

THE EQUITY.

No. 19, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Rest . . . 4,750,000

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Savings accumulate at a gratifying rate when a little self-denial is practiced and a portion of ones income is deposited regularly in the

Savings Bank Department

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 or more.

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

Our Holiday.

In accordance with custom, the staff of this paper purpose taking their annual holiday next week, consequently THE EQUITY will not be issued. Business with the office, however, will be attended to by calling next door.

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

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 Rev. F. White, of Bristol conducted the Harvest-Thanks-giving services at St. Paul's Church last Sunday.

Wednesday night, Oct. 24, gave this neighborhood the first snow-storm of the season.

The Academy has been closed for a few days owing to one of the pupils (Lawrence Meldrum, of Wyman) being attacked by diphtheria.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. J. A. Cowan.

Read DOVER'S AD, and then come to the biggest bargain event of the year.

A recent casualty list includes the name of Pte. W. R. Dagg, of Portage du Fort who was killed in action. He was a son of Mr. Geo. Dagg, mayor of the village.

The Austin Homemakers' Club, will meet at the home of Mr. R. Black on November 6, at 7.30 p. m. Subjects:—Care of Clothing—Mrs. A. S. Elliott; Reading by Miss Jennie Elliott; Roll Call—Saving steps.

In conversation with Mr. John McCarriston, of Bristol, THE EQUITY was informed that his son, Pte. McCarriston, who was wounded in France some time ago, is fast recovering from his injuries.

Saturday, November 3rd, is Sale Day at DOVER'S. Come and save money on your winter supplies.

Minnie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corrigan, who has been confined to her bed for the past four weeks with typhoid fever. Her condition at present, we are glad to report is favorable.

A memorial service will be held at the Methodist Church, Portage du Fort, on Nov. 4th, at 7 o'clock p. m., for Private William Roy Dagg, son of Mr. Geo. Dagg, Portage du Fort, who fell in battle on the 13th of June, 1917.

Those overdue subscriptions to this paper are not coming in as promptly as the needs of the office require. Those concerned are requested to get busy at once. The money is required now.

The ladies of the Shawville H. M. Club, having succeeded in collecting a very liberal sum of money from the townspeople for that purpose, have undertaken the task of making up Christmas presents for the young men who have gone from here to serve their country overseas.

Special attention is directed to the large advertisement which appears on the 4th page of this issue — "Why Canada Needs More Money." This advt. is of such great importance to the people of Canada — especially those who have money to invest — that it would have a front page position had there been room. It should be read carefully as it explains why "Canada's Victory Loan" will shortly be placed on the Canadian market. Other advts on the same subject will follow. Watch for them.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR . . . E. F. HEDDEN.
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.

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

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

The late Mr. Samuel Young, whose death was mentioned in our last issue, leaves to mourn his departure, a sorrowing widow and grown-up family of three sons and five daughters, as follows: Sons—Percy, Andrew and George; daughters—Mrs. R. G. Smith, Ottawa; Mrs. Harry Black, Campbells Bay; Misses Fannie, Myrl and Ella, of Campbells Bay. The surviving sisters are—Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Deacon, of Lachute; Mrs. Hendry of Renfrew. The brother Robert, whose name was given last week as a survivor, has, it seems, been dead for some years past. The late Mr. Young was 64 years of age.

The Feeding and Housing of Swine.

On account of the high value of concentrated foods suitable for swine feeding, it is important that the foods that are used be so combined as to produce the maximum of results. The question of housing also enters largely into the profitable production of pork. To encourage farmers to raise as many hogs as possible, and to make the most money therefrom, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has issued Pamphlet No. 22 on the "Feeding and Housing of Swine". This pamphlet which may be obtained free at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deals also with the questions of breeding and care of the animals at different ages and at different seasons of the year. This pamphlet is prepared by Professor G. E. Day, in charge of the Bacon Production Campaign, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman and his assistant, Mr. G. B. Rothwell.

Mr. Archibald, after much experimental work, lays down the principal that an expensive pig-gery is unnecessary. Brood sows may be kept under most circumstances, even in the winter season in a single board hog cabin. This pamphlet gives specifications and plans, not only of a large pig-gery, but of a cheap and portable cabin.

"Canada's Best"

BOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

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

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 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.

A position for every Willis Graduate.

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED

EYES EXAMINED

NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES

GROUND AND FITTED

MODERATE COST

552 St. Catherine West

UPTOWN 4382 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 Leicester Ram, pure-bred, 1 1/2 years old. Apply to NORMAN BROWNLEE, 7th R. Clarendon, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Durham Bull Calf. For price and particulars see HERR, MITCHEM, Shawville.

LOST.—Between Shawville Station and Foundry on Saturday morning, Oct. 26, a leather gauntlet (right hand). Finder will oblige by leaving at this office.

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 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 curbs 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 PURPLE MASK

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

THIRTEENTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

Their meeting place, in a small office on the upper floor of a building in the factory district was known, and at the session of the Apaches, held to decide what should be done, Pat declared she would, herself, undertake an investigation of the murderous plot. Delegating several of her men to accompany her, Pat appointed the time and place where the Apaches were to assemble for the new adventure.

Just as the meeting in the House of Mystery was about to adjourn, one of Pat's Apaches entered the room, leading a man who had been blindfolded, with his hands securely tied behind him. When questioned by the leader, the Apache said:

"I think this is one of Kelly's men. We just found him prowling around the lawn, and thought we would bring him in." At a signal from Pat, the scarf that had been bound over the man's eyes was removed.

"Why are you prowling around my house?" Pat demanded of the stranger. "Because I have an appointment with one of your men. I arranged to bring these plans," said the prisoner, as he fished out of his pockets a folded paper.

At that instant another Apache entered the room, and eagerly hailed Pat's prisoner. The explanation that followed disclosed to Pat that the man was telling the truth; that he had made an appointment to meet the Apache who had last entered the room, and that his capture had prematurely interfered with the appointment.

Investigation of the plans proved that they were charts that the anarchists had made, in contemplation of their air-raid on New York. The Apache had made a friend of the anarchist, and had secured his promise to deliver the maps.

Very well satisfied with developments thus far, Pat ordered the man to be again blindfolded and led from the room into the open, with liberty to proceed at will. Just then Pat was treated to a surprise.

When Pat's men led their prisoner from the room, and descended to the yard by the secret gangway that led from the side of the house, they neglected to close the exit behind them. While they were taking their captive across the lawn, Phil Kelly and his men, who had long been watching for just such an opportunity, suddenly pounced upon the Apaches, and with well-directed blows, put them out of commission.

Disregarding the fate of the blindfolded captive, once the Apaches had been effectually disposed of, Kelly and his men made haste to enter the house. They hurried up the runway and disappeared inside.

As Pat and her men were adjourning, Kelly and his assistants suddenly appeared in the doorway leading from the hall, and covered the Apaches and their leader with revolvers. The surprise was complete.

"Hands up!" Kelly shouted. "We have you covered. Line up along the wall."

One by one the Apaches lined themselves against the wall. While one of Kelly's men searched them for firearms, Pat moved to the farther end of the table. When Kelly started after her, she moved until Kelly stood at one end of the table, with Pat opposite.

"You men come to this end of the table," Kelly commanded his assistants. "Keep the men covered, while I go after the girl," was his supplemental order when his men had reached his side.

But before Kelly could move to make good his purpose, the floor dropped from under the three detectives, and they were once more trapped in the same hole where they had before nearly lost their lives. Pat had pushed a button that let the floor drop from under the detectives.

Kelly was wild with rage when he recovered his reath, knocked out of his body by the sudden tumble into the cellar. One of his men had fortunately, for the detectives, fallen in such a manner that his body prevented the sliding sides of the "well" to completely reach the flooring.

But for this circumstance, Pat would have had Kelly and his men securely trapped.

Meanwhile, Pat and her men, secure from any danger that might have threatened through the presence of Kelly and his men, proceeded with their plans. The men Pat had delegated to assist her proceeded on their various missions.

The Apaches spread out and were soon in communication with the anarchists. Believing in the supposed friendliness of Pat's men, the conspirators gave valuable information, all of which was reported to Pat in time to be useful.

Some time after Kelly had disappeared through the trap, Pat sent one of her men to release the detectives. Her investigator reported that the trap was empty, and the smile that overspread the girl's beautiful face indicated that she was neither surprised nor disappointed.

Shortly afterward a girl left the House of Mystery with a note addressed to the Sphinx. When Pat's messenger arrived at Kelly's headquarters she was shown immediately into his apartment.

"You have so cleverly escaped I congratulate you. Now I challenge you to interfere with my plans to save

Wall street," Kelly read aloud from the note, signed "Purple Mask."

"Go back and tell your mistress for me," said Kelly to Pat's maid, "that my business is to protect, and I warn her not to go far with her madness." The girl withdrew, leaving Kelly alone with his chief assistant.

"If she tackles Wall street, the papers will be full of news, that's sure," said Kelly, while a look of firm resolution brightened his face.

While the note was being delivered to Kelly, the Queen of the Apaches was speeding away in her automobile to complete important details of her plan to thwart the anarchists. Her chauffeur drove her to one of New York's suburbs, where an aviation field was located.

There Pat consulted with one of her men, who was employed around the hangars, and arranged, through him, to have an airplane placed at her disposal.

Pat had made her arrangements none too soon, for that very evening word was flashed to her that the anarchists would go aloft, after midnight, and drop bombs on the financial district, in the mad hope of obliterating Wall Street.

When she was ready to jump into her waiting motor, Pat stopped long enough to give play to a prank that was destined to cause her no end of extra trouble. She rang Kelly on the phone and said:

"Come on and get me. I'm off to save Wall street." Then she hung up the receiver and dashed away in her motor, bound for the aviation field. The airplane she had secured was ready and waiting for her to arrive, and it took but a few moments to start the engine.

When all was in readiness, Pat entered the machine and dashed away into the night, at the precise moment three dirigibles, manned by the anarchists, rose from the earth, in another suburb of New York, and headed for the heart of the city.

(To be continued.)

MOSQUITOES IN WAR

As Well As in Times of Peace They Are Instruments of Torture.

When the Persians under King Sapor were besieging the city of Nisibus, mosquitoes in vast multitudes fell upon them, attacking not only the fighting men, but also the elephants and pack animals. There was nothing to do but to quit, and the Persians did it, the city being thereby saved from capture and sack.

Evidently, then, mosquitoes may play an important part in war. Moses, apparently, did not think to inflict a plague of mosquitoes on the Egyptians, but this may have been because they had plenty of it already.

In ancient days (according to Herodotus) the rich folk of Egypt, to get away from mosquitoes, were driven to the expedient of building tall towers, on the tops of which they could sleep in peace.

The mosquito is not a high flyer. She—for it is the female that does the biting—does not rise in flight above the third story of an ordinary home. One might imagine, then, that the occupant of a bed on the fourth floor would be safe. And this idea would be correct if it were not for the stairs. Once indoors, the mosquito can and does ascend from floor to floor as readily as you or I.

Thus it happens that in apartment houses mosquitoes may climb to the twelfth or the sixteenth story. Elevators help them; they get aboard in company with human passengers, and in this way obtain transportation. Some of those that arrive at the top story fly out of the windows and lay their eggs in puddles in clogged roof-gutters. Such puddles are a prolific source of mosquito supply for flat houses.

Others, on reaching various floors, whether by the stairs or by the convenience of the elevator, fly over the transoms of apartments deserted by tenants for the summer, and lay their eggs in the bathroom tanks. The water in such tanks, remaining undisturbed for many weeks, may be counted upon under such circumstances to yield an enormous crop of mosquitoes—indeed, a continuous and inexhaustible supply for the torture of the stay-at-homes in the warm season.

AUTUMN COLORS.

The Falling Leaf Has Yielded Its Chlorophyll to the Parent Stem.

The leaves which are now falling off and carpeting the lanes and coppices are veritable chemists.

After a sunny summer day, if you take a leaf and dip it in a solution of iodine, the green alters, as if by magic into an indigo tinge. The reason is that the leaf was filled with starch, and the iodine has revealed its presence by a slight chemical change.

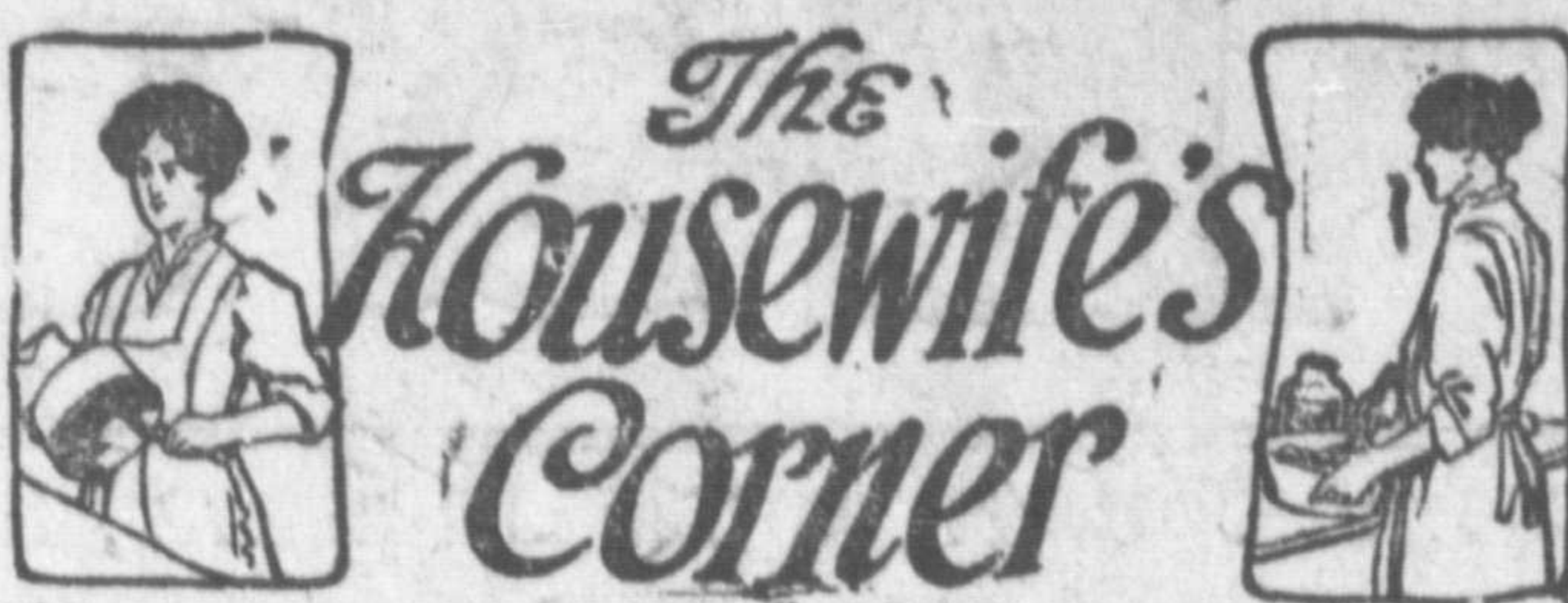
Leaves make starch for their plants out of the air we breathe, and out of the rain, and out of a few "salts."

But while the leaf contains starches, proteids, and sugar necessary for the plant's life, it also contains a substance known to the chemist as chlorophyll green. Chlorophyll gives to the leaf its emerald tint, and on the presence of this tint, in the summer fields, the life of a man depends.

Chlorophyll green is the only substance which can break up rocks and stones, converting them into starches and sugars.

This is where autumn begins its extraordinary work. If the chlorophyll contained in the plants were to perish with the "fall of the leaf," there would be an end to the vegetable kingdom, and "man the biped" would also disappear!

Long before the leaf falls the chlorophyll is yielded up to the parent stem, also the starch and the proteids, and the denuded foliage gives us our autumn tints.



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

Lesson XV. Canning Vegetables.

It is absolutely necessary that we include vegetables in our daily diet. The purchasing of cheap or low-grade canned goods for home consumption is poor economy. Aside from the danger of sickness, an inferior article makes it impossible to have good results when cooking.

Vegetables, particularly the succulent ones, are reasonable priced during the warm weather, and owing to their well-known perishable qualities they do not keep for any length of time in their natural state.

An assortment of home-canned vegetables will prove a most welcome addition to the pantry during the winter season, besides saving many times their original cost.

Bacteria cells cover all vegetables, and unless they are completely sterilized this bacteria will cause fermenting action to take place in the jar, and then the contents will be a total loss.

To Can Asparagus
Select perfectly fresh and young asparagus. Wash it carefully to remove the sand. Peel the stalks carefully and trim away all the hard and pithy portions. Let it lay in cold water until all the asparagus is prepared. Then tie it in convenient bundles for easy handling while blanching and cold dipping.

Blanching—Have a large pot of water boiling. Place the asparagus in this water when it starts boiling and boil for ten minutes. Remove and cold dip by dropping into a pan of very cold water.

Pack into the jars, the tip end down, as closely as possible. Put a silver knife in the jar to prevent cracking while filling with boiling water. Remove the knife and put the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten and then process in hot-water bath for two hours after the boiling has started. Remove and tighten the lid securely as possible then invert to cool. When cold, store the jars in a cool dry place.

Points to remember for successful results:
The asparagus must be young and fresh.
Wash carefully to remove any sand. Peel and remove the pithy parts.

Meatless Days.

The dinners suggested below will be helpful in following the advice given by the government on the conservation of food.

By studying variety in the use of cereals, using plenty of milk and fruit and an occasional egg dish, the other two meals can be made inviting and nutritious.

Vegetable soup
Baked macaroni and cheese
Celery Graham bread
Chocolate cornstarch pudding,
custard sauce

Cream of celery soup with croutons
Dried lima beans Buttered carrots
Brown Betty

Split pea soup
French fried potatoes, mashed turnips
Sliced oranges, bananas, pineapple.
Cookies

Cream of tomato soup, crackers
Baked potatoes, spinach
Prune jelly, thin cream Salted peanuts

Rice and nut croquettes
Scalloped tomatoes, brown bread,
Ripe olives
Floating island Nuts, raisins

Potatoes O'Brien
Peas Nut bread
Celery and apple salad,
mayonnaise dressing
Hot soft gingerbread, whipped cream

Cream of spinach soup
Caramel sweet potatoes, Stewer corn,
Rolls

Apple pie Cheese
Graham bread: One cupful of flour,
two cupfuls of graham flour, half tea-
cupful of sugar, half teaspoonful of

HUNGRY BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Food Only Given to Those Actually in Starvation.

The terrible distress of the children of Belgium was vividly told in a story related by Mr. Hoover, lately chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, now U.S. Food Controller. Mr. Hoover told of seeing 1,200 children lined up in a district of Brussels waiting for the food distribution, most of them school children under 14, all happy in the hope of getting something to eat as they stood with their tickets in their hands.

Suddenly Mr. Hoover saw one of the Belgian women who was working with the commission step over to the line and drag a child out of it. The child screamed and fought to get back into the line, but the woman kindly, but firmly, forced it to one side. This was followed by other women doing the same thing, which was always accompanied by the screaming of the child.

Puzzled, Mr. Hoover questioned one of the women workers about it. "They are of normal weight," she said, "and cannot have a meal to-day. They must wait until their weight is reduced before we can supply them with food. This may be perhaps one or two or three days. Only those who are under weight and are actually starving to death under our eyes may have food. There is so little food com-

Blanch and cold dip.
Place a silver knife in the jar when pouring in the boiling water.
Be positive that the jars, rubbers and lids are sterilized and in good condition before using.

To successfully can vegetables, and in fact all food products, these foods must be completely sterilized. All accessories, such as jars, lids and rubber, must also come under this rule.

Vegetable Structure
The cellulose structure of vegetables is tough and fibrous in character, and because of this the vegetables require a long time—from three to five hours—to be completely sterilized. Many successful canners use the old sectioned time method, that is, to heat it to the boiling point and cook for one hour, then seal. Repeat this process for three successive days. This is a troublesome method which requires considerable time for handling and cooking. Newer and more modern methods have eliminated all this.

The Cold-Pack Method
This method is now in general use in all the large canneries, and is much preferred because it gives a beautiful appearance to the vegetables. It can be successfully accomplished with the same results in less time than by other methods.

In using this method, the vegetables are blanched, cold dipped and then packed in sterilized jars, the rubbers adjusted and the lids partially tightened and then processed.

Cold Dip
Cold dipping of blanched vegetables is necessary to make them firm enough to handle after being partially cooked and also to set the coloring matter so that it will not easily dissolve during the rest of the process.

Be positive that the water is boiling rapidly after the jars have been placed in the water bath before counting the time for the process.
Remember that no food will spoil that is absolutely sterilized, that bacteria, spores and germs are exceedingly hard to kill and that only long and careful cooking will accomplish this.

salt, two cupfuls of buttermilk, one round teaspoonful of soda. Sift the flour into a bowl, add the graham flour, sugar and salt. Stir the soda in the buttermilk until it foams, then pour among the dry ingredients. Beat well, pour into a buttered pan about seven inches by nine inches, and bake for one hour in a moderate oven.

Prune jelly: One pound of prunes, half cupful of sugar, half box of gelatine, half pint of cold water, half pint of boiling water. Wash the prunes, cover with water and soak over night; bring to boiling point, then break open, remove the stones and press the pulp through a colander. Soak the gelatine in cold water for half an hour, pour over it the boiling water, then add it and the sugar to the prunes, pour the mixture into a mold and stand aside to harden. Serve with cream.

"Potatoes O'Brien": Six raw potatoes, one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one chopped green pepper, half cupful of grated cheese. Peel and cut the potatoes into dice, mix them with the chopped green pepper and put them into a greased fireproof dish. Add the milk gradually to the flour, then add the salt, pepper and butter and pour over the potatoes. Sprinkle the cheese over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Serve hot.

Caramel sweet potatoes: Boil, without paring, six sweet potatoes, until pieces one-third of an inch thick. Lay tender. Peel, slice lengthwise in a buttered baking-dish, sprinkling each layer with melted butter and brown or white sugar. Scatter one dozen cloves through the dish. Bake slowly until well browned on top. If inclined to brown or stick top much on the bottom, add a dash of hot water.

pared with the need that only those in need must have it.

"Yes, it is so," she said sadly. "We cannot feed so many little mouths with so little. If we had the food we could give it to them, but what can we do? Those who do not show actual signs of starvation must stand aside for those who do."

The scene thus described, which is now being repeated all over Belgium, explains why Mr. Hoover is making a special appeal to the people of this continent for increased subscriptions.

Two Germanies.

History knows two Germanies. There is a Germany which is very dear to the descendants of the sons of the fatherland, and they may be found in every country on earth—hosts of them in our own. It is a Germany that in the past has appealed to the affection and the admiration of peoples of other tongues and other lands. It is a Germany of love and romance, of poetry and song, of music, of art, and of literature, the Germany of folk love, folk lore and folk life. It is a Germany that exists to-day only in the hearts of those who love what it has been. It is a Germany that has been transformed by a despotism that has filled the world with terror—a Germany of the clanking sabres and the iron heel.

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



WHERE OUR POWER LIES.

In Children Carefully Reared, Sound in Body and Mind.

One of the primary lessons of this terrible and devastating war is the value of a man, and especially of a fit man, a man with a sound mind and soul; and in future the nation which has most of this type to the square mile will be regarded as the best and happiest.

But sound men grow from sound children, just as trees grow from good, straight saplings; horses from good, well-bred foals; fine, healthy vegetables from a well-tended, well-manured, rich-soiled, well-watered, sunny market garden. These things are so obvious that it almost seems superfluous to enumerate them.

Yet we let our children grow like weeds wherever they happen to be blown by the winds of circumstance or the gusts of chance. We stand by and watch thousands of them grow up

under conditions which are predestined to produce poor results. And they are a nation's chief wealth—the wealth which will best repay preserving.

As a nation, we need to see vividly, to appreciate vitality, to understand fundamentally that when a child has reached the age of fourteen the chief opportunity of life is past. The years up to fourteen are priceless, and, if well used and utilized, the rest of life can be trusted, as a general rule, to look after itself. The foundations are "well and truly laid," and the erection of the building may be left a good deal to individual taste and scope and capacity.

But when they strike the surface of the earth, their energy is transformed into heat, by which the ground is warmed. Air is warmed by contact with the warm ground; and the warming of the lower air gives rise to air currents that distribute the heat through the atmosphere.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

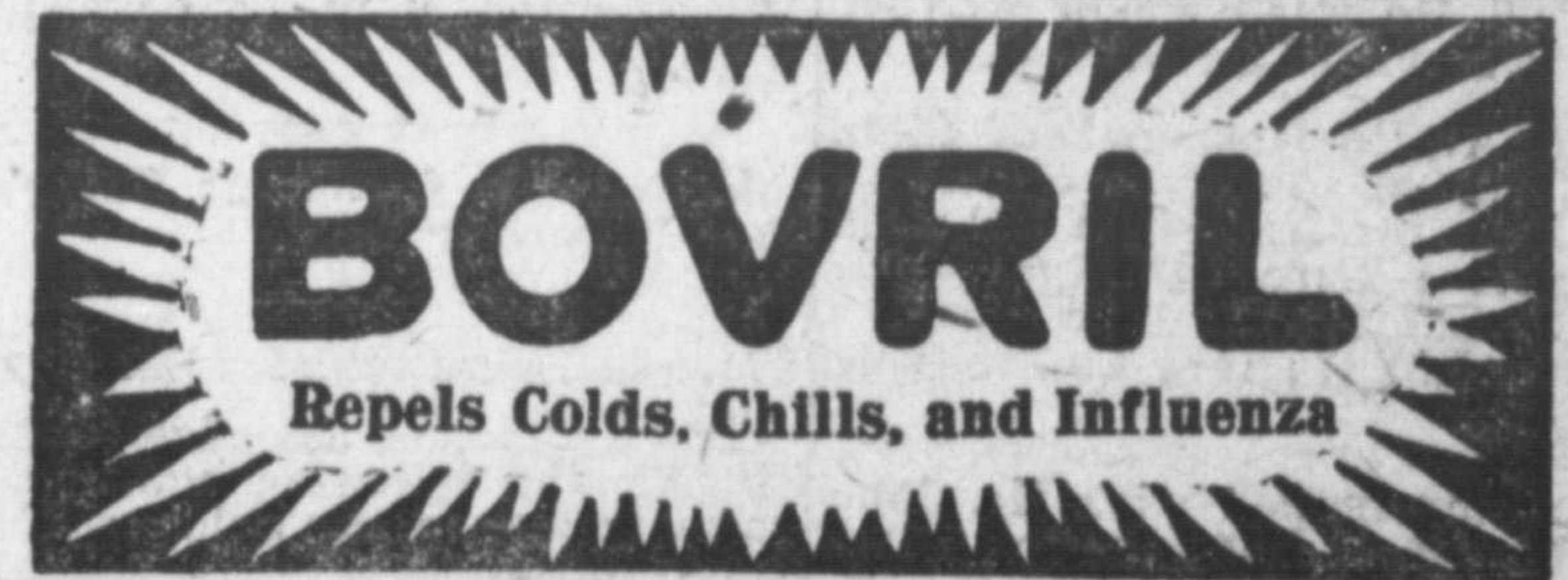
For Nursery Use

you cannot take chances on Soap. Four generations of Canadians have enjoyed the creamy, fragrant skin healing lather of Baby's Own Soap—the Standard in Canada for nursery use, on account of its known purity.

Baby's Own is Best for Baby—Best for You.



ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., - MONTREAL



OUR SERVICE AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

No matter where you live PARKER Service is right at your door. Wherever the postman or the express company go we can collect and deliver whatever you want cleaned or dyed.

Our service to distant customers is carefully handled so that goods are insured of safety in transit.

The excellence of our work has built up the largest dyeing and cleaning business in Canada and is known from coast to coast.

Almost any article can be cleaned, by one process or another, brought back to a freshness that will surprise you—or made new by dyeing.

We pay the carriage one way on all articles sent to us. Think of PARKER'S whenever you think of cleaning or dyeing.

Send for a FREE copy of our useful and interesting book on cleaning and dyeing.
Be sure to address your parcel clearly to receiving dept.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 YONGE ST. TORONTO

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2in1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ - BLACK-WHITE-TAN - 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SELECTING SEED POTATOES

Will potato parings reproduce potatoes? In this day of conservation, some truths are being impressed which would never have dawned had it not been for the agitation which was kept up this spring and through the summer. To-day, I saw potatoes dug from the hill where only eyes were planted, in many cases, as high as five marketable tubers being produced from a single hill. In like manner, a large number of potatoes were produced from hills where only cones were planted, each cone containing an eye and as much of the potato as would be secured by removing the eye with a pen-knife.

While perhaps good as an economy measure, if this were kept up for some time we would no doubt hear, "this variety of potatoes has completely run out," which is equivalent to saying that the seed was not selected carefully. Almost all cases of varieties of farm stocks running out can be directly traced to the fact that the seed was not carefully selected.

We are prone to run to extremes on various ideas and do not stop to see whether we are tending with the thing we push. Some growers plant large potatoes, and expect to keep up the vitality of the seed. Such a procedure, of course, depletes the natural resources of the plants and results in no potatoes. Continual breeding from large and overgrown individuals inevitably results in retrogression for the variety.

Again, there are those who planted real small potatoes this year and they are this fall gratified with the results. It will result in that they will continue to plant the small potatoes and the course of a few years will see these varieties running out from the same cause. Reproduction from the dwarfs of a plant will eventually result in dwarfs; in other words, running out.

If we follow the same line of reasoning that we pursue in other matters, we would be forced to conclude that to keep the potatoes from running out, it is necessary to plant each year specimens or parts of specimens that are as

near the average for the variety as possible. In the long run, the average will hold its own where the dwarfs and giants are both overthrown.

A man said to me the other day: "I would rather have the poor bull in a family of good cattle than the good bull in the family of poor cattle. I believe that the first one would stand far greater chance of transmitting the desirable qualities of his family." The same identical reasoning ought to hold with potatoes. Better to plant the poor potato among a hill of good ones than the good potato among a hill of poor ones.

In these busy times, one is likely to meet up with the contention that the potato grower has not time to bother with selecting his seed potatoes but because of the busy and momentous times, it is all the more appropriate and necessary to insure a plentiful supply of good seed for next year. Like produces like, and to get good crops without planting good seed is next to impossible.

Hill selection has been known to increase the yield of potatoes as high as ten bushels per acre when kept up for two years and with potatoes at one dollar per bushel, the extra seed guaranteed would go quite a ways toward insuring a large supply of potatoes.

If one continues to plant small seed each year, he multiplies small ones. For instance, here are two hills, one with a single small potato and the other with four. By using this seed, the unprolific hill is multiplied by four while the prolific hill is multiplied by only one. The same thing may go on another year and the poor hill is multiplied by sixteen while the other is again multiplied by one, until in four or five years a new kind of potato must be imported.

Practical results show that it pays, and pays well, to select potatoes from the field. Select for seed from those hills where there are the largest number of potatoes and all of them marketable. The hill unit is the only satisfactory unit for the improvement of potatoes.

this means, if the age of a pullet is known, a proper idea of the advisability of making a special effort to secure winter eggs may be obtained, also a notion of the age at which birds may be expected to begin to produce profitably.

Horse Sense

Glanders is an infectious disease affecting horses and sometimes attacks man. One of the symptoms is the formation of ulcers in the nose and a discharge, mixed with blood, but without an offensive odor, from the nose. The glands under the jaw often swell. Swellings often occur on the legs, ulcers sometimes form on the skin, the coat is apt to be dull, and the affected horse loses flesh.

The discharges from the nose contain the germs which show how easy it is for a glandered horse to infect a watering trough or manger. It also gives an idea of the care that needs to be exercised when glanders is in a community in order to keep well horses from becoming infected.

Horses that come from a distance, whether brought by horse traders, immigrants, or gypsies, sometimes are affected and so spread the contagion.

There is no cure for glanders and being so contagious it has been found best to kill glandered horses. The sooner they are killed and destroyed the less danger of other horses becoming infected.

It is not always possible to diagnose glanders from the symptoms. A test called the Mallein test can be used to determine whether a horse has glanders or not. This test is very reliable.

Glanders also attacks humans, and is usually fatal. Care should be taken in handling a glandered horse. The infection comes through some of the glands pus getting into the eye or gaining entrance through the skin where it is cut or scratched.

An English Joke

The subject of the lesson was "The Cow," says the London Opinion. Toward the end the teacher was asking the class about the uses to which the parts of the dead animal were put, and it had been established that the flesh was eaten, and out of the hide leather for boots was made.

"And what do we make of the horns?" he queried.

At first all were silent, and then one sharp little boy put up his hand.

"Well, my boy?"

"Hornaments, sir."

So that a smoker can see what is occurring behind him—an English inventor has patented a pipe with small mirrors on the bowl.

"Character is formed by the formation of habits, and habits are but the persistent repetition of certain acts," strong one.—Colton.

You may be deceived

some day by an imitation of

"SALADA"

and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.

MOTHER-WISDOM

To Teach Children Obedience Is to Be Able to Protect Them.

By Helen Johnson Keyes and John M. Keyes, M.D.

Obedience is a necessary tool in the hands of parents. Without it they can not preserve their children against dangers because the children are too young to understand those dangers and save themselves. Obedience should begin at birth when the baby is taught to nurse at the hours appointed for him, to sleep when he is laid down without rocking and coaxing and to endure washcloth and soap suds.

As he grows older and gains power to disobey it is necessary sometimes to punish him for doing so or for being slow in his obedience. It is almost as important, for the sake of safety, that a child should obey quickly as that he should obey at all. Unless he comes quickly when he is called, the horse may run over him; unless he lets go of the knife at once when told to do so, he may be cut. Danger usually approaches swiftly.

There is nothing which develops the habit of disobedience more surely than a mother's giving commands which she does not insist on having carried out. That makes a child disobedient much faster than giving him no commands. I was very proud one day because of a conversation I overheard between my small daughter and a playmate. Said my little girl:

"Can you tease your mother into changing her mind after she has told you you mustn't?"

"Of course!" answered the little comrade, quite as a matter of course, to which my child replied with conviction:

"Well, I can't."

The necessity for insisting on the orders we give, makes it very important that the orders should be wise and just. How easy it is to be unwise and unjust, to say "don't" too often! A child annoys us by rubbing his hands over the tables, chairs and papers, by rolling on the floor or littering the room with scraps of paper and we begin our impatient "don't's."

By doing these things he is in reality educating himself, sending himself to school.

By touch, the child under six years of age learns much about shapes, textures and numbers; and if the delicate power in the tips of his fingers is not allowed to develop at this early age, by his seventh year it will lose its keenness.

By rolling on the floor in his ungainly fashion he gives himself his first military training! Physical training is now being made a part of public school work and is the first grade in military preparation.

By cutting paper—a great delight to every little child—he teaches himself skill with his scissors and the power to put his ideas into form; that is, if he thinks of a bird, he cuts out something a little like a bird, which he calls a bird and with which he plays.

These acts are the self-education of children; let us understand that and hold back our "don't's," even though the play may annoy us.

We mothers must learn, then, to insist on obedience when we ask it but also we must learn to let the child alone much of the time.

As our boys and girls grow beyond little childhood, they begin to dislike control. They want to decide for themselves what to do and how to do it. This is just as it should be; if a child were content to be ruled, he would not learn self-reliance.

The mother must have very good judgment about the manner in which she demands obedience as her child grows older. In the first place, she must realize that his desire for independence is not naughty but just as natural and just as necessary as the lengthening of his legs. His growth causes the inconvenience of altering his clothes or buying new ones but what mother would blame him for growing tall? Neither must he be blamed for desiring independence even though it makes things harder for us, for that is the growth of his character.

After the age of about ten, therefore, children become more and more difficult to train because their wills

and desires stretch up toward grown-up ways while their powers and judgments remain young and unreliable. More than ever then, mothers must be careful not to say "do" and "don't" more often than is necessary. They may even allow their children to run some risk of trifling hurts in order that they may learn by experience. These risks, however, should have to do only with the child himself; when the happiness of the family or neighbors is in the balance, the child must be controlled by the wisdom of older heads. He must learn definitely that nobody can risk the well-being of others for the sake of pleasure for himself.

If the mother has always held the love, respect and confidence of her child, as he grows older he will continue to yield to her without very frequent rebellion. She will reap what she sowed in the preceding years.

If, on the other hand, she gave orders and did not insist on his obeying them, he will escape her control when he is old enough to hold the power to do so; if she filled his childhood days with unnecessary "do's" and "don't's," he will have made up his mind that there is no sense in her commands and that his advancement depends not on obeying them but on disobeying them.

The period is short when we can protect our children against hurts and evils; soon they must defend themselves. From the beginning, therefore, we must have this idea in view. We must train the will power and the reasoning power of our boys and girls along with their habit of obedience. The days should not be so full of rules and duties and tasks that no time is left for children to make their own decisions and choose their own employments. If they are not early taught how to reason, to choose and to decide, their development into well-poised men and women will be interfered with sadly.

We are justly proud that our country has no peasant class as Europe has and that our farmers are as free as our merchants. Let us not forget this in the way we bring up our children. We are training them for lives of independence, not to be the servants of employers. Country life needs leaders. Farm women will perform for their country one of the greatest services which could be performed if they bring up their sons and daughters so that they become leaders in that larger life which has dawned for the Canadian farm. This will not be accomplished unless we teach them to think, plan, invent, imagine, as well as to obey.

Each child is a problem by himself, different from his brothers and sisters. One child may be too self-willed and need much discipline in obedience; he may be a dreamer and need the training of many hard, regular tasks. Another child may obey too easily—for this also is possible, may lack decision and the wish and power to assume responsibility. This second child although sweet and lovable, has far less promise in him than his stubborn brother. He must be forced to decide for himself and released as far as possible from strict government if he is to become a strong enough man to shape his life usefully.

This brings us back to our opening statement, "Obedience is a necessary tool in the hands of parents." It is a tool, not an end in itself. It is the power with which we protect our boys and girls while we know more than they. But a time will come when they must learn to know more than we know—for life would be worthless if the new generation did not progress beyond the old one—and from the beginning we must prepare them and ourselves for this change. If we do so strongly, lovingly, generously, our children, grown to be young men and women, will give us respect, gratitude and love, which are as much warmer and more life-giving than obedience, as faith is warmer and more life-giving than a body of laws.

Sheep Notes

Sheep poorly fed will possess a harsh fleece, lacking in oil, and frequently with a feeble or weak fibre. In marking sheep never use oil paint or tar, which are insoluble, and will not scour from the wool.

Sheep must be dipped in some reliable material at least once a year, and better twice, in the fall before entering winter quarters, and in the spring after shearing.

When lambs develop a diarrhea it is

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.

Early to bed and early to rise—but you can't if you're a doctor.

IMPETIGO IN A BABY.

My baby of 9 months has blisters in the face from which a great deal of matter runs.

Answer—This would seem to be impetigo, an inflammation that generally settles around the mouth and nose of infants and school children. Sometimes it is not, but generally it is, "catching." There are pea to finger nail sized, blistery eruptions that within a few days dry into straw colored, flat and wafer like crusts. The child is likely to be peevish. When the crusts fall off, the surface beneath is red as if from a burn. There is no scarring. Poor and ill nourished children and those having digestive disturbances suffer most. The trouble is curable within a few days. The saline-known to druggists as Lassar Paste should be constantly applied. The contagious variety may be carried from one part of the body to another by scratching. As the disease is, however, not very itchy, children are not much tempted to use their finger nails. That makes the difference between this trouble and eczema, which is always itchy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Eye Strain.

For about 6 years I have had nervous breakdown the result of eye strain. My eyes crossed but have straightened through wearing glasses. If I cover the affected eye and read with the other my head pain ceases or lessens. At times there is movement in the eye which it seems to be impossible to control and of course this takes a lot of strength out of me, makes me despondent and hinders my getting better. I have asked my doctor to take out the affected eye but he will not. Do you think this is itis?

Answer—Your doctor is right. The

fault would seem to be not within the eye itself but with one or more of the six muscles by which the various movements of the eyeball are controlled. By operation on the muscles at fault and by the right use of prisms in spectacles this malady should be cured; and then your nervousness will no doubt also become a thing of the past. Iritis is an inflammation of the iris, that doughnut shaped part of the eye which gives to the eye its color—brown or gray or violet. The hole within this doughnut is the pupil of the eye.

Dry Mouth.

I am 86 years of age. For 3 or more years I have been a great sufferer (nights especially) from extreme dryness of the throat, tongue and mouth, caused by the inaction of the salivary glands.

Answer—There may be some catarrh of the nose and throat by which you are compelled during sleep to keep your mouth open. This your excellent physician would do much for. Have the kidney excretion examined. The cause may here be found—possibly a mild form of diabetes or kidney ailment. Dry mouth (Xerostomia) may also be due to nervousness or some strong emotion. Sometimes the fault lies in substances inhaled or taken with food; sometimes gas on the stomach is a reason. Very frequently excessively dry air is inhaled, especially when sleeping in a room heated by hot air radiators; this cause may be removed by placing a vessel of water upon the radiators. I must compliment you on the beautifully written letter sent me by a lady eighty-three years young. That is what Oliver Wendell Holmes said of himself on his eightieth birthday, that he was and felt "eighty years young."

HER COMPOSITE GRANDMOTHER

"Being on the distribution committee of the Old Ladies' Fund has upset some of my long-cherished ideas," remarked Josephine thoughtfully. "I used to have it all planned just what kind of a nice old lady I was going to be, myself, some day; but now—I don't know. I'm not sure that my ideas weren't perfectly absurd!"

"Nice old ladies not so nice at close range?" suggested Caroline. "You expected them to be a collection of silver-haired saints, I suppose, and when they're not it's one more illusion shattered. Cheer up, Fina! Such is life."

"The nice old ladies, most of them, are even nicer at close range," dissented Josephine, "and the more dear and queer and human and unsanitarily they are the better I like them. It isn't that. They're more likable than I expected, not less; but they're so different from one another, and they take life—the remainder of it—so differently from what I expected. To begin with, as they take it, it isn't just a remainder—it's life; and they live it day by day, and most of them pretty vividly, too, with all sorts of varied interests. It makes me feel so young and silly when I think of what I've always supposed it meant to be old!"

"Honestly, I've always taken it for granted that old people lived mostly in the past, remembering the life that was over; or in the future, piously anticipating another life to come. I never imagined them to be all alive, awake and interested, here and now, in the happenings of every day and the news of the big world. But they are, lots of them; even the feeble ones; even women whose lives have been always narrow and monotonous. And I used to fancy myself all in white, with white curls and a lavender shawl and a sweetly reminiscent smile, spending my days in a cushioned rocking chair, rereading heaps of old letters and gazing upon faded photographs and relating tales of my youth to adoring grandchildren! Setting myself up in my own mind as a placid, old, selfish idol, and too stupid to see the image wasn't a pretty one! Wasn't it ridiculous?"

"It was," admitted Caroline, frankly. "But you've evidently been shown the error of your ways in time. It will be several years yet, silly, before you begin to get old!"

"And meanwhile I'm learning how, and my old ladies are teaching me! Some of them are fine and some are funny, and some are wise and shrewd and some are brave and patient; and there's one that's fairly fiery over public matters, and another that's sweetly sentimental over private ones, and always gently probing to find out if I haven't a love affair. Why, they're just as different as so many college girls. They make being old seem as natural as being young, and that's just what it never did seem before. I could dream myself a picturesque figure of old age precisely as I could dream myself a princess or a heroine, but it was just as much a fairy story. It never felt as if the real I could be actually the same person as an old lady! Now it does. I feel that I can

grow old and still be truly myself—and it's such a comfort."

"Seems to me," said Caroline, "your old ladies have done more for you than you for them."

"Of course they have!" cried Josephine. "Grandmothers are important, everyone admits, and I've come to recognize that one of a grandmother's chief jobs is to make old age seem possible to her granddaughters. I'm a poor, grandmotherless girl, Caroline, but my old ladies, bless them, have become my composite grandmother!"

Hogs

Hogs are the quickest and largest meat producers in the world.

It is well to remember that the youngest pork is the cheapest pork and that the fattest hogs are the most expensive. This is only another way of stating two facts that should be constantly kept in mind by the feeder of hogs, viz.:

1. The older the hog the more feed it takes to make a pound of gain.

2. The longer the feeding period the more feed it takes to make a pound of gain.

The above facts have been repeatedly proven by experiment stations and by expert feeders; hence the farmer should depend on young hogs for his market pork. These should be finished as rapidly as possible and as soon as they will command a good price rushed to the market.

It seldom pays to prolong the feeding period far into the winter. Pork made at this time is costly for three reasons,—the two stated above, and the third one that hogs cannot lay on fat rapidly in cold weather. This is because it takes so much feed to keep the animals warm.

It is usually the wisest plan to fatten hogs as rapidly as possible and then dispose of them before winter sets in. Pork made in this way is the cheapest pork and hence returns the largest profits.

The Dairy

The kicking cow is easily cured by the proper methods. To cure the offending animal take a rope with a loop in one end of it or a trunk strap and pass it around the body of the cow. Draw it tight. The cow usually will jump a little at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope she will stand—and cannot kick. If this method causes the cow to give bloody milk, place the rope or strap behind the udder and draw it up in the same manner. With some cows this cannot be done because of the shape of the udder. Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This is rather dangerous for the man tying the rope. After the preventive measure has been repeated several times the cow will stand readily to be milked.

Agitation for "Votes for Women" is very active throughout Japan.

Tokio, with 2,000,000 people, has 761 newspapers and magazines, besides thirty-eight news agencies. The city consumes \$10,000,000 worth of fish annually.

Poultry

The chief aim of the poultry keeper at this time of year is the production of winter eggs and the course followed by many in endeavoring to hit the mark is that of excessive feeding—very often without sufficient regard for other items that are of importance.

One of the first requirements for success in this direction is the selection of early-hatched pullets and the second is the provision of comfortable winter quarters, while the matter of regularity in feeding should receive as much attention as that of providing a sufficiency of feed without waste.

In planning for the wintering of the entire flock of the farm, or poultry establishment, a distinction between the layers and breeders must be made in the matter of feeding. The pullets should be fed heavily from now on in preparation for the laying season, while the old hens may be fed sparingly. Exercise is necessary to maintain the health of any bird and especially of those receiving a heavy ration so, to enforce this, the grain supply should be fed in a deep litter, night and morning. A mash consisting of bran or middlings, cornmeal, and a little beef scrap may be kept before the pullets with advantage, but should only be offered at intervals to the other birds.

An account should be kept of all expenses and receipts in connection with the flock in winter, also a record of the date at which each pullet begins to lay, and if possible, a count of each bird's production of eggs. By

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
For POULTRY, GAME,
EGGS & FEATHERS
Please write for particulars.
P. POULIN & CO.,
39 Bonsecours Market, Montreal

HOW TO TRAP FURS
MORE MONEY
FOR THE FURS YOU TRAP
FUNSTEN
The largest fur house in the world needs your furs. We pay cash. Write for our new price list on Raccoon, Muskrat, Skunk, Otter, Fox and other furs. Trappers send us their furs year after year because they get more money and a square deal. Our new book will tell you how to trap—shows the different furs in beautiful, natural colors—gives the game laws for it today—FREE.
FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.,
255 Funsten Building St. Louis, Mo.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 1, 1917.

One of their recent air raids on England cost the Germans four huge Zeppelin airships. This will doubtless finish the efforts of the big gas-bags to strafe the old Mother Land.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was Minister of Finance in the Laurier administration, is reported to have proclaimed himself a supporter of Union Government, and likely to offer himself for election in that behalf. The big Liberals all seem to be coming in.

Dr. George Michaelas, appointed to the German Chancellorship only a short time ago, has been forced to resign by the force of the hostility which all political parties have arrayed against him. The spirit of unrest in Germany is reported to be growing daily.

A committee of ten members of the new Union Government, has been appointed to deal with all matters connected with the prosecution of the war. Another committee of ten has been named to deal with other questions of vital interest to the country's welfare.

Mr. A. K. McLean, member for Halifax in the late Parliament, is the latest leading Liberal to enter the Union Government on the invitation of Sir Robert Borden. Mr. McLean acted as financial critic for the Opposition, during the late Conservative regime, which is proof that he is a man of more than ordinary ability.

Party patronage, which was a source of annoyance to members of Parliament generally, especially those supporting the Government in office, has been abolished in all the departments at Ottawa, so Sir Robert Borden announced in a statement given out last Wednesday. Henceforward all appointments to the public service will be made on merit, through the Civil Service Commission, and all supplies needed will be procured through public tenders. This is one of the greatest reforms ever introduced in Canada.

A number of divisions of German troops have gone to the relief of the Austrian army on the Isonzo front, with the result that much of the ground won by the Italians during the past two months has been recovered. This new Teutonic drive is regarded as a final effort to conquer one of the strong allied nations in an attempt to bring about a peace favorable to the central powers. If the Kaiser accomplishes what he has planned to do regarding Russia and Italy, it is foreshadowed that the "All-Highest" will come forward with another peace offer, both subtle and shrewd in its character, about Christmas.

Will the meeting called for Friday of this week result in a practical solution of the political situation in Pontiac, is the question which, no doubt, is uppermost in the minds of a number of electors whose desire to see party lines obliterated till at least this awful world-conflict has ceased. It should not be difficult to emulate in Pontiac the example which other constituencies throughout the country are setting. It will mean, however, that electors who decide to come and take part in the deliberations of that meeting, if they expect to accomplish anything satisfactory, must leave their old party prejudices behind. This is the only means by which genuine union can be brought about. The biggest men in the two great political parties, hitherto strongly partisan, and unyielding, have regarded the matter in this light, and have succeeded. And what the leaders of public thought have found it necessary to do for the common good, should clearly indicate the proper course for their followers.

War Stamps to be Issued Soon

The Minister of Finance announces that an issue of war savings stamps is in the course of preparation. The stamps will be used in connection with a plan to interest those who are able to save only in small amounts in the purchase of war savings certificates.

Special war savings cards will be issued with squares upon which the stamps purchased from time to time may be placed. When all the squares are filled the cards will be taken to the post office and exchanged for a war savings certificate. The stamps will be in the denomination of 25 cents and the cards will contain spaces for 34 of them and one 10-cent postage stamp, making altogether \$8.60 and when filled will be exchanged for a certificate entitling the holder to ten dollars at the end of three years.

Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

★ ★ ★

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because they have to pay cash for wages,

for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain:—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

★ ★ ★

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

61

GOOD AS THE WHEAT

"Good as the wheat" is an old motto, about as much the last word in meaning as "Safe as the Bank of England." A bag of No. 1 Northern, clean as a whistle of cockle and foxtail, was a symbol of sure value long before gold was known in the world. Wheat has been found in the Pyramids. The Egyptians just about worshipped wheat. The Bible calls it corn; so do the English. But when we say "good as the wheat" we refer to the bushel of brown, hard kernels worth by Government fixture this year, \$2.20. In the memory of living man when did "good as the wheat" mean more than it does now? Never. A bag of wheat weighing two bushels and a peck toted up in 1917 to just about the value of a five dollar gold piece. But of course no man wants gold for his wheat. All he gets is a cheque made out in his favor on some bank and signed by the manager of some elevator company or milling concern. The cheque is converted into bills or goes on deposit. Good wheat; good paper; nobody asks any questions. Because the company is O. K. and the

bank is sound. If any wheat-seller had any doubt of either he would at once demand something else.

"I sold good wheat," he would say, "I want something as good in exchange."

What made the wheat good? The good farmer behind it. A poor farmer can make good seed into poor wheat.

What makes the paper money good? The security of the corporation whose name it bears. The sounder the corporation, the nearer the paper comes to being as good as the wheat. But even a big company may go "broke." Back of the corporation is a concern whose guarantee on a piece of paper is better than either. The pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay any man money for value received is as good as the wheat and as safe as the Bank of England.

The best pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay is a Canadian Victory Bond; better than cheques or bills—AS GOOD AS WHEAT! Suppose you change that twenty bags of wheat on your wagon, not into a cheque or notes or even gold; but into Canadian Victory Bonds of \$50 each, bearing in-

terest at five and one half per cent. per annum and as negotiable on the market as the best cheque or the best load of wheat you ever saw! It's worth considering.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met Oct. 20th, 1917.

Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Laughren and Tracy.

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

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Tracy—that the Teachers of Schools 9, 10 and 11 be accepted as caretakers.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—that the following bills be paid:

Miss Wilson, No. 13 School, broom, 65c.

W. A. Hodgins, bill gate, etc.

Miss Major, No. 14 School, broom and chalk, 95 cents.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Tracy—that we advertise for tenders for firewood for our Schools. Hardwood: good, sound body wood—beech, birch

and maple, and good, sound, dry pine. Tenders to be received up to one o'clock p. m., November 17th, 1917.

It was resolved that the Commissioners visit the Schools as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—Comrs. Draper and Harris; Nos. 9, 12-a, 12-b and 13—Comrs. Laughren and Tracy; Nos. 11 and 14—Comrs. Laughren and Wallace; Nos. 7, 8 and 10—Comrs. Harris and Wallace.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—that the Collection Roll for year ending 30th of June, 1918, be homologated as it stands, without change.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Tracy—that the Secretary urge the taxes for the coming 20 days, and at the expiration of said time, the Secretary notify all in arrears, charging 25 cents for each notice.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—that W. J. Harris be appointed to examine No. 12-b woodshed and report to this Board.—Carried.

Next meeting 1 o'clock, p. m., November 17th, 1917.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
G. G. McDowell, W. E. N. Hodgins, W. M. Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.
EDWARD DALE, REG. HODGINS, W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. Com. in Com. 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,
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 1837)

TORONTO ONTARIO.



Sheriff's Sales.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective time and place mentioned below.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac, } SUPERIOR COURT
No. 1659

Fieri Facias de Bonis et de Terris

REVEREND J. ORIGENE BEAUDRY, es-qual, plaintiff; vs. ROYTHEODORE HAVENS, defendant.

Those immovables situate in the south range of the township of Grand-Calmnet, in the district of Pontiac, and known and designated according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Grand-Calmnet under number seven A, and eight (7-A and 8), of the said range and township—with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To be sold at the registrar's office for the County of Pontiac, in the village of Bryson, on the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bryson, Que., 15th October, 1917.
(First publication, 20th October, 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 laborers 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
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
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,
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.

PHONE BELL
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,
354 University St., Montreal.

Prepare for Winter

No time like the present to secure
necessary Winter Clothing. Our
stock offers enviable selection and
at real savings. You are welcome
to investigate.

For the Women and Girls
Winter Coats Underwear Sweaters
Hosiery Rubbers Gloves

For Men and Boys
Overcoats Suits Socks
Underwear H'vy Rubbers Caps
Mackinaws Heavy Pants Moccasins

For the Home
Flannelette Blankets Wool Blankets
Comforters.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

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.

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

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

Wood Tenders.

Wanted, in the hands of the under-
signed not later than one o'clock, Satur-
day, p. m., the 17th November, 1917,
tenders for the supply of firewood for
the Schools of the Township. Hard-
wood—good, sound, body wood—beech,
birch and maple. Pine—good, sound,
dry pine.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treasurer,
School Mu. of Clarendon.
Shawville, Oct. 22, 1917.

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.

TAILORING

A good assortment of
Heavy Tweeds for Fall Suits.

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

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY
All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

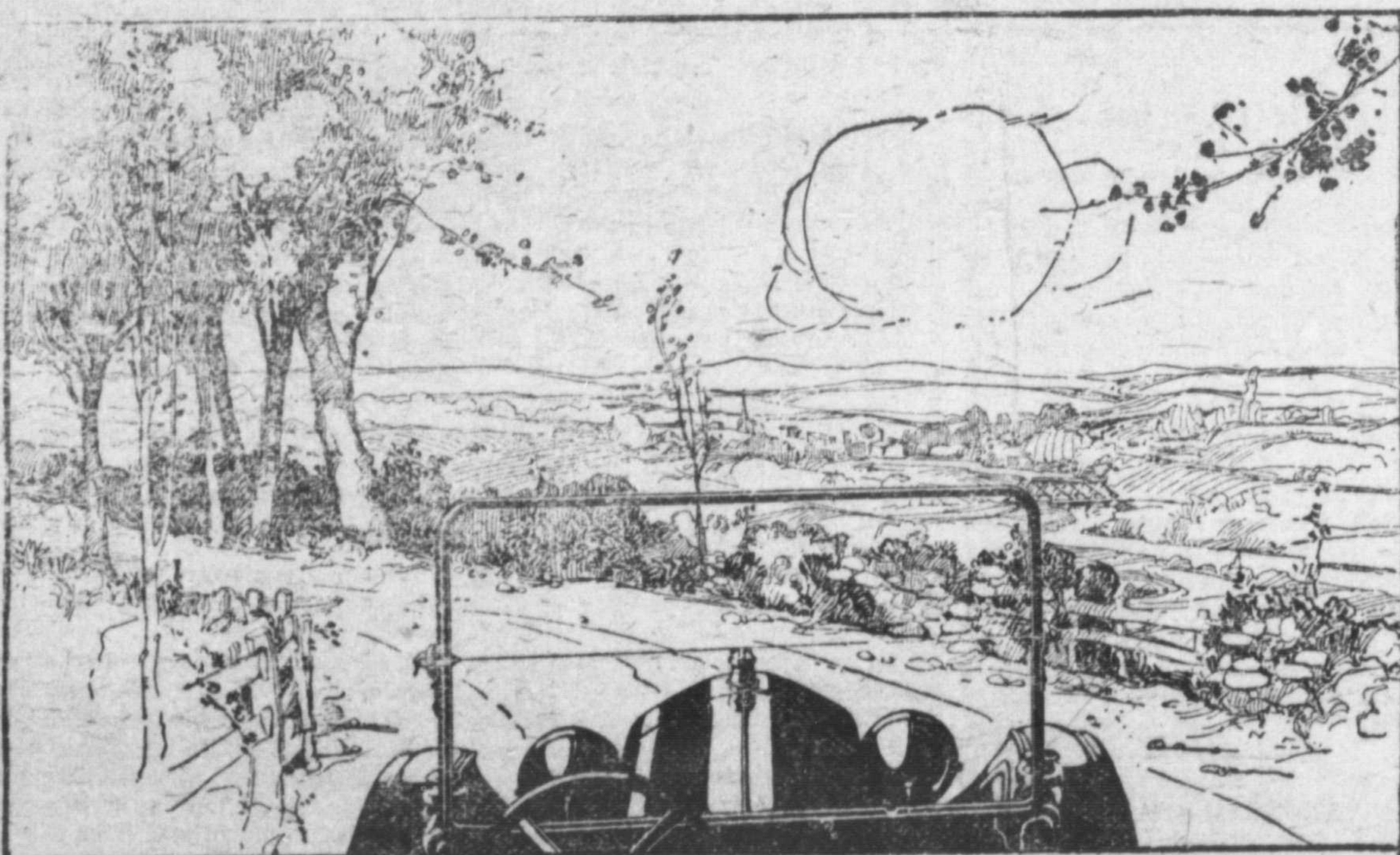
SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an
open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the
Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is some-
thing good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being
a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—
are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic
with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills
its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout - \$475
Touring - \$495
Coupelet - \$770
Sedan - \$970

SHAWVILLE MOTOR COMPANY - Dealers - Shawville.

"Solid Gold."

Commercially speaking, the term
"solid gold" is a misnomer, since such
gold has not been used for many, many
years. Some of the ancient Roman
jewelry and some of that of the re-
naissance period was, indeed, made of
pure gold, worked up by hand with the
crudest of tools, but since the old days
there has been a constantly increasing
employment of alloys, for the reason
that jewelers found that the harder the
gold was rendered by good alloys the
greater its wearing qualities and the
more secure, therefore, was the setting
of the gems it contained. Nowadays
jewelry is of 18, 14 or 10 carats, ac-
cording to the design and character of
the article, and it is much more fre-
quently 10 than 18 carats.

Old Time Spelling Reform.

Centuries ago spelling reformers
published whole works in the "rational
spelling" and left an interested or un-
interested public to take them or leave
them, as witness the following, pub-
lished in 1585: "Aesop's Fable's in tru
Orthography with Grammar-notz.
Heryuntoo ar also joined the short
sentences of the wyz Cato imprinted
with lyk form and order; both of which
Autors ar translated out of Latin into
English. By William Bullokar."

Fixed Ammunition.

It is to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden,
whose reign began in 1611, that history
gives credit for the invention of fixed
ammunition. In his cartridges the bul-
lets and the charge were united in a
paper case. It was not, however, until
1850 that the first successful metallic
cartridge was patented by an American.

LOOK SUCCESSFUL

Have Confidence In Yourself and Show
It In Your Manner.

To be successful you must look suc-
cessful. If you will carry yourself
with a self confident air it inspires
others with the belief in your ability
and your success. You get to believe
in it yourself. You begin to walk as if
you were master of yourself. You will
believe in your ability to do things, and
you are confident of results.

It does not take a keen observer to
pick out a successful dealer. If he is
prosperous every step, every move-
ment, every look, indicates it. There
is a great deal in assuming the part of
the character you desire to play in this
drama of life.

There is nothing negative about the
positive man. He is a success, and,
like Hercules, he has conquered the
moment he looks upon you. This is
personal magnetism. Cultivate it, then
you will not need bolstering up. Learn
to stand alone. Your very silence
should carry power. Learn the value
of reserve force.

Self confidence is the power to mar-
shal all the faculties and unite their
strength in one mighty cable. It mat-
ters not what your talents may be,
what your abilities or ambition may
be, if you are lacking in self confidence
you can never use them to the best ad-
vantage. Self trust is as necessary as
ability.

Concentrate your faculties and your
good qualities. Carry yourself with a
self confident air and you will win still
more confidence. Failure or success
has its true worth in these two little
words, "I can't," or "I will." Look
successful!

The Automobile

Helpful Hints to Motorists.

Makes Pumping Tires Easier.

To make tire pumping easier, a board can be nailed at an angle, between the floor and the side wall of the garage. This angle makes it much easier to pump the tire, and, as the board raises the pump, one does not have to bend over so far.

A couple of metal straps are placed over the foot plates of the pump, so that one does not have to hold down the pump, when pulling up on the handle. This also makes pumping easier, as one does not have to maintain one position so rigidly.

If the pump is fastened near the doorway of the garage, any wheel of the car can be brought near the pump by simply moving the car. Every car owner should have two tire pumps, one to be kept wrapped up and always in the car, and the other to be used in the garage.

Replacing Transmission Cover

To keep the gaskets in position while the transmission cover is being replaced—is not easy, because it is often necessary to shift the cover around in order to get the pedals to engage the lugs on the ends of the transmission bags.

But if twelve round wooden sticks or metal bars from one-fourth to three-eighths inch diameter are placed on end, on a wooden box or on a board supported by trestles, so that each rod projects about two inches through a

bolt hole in the lower part of the transmission case, then the felt gaskets can be placed over these rods, with the assurance that the gaskets will be held in place while the cover is being put on.

After the cover has been replaced a rod is pulled out and a bolt inserted, this procedure being used for each bolt.

Repairs for Top Bows

It is often necessary to repair a top bow which has been broken by accident. This can easily be done by drilling a hole in the center of the broken parts and inserting a piece of iron pipe flattened to fit the hole. This should extend three or four inches beyond the end of the part, so that it can be fitted into the hole in the other part. This method of repairing makes the bow as strong or stronger than when new.

Stops Rattle of Straps

The metal hooks holding the front end of the top to the windshield are apt to rattle—unless kept so tight that they are hard to attach—when the car is driven over rough roads.

But light, coil springs, such as can be purchased at the 5-and-10 cent stores, can be cut slightly shorter than the straps and fastened with copper wire to the top and the end of the buckle and hook. These springs furnish sufficient tension to keep the top tight at all times.

WOMEN COOKS IN ARMY

Soldiers Suffered Severely From Indigestible Meals Before Innovation.

One of the revolutions which the war has wrought in the British army has been the admission of women cooks to the camp kitchens everywhere except in the fighting lines.

One of the great troubles of the Kitchener armies in the early days of the war was the inefficiency of the cooking arrangements. Under the old regulations cooks had to be drawn from each unit, but, owing to the inexperience of most of the citizen soldiers in this art, the food in most units, although plentiful and good, was badly cooked and badly served and the kitchen frequently dirty and slovenly. In consequence, at a time when young soldiers especially needed appetizing food to strengthen them in their unaccustomed labors, many suffered severely from the monotonous and indigestible meals put before them. Moreover, there was a great deal of waste.

The first women cooks in the British army were employed in August, 1915, at a convalescent camp, and six months later the formal recruiting of women for this work was initiated. To-day there are more than 6000 cooks and waitresses in 200 camps in England alone. Women have also taken over the kitchen service in all the Canadian and Australian hospitals, and women instructors are being employed in the regular army schools of cookery. One woman who enrolled as a cook two years ago and who is only twenty-two years old has risen to the rank of superintendent and is responsible for the whole service in a camp of 22,000 men.

The economy resulting from the employment of women cooks has been very marked. In one large officers' camp the daily messing charge was reduced within a few weeks from sixty-five cents a day to thirty-one cents, and, in addition, a fund of \$500 was saved for miscellaneous camp purposes. The rate at this camp is now reduced to eighteen cents a day.

Common salt and water make a capital gargle for a sore throat.

So successful have been Italian experiments with reforestation in Tripoli that 50,000 more eucalyptus trees will be set out this year.

Greenland's interior is estimated to be covered by a shield-shaped cap of snow and ice not less than 6,000 feet or one mile in thickness.

But when they strike the surface of the earth, their energy is transformed into heat, by which the ground is warmed. Air is warmed by contact with the warm ground; and the warming of the lower air gives rise to air currents that distribute the heat through the atmosphere.

A MOTHER IN ENGLAND.

Yes, here we sit beside the fire, The sleek brown head against my knee,

The soft brown eyes that seem to dream

Of our dear lad across the sea,

For memory stirs us both to-night

The while we watch the hearthfire's light.

We two alone—his mother, yes,

And tried and true through many years,

His faithful dog—we two alone,

With memories and hopes and fears.

Outside, the soft rain dripping slow,

Inside, the firelight's rosy glow.

"Somewhere in France"—somewhere to-night,

In trench or field or, it may be,

Upon a cot where lights burn dim

And forms are lying patiently.

And so we wait—his dog and I—

And long and listen. Oh, if he

Could run in noisily and cry

His boyish greeting joyously

As he was wont! The firelights dance!

My boy, my boy! "Somewhere in France!"

—Harriet Crocker LeRoy.

How To Proceed If Car Balks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Check magneto wires as per "C." Note—Loose wires and terminals and neglected batteries, also dirty gasoline, cause much trouble.

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

A DOG'S AMBUSCADE.

How He Outwitted the Coyote With the Aid of an Ally.

In an account of the sagacity of his dog, Scotch, Mr. Enos A. Mills tells his readers in his book *Wild Life in the Rockies* that the dog objected to the coyotes that lived on a rocky slope near the author's cabin. Into the tangled forest of pines the coyotes always retreated when Scotch gave chase, and into this retreat he dared not pursue them. So long as the coyotes sunned themselves, kept quiet and played, Scotch merely watched them contentedly from afar; but the instant they began to howl and yelp, he raced over and chased them into the woods.

One day, when Scotch was busy driving the pack into the woods, a coyote that trotted lame with the right foreleg emerged from a rocky crag at the edge of the open, ran to the rear of Scotch and set up a chorus of yells and howls, to the great annoyance of the collie, who at once raced back and chased the noisy taunter into the woods. But Scotch no sooner turned to the rest of the pack than the cunning coyote came out again and defied him. Once more Scotch had to chase the coyote into the pines, and a few moments later he had to repeat the manoeuvre. He came back from this chase panting and tired and obviously worried.

The incident seemed to prey upon him to such an extent, says Mr. Mills, that I became a little anxious about him. One day when I went for the mail, I allowed Scotch to go with me. At the post office he paid little attention to the dogs that, with their masters, were assembled there, and held himself aloof from them, squatting on the ground with head erect and almost an air of contempt for them; but it was evident that he was watching their every move. When I started homeward he showed great satisfaction by leaping and barking.

That night was wild and stormy, and I concluded to go out and enjoy the storm on some wind-swept crags. Scotch did not appear when I called him; and so I went alone. Not until the next morning did the dog come home, and then he was accompanied by a collie that belonged to a rancher who lived about fifteen miles away. I remembered seeing the dog at the post office the day before.

In the afternoon I heard the varied voices of the coyote pack and went out with my glass to watch proceedings, wondering what part the visiting collie would play.

There went Scotch, as I supposed, racing for the yelping pack, but the visiting collie was not to be seen. The pack beat the usual retreat, and while the dog that I supposed to be Scotch was chasing them into the woods out came the limping coyote, hurrying toward the willow clump from behind which he was accustomed to yelp triumphantly in Scotch's rear.

The lame-coyote came round the willow clump as usual and threw up his head as if to bay. Then the unexpected happened. On the instant a collie that I now recognized as Scotch leaped out of the willow clump and came down upon the coyote's back. They rolled about for some time before the coyote shook himself free and started for the woods, only to be grabbed again by the visiting collie. For a time both dogs fought the coyote fiercely; but he at last tore himself free and escaped into the pines, badly wounded and bleeding. I never saw him again. That night the visiting collie went home. As Scotch was missing for a time, I think he may have accompanied his ally at least a part of the way.

"ANOTHER REAPETH."

When Autumn stands,
By a heaped-up wain
Let her think of the hands
That scattered the grain.

Had Spring not sown
The living wheat,
Then nought had grown
For man to eat.

And you whose lot
It is to number
Life's sheaves, forget not
Those who slumber—

Who toiled and planted,
Then—fell asleep;
To you 'tis granted
The harvest to reap.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

PROBLEM OF RE-TURNED SOLDIER

WITH TRADE TRAINING HERO HOBOES ARE UNKNOWN.

M.H.C. Trade Schools Are Canada's Safeguard, Says Authority On Sociology.

Hoboes are made not born. The alarmist who declares that a thread of vagrancy lies deep in every man, and sees the war turning back into Canada streams of veterans who will never settle down again into the industrial scheme of life is absolutely unsupported by the findings of sociological research, according to Dr. Franklin Johnson, the director of the Department of Social Service in the University of Toronto, and one of the foremost authorities in his line in Canada.

"Lack of vocational training," declared Dr. Johnson, "was the chief contributing factor in the scourge of vagrancy which claimed 50,000 men in Canada before the war began, and the action of the government through the Military Hospitals Commission in offering vocational training to every man who returns incapacitated for his former livelihood, is not only a safeguard against new recruits being made by that army of shirkers, but boon to all of Canada."

Product of Competition.

"No man wants to be a bum. They are made chiefly through the grind of competition upon the mass of unskilled laborers. Once a man finds his place in life there's a certain adhesiveness in association which holds him in his place."

"Giving the returned man a chance to learn trades, and allowing them to make their own choice, as the Commission is doing, will not only benefit the man and his family but the whole Dominion."

Trade Develops Responsibility.

"The man who is merely a filler in the industrial scheme, with no special part to play rarely develops a sense of responsibility. Give him a trade in which he can become adept and feel his work is of importance, and he becomes not only interested but a responsible member of society."

The Military Hospitals Commission is training every returned man, who by reason of his disabilities is unable to resume his former occupation, for a new trade which he is allowed to choose. Experts who know his physical limitations, his abilities and the labor market guide him in his decision, and thus he is insured against learning a trade in which he might not be able to continue long, or one for which there is insufficient demand.

M.H.C. Records.

The records show that many men who were laborers, teamsters, well-diggers, unskilled helpers in factories, etc., have been so trained during their convalescence as to go back into civilian life as skilled mechanics, office men and artisans.

Illiterate men have learned to read and write; and scores have been returned to industrial life to earn salaries larger than they ever enjoyed before.

Springs Not Always Safe.

Don't assume that any spring is pure. That is one of the greatest mistakes you can make. If the spring is welling out from deep sandy soil, the probability is that it is safe, but if it is coming out of a rock or near the surface, it is probably not. Drink by preference out of the open lake, where the dangerous germs which may be present will be well scattered, and where you are not likely to get such a large number of them if they are present.

Instead of waiting until Johnny's trousers are worn out at the knees, baste a square underneath while new. The knee will then wear as long as any part.

Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees.

That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees; So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray

For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away!

And the Glory of the Garden it shall never pass away.

—Kipling.

PLAYING FOR THE "POILUS."

Groups of Actors and Singers Cheer Weary Fighters in France.

Scenes from Shakespeare have been successfully played by British soldiers, but the most notable performances at the front have not been by amateurs. Mrs. Maud Radford Warren recently enjoyed the opportunity of travelling with a little group of French actors and singers who—like many others—were giving their services to cheer the weary fighters just behind the fighting line, whose need for diversion and relaxation is well understood. Their entertainment, although in part patriotic or sentimental, was for the most part gay; but in the players there was a spirit of passionate patriotism and devotion behind the comedy. Here is the description of a typical performance, given in a barn, which the soldiers had cleared out and provided as best they could with improvised stage, and burlesque curtains that two "poilus" stood ready to pull apart.

As we crossed the muddy floor, says the author, a little string orchestra of "poilus" began to play. While the performers went behind the dressing curtain I stayed and applauded the musicians. At the end of their piece, when I told them how good their work was, the leader said:

"Ah, madame should have heard us before the attack at Verdun! We had some members then; but half of us were lost in that first half hour."

When the orchestra began to play again and the officers entered, I went behind the curtain. Mme. Dussard was backed against the wall with her lips moving and her beautiful eyes somewhat glazed.

"If I didn't know better," I began, "I should think—"

"Ah, but I am nervous," she said. "It's not the ordinary stage fright, but something deeper, something nearer my heart. . . . Do you know, madame, that the greatest artists in France, or the most indifferent, tremble like novices before the soldiers, although they are always so responsive, so devoted—"

Her voice broke and she could not finish.

The narrator, too, a little later, grew teary as in the dusky space of the great barn she peered out from behind the curtains on the blue, dim mass of uniforms and those patient, brave, standing men, who had been through such horrors, and who were waiting so gratefully for the artists who were going to bring them a little gaiety!

"Ah, madame," said M. Boyer at my elbow, "do not drive the tears back. They are worthy of it, these soldiers of France. In our hearts, all of us artists weep whenever we play for them."

In the same spirit, although with more fire, the singer, Mme. Nina May, a Frenchwoman from New Orleans, flashed out indignantly when she learned that the crabbled caretaker of a provincial town hall had scolded a soldier audience for tracking mud over the floors.

"Track mud over your floors!" cried the sweet-voiced, gentle, blue-eyed, blonde lady, with crushing indignation. "They could track mud over my heart if they wanted to!"

WHY IS LEAD SHOT ROUND?

Not Because They Drop From a Height, As Generally Believed.

Why are lead shot made by dropping the molten metal from the top of a tall tower?

The popular supposition is that they acquire the requisite spherical shape by falling from a great height. But it isn't so. The leaden globules are as perfectly spherical when they start from the tower-top as when they strike the water in a well at the bottom.

Plain molten lead will not make good shot. An admixture of arsenic causes it to form globules properly spherical. The stuff is held in a big iron saucepan with a perforated bottom (at the top of the tower), and the metal drops falling through are the shot.

In falling they cool, hardening sufficiently to suffer no deformation on striking the water 200 feet below. This, indeed, is the reason why the tower-to give the leaden globules time to cool while passing through the air. The use of the water in the well is to furnish a soft cushion for the shot to fall upon.

Later on, the shot are scooped out of the well and put through a series of sieves, to sort them into sizes.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Large quantities of hay have been destroyed along the banks of the Shannon River owing to the abnormal height of the water.

For gallantry and the securing of valuable information, Lieut. C. E. Plowman, an Athy man, has been awarded the Military Cross.

A young Cahir soldier named Maloney helped to save the life of an English officer by allowing some of his blood to be infused into the other's veins.

Word has been received from the front that Lieut. N. Allwyn-Smyth, Inniskillings, nephew of the Protestant Primate of Ireland, has been wounded a second time.

Martin Downes, Dublin Fusiliers, and formerly well-known in Ireland as a footballer, has succumbed to wounds received in action at the front.

For stealing a wrench from a harvesting machine at Wexford Station, James Spencer was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

P. Hession, Annagh House, Ballymacward, has purchased a farm of 150 Irish acres at Ballydonelan, near Loughrea, for £1,210.

Patrick Muldowney, Maryborough, has been elected secretary of the Queen's County Insurance Society.

A Jew, named Sidney Bostin, was fined £2 for selling matches at the Tipperary Agricultural Show without a license.

The Athlone Guardians have provided a young man with an artificial leg to enable him to continue his employment.

The New Ross Urban Council have reduced the cost of lighting the town by dispensing with twenty-three of the public lamps.

Chairman Horgan of the Public Health and Dwellings Committee of Cork Corporation, says that the housing conditions of the poor in Cork were deplorable.

Private William Rutledge, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a native of Manorhamilton, and who recently was awarded the Military Medal, has been killed in action.

Owing to the demand for Shannon River fresh water fish in England, the price in the local market is six times greater than formerly.

Michael Hunt, Milltown, Castlereagh, has been officially notified of the death, in action, of his son, Private Michael Hunt, Irish Guards.

Private Patrick Curtin, R.A.M.C., Middleton, has been awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery in the recent fighting at Arras.

DEARTH OF TRADES TEACHERS.

Vocational Training Work With Veterans Greatly Hampered.

The backwardness of Canada in taking technical training into her educational system, and war conditions have complicated the work of the vocational training department of the Military Hospitals Commission in training returned men for civil life from the first, but with the influx of men from the front steadily on the increase, the difficulty becomes greater daily.

At the outset there were only a limited number of men fitted as instructors and many of these went overseas with the Canadian forces. Those who are holding positions in established institutions do not feel that they can leave their present positions for work which is only temporary.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the returned men object to being taught by men who have not enlisted for active military duties. Therefore the lists are scanned eagerly for possible instructors upon the arrival of each group of returned men, and many men engaged as teachers now were the comrades of their students at the front. To this bond of sympathy much of the remarkable success has been attributed.

The despised sawdust is an essential ingredient of blasting powders, porous bricks, metal polishes, floor sweeping compounds, inlaid linoleums, and as fuel. Hemlock and oak bark is used for tanning leather. Beechwood shavings are a necessity in vinegar fac-

The Doings of the Duffs.



or other fruits.



A black and white illustration of a bowl filled with fruit salad. The salad consists of several slices of apples and oranges, some of which are garnished with a small sprig of dill. The bowl is simple and shallow, and the background is plain.

PLANS FOR FOOD CONTROL.

Grape Nuts
 A Compound made of Wheat, Barley, Salt and Yeast.
 Manufactured by Canadian Processed Foods, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.
FOOD
 The richest concentration of Wheat and Barley Dishes
ECONOMY
 The cereal that is a treat in itself and is the most economical to eat.
 Suggests a season

The waste of bread is one of the most inexcusable wastages in any home, in as much as small pieces of crusts of bread can always be turned to good account in soups, with stewed tomatoes and in many other ways. One slice of bread a day (1 ounce) is one third of a slice every meal is not an unusual waste for the homes of Canada, this amounts to 100,000 pounds a day, or 36,500,000 pounds

Rye is one of the best cover crops to be in orchards. Plough it under before the last of May.

Whatever sacrifices health to wisdom has generally sacrificed wisdom.

Just try it! Get three ounces of
chard white at any drug store and
o lemons from the grocer and make
a quarter pint of this sweetly fra-
rant lemon lotion and massage it
ily into the face, neck, arms and
nds.

Sloan's
The World's
Liniment

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hotflashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, mounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

MEN'S WORK BOOTS

When you are in need of a good substantial boot to keep your feet dry and comfortable, remember we are in a position to give you the best to be procured on the market.

MEN'S PURE WOOL SOCKS

we are headquarters for them in colors white, dark, gray, khaki, and light gray, at very interesting prices.

We also carry a full range of FINE HOSIERY in Men's, Women's and Children's.

P. E. SMILEY.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

P. S.—Mitts and Gloves.

Local and District.

Saturday last witnessed another large shipment of stock at the C. P. R. station here—16 carloads. A large proportion of this shipment came from Thorne neighborhood.

Union Patriotic Party Succeeds Conservative Organization.

ANOTHER MEETING CALLED FOR
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 3rd.

The above headings express in concise terms the result of the meeting held here last Friday, to deal with the matter of placing a candidate in the field pledged to support the Union Government which is now conducting the public affairs of this country.

Whilst the meeting was called under the authority of the Conservative Association, in the absence of any other organization qualified to take such a step, the invitation issued covered every elector in sympathy with Union Government. Nevertheless, and although it is indisputable that in Pontiac, as elsewhere throughout the country, there are many Liberals who favor the idea of union as expressed in the combination of strong men who have come together at Ottawa upon common ground to work for the attainment of one great, transcendent object—the meeting opened with few Liberals comparatively in the audience. The explanation for this apparent disinterestedness is said to have been due to the groundless suspicion that the local Conservatives were putting up a "job" in order to deceive their Liberal friends, and incidentally carry the election by trickery. Whatever the cause, and, doubtless, there was something—the meeting was not considered sufficiently representative of union sentiment to proceed with the business for which it was convened—that of nominating a Union Government supporter. Had it been a CONSERVATIVE meeting, called for the purpose of selecting a candidate of that political stripe, it is probable that its purpose would have been fulfilled, as the older section of the county was fairly well represented.

With these preliminary remarks, we may proceed to say that the meeting was called to order by Vice President James Amm, of Quyon, who took the chair in the absence of President Dr. McNally, whose professional duties debarred him from attending—so he explained to Secretary P. E. Smiley.

Immediately after the meeting opened, Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, who was present, outlined what he thought was the proper course to adopt under the circumstances. In his opinion the first move necessary was for the meeting to appoint a chairman and secretary of its own, so that the proceedings would be entirely dissociated from and independent of the Conservative Association, which by this action would cease to exist. After a short discussion, this idea was acted upon, in principle, although the meeting deemed it advisable to re-elect Messrs. Amm and Smiley to the positions they occupied at the outset.

The second part of Mr. Macfarlane's suggestion, namely, that the assembled meeting should on its authority call another Union

meeting for the choice of a candidate and for organization purposes—was that on which the somewhat lengthy discussion of the afternoon hinged. The upper end men, who had a long distance to come and were present at considerable personal inconvenience, maintained that nothing was to be gained by postponement of the choice of a candidate; and no doubt they had a proposal to submit, had the meeting been in the right frame of mind to entertain it. There were others, too, who opposed delay on the ground of expediency. But the weight of opinion favored Mr. Macfarlane's suggestion to call another meeting on the lines he indicated—a meeting entirely free from and unbridled by old party affiliations or prejudices, to which the electors could come, feeling that they had a personal interest in the proceedings, and that no attempt to reap party advantage would be made. Having reached that conclusion it was proposed that such meeting be called the "Union Patriotic Meeting," be held at the Council hall in this village on Friday of this week at 10 a. m.

In pursuance of this idea posters have been issued which should make it clear to every elector interested that genuine Union is the object aimed at and that nothing short of it will be satisfactory.

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

Card of Thanks.

We wish through THE EQUITY to extend our heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy shown us in the time of our great bereavement and sorrow.

MRS. S. YOUNG AND FAMILY.

A Class of People.

There is a class of people who take no part in the war and do not want to be deprived of their politics. They resent the action of those who, on account of the war, would do away with the party strife in which they have always so eagerly engaged. They have sacrificed nothing, denied themselves nothing, and they want politics as usual, war or no war. There is a class, too, who seem to think they can vote the country out of the war and be done with a bad business—as if this war were a thing which, if we shut our eyes to it, will not be there at all. They do not realize that we must win the war or lose it, that we help win it or contribute to the loss of it—that we must help fight it where it is or it will fight us where we are.—Toronto Star, Liberal.

WEIRSTEAD

Oct. 25—We have been having very wet weather, but the farmers say none too much for plowing.

Mr. James McCord made an auto trip through this part last Saturday hiring men for the woods.

Censorship is causing quite an excitement around here.

Mr. Charley Burrows, sr., and Miss Laura have returned from a short visit to Smiths Falls friends.

Mr. James Drummond had the misfortune of getting hurt Tuesday night, coming from church.

Mr. W. J. Burrows, of Smiths Falls, is at present visiting friends at Weirstead.

GOOSEBERRY.

Tax Notice.

Twenty days are given for paying the School Taxes of the Municipality of Clarendon.

M. A. McKINLEY,

Asst. Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, Oct. 20, 1917.

Horses for Sale.

1 pair Matched Colts, dark grey; 3 off and 2 off; full brother and sister; weigh about 2900 pounds.

1 year-old Hackney.

1 4 year-old Hackney.

4 span work Horses.

Also Waggon and Harness.

R. J. HAMILTON,

Shawville.

Stray Heifer

Strayed on to my property about Sept. 25th, a yearling heifer. Owner may have the animal by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN H. BROWNLEE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of Real Estate and Resident Householders of this municipality, that the Collection Roll of Municipal Taxes, as established by the council is now completed and will remain in my office during the next 30 days for the inspection of all parties interested, and that on Monday, November 5th it will be brought forward and homologated, with or without amendment. Such delay having expired, it shall come into force, and every person whose name appears on said Roll is hereby requested to call at the secretary's office during the next 20 days after the said November 5th, and pay the amount of taxes assessed on their property without further notice.

E. T. HODGINS,

Secretary.

Given at Shawville this 5th day of October, 1917.

Hay and Oats

We require for immediate shipment

50 Cars Extra No. 2 Timothy

25 Cars No. 2

25 Cars Clover Mixed

25 Cars Alsike Clover

25 Cars Red Clover

Will pay \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton
F. O. B. Cars.

We require 10 Cars Oats. Will pay
60 cents per bus., F. O. B. Cars.

HEALEY CO.,

Write or Phone R. 1017-1061,

OTTAWA - ONT.

County Orange Lodge Meeting.

A special meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Shawville, on Saturday, November 3rd, for the purpose of dealing with business of a very urgent character. A cordial invitation is extended to all members.

JOHN MCCORRISTON,

County Master.

JOHN SMILEY,

Secretary.

Notice to Exhibitors of Registered Stock.

All exhibitors of Registered Stock at Shawville Fair, (1917) who have not already presented the Registration Certificates of all prize-winning stock for examination by the Secretary, are requested to do so at once, so that the prize money may be paid to such exhibitors.

R. W. HODGINS,

Sec'y Shawville Fair.

Card of Thanks

We, the members of Austin Home Makers' Club, wish to extend our hearty thanks to all those who took part in making the social a success, and especially to those from a distance.

The receipts amounted to \$61.00.

M. ELLIOTT,

Sec.-Treas.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$12.00

Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00

Oats, per bushel, 60c.

Beans per bushel, \$7.00.

Butter tubs, prints and rolls 30c

Potatoes per bag, 1.40

Eggs per dozen 40c.

Wool, washed, 70c.; unwashed, 55c.

Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00

Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each

Horse Hides each 6.00

Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50

Veal Skins, each 90c.



Will Class One Provide The One Hundred Thousand Men?

It will be greatly to the advantage of Canada if the entire quota of 100,000 men to be raised under the Military Service Act can be secured from the first class; that is, from the men between the ages of 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6th, 1917.

This is almost self-evident for the following reasons:

It is admitted that, between the ages of 20 and 34, the average man is at the height of his physical strength and is most adaptable to the change of conditions from civilian life; the military service of unmarried men and widowers without children would occasion less distress than that of most others, since they are largely without dependents. Also, it would entail less financial burden for Canada, through separation allowances, etc.

Authorities estimate that, after all proper exemptions have been allowed, Canada should be able to produce from the first class 100,000 men fit for service, so the drain upon the man power of the country will not be severe.

Members of Class One will be well advised to present themselves for examination immediately to the Medical Board in their district. Upon examination as to their physical fitness, they will be placed in one of the following categories:

- Category A—if fit for service in overseas fighting units.
- Category B—if fit for service overseas in Army Medical Corps, Forestry Battalion, etc.
- Category C—if fit for service in Canada only.
- Category E—if unfit for military service of any nature.

If not placed in Category A, the applicant will know that he is not liable for immediate service, but will go to the Post Office and send in a claim for exemption with his Medical Certificate attached, when he will receive in due course a certificate of exemption until those in his medical category are summoned for service.

Where a man, who is placed in category A, feels that exemption should be allowed, an application form can be secured from the postmaster. This form, when filled in, will be forwarded by the postmaster to the registrar of the district, and the applicant will be informed by mail as to the time and place for the consideration of his application by the Exemption Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Shawville.

Public Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this municipality that the Collection Roll of School Taxes as established by the school commissioners of this municipality is now completed and remains in my office during the next 30 days for the inspection of all parties interested, and that on Saturday, November 10th, it will be brought forward and homologated, with or without further amendment. Such delay having expired it shall come into force and every person whose name appears on said Roll is hereby requested to call at the secretary's office during the next 20 days after the said November 10th, to pay the amount of taxes assessed on their property, without further notice.

E. T. HODGINS,

Secretary.

Given at Shawville, this 10th day of October, 1917.

Hog for Service.

Berkshire Hog for service, Fee—\$1.00 for one, or \$1.50 for two.

Apply to

JAMES McLARNON,

Shawville.

Stray Mare

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned on Oct. 9th, a black mare with white spot on face. Owner is requested to come and pay expenses incurred, and remove animal at once.

R. McJANET,

Oct. 15, 1917. Yarm, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Proprietors of Real Estate and Resident Householders of this Municipality, that the Collection Roll of Taxes of this Municipality is now completed and remains in my office during the next thirty days for the inspection of all parties interested, and that on November the 27th, it will be brought forward and homologated, with or without amendment. Such delay having expired it shall come into force and every person whose name appears on said Roll is hereby requested to call at the Secretary's office during the next 20 days, after the said November 27th, to pay the amount of taxes assessed on their property, without further notice.

Given at Shawville this 27th day of October, 1917.

S. E. HODGINS,

Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE.

One pair of Horse Colts, coming two and three years; perfectly matched dark greys. Also one Mare Colt of past season; bay with strip in face.

These colts are all sired by that good breeding horse "Handsome Harry" (imp.), and from a Percheron mare.

SAM SINCLAIR,

Shawville.

Canadian Pacific Railway

TIME TABLE:

OTTAWA TO MONTREAL (via Short Line)—	
Leave Ottawa Central daily, 6 a.m.	6.20 a.m., 8.45 a.m.; 6.45 p.m.
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
OTTAWA TO MONTREAL (via North Shore)—	
Leave Ottawa Broad St. daily, except Sunday, 8.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
OTTAWA TO MANIWAKI—	
Leave Ottawa Central daily, except Sunday, 4.40 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
OTTAWA TO PRESCOTT—	
Leave Ottawa Central daily, except Sunday, 10.15 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
OTTAWA TO WALTHAM—	
Leave Ottawa Broad St. daily, except Sunday, 5.00 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

C. A. L. TUCKER,

Agent, Shawville.

Saturday Nov. 3 Is Sale Day at Dover's

All our Heavy Goods at reduced prices
for one day only. A few Specials:

Men's Woollen Underwear, reg.	\$3.00 per suit for 2.40
" Fleece Lined Underwear	1.75 " 1.35
" Heavy Tweed Pants	4.15 per pair 3.65
" Black Mackinaw Coats	8.00 7.15
" Fancy " " "	9.00 7.95
" Heavy Tweed Overcoats, less 15 per cent off marked prices	
" Tweed Suits and Gray Serges, less 15 per cent	
" Blue and Black Serge Suits less 10 per cent	

Women's Heavy Winter Coats, less 15 per cent

Men's Fur Collared Coats at \$13.75

Misses Winter Coats, sizes 6 to 14 7.95

Boys' Mackinaw Coats, ages 4 to 18, all less 10 per cent

3 pairs White Wool Blankets, 60 x 80 at 5.00 a pair

Boys' Overcoats, Men's Sheep Lined Coats, Sweaters, Fine Pants,

Socks, Caps, Shirts, and all lines of wearing apparel for Men,

Women and Boys at reduced prices.

Come and save money, Saturday,
November 3rd.

ARCHIE DOVER