Methodist Church, Pembroke District, held in the Methodist Church in this village on Wednesday last, was largely attended. About one hundred delegates from a distance were present along with a good local attendance.

Presided over by the District Organizer, Mrs. W. J. Connelly, of Cobden, the afternoon session consisted in a discussion of the work. The roll call, answered by reports from auxiliary Circles and Bands showed a marked interest in the work, and a considerable increase in the moneys raised for Missionary work; the Shawville branch had an increase of \$95 over the previous year. The amount raised by all the Auxiliaries on the District was \$2267.00.

Interesting papers were given by Mrs. F. Smith, a Home Missionary from

Fort William, dealing largely with mission work among the Foreigners in the West; and by Miss Lillian Collins of Cobden, giving a report done in missionary education at the Knowlton Summer School; an address on Circle and Band work by Mrs. (Dr.) Williams of Montreal.

The Quiet Hour Service, led by Mrs. the Rev. Mitchell, of Westmeath, was a time of great pleasing.

The evening session was presided over by the pastor of the church. An address by the Rev. J. A. McNeill, of Cobden, on Religion in the Home, was of a very practical nature, urging the necessity of the family altar and religious training in the home; also an eloquent address by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, of Pembroke, on the subject "War and Missions," was listened to with much interest and profit.

A very interesting part of the program was the recitations given in a very creditable way by Master Lloyd Hal-

penny, son of the Rev. Mr. Halpenny of Haley's. The music was provided by Mrs. W. A. Hodgins presiding at the organ, A Missionary Chorus by several girls entitled "The World's Children for Jesus"; A solo by Miss Annie Wainman; and a quartette by Mrs. Woodley and the Misses Thompson, Stark and Wainman; also a solo from Mr. Stevens, of Pembroke, added very much to the enjoyment of the program.

The ladies of the congregations provided an excellent supper in the lecture hall of the church, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The address of welcome was read by Mrs. McKinley and replied to in an excellent paper by Mrs. (Rev.) Halpenny.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. W. Connelly, of Cobden, President and District Organizer, and Mrs. Stitt, Secretary, concluding by the National Anthem.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF SHAWVILLE.

EXPENDITURE.

July	15	C. P. R. telegrams	\$ 2 62
	20	G. F. Hodgins Co. bill	38 81
Aug.	15	Rev. A. T. Phillips, exams	10 00
	15	Rev. F. Tripp	8 00
	25	W. F. Drum, audit	2 00
	25	S. E. Hodgins, audit	2 00
	25	Mrs. Hancock, cleaning school	5 65
Sept.	7	G. W. Dale, bill	7 00
Oct.	6	Montreal Star, bill	5 25
	6	Mr. Hodge, School Fair	15 00
	31	Postage	1 00
Nov.	2	Electric light	1 00
	18	L. Cuthbertson, wood	3 00
	25	Mervin Dale, work	7 50
Dec.	14	Postage	2 00
1917.			
Jan.	4	G. F. Hodgins Co. acct.	150 50
	5	R. McCredie, bill	1 00
	6	Hugh Horner, wood	6 00
Feb.	3	E. McQuat, for school grounds	20 00
	3	G. M. Hendry, apparatus	3 16
	5	R. Tracy, wood	5 00
	6	Edward Hodgins, woods	4 85
	7	L. Cuthbertson, carting	50
	7	Wm. Rooney, wood	6 25
	10	Fred C. Dale, work	1 40
	10	W. E. Hodgins, wood	12 00
	23	W. J. Dagg, wood	4 50
	27	Gerald Hodgins, wood	13 50
March	2	Electric light	3 00
	8	Postage	2 00
April	4	G. F. Hodgins Co. bill	125 82
	4	Harry McDowell, work	1 00
	4	H. Shadel, bill	3 00
	25	W. J. Horner, wood	39 75
	25	Postage	1 50
May	17	W. H. Barr, posts	7 25
Nov.	20	Thomas Eades, interest	127 25
Dec.	23	George Hynes	111 00
Jan.	23	G. H. McDowell	30 25
	30	G. Zimmerman	162 00
March	28	Mrs. S. Rennie, bill	10 00
Jan.	16	S. Rennie, bill	4 30
May	19	Montreal Star, bill	5 99
	28	James Newton, interest	60 00
	29	Postage	2 00
	31	Wilfrid Howes, bill	2 10
June	25	Montreal Star	3 15
	25	J. J. Turner, bill	5 20
	26	Postage	2 00
	28	S. McMullan, work	7 30
	29	G. A. Howard, bill	7 25
	30	J. A. Cowan, bill	12 25
	30	Electric light	85
	30	R. G. Hodgins, bill	14 16
	30	Geo. E. Wainman, bill	43 58
	30	Telegrams and telephones	4 50
		S. McMullan, salary	1200 00
		Miss Goff	550 00
		Miss Rothera	500 00
		Miss Duncan	400 00
		Miss McDowell, salary	325 00
		Miss Armstrong	375 00
		Caretaker	312 00
		Secretary-Treasurer	120 00
June	30	Cash in hand	1173 03
			\$6110 92

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand June 30, 1916	\$ 23 05
Total taxes collected	3557 23
Ordinary Fees	1535 22
Entrance to examinations	28 00
Government grants	828 17
Pension Fund	83 75
Desks sold	55 50
	\$6110 92

Auditors: W. F. DRUM, S. E. HODGINS, E. T. HODGINS, Sec. Treas.

SHAWVILLE ELEVATOR

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

with Wm. Horsefield in charge.

Highest Market price paid for all kinds of produce.

Grain, Potatoes, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. HODGINS.

Shawville, Oct. 22, 1917.

ART IN WARFARE.

Color Schemes Used to Deceive the Eyes of the Enemy.

Early in the great world war the young painters in France formed what they called the Bataillon de la Camouflage, a battalion whose duties consist of "making up" guns, autos, shelters and even whole landscapes to deceive the enemy's eyes—the aeroplanes. They impart to a munition depot the innocent appearance of a prairie. The 75's under their hands take on the semblance of old trees. Tree trunks and old carts are transfigured by these artists into formidable batteries on which the hostile fire may spend itself. They color the autos to resemble roads or fields.

The grand chief of the Camouflage is the celebrated decorator Forain, who earned his war cross at the front. Nor is this work without its dangers. The camoufleur must repeatedly ascend in balloons to judge the effect of his work or to decide on the necessary retouching to be done. He must sometimes advance ahead of the first lines during the night to take measurements which will permit him to imitate exactly a certain tree trunk or a part of a crumbling wall in No Man's Land, which must be copied, molded by clever sculptors and armored the same night to serve as shelters for observers.

IRON IN WATER.

The Merest Trace of the Metal Will Impart a Distinct Taint.

What would you consider one of the most powerful agents with which to flavor water? Would it be iron?

A half part per million of iron in water is detectable by taste, and more than four or five parts make a water unpalatable. In some mineral springs iron is the constituent which imparts a medicinal value to the water, but ordinarily it is undesirable.

More than 25 parts per million in water used for laundering makes a stain on clothes. Iron must be removed from water from which ice is made or a cloudy discolored product will result. An iron content of over two or three parts per million in water used in the manufacture of paper will stain the paper.

Iron is harmful in water used for steaming, for it is in equilibrium with acids which inside the boiler become dissociated, with the result that the free acids corrode the boiler plates, but the amount of iron carried in solution by most waters is so small that the damage it does to steam boilers generally amounts to little. The removal of iron from water is sometimes easy and sometimes very difficult.

A Little Bit o' Brass.

"It is just a little bit o' brass," laughed a St. Louis girl who keeps house, "but it is a useful little bit. I use it to scrape my dishes before I wash them and particularly my cooking dishes, pots and pans and such things. It can be kept clean so much more easily than one of those wire things or any other arrangement that I have had. It is just a plain, smooth, oblong piece of brass with a small hole in it, and it has smooth edges too. There is nothing to catch or hold any dirt. It does not cut like a knife nor scratch, but removes just what it is supposed to remove and leaves the rest. Moreover, it is not only useful, but decorative, too, hanging here over the sink by the window, where the sunshine makes it look like a little square of gold."

Foundation of Happy Marriage.

In the Woman's Home Companion a writer says:

"It was Jane Welsh Carlyle who wrote these words after thirty years of married life:

"I married for ambition. Carlyle has exceeded all that my wildest hopes ever imagined, and I am miserable."

"Science has taught us a great many interesting things about race progress and eugenics, but the fundamental principle of eugenics seems to have discovered itself very early in the history of the race. Healthy children are usually those who are born of happy marriages."

Keep the Weeds Down.

Attack the weeds as soon as they appear in the garden. It is less work to keep a garden clean from the beginning than it is after the weeds have made a good start. Weeds are gross feeders and rob the garden plants of food and moisture they require.

Dandelions, plantain and dock can best be removed from the lawn by cutting them off below the crown. Fill up the holes with earth. Cut the weeds every two weeks and all will soon disappear.

Once Was Enough.

Mrs. McLap was about to pull off a social for the benefit of the Civic club. "Are you going to invite Mrs. Neddore?" asked her niece.

"I should say not!" answered the old lady. "I entertained her once, and she never recuperated."

It Would.

"What kind of a dress would be most appropriate for a garden party?" "I think a lawn dress would."

Her Retort.

He—My income is small, and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof. She—I don't live on the roof!

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. Mop. 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.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

FOR—
Shawville and District
TO SELL FOR
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

Splendid list of stock for Fall Planting, 1917, and Spring Planting, 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

Send for new illustrated catalogue; also agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions.

STONE AND WELLINGTON
(Established 1887)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac.

SUPREMACY COURT

DAME JANE HORNER, of the village of Shawville, in the County of Pontiac, formerly widow of the late George Telford, in his lifetime of the said village of Shawville, gentleman, and presently wife of James Newton, laborer, of the village of Shawville, in the said County of Pontiac,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JAMES NEWTON, laborer, of the village of Shawville, in the District of Pontiac,

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Bryson, October 10th, 1917.

HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE,

Prothonotary, Superior Court,
District of Pontiac.

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.

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.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
—JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.
S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &C.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &C.
Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, Etc.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING
and **EMBALMING**
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

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

Those Gifts for the Boys at the Front.

How about that Christmas Gift for a
Soldier Relative Overseas?

Perhaps you feel there is ample time.
That impression is wrong. Owing to the
tremendous increase in the number of sol-
diers overseas, there is bound to be longer
delays. With so many decidedly useful
articles to choose from, there should be
little difficulty in selecting a suitable gift:

Tobacco	Pipes	Playing Cards
Cigarette Cases	Candy	Dates
Shaving Outfit	Razors	Mirrors
Pocket Knives	Underwear	Sweaters
Socks	Gloves	Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper	Tooth Paste	Tooth Brushes

Bring the address and we will
pack and tie the parcel for you.

Make it Christmas as usual in
the trenches.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

BUILDING AN ARMY

Infantry the Base Upon Which the
Service Is Reared.

THE MAIN FIGHTING FORCE.

Upon the Numerical Strength of the
Foot Soldiers Depends the Size of the
Other Branches—Vital Importance of
Industrial Resources.

In every army of the world the foot
soldiers, or infantry, form the main
fighting force. All other branches of
the service are organized in ratio to
the strength of the infantry. Thus
the number of cavalrymen enlisted de-
pends upon the numerical strength of
the infantry organization. For this
reason let us consider the numerical
units by which infantry strength is
estimated.

First there is the squad made up of
eight men under the command of a
corporal. A platoon made up of five
squads and comprising from forty to
fifty men is under the command of a
sergeant or lieutenant. A company
comprising two, three or four platoons
is under the control of a captain. A
company's roll contains from 80 to
200 men. Four companies make up a
battalion under the command of a ma-
jor, while three battalions form a re-
giment led by a colonel. Three re-
giments form a brigade under the com-
mand of a brigadier general, and three
brigades make a division. Three
divisions, if they represent various
branches of the service, are grouped
into a corps or field army. The divi-
sion is commanded by a major general,
as is also the field army.

"The army" in its entirety consists
of as many field armies as a country
is able to muster, plus the entire mili-
tary organization and its accessories.

There are a few slight differences be-
tween the cavalry and infantry organi-
zations, for the infantry company in
cavalry terms becomes a troop and the
battalion becomes a squadron.

In the artillery branch of the service
there are several subdivisions. At the
present time we hear much about the
coast artillery, which is made up of
fixed or stationary cannon, set in bat-
teries made up of two or more guns
within proper fortifications at various
strategic points where they may ef-
fectively oppose naval attacks. Artil-
lery for fortifications is of a character
similar to coast artillery. Siege guns
are of a heavy caliber or power as the
guns used in fortifications, but are
mounted so that they may be moved
by motor power or train from one
point to another. Field, horse and
mountain artillery are exactly what
their names imply—the mobile adapta-
ble guns of an army.

Such are the three main "arms" of
the army. The smallest unit in which
any two of these arms are joined is
the cavalry brigade, which sometimes
contains light artillery. Thus we may
call the brigade the largest "unmixed"
unit, while the division is the smallest
"mixed" unit—that is, the smallest
unit made up of infantry, cavalry and
artillery.

The average strength of a field army
or corps throughout the world is be-
tween 30,000 and 40,000 men. The
field army is supposed to contain rep-
resentation from every branch of the
army organization and to be able to
act as a complete and independent unit.

Virtually every activity of civil life
is represented in the army organiza-
tion, either on its technical or admin-
istrative side. The more one delves
into army organization the keener be-
comes the appreciation of the neces-
sity of properly classifying every civil-
ian of military age, that in emergency
he may be called forth to serve his
country in that capacity in which he
is best fitted to give the highest re-
sults. Every tradesman, mechanic, la-
borer, professional man, artist or poet
can be fitted into the vast organiza-
tion wheel in such a way that his vo-
cation or avocation will be turned to
his country's advantage.

Wars are no longer entirely decided
on the firing line. They are, rather,
struggles between the resources of na-
tions, and that country possessing the
greatest industrial stamina is almost
certain to win, provided it has a rea-
sonable representation of arms in the
field.

The private soldier, standing at the
bottom of the army stairs, has nine
steps to climb before he arrives at the
top—a general. His first promotion is
to corporal and the next to sergeant.
He is elevated to these grades by his
regimental commander. The next step
to a commission bearing the presi-
dent's name was formerly the most
difficult to negotiate, but it is now fair-
ly easy to take for men who honestly
possess the qualities necessary to make
the right kind of officers. After he be-
comes a second lieutenant time and
opportunity will give the soldier his
first lieutenantancy and later a captain-
cy. Next he becomes a major. Direct-
ly above the major stands the lieu-
tenant colonel, who is one grade below
a colonel. At the top, for final reward,
is a general's star.

Easy as the ascent seems to the lay-
man, a superficial examination of the
facts will prove it a difficult climb, but
by no means a forlorn hope.—Richard
Smith in Leslie's Weekly.

Cross Purposes.
Mistress—What is your name? Cook
—Mrs. Jenkins, ma'am. Mistress—Do
you expect to be called Mrs. Jenkins?
Cook—Oh, no, ma'am; not if you have
an alarm clock.

Ignorance of one's misfortunes is
dear gain.

VALUE OF THE COCONUT.

It Might Pay Well to Cultivate the
Plant in This Country.

Americans have entirely ignored or
sle have never known of the really
wonderful possibilities which exist to
accumulate a fortune by growing co-
conuts for exporting or for the pro-
duction of the coconut tree's numerous
marketable byproducts.

In the West Indies, Central and
South America the fruit is used chiefly
for local consumption, the water from
the green coconut being a beverage
decidedly cool and refreshing, with
medicinal values. The leaves from the
center of the top of the tree make an
excellent salad and are to be found in
all Latin American markets in the
zones in which they grow. The hewn
tree serves the native for a habitation,
and a roof is made from the gigantic
fronds. From the smaller leaves ex-
cellent hats of a high grade are fash-
ioned, but few of which reach this
country. From some localities ripened
nuts are exported in bulk in the holds
of ships, often as ballast, to this coun-
try, where a few concerns are engaged
in grating coconut meat for the use
of confectioners and bakers.

In the West Indies housewives make
their own butter from coconuts, four
nuts yielding a pound of high grade
butter at a cost of less than 10 cents.—
W. E. Aughinbaugh in Leslie's.

THE BANK TELLER.

His Title Comes From the Old English
Use of Wooden Tallies.

Formerly accounts were kept and
large sums of money paid and received
by the king's exchequer in London, with
little other form than the exchange or
delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notch-
ed or scored, corresponding blocks be-
ing kept by the parties to the account.
From this usage one of the head offi-
cers of the exchequer was called the
"tallier" or "teller." These tallies were
often negotiable. Adam Smith in his
"Wealth of Nations" says that "in 1696
tallies had been at 40 and 50 and 60
per cent discount, and banknotes at 20
per cent."

The system of tallies was discontin-
ued about 1830, and the destruction in
the night of Oct. 16, 1834, of the old
houses of parliament is thought to have
been occasioned by the overheating of
the flues when the furnaces were em-
ployed to consume the tallies, rendered
useless by the alteration in the mode
of keeping the exchequer accounts. An
account of the ancient tally system was
written by William Hone.

Some Leaves Live Long.

Evergreen trees do not retain their
leaves forever, but are so called be-
cause the new leaves appear before
the old ones are shed. Miss Vinnie A.
Passe has been studying the many
evergreens of the Pacific Northwest
to ascertain how long the several spe-
cies retain their leaves. She finds a
wide variety, the shortest being the
California buckthorn, which sheds
some of its leaves in autumn and re-
tains the others only until those of the
coming season are mature. The long-
est is the short leaved yew, which re-
tains its leaves for from five to twelve
years, some of them persisting for as
long as twenty-three years. Saplings
lose their leaves more quickly than
mature trees and trees in the open
more quickly than those in shady
places.

Frogs and Mud Farts.

There is a frog indigenous to Brazil
which builds a regular mud fort dur-
ing the breeding season in order to
protect her eggs and tadpoles. The
female frog dives to the bottom of the
water, scoops up two handfuls of mud
and repeats the process until she has
erected a circular wall about one foot
in diameter. She keeps on till the
wall stands at least five inches above
the surface of the water, and the
whole is most carefully smoothed
down with her broad, webbed hands.
The work is performed only at night,
and when it is completed the eggs are
deposited.

Cleaning White Kid Gloves.

Put the gloves on your hand and
wash with a clean white soap and rinse
in gasoline. Remove from hand, turn-
ing the gloves right side out and roll
in cornstarch. Wrap them in a towel
and let them remain in this condition
overnight, then shake out the corn-
starch and you will find your gloves
as soft and white as if you had sent
them to the cleaner to be cleaned.
Gasoline is inflammable and must not
be used where there is a light or a fire.

The Two Sides.

"There are two sides to every argu-
ment," said the ready made philoso-
pher.

"Yes," replied the gloomy person,
"but it makes a difference which side
you choose. There are two sides to a
piece of fly paper."

True.

"There's one sure way of keeping
out of debt."

"What is it?"
"Quit wanting things you can't af-
ford."

His Thought.

"I'd like a little pin money again, my
dear."
"Heavens, are you buying diamond
pins?"

Sinks Rapidly.

"What is a sinking fund, Johnny?"
"Pa's bank account when the bills
begin to come in."

TAILORING

A good assortment of
Heavy Tweeds for Fall Suits

Also a nice stock of
Overcoats, Sweaters, Caps, Gloves.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

CLASS A II AND OTHERS

YOU are going to the WAR, we
issue Policies on your lives. BUT
it must be secured before enlist-
ment.
WOULD it surprise you to learn
that some Life Insurance COM-
PANIES ARE NOT ISSUING
Policies at all to MEN of MILI-
TARY AGE?
Insure today—and be as fortunate
as the young man who has already
got his protection.

**The Confederation Life
Association**
Est. 1871.

B. C. ANDERSON - Gen. Agent.
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Digestibility of Cheese.

By experiments on the digestibility
of cheese it has been shown that much
depends on the special physical char-
acters of the food. All fat cheeses are
said to be dissolved and digested with
great rapidity, because the molecules
of casein—the nitrogenous part of the
cheese—are separated only by the fat,
and so the gastric juice can attack a
large surface of the cheese at one time.
Whether the cheese be hard or soft
does not appear to influence digestion,
and there is no connection between the
digestibility and the percentage of wa-
ter present in the cheese.

GREATEST OF ALL SUNS.

Giant Canopus, the Blue Beauty of the
Southern Hemisphere.

Star gazers of northern lands often
overlook the fact that some of the
most brilliant and beautiful stars and
faint nebulae and star clusters in the
heavens belong to the southern hemi-
sphere and are not visible in our lati-
tudes.

Magnificent blue Canopus, the second
brightest star in the heavens, lies just
below our southern horizon in the
large and important southern constella-
tion Argos Navis, named for the famous
ship of the Argonauts. It is usually
divided into three constellations—Pup-
pis, Carina and Vela. Canopus was
the chief pilot of the Argonauts, but
the star was known and worshiped
on the banks of the Nile long before
it received its name from the Greeks
and has been called the Star of Egypt.
It has also been a guide to many tribes
in Africa, South America and Austral-
ia in their journeys through pathless
wilds.

Although Sirius appears nearly twice
as brilliant as Canopus, this is due
only to the fact that Sirius is compara-
tively near to us, not quite nine light
years distant, while Canopus has been
estimated to be at a distance of 466
light years. It is, as far as we know,
the greatest of all the giant suns,
equal in light giving power to 55,000
suns such as our own. Sirius, with a
brilliance estimated at forty-eight
times that of the sun, shrinks into a
pygmy when contrasted with Canopus.

CARVED JADE.

It Takes Chinese Patience to Work
This Hard Oriental Stone.

When you go into an oriental shop
in any big city you are almost sure to
see rings or necklaces or bracelets
which are a pretty, clear green in col-
or and are made out of jade. If you
ask the shopman to tell you something
about jade he will answer that the
true jade is seldom found outside of
Asia and Oceania, but that in these
parts of the world it is to be had in
considerable quantities.

You, of course, know that a dia-
mond is so hard that it will scratch
glass, but perhaps you have not heard
that jade is also extremely tough and
will cut glass and quartz. Because of
its great hardness the man who carves
it must possess vast patience, and the
Chinese are almost the only people
who have sufficient patience and per-
sistence to carve designs in jade.

The Chinese make numberless arti-
cles out of jade—paper weights, han-
dles for swords, belts, bangles, rings,
vases, cups, plates, pendants, and so on.

Jade is far from cheap to buy. Now-
adays fine pieces of jade are just as
much valued among collectors as are
fine paintings for their great beauty
and artistic value. So, then, if some-
one gives you a little pendant of car-
ved jade, you will understand that you
have a present which not only would
be valued highly today, but one which
many peoples in all times would have
treasured

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$12.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00
Oats, per bushel, 90c.
Beans per bushel, \$7.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 30c
Potatoes per bag, 1.40
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 76c.; unwashed, 55c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 8.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

Tenders for Furnace Wood.

Tenders for 30 cords of good sound
dry hardwood suitable for furnace, will
be received by the undersigned up to
Saturday, October 27. Five cords
wanted at once; balance as required.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec. Treasurer,
Shawville School Board.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given to all
ratepayers paying municipal taxes in the
Municipality of Thorne, that the Col-
lection Roll is now complete, and taxes
are now due on the new valuation of
1917. Five per cent discount will be
given to those paying on, or before Jan.
1st, 1918. Six per cent interest will be
charged after the aforesaid date.

By order,
THOS. J. MCKEE,
Sec. Treas.
Ladysmith, Oct. 5th, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to
all Proprietors of Real Estate and
Resident Householders 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 homologa-
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.

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.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the
north side of Lang St., being lot No. 96.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to
MRS. E. E. McCUAIG,
Shawville Que.

This Advertisement may induce you to try the first packet of "SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto.

The PURPLE MASK

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

THIRTEENTH EPISODE

The Leap.

Balked in their attempts to leave the room in which they were imprisoned, Phil Kelly and his assistant, having tried all the windows, attacked the door with their shoulders. The stoutly built panels resisted their efforts and just as the Sphinx decided upon another method the Johnson residence was shaken as by a terrific explosion.

"That's a dynamite jolt," said Kelly to his man. "We must get out of here and investigate."

Drawing his revolver, Kelly fired several shots into the lock of the door, blowing it away by the force of the bullets. The detectives jumped into the drawing-room, and made a hurried search, but there was no one in sight.

Kelly led the way upstairs, taking three steps at a time, and soon discovered Johnson bound, blindfolded and gagged in the chair where Pat and her men had left him.

Pinned to Johnson's coat was a card upon which had been written, with pencil, in a woman's hand: "Sorry, Mr. Johnson, but the poor need your money more than you do. We will send back your rightful share of what we have taken."

"That explosion," said Kelly, when Johnson was free to talk. "What was the cause of that, do you suppose?"

"There's one place to look first," replied the excited Johnson, "and that's in the vault. If they blew that up, I am ruined."

In feverish haste Johnson led the way downstairs.

An astonishing sight met their gaze. The vault, so much depended upon to defy destruction, was a heap of crumpled brick and concrete. The steel shell was warped and twisted beyond repair.

The water intended to be the last word in protection for the strong room, was gradually being lowered by seepage into the hole where the vault formerly stood upon its concrete base.

"They tunneled in from the yard," said Kelly to his man.

The detectives lingered only a moment in the ruined vault.

"There is nothing we can do," said Kelly, "except to follow the clues we have and try to capture the culprits. But from what I know, you would not have been the subject for this attack if you got your money in a different way."

Johnson's indignation almost overcame him. His experience had left him almost in a state of nervous collapse, and to have Kelly turn against him brought his emotions to a climax.

"You get these people and I'll prosecute them to the limit!" shouted Johnson. "It's nothing to you or anybody else how I got my money—anyhow, it's gone, and I'm a ruined man."

Kelly, somehow, could not bring himself to a very sympathetic state, concerning Johnson.

And before leaving, to continue his efforts to capture the Purple Mask, Kelly took occasion to let Johnson know that there would be little help extended to him by the authorities in any effort there might be made to prosecute the people who had carried off his ill-gotten fortune.

But when he was alone Johnson sat motionless in his chair, turning over in his mind the exciting events that had led up to his immediate predicament.

He was aroused from his reverie by a knock at his door. When his housekeeper entered the room, she placed a bulky package on the table, and said:

"This just came to the door by messenger. He said there was no answer. With eager fingers Johnson, when he was alone, unwrapped the paper that covered the package. On the table before him was the message that had been left pinned to his coat, when the Purple Mask had left him helpless.

After removing the outer wrapper, Johnson came to a covering of purple tissue paper, and inside of this was bound a huge bundle of greenbacks of large denominations. A note fastened to the top of the bills read thus:

"Here is one-third of the money taken from you by friends of the poor."



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

Lesson XIV. Canning Fruits.

Wild fruits formed an important part of primitive man's diet. The fruits were easily obtainable then, but civilization has destroyed many of these wild fruits, except in the forest and mountain regions, so that at present the only fruits known to us are all cultivated with the exception of huckleberries.

Of late years modern methods have eliminated from the house much of the drudgery and work that were formerly considered most necessary for the success of the home. Men, quick to know the value of canning, preserving, pickling and jellymaking, have absorbed this work and made it into a massive business. They handle the foods directly from the farms, so that the housewife has gradually let this most important art slip from her.

The constant advancing prices of food supplies have caused the prudent housewife to view the market with alarm. She may decrease the expenses materially, if she is willing to take the time and trouble of canning her fruits and vegetables.

Economy and thrift are not merely a matter of money, but rather prudently conserving materials within our reach. Economy in the home means not only carefulness and watchfulness, but also planning and buying; also using labor-saving devices combined with skillful handling of foods; using up-to-date methods and reliable tools and the judgment to avail one's self quickly of opportunities.

Learn New and Better Methods
Gone are the old antiquated methods of our grandmothers' days. Using the open kettle is as surely out of date as would be a car drawn by horses.

Large proportions of sugar are also relegated to the past. This method produces an oversweet article, which destroys the delicate natural flavor of the fruits. This is not only unnecessary, but also it has prevented many persons from enjoying preserved fruit.

The canners realized this, and have for years met this objection by using less sugar. Sugar is not necessary for the successful keeping of fruits, but it is used to make them palatable.

The intelligent use of sugar adds to the appearance and taste of all canned fruits. The many grades on the market make it necessary for the housewife to be sure to obtain a pure grade of sugar. It is needless to say that it must be cane sugar. Beet sugar contains a larger percentage of acid and does not give the same perfect results. It must be remembered that one cupful of absolutely pure sugar will accomplish the work more successfully than one and a half cupfuls of sugar of a lower grade.

How to Start Canning
When planning to can, get the jars ready and see that the lids are in perfect condition. By this, I mean that they should fit securely, and have everything absolutely clean. Provide plenty of cloths for wiping the jars; a funnel to fill with, and a tray large enough to hold jars intended to be filled.

There is an appliance sold in stores that costs twenty-five cents, for lifting jars; and will save fingers from being burnt and many times its cost in preserving hot jars from slipping or dropping.

Before starting on the fruits or vegetables have a vessel large enough to hold jars intended to be used. Put the jars and the tops into the receptacle and cover with cold water. Bring to the boiling point and then remove as wanted, drain and fill with the article to be canned.

Pour boiling water over the jars rubbers just before using. This not only sterilizes them, but also makes them pliable and easy to slip on the jars.

The Actual Method
Sort the fruit in separate dishes. Put all bruised and soft berries in one. Grade the berries by keeping all large and small ones in separate dishes. This is not only necessary for the success of the fruit itself, but also for the appearance of the fruit.

Small clips can be bought for five cents to hull berries with, saving both the appearance of the hands and of the berries. Put the hulled fruit in

a wire basket or colander, and pour over it gently plenty of cold water to remove the sand.

Drain well and then pack in jars, shaking the jar so that you can fill in as many berries as possible without crushing. Fill the jar with hot syrup, put on the rubber and lid, tighten partly then put in hot water bath and process for eighteen minutes after boiling has started. Remove and tighten the lids as tight as possible. Invert and permit the jar to cool. Be sure there are no leaks, and then store in a dark, cool place.

To Make the Syrup
One cupful of sugar to every two and one-half cupfuls of water. Put in saucepan and stir until dissolved. Then bring to boil and cook for five minutes. If the sugar is pure you will have no brown scum to remove. Use as directed.

The Water Bath
A boiler for this purpose can be purchased which has a removable tray. This boiler will last many years if it is used carefully and kept for this purpose alone. Use only the best grade of jar rubbers. Do not try to do up large lots. You will find that two or three hours' work at one time will be as much as you can successfully accomplish. A few jars done carefully two or three times a week will prove a far greater success than canning a crate of berries, unless there is plenty of help. This method will can strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, currants, cherries and rhubarb.

Remember that bacteria and wild yeast cells exist in the air and soil, and therefore in all animal and vegetable substances. The cells are so small that it is impossible to see them with the naked eye. They multiply very rapidly and thus set up a decomposition which spoils the article of food.

To successfully conserve food for future use it is most necessary to completely destroy these germ cells. This can only be done by the application of heat in the form of a water bath or boiling. So be positive that the water is actually boiling before counting the time. When once the boiling starts it must be continuous for the length of time given.

Do not plunge the jars into the boiling water, but rather have the water hot, say at a temperature of 125 or 140 degrees Fahrenheit, then bring rapidly to a boil.

Label and Date
For future knowledge label and date your jars and also on each put a number so that you will know just how many jars, the amount of fruit and sugar that is in each lot. This will also give you a way to figure the cost. Keep a book to record all your work, the number of jars, the cost, etc.

How to Make the Label
STRAWBERRIES
June 10 No. 4—Lot 3

To Make a Fruit Juice
To each quart of fruit add one cupful of water and one cupful of sugar. Then put in a kettle and mix well. Bring to a boil and cook for ten minutes. Mash well and then strain. When cool fill into sterilized bottles. Put the bottles in a water bath and bring to boil. Process for ten minutes. Remove from bath and cork, and when cold cover the top by dipping in melted paraffin.

Finally, the success of all canning and preserving depends upon absolute sterilization. Work with care, doing only what can be done without hurry in a clean and cool kitchen, with a supply of good materials and utensils. Many jars are lost each year by the false economy of using defective jars and lids or old rubbers. Always examine each jar before starting to store to see that it is in perfect condition. Fruits canned by this method will cost one-quarter of the price of canned goods purchased during the winter.

Note—Water in boiler should reach two-thirds of depth of jars.

not of steel. It is the air, the resistance of which (at long distances) slows down the enemy's big shells, so that the steel plates become a fairly adequate protection.

Over 800,000 working girls in Japan are under 20 years of age.

GUN RANGE AND AIR ARMOR.
Resistance of the Air Has Important Bearing Upon Sea Warfare.

What is the amount of energy consumed in punching a twelve-inch hole ten miles long through the atmosphere?

Nobody seems to have the figure handy, but it is big. And it has an important bearing upon the destructive usefulness of a twelve-inch gun.

When a projectile is fired from such a gun the resistance offered by the gun is in ratio of the square of the velocity. Which means that its very speed makes the air resistance enormously greater.

A twelve-inch shell in flight uses up so much of its initial energy in punching a hole through the air that its speed is considerably reduced by the time it has travelled even two or three miles.

This, of course, is the reason why sea battles nowadays are conducted at long ranges. They have to be. For two battleships to seek an encounter at close range would be mutual suicide—as if the two duellists were to fight within touching distance, each with his pistol held against the other's breast.

At short range no armor will resist heavy projectiles. But the armor on which the battleship mainly relies is

ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



FAMOUS HOAXES OF THE WAR

A PRACTICAL JOKE PLAYED BY PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS.

Ship's Captain Employs Clever Ruse to Deceive Submarine in the Danger Zone.

Probably the greatest hoax of the war—one which millions believed for a time at least—was the story that from 100,000 to 200,000 Russian troops had arrived in England from Archangel. These troops, so the early stories ran, were moved by night across the United Kingdom, in cars with the shades drawn down and at any moment were likely to appear on the western front with the troops of Great Britain, France and Belgium.

The story was first printed in New York. It spread throughout America and was cabled abroad and doubtless sent by wireless to Berlin. The English censorship offered no official denial or affirmation of the story, but for a time every steamship from England reaching New York brought some individual who imagined he had seen the trains. Kitchener let the hoax run without doing anything to stop it. Whether it had any effect on the Germans it is hard to tell, but amateur strategists conducting the war from office chairs saw great possibilities in it to stop the great German drive on Paris.

A Joke on the Hun.

What amounted to a practical joke was played on the Germans by the Belgians in Brussels. The Germans announced a grand concert of German music at the opera house. A syndicate of Belgian bankers and brokers bought all the seats except one and the royal box. Gen. Baron von Bissing was delighted at this evidence that the Belgians were not averse in times of foreign occupation to listen to a German concert. But on the night of the concert not a single Belgian used his ticket. When Von Bissing arrived at the opera house it was empty save for one solitary auditor, a German Landsturm soldier.

Berlin, particularly the West End, hoaxed itself over a rumor that Serbia had surrendered and that its entire army had laid down its arms. The rumor was started by the ringing of church bells for the meeting of the General Synod. Some individuals not knowing the reason concluded that what they had been hoping had come to pass and that the bells were rung to announce a Teuton victory. Everywhere appeared German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish flags. The rumor lasted until the afternoon newspapers came out with a statement that "the situation of our troops in Serbia is splendid, but the enemy has not reached the end of his resistance."

Clever and Profitable.

A profitable hoax was played upon a German submarine off the coast of Ireland by the captain of the steamship Director. Suspecting that at any moment the Director might be in the

danger zone, he instructed the ship's carpenter to saw a big square spar into three pieces, which the crew painted black. These pieces of wood were then mounted as if they were guns.

When a submarine approached the skipper of the Director pointed the Quaker guns at the U-boat, which promptly decided to go down again without waiting to fire a torpedo. The Director, with its false guns, fled at top speed and got away safely.

Even Horse Chestnuts Are Useful.

"Horse chestnuts for munitions." It is a sober headline in the English papers. Hooray for the horse chestnut! But they are not going to shoot it at the Germans. The horse chestnut crop is being harvested in England under the orders of the "director of propellant supplies"—direful title!—for use in the place of large quantities of grain used in connection with munitions, which grain is hereby released for use as food. We are not told just how this released grain has been used in the manufacture of munitions. That would be giving information to the enemy. But in any case, horse chestnuts will do the business, and all England is put at work by Government circular collecting them. Collection will be carried out by local committees formed in connection with the schools. It is particularly requested that nuts should not be gathered until they are fully ripe, as unripe nuts are of no value for the purpose. Let us be glad that a patriotic use has been found for the horse chestnut. Heretofore it has been available only for purposes of juvenile ornamentation, or when carried in the right-hand trousers pocket, for adult rheumatism. Not even pigs will eat horse chestnuts.

French farmers must pay from 45 per cent. to 160 per cent. more for food for cattle than before the war. His peas cost him 300 per cent. more and beets 60 per cent. more. Plows have gone up 140 per cent., horse rakes 200 per cent., and other farm implements from 50 to 110 per cent. Sabots have doubled and boots quadrupled in price.

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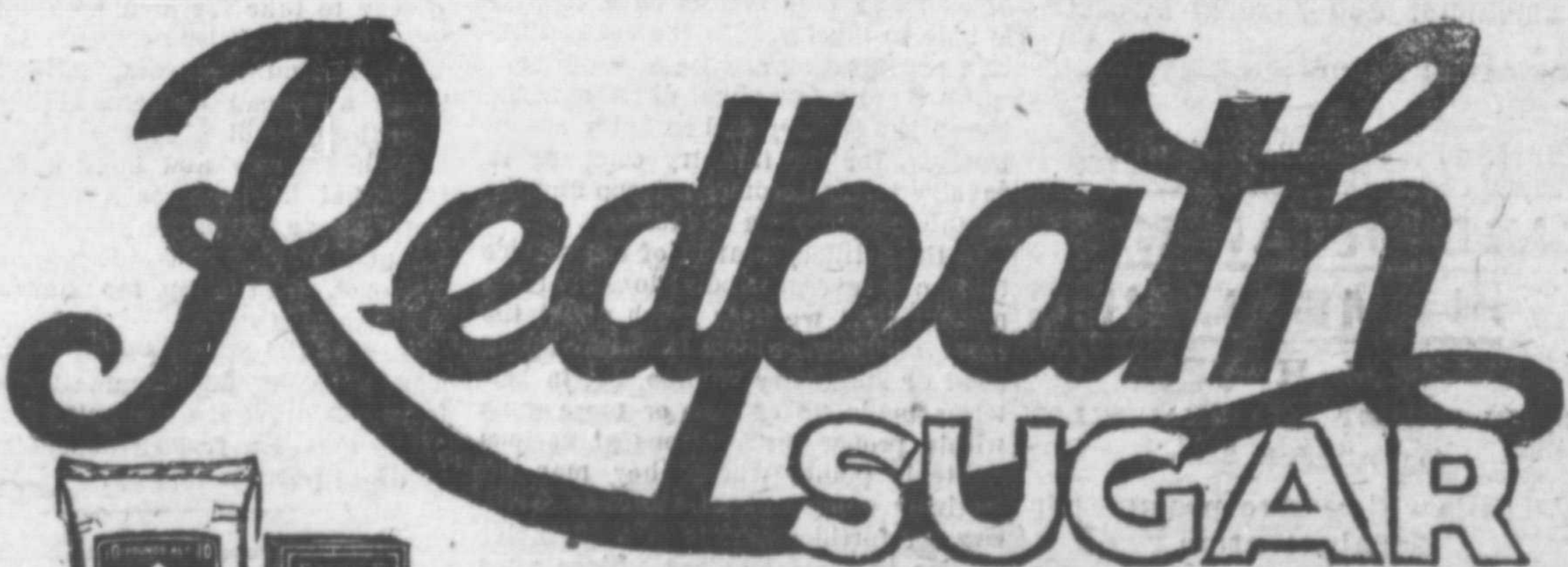
Write for booklet. Be sure to address your parcel clearly to receiving dept.

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MIXED RAGS

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"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

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PRESBYTERIAN LANTERN SLIDE DEPARTMENT
86 Queen St. East, Toronto

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

F.M.C.—I have a gravelly, sand soil, on which I want to sow rye and sand vetch, and then sow sweet clover. When should I sow the sweet clover, in the fall or in the spring, and how much seed per acre?

Answer:—I would advise your sowing the rye in the fall and the sand vetch in the spring. This can be done as soon as the ground is firm enough to work. A light harrow will cover the seed. If the soil tends to be open, it will be well to roll the rye. Follow with a light harrow, preceding both with the sowing of the seed. As to amount to sow per acre, 1/4 bushel of vetch seed along with about 10 lbs. of sweet clover to the acre should give a good stand.

H.C.H.—I have 10 acres plowed intending to sow winter rye, but it was not ready in time. I want this field in a cash crop. What do you think of spring rye?

Answer:—If you are in a good wheat section, why not sow spring wheat instead of spring rye? Statistics show that you could expect a larger yield and wheat is selling at a higher price than rye. In order to make a sure stand, I would advise your drilling in about 200 lbs. of fertilizers at the time you are seeding the wheat. Apply fertilizers carrying from 2 to 3% ammonia, 10 to 12% phosphoric acid. It will insure

a good stand of grain and will increase the yield and better the quality of the crop.

A.B.—I would like to have you give me information as to the culture of horseradish, and how they market same. I notice it is quoted in the markets, at so much per dozen, would that be the roots?

Answer:—For best results in growing horseradish, the soil should be plowed deep, early in the spring. As a rule the rows are 24 to 30 inches apart and the space between the root settings are 15 to 18 inches. These are planted from 3 to 5 inches below the surface. In preparing the ground, well rotted manure should be worked deep into the soil. Top dressing with manure tends to cause the branching out of the roots. The yield of the roots can also be improved by adding from 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre of a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. These should be worked thoroughly into the soil. Inter-cropping is often a profitable practice in growing horseradish; that is, a crop that can be harvested early is planted between the rows.

I assume from looking up the market reports that the quotation is per dozen roots. These are known as cuttings or sets. I do not find any standard of weight nor size of bundle.

BEDTIME STORIES HAVE IMPORTANT PART IN CHILD TRAINING

By Irene Stillman

Personally, I look upon stories as very efficient "mothers' helpers" and consider them invaluable in child training, for I have known them to tame the wildest and most unruly of kiddies. Therefore when little Mary Ann or Johnny, Jr., comes to you with the world-old childish plea of "Tell me a story, please," look not upon the time conceded as wasted upon an unproductive amusement, but realize thoroughly that before you is an opportunity to give youth a hypodermic of almost any virtue which you would like it to have under its tender skin and so mold the coming generation nearer to your heart's desire.

A story may be made the sugar coating of a moral pill which "put over" upon the young folk who beg for the amusement will, in further slang, be "good for what ails them!"

The bedtime story is hung with medals! Its possibilities are many. It soothes overstrung nerves, comforts juvenile distress and quells juvenile rebellion, and is such a skillful nurse altogether that it frequently succeeds in tucking the unwilling child into bed when, without its timely assistance, mother would have failed. It acts, properly selected, as a quietus for all the turbulence of the long day, and so brings the childish mind into an ideal state for slumbering peacefully and restfully throughout the night. It is, of course, understood that bedtime stories particularly should not be of the exciting kind or contain any ferocious dragons, giants, pirates or similar characters which might haunt the little folk's dreams.

As a rule, I thoroughly disapprove of bribes, but the story will often prove a most seductive and harmless reward for good behavior while a rebellious child is being undressed for bed or dressed in the morning. The story should be told during the process. Thus no time will be wasted by the mother and the child's concentrated attention upon the story will make him or her easier to handle.

Peace-makers. And the opportune story is a peace-maker. If you can get children to laugh together after they have quarrelled or if you can get your little boy or girl interested in one of your stories after you were compelled to punish, any subsequent sulks or unpleasantness will quickly disappear under its genial influence.

I have known story-telling to bring parents and children into closer companionship and even comradeship and to even draw the children themselves closer together when they are inclined to drift too far apart in their amusements and the selection of their friends, thus endangering the family unity (although this does not mean that I do not approve of outside and individual interests). One wise mother who had a small family of quarrelsome children, and who could not spare the time to watch them closely enough to prevent such discord, taught them to tell stories among themselves, impressing upon them that the story-teller holding the floor should never be interrupted or corrected. This gave the children a common interest and made each member of the group interesting to the others. The quarrelling gradually diminished until normal, if not perfect, harmony was established. Besides, the child who can himself

relate tales is acquiring a poise that will serve him well in his adult business and social life. The child story-teller should have some little training in the art, if that is possible. And it usually is, for there are many excellent books upon the art of story-telling that can be obtained at the libraries or, better still, at the bookshops, so that one may have such a book to keep and refer to from time to time.

An instinctively cruel child, where animals were concerned, was taught kindness to them and even love for them and the desire to protect by the effective animal stories related to him by his older brother. The same little lad was taught to love nature by stories of "green things growing."

The Pueblo Indians have some excellent ideas in child training, although, on the other hand, they have, of course, methods which we would find impossible. But that custom of giving their children reasons for the commands laid upon them shows great consideration. These reasons are usually in the form of legends and ancient tales, there being one or more to fit almost every case wherein the child must give obedience. So effectively do the Indian parents tell these revered legends of their race that a sharp impression is left upon the little Indians' minds and characters. I would say that the wily Indian parents have the happy and wise habit of sugar-coating their pills into tempting goodies!

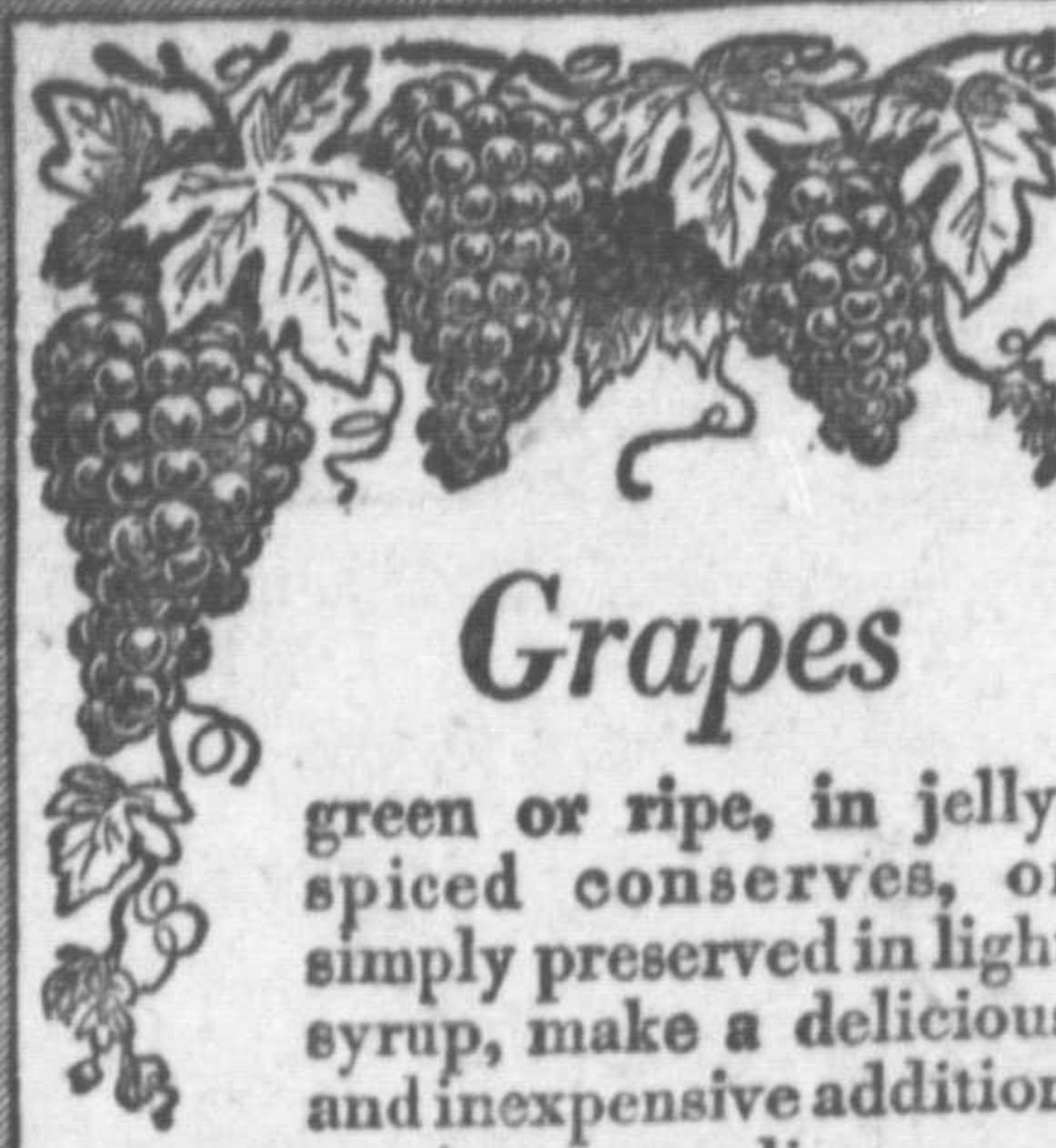
Right Kind of Stories. The right kind of stories serve to give breadth to a child's point of view. They serve him in lieu of experience, and many a little lad or maid hard beset with a problem he must solve alone has come to wise decision because of following the course of some beloved character in verse or story. "I endeavor," says one successful mother, "one who is fond of telling her young folk stories, 'to tell my children tales, true and invented, that will stimulate their imagination, instill within their minds and hearts the love of good literature, and altogether so enrich their intellect that they will find themselves good company when each is obliged to be alone at any time.' The latter idea of this mother's is one that should be remembered and practiced by the mother of the poor little 'only child' who must now and then, at least, be without playmates.

And this story-telling mother goes on to say: "I tell my boys and little women stories of courage, physical and mental, of ideals upheld and even suffered for and died for. Through my story-telling I want them to have good thoughts and true—bless their hearts—and, what is more, express them in their lives."

Very often, too, a distasteful study can be made interesting by looking up and relating incidents in the history of its evolution and biographical sketches of the men who have been vitally concerned in its development. There are studies, too, which can be subtly taught in story form, at least in part, where the young student fails to take them in alioquin.

Poor indeed is the little one who has no story-teller at its back and call. You may not be an expert, but some storyless child will give you its ears, eyes and soul to a tale of your own youth, tell the children stories by all means, selecting them over with the thought of their influence upon the lives and characters of the small listeners!

All the telephone lines in Melbourne have been put under ground.



Grapes

green or ripe, in jelly, spiced conserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

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"Pure and Uncolored" is the ideal sugar for all preserving, because of its FINE Granulation.

10, 20 and 100-pound Sacks
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Three new Cook Books sent free for Red Ball Trade-mark
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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

"To be a good animal is the first requisite for success in life."—Spencer.

WHAT TO DO FOR DIABETES.

Most adult diabetics would do well if they would obey their doctor's orders. But it is a very considerable medical experience that such patients are hard to control; they are very prone to do as they please as soon as they get beyond the doctor's observation. Every diabetic must be under a doctor's constant care. Each must be treated according to his own peculiar constitution. Worry, excess, great exertion, exposure must in all cases be avoided. Tea, coffee, and, indeed, all food must be sweetened with saccharin (to be had in 100 tablet bottles of the druggist) instead of sugar. The bowels must move once a day. There are medicines appropriate to the individual case which the family doctor must prescribe. And the diabetic dietary must be faithfully adhered to. Such an one is the following:

Soups or broths of beef, chicken, mutton, veal, oysters, clams, terrapin or turtle (not thickened with any farinaceous substances) beef-tea. Shell fish and all kinds of fish, fresh, salted, dried, pickled, or otherwise preserved (no dressing containing flour).

Eggs in any way most acceptable. Fat beef, mutton, ham or bacon, poultry, sweetbreads, calf's head, sausage, kidneys, pig's feet, tongue, tripe (all cooked free of flour, potatoes, bread, or crackers).

True gluten—gum gluten, for instance, gluten foods of known gluten percentage, whole wheat containing gluten beyond that of ordinary farinaceous foods (so-called gluten breads sometimes contain quite as much

starch as ordinary bread), oatmeal, almond bread or cakes.

String beans, spinach, beet-tops, chicory, kale, lettuce plain or dressed with oil and vinegar, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, mushrooms, asparagus, oyster plant, celery, dandelions, cresses, radishes, pickles, olives.

Custards, junkets, jellies, creams (all without sugar), walnuts, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, coconuts, pecans. Tea or coffee (without sugar), pure water, peptonised milk, Bulgarian sour milk, lemonade, seltzer water with lemon juice (no sugar).

Avoid: liver, sugars, sweets or starches of any kind, wheaten bread or biscuits, corn bread, barley, rice, rye bread, arrowroot, sago, macaroni, tapioca, vermicelli, potatoes, parsnips, beets, turnips, peas, carrots, melons, fruits, puddings, pastry, pies, ices, honey, jams, sweet or sparkling wines, cordials, cider, porter, lager, chestnuts, peanuts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Systemic Infection.

I have been troubled the past year with my nerves. Have headache quite frequently, with pains just back of my ears. And my ears run wax more than ever in the last few months. My eyelids become puffy and my ankles swell. I seem to sweat very easily and lack my usual ambition. Answer—Ears never run wax; there is a purulent discharge, something more than nerves. There is an infectious process going on in your system. See a doctor at once, lest you come to a serious pass. You have neglected the signs of ear trouble, probably also of the mastoid process behind the ear.

"Oh, yes!" agreed Louise, hastily. "And here are crayons to color with." It was absorbing, delightful work to snip the pictures from magazines and then paste them as neatly as possible, leaving no sticky paste to show. Noon came long before the girls were ready for it, although they found themselves hungry enough when Mrs. Day appeared with a tray of goodies and told them to set the round tea table.

There was milk in the tiny glasses, and in a pitcher besides; there were sandwiches, fruit, and such lovely little cookies shaped like birds' nests, only instead of eggs there was jelly in the middle. After luncheon, which took a long time, with washing and putting away the dishes, the girls played with paper dolls. But the best game was to come; they had saved it for the last, just as they had saved the fattest cookie.

When the little clock struck three, they put away their books and paper dolls, the scissors, the paste and all the other things in the box. There was only an hour left, and they quickly "dressed up." Then, as Mrs. Morning Glory and Mrs. Wild Rose, they lived in opposite corners of the room and called on each other, taking along large, well-behaved families of children.

Some of the Morning Glory and Wild Rose children were unbreakable, some merely of rag; the youngest were of celluloid or rubber.

"O dear!" sighed Louise, as she made ready to go out into the wet, gray twilight. "Why are rainy days three times as short as others?"

Ruth eyed the little clock with a frown, as if she rather blamed it for giving wings to the hours. "Well, there's one good thing," she said happily. "Grandma is a fine weather prophet, and she thinks it is going to be a wet Autumn."

The Shrewmouse.

The smallest mammal in the British Isles is the shrewmouse. This is not only the smallest British mammal, but, with the exception of one other of the same genus, the smallest in Europe. The harvest mouse is sometimes thought to be even smaller, but the length of its head and body is often two and a half inches, while that of the lesser shrew is rarely more than two inches. The tail measures about one and a third inches, and its teeth are so extremely small that a lens is required to detect them.

If the remnants of old garden crops are destroyed immediately after harvest and weeds are kept down along fence-rows, injuries by insects and diseases to vegetables next year will be materially lessened.

Sheep Notes

It is estimated that it costs \$34 to feed a dog one year. On this basis some farmers could keep two more cows or ten more sheep with no more general expense to the farm, if they dispensed with their dogs, as it only costs about \$60 or \$70 to feed a good cow, and five sheep can be kept on the same amount of food as one cow. The neighbors' sheep would be safer, too.

If you feed your lambs by the thumbful you can not expect to get money from them by the peck measureful. When running on fall pasture it takes from two to three bushels of corn per hundred head when on full ration.

Some method of marking the ewes when bred is advisable. A simple method is to mark the ewes with paint, making one mark on the shoulders of ewes bred the first week, two marks for those of the second week, etc. As the lambing time approaches, the ewes may be separated and placed in suitable quarters. Where the ram runs with the ewes a good scheme is to paint his breast each day and separate the ewes as soon as they show paint on their fleeces. The color of paint can be changed every ten days, and the herdsman can tell how sure the ram is.

Meat Shortage in England.

The extent of England's present meat shortage is shown in the summary for July of meat passing through Smithfield Market, England's great distributing centre. The total July receipts amounted to 20,802 tons, as compared with 23,954 tons in the same month of 1916, 29,597 tons in July, 1915, and 36,720 tons in July, 1914, or a decrease of 43.3 per cent., as compared with 1914.

This shows the regular and marked decline that has taken place in the meat supply of England. A comparison of the first seven months of 1917 with the same months in 1914 shows that the present supply is less than two-thirds of the pre-war normal.

The declining scale of prices on livestock adopted in Great Britain is expected to relieve this condition. The government's fixed price for cattle for September is \$17.76 per 100 pounds, for October \$17.28, for November and December \$16.08 and for January \$14.40.

It was expected that this decreasing ratio of prices will bring out the cattle ready for market immediately.

The shortage of fodder in Holland is also expected to put upon the market a considerable supply of meat from that country. Large numbers of the Holland cattle will probably be either exported or slaughtered.

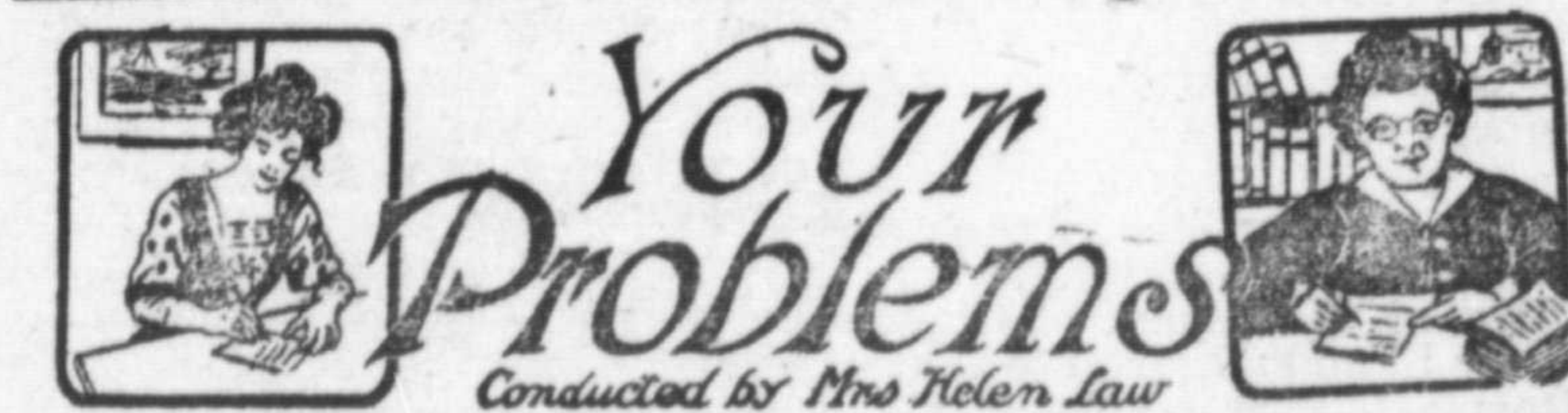
NIGHTINGALES OF FLANDERS.

The nightingales of Flanders, They have not gone to war; A soldier heard them singing Where they had sung before.

The earth was torn and quaking, The sky about to fall; The nightingales of Flanders They minded not at all.

At intervals he heard them Between the guns, he said, Making a thrilling music Above the listening dead.

Of woodland and of orchard And roadside tree bereft, The nightingales of Flanders Were singing, "France is left!"



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, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Perplexed Mother:—Raw milk quickly develops bacteria, and to overcome this and prolong its keeping qualities it is necessary to pasteurize it. There is a regular apparatus that comes for this purpose, but you may improvise your own outfit and accomplish successful results. First and foremost a mother must realize that every dish, spoon, bottle and utensil that is used in preparing the baby's food must be absolutely clean, surgically clean, if you will. To accomplish this it is necessary to use plenty of boiling water.

Fill the milk into sterilized bottles. Stop the top well with absorbent cotton and put in a kettle deep enough to hold the bottles. The kettle should be two inches deeper than the bottles. Fill the kettle three-quarters full of cold water and stand a thermometer alongside of the milk bottles. Put over the flame to heat it. Heat until the thermometer registers 167 degrees Fahrenheit, then turn the flame low, so that you can maintain this temperature for half an hour. Remove from the fire and cool rapidly, taking care that the bottles do not break. The kettle should be kept for this purpose alone, and it will greatly facilitate the work of preparing baby's meals if all the utensils, bottles, etc., are kept in a place of their own, away from other household utensils.

If baby is restless, feverish and appears unwell, call a physician. If necessary, cheerfully neglect the household duties to give baby the necessary care. Give the baby a spoonful of boiled and cooled water.

Eating for Health and Strength calls for intelligent food selection. It is easy to keep in top-notch vigor of mind and body at low cost if you know **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away—contains more real body-building nutriment than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Full of nutriment, tasty and toothsome. Most people like the nutty aroma of the baked wheat, especially when served with hot milk. Delicious with sliced peaches, bananas and other fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

Horse Sense

About the first thing some folks do when they go to buy a horse is to hitch him up to a carriage and take him down the road for a spin. The main thing seems to be, "Can he trot a blue streak?" Lots more common sense in testing the animal at the plow, or the mower, at good, honest farm work.

Horses need wider and more exclusive stalls than cows. Enough width is necessary that the horse can lie down and stretch his legs, but not enough to allow him to roll and tear down the stall.

The natural method of avoiding dry, contracted hoofs is to place the horse on a good rich pasture after a heavy rain. Unfortunately it is frequently not practical to give a horse free range according to weather conditions. The best substitute for nature's own provision is to stand the horse in a strongly built trough of water or in a clay puddle from two to four hours once a month.

Give the team a pail of water in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon when doing the fall plowing. Water refreshes the horses as well as the man.

As far as the light-legged horse is concerned, he is practically doomed. The motor car has taken his place. For a number of years the heavy horse will be in demand. He is keenly in demand at the present time.

Serious Oversight.

"How are the tomatoes coming on?" the gardener asked the wife of the new summer resident.

"I'm rather afraid that we shan't have any," was the reply.

"Why, I thought you said you'd planted half your garden?"

"I did; but I forgot to open the cans."

The word "junker" has frequently been used in connection with the Prussian Government, and there is inquiry as to its meaning. A "junker" (Jung-herr) is the scion of a noble house which has devoted itself to military service; a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made Prime Minister.

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