

THE EQUITY.

No. 22, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

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J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
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G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

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

XMAS PHOTOS.—I will give 14 photos for the dozen from Nov. 15th to Jan. 1st, 1918. Avail yourself of this opportunity, and have your sitting made today. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

The Murrell H. M. Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. George Horner, Wednesday evening, Nov. 21st. Program:—Ventilating the Home for Winter—Mrs. Cameron; Reading—Miss Verna Cameron; Roll Call—Witty quotations.

Canada's Victory Loan.

For the convenience of the many who are participating in Canada's Victory Loan and have no safe place in which to protect their bonds from fire, theft, etc., the Merchants Bank of Canada have offered to take charge of them, storing them in their safe, free of any cost.

NOMINATION DAY.

J. D. Bastien, straight Independent; Frank S. Cahill, Laurierite, were officially placed in the field as candidates for the honor of representing Pontiac in the next Parliament of Canada, at the nomination, held at Campbells Bay on Monday.

Dr. Gaboury, an old war-horse of numerous political battles, was ready to jump into the ring if nobody appeared in the lists against Cahill, but with Bastien in the field, the Dr. moved over to the Cahill side of the hedge. He was anxious to see a fight—that's all. After the hour for receiving nominations had expired, the crowd foregathered at Lawn's hall, to listen to the customary speeches, which now became in order. After several ineffectual attempts to procure a chairman, Mr. Ed. C. Lawn was appointed to the position, which he filled with credit and impartiality.

Mr. Bastien was the first speaker introduced.

It may be stated here by way of explanation, that this gentleman, who was urged to take the field by a number of friends, hitherto identified with both the old political parties, is a farmer, who resides in Temiscaming district, where he also holds several positions of trust, including the secretaryship of the County Council and the Agricultural Society. He was born and brought up on Calumet Island, where, some years ago, he taught school, and was also secretary of the local council.

Speaking first in English and then in French, he gave his reasons for taking the stand of an independent candidate, instancing certain acts of the Laurier, and also of the late Conservative government with which he did not agree. He declared he would be untrammelled by party ties and free to support all good measures, emanating from either side; and he would consider it his bounden duty to look closely after the interests of Pontiac.

Mr. Frank Cahill, who followed, dealt almost exclusively with the alleged shortcomings of the late Conservative government. He condemned the C. N. R. deal as a gigantic steal, and regarded as altogether odious the war franchise measure, by which the alien residents of Canada, who have come from enemy countries within the past 15 years, are deprived from voting at the pending wartime election. Mr. Cahill read a letter from Sir Wilfred Laurier endorsing his candidature.

Other speakers were: Dr. McNally, in behalf of Mr. Bastien and Wallace McDonald, Dr. Gaboury and Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., for Mr. Cahill.

Further reference to the meeting will be made in our next issue. Mr. Bastien left for Temiscaming on Tuesday to look after his organization. He intends spending the latter part of the campaign in the lower end of the County.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of sheet only.

Your friends can buy anything you can give them except your photograph. One dozen photos mean 14 presents. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Fancy Work.

Economise in war time. Make your own Xmas gifts. We have just what you need. MRS. D. S. KELLEY.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. (Dr.) Powles and sister, Mrs. Thompson, are visiting friends in Montreal.

Dr. Dover, of Ottawa, paid a professional visit to Shawville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beamish, Renfrew, visited Shawville last week.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of Hillsdale, Pa., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Hamilton.

Mrs. Ed. Finnigan, returned last week from a visit to Ottawa friends.

Mr. S. Ralph, from North Temiscaming, has been taking a few weeks off, among Clarendon friends.

Mr. Wm. C. Leggett, of Peterborough, Ont., has been visiting old Clarendon and Shawville acquaintances for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham returned home after spending a week with the former's sister, Mrs. James Sample, and other relatives in Smiths Falls and Carleton Place. —COM.

Kodaks, albums, Xmas cards, calendars, and everything for the amateur. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Pte. C. F. Amm, of Quyon, brother of Mr. Robert Amm, of Shawville, was mentioned in Monday's casualties as seriously ill.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening of this week at Mrs. W. J. Dagg's.

A note from Mr. W. W. Ireland, formerly of this village, states that he has sold out his business at Easton's Corners, and has removed to Merrickville.

Miss Marguerite Barnett, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnett, was successfully operated on at St. Luke's hospital on Wednesday last for an internal growth which had caused illness for several weeks previously.

The brethren of L. O. L. No. 29 gave a chicken supper on Nov. 14th, for their families and friends. There were about sixty present. Morehead, Murrells and Radford were represented; a good supper was provided and an enjoyable evening was spent.

The Clarendon H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jno. A. Hobbs, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th. Program:—A Girls Duty in the Home—Miss May Wilson; Roll call—Saving steps.

The Rev. Rural Dean Phillips will preach at St. Matthew's Church, Charteris, on Sunday next—Nov. 25th, at 10-30 a. m. Holy Communion.

Don't forget the Patriotic Concert and Sale of Work (fancy and useful) under the auspices of the Girls' Club, No. 1, Clarendon, to be held Thursday, Dec. 13, at the Presbyterian Hall, Bristol. Doors open 7.30. Admission 25 and 15c. A good chance to buy your Xmas presents.

Letters from P. R. Belsher and John T. Hodgins, of McCord, Sask., state that they have experienced nice warm weather, since November set in, after a taste of winter during the closing days of October, which stopped farming operations for some time. The Clarendon colony in that section were all well and prosperous at time of writing.

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FARMERS' ATTENTION! There are, no doubt, many who have a surplus of feed and would rather "stall-feed" than sell at the prevailing prices. We advance money on stall-fed cattle.

SAVING! Are you cultivating this habit in these unsettled times? Our Savings Dept. will be found a great convenience. Deposits, no matter how small, receive our careful attention.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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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 Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

Fancy Work.

Now is the time to prepare your Xmas gifts. Calls and see an up-to-date line of novelties and stamped linens, at Mrs. D. S. KELLEY'S.

LOST—On Main street, Shawville, a registered letter containing a cheque for \$7.25. Finder will oblige by leaving at this office.

RAISE IN MILK PRICES.—On and after December 1st, the price of milk will be 10 cents per quart, and cream 25 cents per pint, till further notice. SAM HODGINS.

Marriages.

SLY—McCAGG.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George McCagg, Wednesday, Nov. 14th, when their second daughter, Elizabeth Livina, was united in holy matrimony by Rev. Mr. Tripp to John Gordon Sly, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Sly.

The bride, who was becomingly attired in a Copenhagen blue silk suit, the coat of which opened over a blouse of blue silk, made over a shadow lace camisole entered the room on the arm of her brother, Fred, accompanied by her little sister, Sadie, who acted as flower girl.

The wedding march was rendered by Miss Marion Russell.

After receiving the congratulations of their friends the happy couple repaired to the dining room where the wedding supper was served.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many useful presents, which consisted of glassware, linen, china, silverware and cash to amount of \$34. Among the presents was a \$20 gold piece, given by the parents of the bride and groom.

The friends from a distance were Mr. and John Rollins and daughter, Kathelide, of Beachburg, and Mrs. Joseph Alexander and daughters Marjory and Ida of Ottawa.—COM.

Births

At Yarm, on Friday, Nov. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hodgins, a son.

Reported Wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sinclair, of this village, received intelligence last week that their fourth son, Pte. Orval S., had been wounded and gassed on Nov. 6th. Pte. Sinclair enlisted in a Western battalion, and when wounded was attached to the 13th Reserve Battalion. He had been in active service many months.

Notification has also come from the Record Office to Mrs. Edward Whelen, that her son Pte. Geo. Whelen, with a Canadian Infantry unit in France, was wounded on Oct. 13, receiving a gunshot wound in the right arm.

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FOR SALE—A Leicester Ram, pure-bred, 1½ years old. Apply to NORMAN BROWNLEE, 7th R. Clarendon, R. R. No. 1, Shawville. 18-3

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

FOR SALE—1 White Wyandotte and 2 Barred Rock Roosters (too good to kill.) Apply to R. C. WOODLEY, Shawville.

FOR SALE—1 pair of heavy Clyde Colts, 4 years old at bargain prices. Apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Shawville, or at Green Lake Farm.

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

Don't wait until the 11th hour and expect us to finish your photos in time for Xmas. We want you to help us by placing your orders early. 14 photos for the dozen until Jan. 1st, 1918. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

FOR SALE—One good agricultural horse, 8 years old, about 1400 lbs. (at Shawville). 2 fairly good farm horses (at Charteris). 1 Steel Roller, 1 Cockshutt Seeder, 1 Waggon, 1 pr. Sleighs, Fanning Mill, etc. W. A. HODGINS.

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Prove yourself a man
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In some way.

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P. S.—Glass, Putty, Hay Wire.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Grocery Dept.

Teas have advanced 10c. per lb. in the last six months, and the trade papers tell us the end is not yet.

In Black Teas we have to follow the market as we cannot obtain any surplus stocks, but in Japans we have a few chests of our old popular 30c. line. This won't last long when people realize it is worth on the present market 40c.

COFFEE

Mathewson's Famous No. 1, 45c lb.

" " " 2, 40c lb.

Fancy Barbadoes	10c lb.
Golden Sugar Syrup	10
Sea Trout	18
Cranberries	20

Robin Hood Rolled Oats in pkg.

Lay in your supply soon. In a short time you will not be able to get any.

Royal Purple Poultry Food

" " Stock Food

We expect a good supply of
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The PURPLE MASK

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

FOURTEENTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

Her men kept the officers engaged until Pat was safely away, and then they, likewise, jolted over their opponents and ran away. The officials shook themselves, brushed the dust from their clothes and started again to investigate the House of Mystery.

Pat had fled to a room on the ground floor of the house and called several of her men into hasty council. She told them that the government was seeking her arrest, and warned them that they must be alert in their own defense and her protection.

While the conference was under way, the Apaches were surprised by the secret service men who suddenly appeared at the open window and covered the occupants of the room with their revolvers.

"Hold up your hands," was the stern command that gave notice to the Apaches that they were arrested. "We'll come in and get you, and drop the first person that makes a move."

While two of the officers covered the Apaches with their revolvers, the other climbed in through the window, and then opened the door to admit more secret service agents who had been waiting in the hall.

There was nearly an even number of Apaches and officers crowded into the room when Pat unexpectedly got into action. Hurling two large vases at the heads of the secret service men, the momentary distraction gave opportunity for the Apaches to engage in hand-to-hand scuffles with the officers nearest to each man. And in the excitement Pat cleared the sill of the open window and disappeared.

The alarm had secretly sounded through the House of Mystery and in a few moments there were reinforcements at hand to stand off the attacks of the officers, and eventually turn the battle against the intruders.

In the meanwhile, Pat was set free to go her way without interference. She had purposely vaulted through the window to test the further cleverness of the secret service men, and in her desire to continue the excitement she was not disappointed. Two men had remained outside on watch, and when Pat appeared they took up the chase as she dashed away from the window.

While it would have been easy for Pat to find shelter in one of the many secret passages that opened to the House of Mystery, the girl in her eagerness for adventure, decided to give the secret service men a touch of excitement. She ran to the lower end of the grounds, where a wooden struc-

ture served as a garage and sleeping quarters for some of her men, and climbed to the roof.

She ran along the weatherboard above the eaves, crossed the top of the roof and scrambled into the upper branches of a tree, that promised an easy means of escape to the grounds. When she made for the roof, one of her pursuers followed her, while the other man ran around to the other side of the building.

Closely watching Pat's movements, the officer discovered her intention to escape by climbing down the tree and was waiting for her when she slid to the ground. Taking no chances with his slippery antagonist, the officer clamped one of his handcuffs around Pat's wrist and, when his fellow officer joined him, the two men led Pat to a side street where an automobile was waiting their arrival.

At that moment a group of Pat's men arrived to contest possession of their leader. To make their capture secure, the secret service men clamped the loose-hanging handcuff to the framework of the automobile, and then plunged into a fight with the Apaches.

Pat encouraged her men by her shouts and advice. Securely fastened to the automobile she could do nothing more in the way of helping decide the battle.

The struggle was fierce, and this time the secret service men won out, for the Apaches were outnumbered by the officers and could not prevent their victory. One by one the officers flung off their antagonists, and then scrambled for the running-board of their motor.

The chauffeur had his engine running, and when all the officers had either tumbled into the machine or were hanging onto the running-board, the auto started and dashed away with Pat securely a prisoner in the clutches of her adversaries.

FIFTEENTH EPISODE

The Rescue.

As Patricia Montez was hurried through the streets of the great city on her way to the federal prison, she realized that her venturesome hazard in an attempt to do a public service, had led her into most unenviable position. Whatever her defense might be, when the time should come for her to face the authorities, her unprecedented conduct would be hard to account for.

Now, with one hand manacled to the tonneau of the automobile in which she was being taken, captive, to answer for her participation in the air-raid on New York, she realized that her Apaches, active hosts in her interest and under her command, might not be able to extricate her from her predicament. But the girl was too sure-hearted and self-possessed to become panic stricken.

As she glanced nervously around her, while her captors sped toward their goal, Pat discovered an automobile closely following the one in which she was a prisoner. When she was taken into the federal building and brought before the examining officer, she was greatly relieved to observe two of her Apaches among the crowd of curious people who thronged the room.

"We must hold you for definite word from Washington," said the examining officer when he had done questioning Pat and the secret service men who had brought her before him.

"Take her to the north wing and

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

Lesson XVII. Children's Food (Continued).

The child between the ages of six and fourteen years needs plenty of nourishing food. The body at this time forms new teeth and makes additional demands for bone and muscle structure.

Well-cooked cereals, plenty of milk, home-made bread, well-cooked green vegetables and soups, together with fruit, should form the largest part of the child's diet.

When children reach this age they often-times form a dislike for certain foods. Do not seek to convince the child of the goodness or the necessity of eating the food in question; rather try new ways of serving it.

Fried foods should not appear in the child's menu. Large quantities of fat retard digestion. Meat or its equivalent should be served at least once a day, preferably at the noon meal. The average child will demand sweets; therefore it would be well for the mother to have the children help her in making these delectable goodies. Have old-fashioned gingerbread, oatmeal and crumb cookies once in a while.

Do not get into the habit of giving the children a few pennies to buy cheap candies of unknown make and origin.

The boy or girl more than fourteen years of age will require entirely different food. The boy, owing to strenuous exercise, wants plenty of the coarser foods. He will care little or nothing for soups, salads or dainty desserts. He craves meats, potatoes and the plain and more substantial dishes. It will take care and forethought to arrange the menu of this period of childhood.

The boy will enjoy, for breakfast, hot cakes, cereals, eggs, hash and other homemade dishes. For lunch

he likes soups, meats, vegetables and some home-made goodies. For supper he may care to eat macaroni and cheese dishes, vegetables, whole-wheat and rye bread and fruits. Have the children drink plenty of milk, which is a cheap but nutritious food.

The growing girl will require a light, dainty, yet nutritious diet. For breakfast try fruit, cereals, omelet and toast. For lunch she may like soups, salads, whole-wheat or rye bread and dessert. For dinner she should eat meat or its equivalent, vegetables, salad and dessert. Cocoa and chocolate may be given to children in place of tea and coffee.

Use the recipes for Oatmeal Goodies and Crumb Crackers given in the Twelfth Lesson. They are especially suitable for children.

Gingerbread

Here is a two-in-one recipe for making a ginger cake and also some cookies: one cupful molasses, one-half cupful sour milk, five tablespoonfuls shortening, one egg. Put the ingredients in a large bowl and mix thoroughly, then add one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water, two teaspoonfuls ginger, one-half teaspoonful allspice, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two cupfuls flour. Mix thoroughly. Place two-thirds of the mixture in a bread or cake pan and bake in a moderate oven for thirty-five minutes. To the remainder of the dough add enough flour to roll. Roll one-eighth of an inch thick, then cut with a three-inch cookie cutter and bake on the bottom of an turned dripping pan for ten minutes in a hot oven.

Whole-wheat flour may be used in place of the white flour.

when Pat's men returned from their trip to the federal prison. The report of the scouts was eagerly listened to. "She is confined in the wing that faces onto the street. Three windows open into the corridor, and our electric saw will go through the bars in ten minutes. We can have her out of there, if luck breaks for us, before mid-night," said one of the Apaches, who had followed Pat to the jail.

The men entered into hasty conference, and soon organized a plan for their queen's release. The electric wagon that had been purchased by the Apaches when they had engaged in a raid on a trolley company, during the disturbances attendant upon a recent labor strike, was put in readiness for the work.

With everything prepared and in readiness, the Apaches waited for

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



darkness, and then ran their wagon, through infrequent streets, down to the jail, and began their work.

Running the wagon close under the wall of the prison, the poorly lighted and practically deserted street gave an opportunity for the Apaches to use to excellent advantage the few moments required to saw the bars protecting the windows of the corridor in which Pat was now excitedly waiting for her rescuers. When the Apaches began sawing the bars of the window, far above her head, Pat knew what it meant.

(To be continued.)

As a rule bulbs should be planted twice their own depth. Thus a hyacinth bulb measuring two inches from top to bottom should be planted with four inches of soil above its top. This rule applies to hyacinths, tulips and narcissus.



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let me introduce you to the Walker House (The House of Plenty), wherein home comfort is made the paramount factor. It is the one hotel where the management lend every effort to make its patrons feel it is "Just like home."

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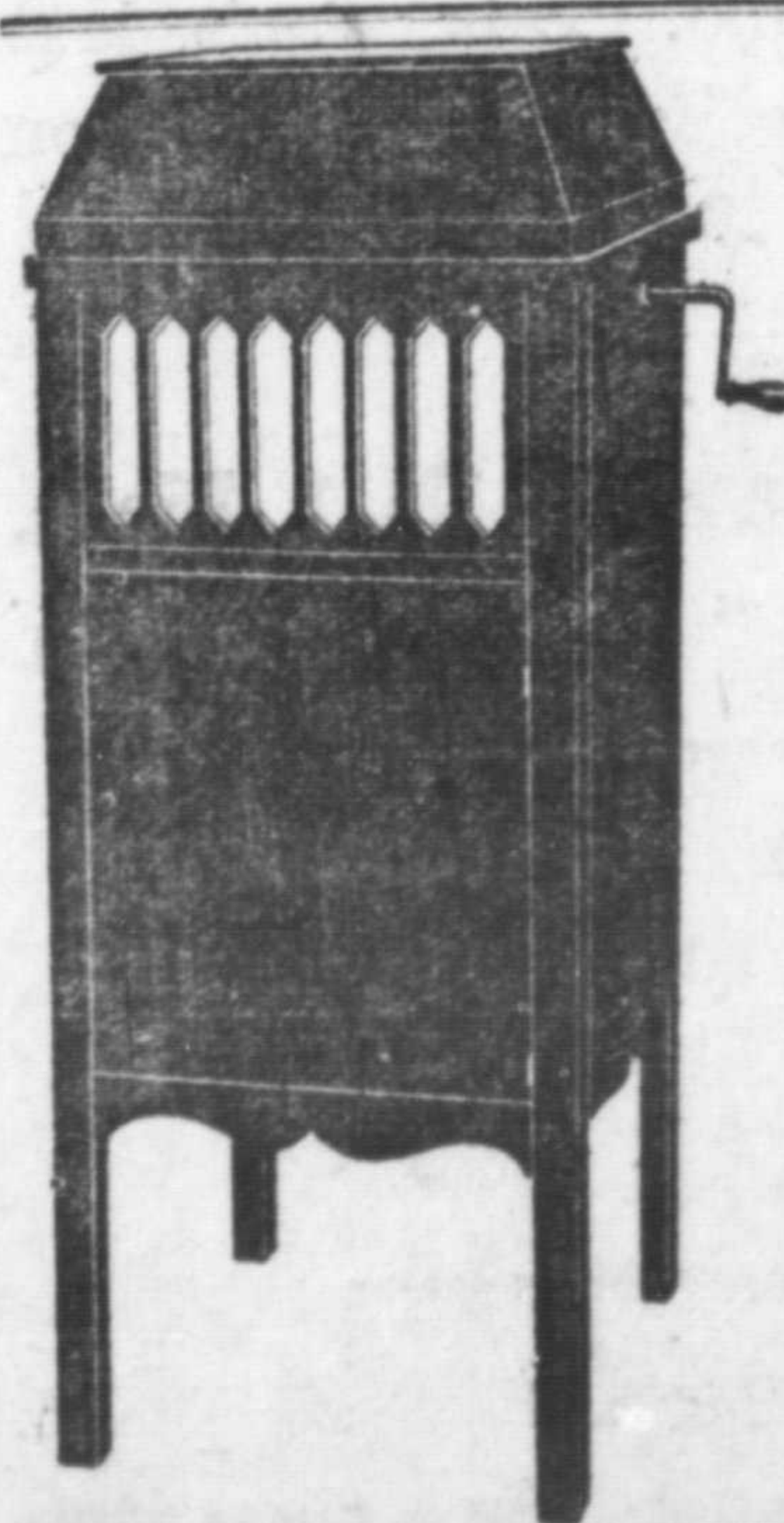
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confine her in the federal corridor. It will not be necessary to put her under lock and key until we get more definite instructions from Washington," continued the officer.

When Pat was led from the room she glanced over her shoulder and caught a look of reassurance from her men, who had closely followed the proceedings. She felt that she was not helpless, by any means, and the prison corridor held no terrors for her when she was placed in the long, high-ceilinged apartment, under lock and key.

The corridor had four cells on the side nearest the main structure. The other side of the corridor was marked by the outer wall of the building. High above the girl's head three windows, stoutly barred, opened onto the street that led across the end of the jail.

Only one of the cells opening onto the corridor was occupied. When Pat asked her guard to identify his other prisoner, the keeper replied: "You're trying to make me think you don't know that he's one of the air-raiders," a knowing smile accompanying his remark.

"Sure as you live, I don't know him," said Pat. "But if you have no objections, I'll walk over and get acquainted with him."

"There can be no harm in that," answered the guard. And Pat proceeded to make herself agreeable to her fellow prisoner.

After she had overcome his suspicions, the man behind the bars was free with his information. He disclosed that he was one of the anarchists who had been captured when the airship descended. His companions had escaped.

While Pat and the anarchist were talking, a visitor was admitted to the corridor. The newcomer was there to talk with the anarchist, and the two men were allowed to converse undisturbed, through Pat's adroitness in keeping the guard interested in herself.

When the visitor had gone, Pat returned to the cell door, where the anarchist was waiting to give her a surprising bit of confidence. The prisoner said:

"My pal tells me that the cops have located our headquarters in West Farms, and are expected to raid early in the morning. But if they try to take the gang with a rush, they will get an unexpected salute. We've got the old Frenchman's shack all wired up for an explosion. We are apt to get some news before daylight tomorrow."

Pat continued her sympathetic interest in her new acquaintance, and by dint of careful handling, induced him to give her the exact location of "the old Frenchman's shack." The girl's brain was at work, even though she was in duress, with no immediate hope of escape or release.

Had she known that even while she was entering upon her first night in jail, Phil Kelly was hurrying toward Washington, determined to obtain for her absolution from even a suspicion of wrong-doing, she would have felt relieved.

"I wonder what my detective will think when he learns I am locked up," Pat was saying to herself. Her thoughts were interrupted by the entrance of the warden, who had come in response to the guard's summons.

"My relief is half an hour late," said the guard, "and I'm not liking the idea of staying here overtime."

After considering the matter for a moment the warden decided.

"You can go," he said to the guard, "and I'll look in once in a while until the relief comes." So saying, the two officials departed, locking the door behind them.

"That woman is safe enough," said the warden, as they walked away.

Pat was left alone in the cell-corridor, with only the anarchist to keep her company.

There was a hurried meeting of the Apaches in the House of Mystery

THE AUTOMOBILE

How To Get Hot Spark For Engine
"A good hot spark decides the difference between a good motor and a poor one," says an expert. "Many a motor has been condemned because of sluggish action, weak power, lack of flexibility and other faults, and the reason laid to faulty design, whereas the trouble was due to a weak spark and the owner did not know it."

"The reason for this is obvious. If the spark is not hot enough the explosion loses a great deal of its snap and the power suffers in consequence. Other things being equal, the power depends directly upon the heat of the spark. The hotter the spark the stronger the explosion. The other factors referred to are carburetion, lubrication, compression and cooling, these five factors being necessary for the engine to run and develop full power."

"Now it must be explained why a hot spark gives a snappy explosion. If you wish to burn a large mass of rubbish quickly you would set fire to it in several places at once. If you set the fire at only one spot it will burn in all probability, but it will take longer and it might go out. By igniting the pile in several places the whole will be consumed in less time and if the fire goes out in one or two places the other flames will do the work."

"The analogy in the case of the electric spark and the explosive mixture is very close. A weak spark inflames a few particles of gasoline. These few set fires to a few more and the explosion is started slowly. In the case of a hot spark a great many more particles are inflamed at the start. These set fires to a large number, and so the flame advances with greater rapidity through the mass, giving the snappy explosion required."

Test the Battery.
"It follows that the spark must at all times be the best obtainable. As there are many causes of weak spark it will be well to take them up one at a time. First comes the battery. It may be weak, the terminals and wires may not make good contact and there may be defective spots in the installation of the wires. Test the battery with a hydrometer every week. It should read 1.275 to 1.300, called twelve seventy-five and thirteen hundred, the decimal point being neglected in speaking, but not in writing the figures."

"If the battery is below this strength you are using the starter on lights too much or the generator is not charging properly. The terminals should be thoroughly cleaned and set up tightly with a wrench or pliers. Then cup grease or vaseline should be smeared over them to prevent corrosion by the acid in the battery, which has a tendency to creep in between the surfaces and to insulate them with a layer of sulphate. The wires should be examined occasionally

and any spots which show chafing should be covered with friction tape.

"The next place is the coil. If the secondary winding is punctured or the condenser leaks, the spark will be too weak for ignition. This may be caused by a defect of manufacture, but is usually caused by a wire dropping off of a spark plug. The ignition current is being produced just the same, and having its regular path interrupted it must jump somewhere. As the spark is strong enough to jump over a quarter of an inch it may find a path inside of the coil. Once it punctures the insulation the spark will not jump the spark plug, since it has a shorter circuit inside. There is no remedy for this condition, so a new coil must be obtained. So make sure that the spark plug wires are properly secured at all times. Also look to the terminals on the coils, as a weak spark will certainly follow if they become loose or dirty."

"The interrupter must also make firm contact or the battery current will not develop its full strength. The contact points must be clean, they must open the right distance and the spring must be strong. Clean the points occasionally by drawing a piece of fine emery cloth through them and make sure that the points open the distance advised by the manufacturer."

Testing For Spark
"The distributor next requires attention. Current may leak through accumulations of dust and oil outside or inside. If outside, the spark may be seen and heard. Sometimes it may be heard jumping inside. Dust should be removed with a soft cloth dipped in gasoline. It does not offer a very good path to the current, but once a spark jumps through it the dust is scorched, forming carbon, which is a good conductor. Distributor brushes worn away, or broken, or loose rotor will also cause trouble. See that all the distributor wires are firmly fastened and that no worn spots exist in the insulation."

"Last, but not least, are the spark plugs. They may give trouble because of carbon, leaky core, spark gap out of adjustment and corroded points. A carbonized plug should be cleaned with gasoline, using an old tooth brush. The plug must be taken apart for this, which gives an opportunity to inspect the core. If the porcelain is cracked a new core is needed. The spark gap should be adjusted to approximately one thirty-second inch and the points touched up with emery cloth. Never use emery on the porcelain core, as this roughens it, causing carbon to accumulate more rapidly than before."

"So test the spark occasionally to see if all is well. Remove a spark plug wire while engine is running and hold it not more than one-quarter inch from plug to avoid damage to coil. If a good hot spark is shown at each plug you are reasonably assured of proper ignition."

The King's Bread.

During his recent tour in the North the King very nearly became the victim of the early closing order. An official of his suite visited a local baker's shop after closing hours and asked for bread. The baker's wife refused it, pointing out the reason.

"But it is for the King," said the official, "and there isn't a bit of bread on the train."

"I don't care if it is for the Queen," was the reply. "I dare not serve you."

"But I demand it!"

"I am sorry," persisted the woman, "but I must refuse to serve you."

"What can I do?" asked the official. "You might see the police," was the suggestion.

This was done and the King got his bread, though even so the conscience of the baker's wife still obviously troubled her.

A shooting corn, if wrapped up in an ivy leaf, well soaked in vinegar, will cease from troubling.

Provide labor-saving devices for home and farm so as to insure at least to that extent against the scarcity of hired help throughout 1918.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

In the old house where we grew From childhood up, the days were dreams,

The summers had unwonted gleams, The sun a warmer radiance threw Upon the stair. Alas! it seems All different in the new!

Our mother still could sing the strain In earlier days we listened to; The white threads in her hair were few,

She seldom sighed or suffered pain. Oh for the old house back again! It is not so in the new.

Profit in Tree Growing.

"The growing of timber can be made a commercial success," says Dean Baker of the New York State College of Forestry. "In 16 years mine props and fence posts can be harvested. In 26 to 36 years timber large enough to produce paper bolts can be grown. It will thus be seen that large corporations which make paper, for instance, can be induced to reforest large areas and thus insure an adequate supply of pulp paper for their future needs. The value of the wood will justify the carrying charges."

HUN BRUTALITY IN EAST AFRICA

CRUEL TREATMENT METED OUT TO ALL CIVILIANS.

Robbed, Starved, Exposed to the Elements, and Subjected to Numerous Indignities.

The story of the treatment of the English and Boer civilian prisoners who were taken in German East Africa is much the same generally as stories that have come from other quarters. It is issued by the British Government as a White Paper.

In German East Africa when war broke out there were a few British missionaries, and a few Englishmen employed on rubber plantations. These were immediately interned by the Germans and were held until about a year ago, when they were released by the arrival of a Belgian force.

The first thing done was to rob all who had any money. In exchange they were given worthless notes, the fiction of a lawful transaction being therefore preserved. They were taken to two main camps, one at Kilimindi, and the other at Kiliboriana. On arrival at the former the prisoners were met by an English-speaking German, who told them that their time for exercise would be between 4 and 6 in the afternoon. For the remainder of the day they were kept in barracks. The accommodations were of the most primitive description, and men and women were herded together. For a short time they were permitted to keep their servants, but presently these were dismissed and the prisoners had to do all their own work.

Exhibited in Chains.
Their food was coarse and insufficient. The manager of a rubber plantation complained about the food, and was thereupon confined in cells for several days. It was announced that as prisoners the Englishmen had no right to complain, and that a repetition of the offence would be regarded as a revolt.

As other groups of prisoners arrived they told stories about being exhibited in chains before the natives in order that they might be impressed by German power. On one occasion four naval prisoners were brought in, and someone shouted, "Are we downhearted?" The governor immediately fastened upon the late Rev. Father Fisen and he was imprisoned in a small vermin-infested cell. At this the prisoner who had raised the cry went to the commandant and confessed. No change was made, and for a week the father kept his cell. On the second day he asked for water. It was refused, and he was obliged to drink the water he had used for washing.

Inhuman Treatment.
A Major Howard, S.O., escaped, and when brought back with a broken rib and a pierced kidney was confined in a cell six by three feet. For five months he was kept in this cell, being allowed out for half an hour on one day a week.

All prisoners were required to salute and stand at attention on the approach of a guard. One man who failed to take off his hat was confined to his cell for a week.

One of the most revolting sights they were compelled to witness was the almost daily flogging of native servants. They were brutally beaten for the slightest offence.

At Kiliboriana, the prisoners were required to take their meals in an open shed, which was always drenched with the cold mists. There were no separate sanitary arrangements for the women. The weather was very bad, cold and wet alternating with days of deadly heat. The prisoners were not provided with proper head covering, and there were many cases of prostration. The two hours' daily exercise was compulsory. The women had to walk steadily the whole period, and the native soldiers hustled them up if they attempted to sit down.

Numerous Indignities.
One of the men was sent to the punishment cell for five days because he admonished a native trooper whom he found swearing at a woman. The prisoners were allowed no news, nor were they permitted to write or receive letters.

At Toboro the indignities heaped on

the prisoners were numerous, and were evidently designed with a view of degrading the English in the eyes of the natives. They were sent under native guards to carry raw ox hides from the camp to a cattle kraal some miles away. There they scraped and buried them. Later on they dug them up, scraped them again and carried them back. Pains were taken to see that their labor was performed in the presence of natives, who seemed to be much pleased at the unusual spectacle.

For the slightest breach of the rigid discipline prisoners were put in the punishment cells. There was no trial. The mere charge of a native guard would be sufficient for the German commandant. The women were scandalously treated, but no details are given on this point, which may form the subject of a special report later on.

HOW TROUT CHANGES COLOR.

Action of the Light Rays on the Skin Pigment.

Anglers are familiar with the fact that trout change color, chameleon-like, in conformity with the character of the bottom over which they exist. If the fish frequents a part of a stream where the water flows over white sand, it becomes nearly white; the reverse is true if it frequents a part where the bottom is of dark clay or moss.

A fervent follower of Izaak Walton who had long been curious to learn how rapidly this transformation takes place, captured a small trout last summer and placed it in a white porcelain tray through which he caused a stream of clear water to flow. In a few days the fish began to grow lighter in color, and before the week ended was a very light yellow, with stripes and spots only slightly darker.

His next experiment was to place a thin sheet of hard, black rubber on the bottom of the tray. In less than a week the trout had become a dark slate, nearly black, with the markings almost indistinguishable.

In his third experiment he changed the fish to a dark olive green merely by covering the bottom of the tray with moss. This change took place more rapidly than had the others, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the fish was already dark.

The fisherman then restored the tray to its original color—white—and permitted the trout to fade to a lemon yellow. He then sprinkled a layer of brick dust over the bottom, and the fish very promptly turned to a decidedly reddish hue. His last experiment was to cover the bottom with mica sand, which wrought the most rapid change: in three days the fish became a light straw color.

To determine the cause for this color variation, the angler repeated the entire series of experiments in a darkened room. Here it required three times as long for the various changes to take place—a difference that seems to indicate that the changes are produced by the action of the light rays on the skin pigment, and not by any conscious effort upon the part of the trout.

PRECIOUS BULLETS.

Silver and Gold and Even Precious Stones Have Been Used.

The news that a silver bullet has been recovered from the leg of a Frenchman near Verdun recalls the days when thousands of Sardinians and Austrians were sent to their death by similar missiles fashioned from the altar-silver taken by Napoleon's soldiers from Italian churches.

Bullets of solid gold, too, have even been used with deadly effect. It is said that thousands of lives have been taken by them in the Mexican wars, and the favorite bullet of the Kashmir warrior was for long a garnet, enclosed in lead, which he regarded as a certain messenger of death!

There are, indeed, few materials from which bullets have not been fashioned, from iron and aluminium to copper and brass. They have been steeped in deadly poisons, filled with explosives and acids, and have been made heavy with mercury.

In the Crimea many a soldier, when his bullet pouch was empty, fired his ramrod as a parting salute to the enemy; and in the Peninsular War one of our most gallant colonels was found dead with a silver pencil-case embedded in his heart.

Food Control Corner

Canadians who are willing to follow the Food Controller in order to help to save urgently-needed wheat flour, beef and bacon for the soldiers, will find a considerable number of whole-some substitutes.

To save wheat flour, barley may be used for soup and barley flour for thickening; cornmeal for bread and cereal; oatmeal for cereal and oat muffins. Potatoes may be used in a variety of appetizing dishes, and when they are served bread may sometimes be omitted from the meal. At present the price of cornmeal is high, but the new crop in the United States is very large and will be coming on the market soon. The question of price has to be carefully considered by the great majority of people, but those who can afford to do so should substitute in part other cereals for wheat even if the price of the substitutes should be higher.

For meat, fish is a peculiarly suitable substitute because of the variety available and the abundant sources of supply in the Dominion. Beans have nearly the same food values as meat. By a careful selection of other foods the consumption of meat may be very considerably reduced, especially by persons who are not engaged in heavy manual work.

And remember, the primary reason for urging saving of wheat flour, beef and bacon is not economy in cost, but that the soldiers may be supplied with the food which they need.

CANADIAN WOOD IN FRANCE.

From the Report of the Dominion Royal Commission.

"Very little Canadian wood is sold on the French market because it is almost unknown, and, what is worse, in the few places where it is known it has the reputation of being of very inferior quality. This seems hard to believe, but it is only the strict truth. It can be explained by the fact that the Canadian lumber exported has been sent almost exclusively to Great Britain and when, from time to time, it was sent from that country to France, it lost its name and passed as the product of other countries. This was the case with our fine woods that brought high prices. It must be admitted, however, that certain shipments of Canadian wood of a most inferior quality were unloaded on the French market at low prices because they could not be disposed of elsewhere. Such proceedings have caused incalculable harm to the reputation of our products. Unfortunately, our exports of high quality lumber have not been able to counteract this undesirable reputation, since they have always been credited to other countries. At Contrats, near Bordeaux, the following sign is displayed on a large lumber factory: 'Bois le l'Amérique du Nord' (North American Wood). It is evident that in France, Canada does not exist as a separate country, only 'American' products are known."

British Food Economy.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Food Economy Supervisor for Britain, appeals to the British people to observe the following food rules:

Economize in the use of all cereals. Don't serve bread at mid-day meals unless it is specially asked for.

No one should have more than one egg at a meal; to have more is unfair to other people.

There is tremendous need of economy in butter.

Butter and jam should not be eaten together.

Give up the early morning cup of tea.

Don't make tea too strong.

Economize sugar by dispensing with the open bowl from which supplies can be drawn unchecked.

Have only one fresh meat meal a day. It would be a great help if the voluntary rationed amount were served at table. The meat position may become serious unless economy is exercised.

And do not forget to have a weekly potato day, without bread.

The man who says he loves his home won't bank it up with horse manure to keep out frost, if he means what he says.

From The Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

The Saskatchewan Legislature has been called to meet November 15. Every street car line in Calgary is being operated with one-man cars. By tagging the public Calgary realized \$3,700 for the British Red Cross.

Southern Alberta has been divided into 13 districts for a Victory Loan campaign.

Southern Alberta furnishes more timothy seed than any other part of the Canadian west.

Out of 2,895 registrations in Calgary 467 were reports for service and 2,428 claim exemption.

Dr. Robert Collison, for 20 years medical practitioner in Edmonton, died recently, aged 73 years.

The thirty-first annual Congress of the Salvation Army of Western Canada is now being held in Edmonton.

402 men were examined in one week in Winnipeg and out of these only 13 were judged absolutely unfit for service.

Only one man in eight is willing to enlist in Winnipeg to date. Out of 6,129 who have reported 5,360 claim exemption.

Conrad P. Watson, Saskatoon, was arrested in an Edmonton Hotel, where he had a trunk filled with bottles of whiskey for which he was getting from between \$5 and \$6 a bottle. He was fined \$100 and costs.

Burglars took \$700 worth of goods from stores at Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Grenfell, Sask., in a three nights' raid. No trace of the thieves has been found.

The 78th Battery, who expected to remain in Lethbridge, Alta., while in training, have been moved to Calgary.

Edmonton has only had three conscientious objectors to active service to date.

THE HAND-SHAKE.

How Men Came to Shake Hands to Show Friendship.

In the days of very long ago, when all men were prepared to fight at any and all times because one could not know whether another approaching was a friend or an enemy, all men went armed. This was before the day of guns when the sword was the great weapon of defense.

Upon occasion, when one man approached another, each had to decide whether the other came on a peaceful mission or not.

People in those days were mostly righthanded, as they are now, and when fighting carried their swords in their right hands.

If, then, a man wished to speak with a stranger, or, as might easily be necessary, to one who may even be known to be unfriendly, he put out his right hand upon approaching to show that he had no deadly or dangerous weapon in it, says the "Book of Wonders." The other man could see this, and knew from the extended open hand that no harm was intended and that the approach was peaceful.

If, then, he was willing to meet the other, he also extended his right arm with the hand open, to show him who was approaching that his fighting hand was empty also, and when they met each would grasp the hand of the other, so that neither one could change his mind and assume a fighting attitude without the other having an equal warning.

Long Life for the Clothes Wringer.

When the lower rubber of the clothes wringer wears out, as it usually does, before the upper one, strip the rubber off. Take a piece of heavy white duck, cut it the same width as the wringer, wet it, then turn the wringer, letting the material run on evenly until it is the same thickness as the upper rubber. Fasten the duck with a few stitches. You will find that renewed this way the wringer works quite the same and will last for a long time.

The Doings of the Duffs.



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serted until forbidden and charged for
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lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
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tions of navy and brown. 60c. per pair.

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Ladies' Cashmere Gloves—Heavy Fleece Lined,
black only 50c. per pair.

Girls' Ringwood Gloves—Fancy Knit, in navy and
brown combinations 45c. per pair.

Girls' Ringwood Gloves—Knit in Heavy Rib, car-
dinal only 40c. per pair.

Ladies' Wool Mitts—Heavy Rib, grey, black, car-
dinal 40c. per pair.

Girls' Wool Mitts—Black only 25c. per pair.

Washable Chamoisette Gloves—2 dome fasten-
ers, in white, gray, natural at \$1.00 per pair.

Kiddies' Overcoats

Made in blue and grey Chinchilla with belt all-round.
Warmly lined—special value, \$5.00 each.

PURE CANE SYRUP, 10c. per pound.

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F. O. B. Cars.

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

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of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending
purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order
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Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Western Wheat.

One hundred million bushels of
grain were loaded and handled over
the lines of the Canadian Northern
Railway System in Western Canada
during the crop year ended August
31st. In all 88,953 cars were
handled over its lines in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 60,551
cars being moved through to Port
Arthur and points east of that Lake
Superior port. Wheat constituted
the major portion of the total hand-
lings, and was destined to relieve to
a considerable degree the intense de-
mand of the war-racked peoples on
the other side of the Atlantic.

In 1898, when the influence of the
Canadian Northern Railway con-
struction was beginning to be reflect-
ed in larger production on the west-
ern plains, the entire crop attained
to less than 57 million bushels ac-
cording to figures of the Department
of the Interior. Accordingly the
grain loaded and handled over the
lines of the Canadian Northern —
and a great deal of it produced from
territory opened up for settlement
since 1898—is almost double the
western Canada production of 19
years ago. The difference is almost
incalculable between the cash re-
turns from the two crops to the
farmer and to the manufacturers
who provide the goods western Cana-
dians need.

There are no statistics available of
the capacity of the grain elevators
in Canada in 1898, but official fig-
ures of the Department of the In-
terior show that in 1900 there were
in Canada 426 elevators and 97
warehouses of a total capacity of
18,329,351 bushels. In 1916 and
1917 there were 3,360 elevators of a
total capacity of 193,844,000
bushels.

Of these Manitoba has a capacity
of 22,774,000; Saskatchewan, 65-

525,000; Alberta, 25,886,000, and
British Columbia, 1,793,000. The
capacity of the terminal elevators in
Ontario is given at 41,750,000 bush-
els. These are located chiefly at
Port Arthur and Fort William, at
the head of Canadian Great Lakes
navigation. The C. N. R. elevator
at Port Arthur, capacity 9,500,000
bushels, being the largest consoli-
dated elevator plant in the world.

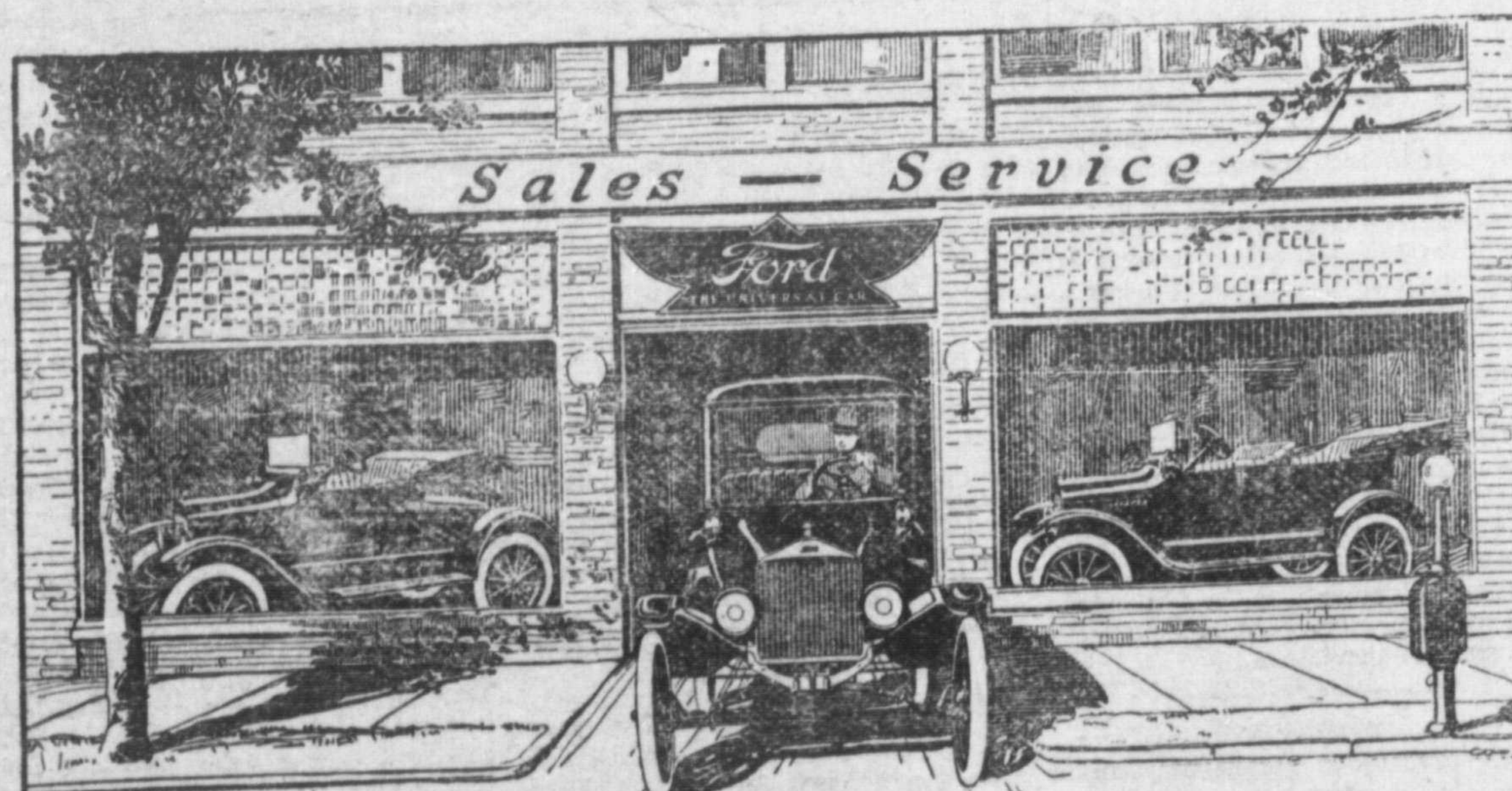
To Teach Soldiers Farming.

In response to a request made
some time ago by the university au-
thorities, the British Columbia Gov-
ernment consented to the granting of
a twenty-one-year lease to the Uni-
versity of British Columbia of 290
acres of Government land adjoining
the present university holdings at
Point Grey, bringing the aggregate
holdings of the university there to
550 acres. With this additional land
the board of governors of the uni-
versity will be able to carry out
plans already prepared for extension
work.

The addition thus given to the
holdings devoted to the use of the
university will permit of the exten-
sion of the work in scientific farm-
ing and, in connection therewith it
is proposed to give returned soldiers
the privilege of courses in agricul-
ture. It is also proposed to give a
short course during the winter
months for farmers of the province,
with special attention to the applica-
tion of more scientific methods in the
agricultural industry of the province.

A Youthful Gardener.

The prize-winner in a potato-
growing contest for boys in Ontario
recently realized the remarkable
yield of four hundred and twenty
bushels per acre, making a net profit
per acre of thirty-seven pounds.



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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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

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

To wilful men the injuries that they themselves produce, must be their schoolmasters.—Shakespeare.

"NOTHING BUT A COLD."

A very great factor in catching colds is the disturbance of the body's equilibrium by passing from the superheated home, where one gets into a perspiration, into the freezing open. Healthy living is the constant and right adjustment of internal relations to external relations. Normal relations are thrown completely out of gear by the procedure just stated. An intimate feature of the common cold is catarrh, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. Some catarrhs have a nervous relation. People nervously exhausted—neurasthenic—are apt to get a catarrh in the fall and not to be rid of it until winter is well past. Such folk will have a nervous catarrh simply from the apprehension of catching cold.

The neglected cold, considering its consequences, is the most serious of human ailments. Could its sum total in suffering, money loss, inconvenience, in its infection danger, and in the fatalities which are oftentimes, though perhaps remotely sequel to it—could this sum total be properly appreciated, no one in his senses would say the common cold is a trifling thing.

The common cold leads to, predisposes to many diseases, by weakening the body and by destroying the protective properties against germs, inherent in the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. To two diseases the common cold leads pre-eminently—consumption and pneumonia. The captain of the men of death and his first lieutenant, pneumonia, account between them for more than half of all human mortality.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Catarrh and the Nasal Duct.

I have catarrh of the nose. The nasal passage is choked up, causing the eye on the affected side to become feverish and to feel very enlarged.

Answer—Don't temporize for a moment. There is at least inflammation of the lachrymal or tear duct, which runs from the eye-socket to the nose. Possibly also extension of the catarrhal inflammation to the orbit, the eye socket.

Globus Hystericus.

What is the cause of a slight strangling feeling in the throat, a kind of dryness that keeps me from swallowing. The trouble is at the Adam's apple.

Answer—I could not of course be sure in the circumstances; but the trouble is probably globus hystericus as the doctors call it—a symptom of hysteria. Better be examined however and be sure.

MOTHER-WISDOM

During Knighthood Years Children Need Most Patient Treatment

By Helen Johnson Keyes

In a former article we decided that children will be good if they are given a chance. Shall we look further into parents' duty and privilege in this direction?

Boys and girls at the knighthood age, from ten to fourteen years, are wild, strange and incomprehensible to most grown-ups. Boys want to fight, to throw stones, to have secrets. They are like the knights we read of, who went out to seek adventures, to try their swords against other brave knights; who made trouble just in order to mend it; who loved masks and disguises, wizards, dungeons and castles. These knights seem absurd and childish to us, but they worshipped God, served their country and were true to the best in themselves.

Girls become sentimental, mysterious, full of giggles. They are less wholesome than the boys of their age but they can be led easily to sweetness and religious enthusiasm. It is a fine, brave age, both for our girls and boys.

It is an age of idealism, of hero-worship and reverence. They find out something then which gives them an insight always into the higher, nobler aims of life. We do not want our children to become the sort of men and women who forget God because they have too much to do, who slight love because they are concerned only about money, who see nothing beyond the monotony of the daily tasks.

Allow them then the special preparation granted by this period in childhood when romance and poetry throb with life. They will never forget it. Its spirit will come back to encourage and cheer them in years of maturity when days have grown intolerably dull. It will be like a window then, into the land of promise. Through it will shine the "light that never was on land or sea" but which makes bright the hearts of those who know how to "become as little children."

Whatever your boys and girls do at this age, try to remember that back of their deeds is idealism. What I mean by idealism is rule by ideas. In the animal stage they were ruled by their stomachs; in the savage stage by their five senses; in the period of knighthood, ideas have taken hold of them.

The ideas may be foolish, laughable, dangerous; nevertheless, they are the first reaching-out of the soul and spirit toward things not born of the flesh. Do not ridicule them or you may kill a soul.

Let your children have at this time, plenty of space, plenty of hard, open-air fun as well as systematic work and companions of their own ages. Their stone-throwing, their "gangs" are not necessarily dangerous to the community; even the sentimentality of the girls may be turned into useful channels. All these age-developments can be controlled and made educational. We shall have more to say about them in another article.

Remember that although this period is very difficult for the parents, it is worth while to be patient and affectionate. It leads into adolescence and unless mothers and fathers have held their boys and girls close to them all through their previous development, it will be impossible to establish

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Feeding Fall Litters.

Pigs raised by a mature sow get a better start while young and give greater profits than the pigs from a young, immature sow. To increase the number of brood sows by selection from last fall's litters, one should choose the thrifty, broad-chested sows and leave out the narrow-chested, pinch-bellied ones to be prepared for a market for a convenient season.

Pigs sired by mature boars are generally larger and more thrifty while young than those sired by immature boars. It is expected that the fall pigs will be farrowed as early as October. At that time the sows with their pigs should be allowed to run in the open where there is an abundance of green feed, clover, alfalfa, rape, or rye. If the sows are fed sloppy feed at that time they will give a liberal amount of milk.

When the pigs are about three weeks old they will want to eat more than the milk they can get from their mother. A small shallow trough should be placed where the sow cannot get to it. Scald some middlings, stir and pour in some milk; if the milk is sweet, all the better. Put into the feed about a tablespoonful of molasses. Drive the little pigs carefully over the trough. They will get the odor from the molasses, put their noses to the feed, lap it, and begin to eat.

It will not be necessary to drive the pigs to the trough again. They will go to the same place the next day. They should be fed some warm feed twice each day. If any feed is left in the trough it may be put where the sow can clean it up. Always feed the pigs in a clean trough.

After feeding the pigs in this way for a week or two, coarser feed can be used, and sour or butter-milk in the place of sweet milk. But one should continue to scald the grain feed and feed the pigs while it is warm. Increase the amount of the feed as the pigs grow.

Pigs fed in this manner should weigh 50 pounds at weaning time, when they are about eight weeks of age. If the warm feed is continued, there will be no check in the growth by taking the sow away from them.

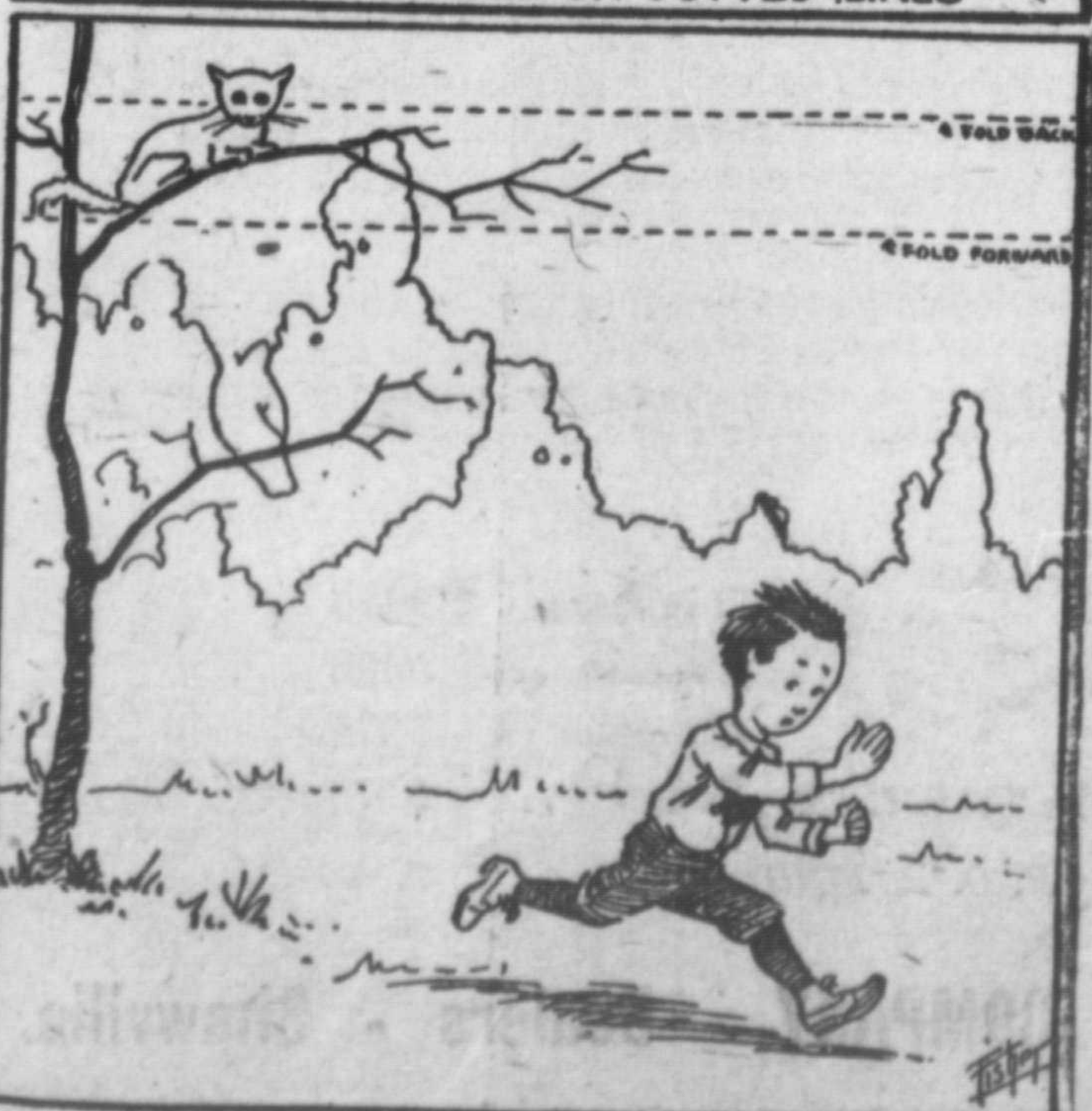
Always give the pigs a warm, dry place in which to sleep. Do not allow much air space above the nest. Give an opportunity for an abundance of exercise and a variety of feed. It is practicable to push them to popular market weights by the time they are seven months of age. The gains are made more cheaply before that time than it is possible to make them after that age. As true patriots we must not miss planning for the fall litters, and when they arrive we should make the most of them.

Reforestation.

The problem of reforesting areas that are otherwise unproductive should be considered by agriculturists. Perhaps next in importance to the disposal of brush and slash is the effect of close cutting on hillsides. In many instances, the clearing of trees from a slope has encouraged a washing of soil that not only ruins the slope but also buries the productive field at its foot and greatly increases the damage done by brooks at flood conditions.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie was surprised to see His kitty high up in a tree; But back to the house in fear he flew When Kitty said, "Thoo-Thoo."

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.

C.H.—I have a piece of sod land that I wish to plant in corn next spring. Should I spread manure on before it is plowed?

Answer—I would advise you to have your sod ground plowed this fall, and allowed to stand over winter. Then spread the manure on top of the plowed furrows in the spring before you disk the ground in preparation for corn. On very heavy soil it is sometimes advisable to plow in straw manure in order to open up the soil. Conversely on very sandy soil it is sometimes advisable to plow in straw manure in order to give body to the sandy land, but on normal loam soil the treatment recommended has given the best results.

L.J.—What is the best way to plant and handle a bean crop? Are bean harvesters satisfactory? What is the best soil for beans?

Answer—1. Beans do best on a fairly compact well prepared seed-bed that is loose on top. They thrive on a fertile soil that is neither extremely light, nor too heavy and compact. The soil should be well drained. Beans are a quick-growing, short-seasoned, early maturing crop. An abundance of available plant food is needed in order to produce rapid growth and maximum yield. On a medium loam soil the application of 200 to 600 pounds per acre of a fertilizer carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia and 8 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid along with 1 per cent. potash, if it is obtainable, will give this rapid start and vigorous growth. Successful bean growers apply this fertilizer through the attachment of the grain drill, either at seeding time or one or two weeks previous to planting. If you have no fertilizer attachment on the grain drill apply the fertilizer through a lime distributor previous to drilling, but be sure to work in the fertilizer by thorough disking and harrowing the soil before the beans are planted. The amount of seed to plant per acre depends upon the variety. Two to four pecks of the

pea bean or four to five pecks of the larger variety has given good results.

In cultivating the beans be careful not to cultivate too deeply. Bean roots are shallow. Do not cut off these roots or cultivate the beans when they are wet, since there is a danger of spreading disease at this time. As a rule bean harvesters do satisfactory work.

P.T.—1. In your opinion what is the best variety of potato for marketing? 2. I wish to seed a six-acre field to alfalfa in the spring. What variety would you advise? 3. Is it best to sow grass seed in front or behind the disks in a disk seed drill? The field is a sandy loam.

Answer—1. There is no best variety of potatoes for all markets. Professor Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College, who has given the subject careful and long study, reports in his most recent bulletin that for table quality, Empire State, Rose's New Invincible, Rural New Yorker No. 2, White Elephant, and Stray Beauty are all good potatoes. The first four rank above 75, when judged on the basis of 100 for perfect table potatoes. They are also heavy yielders. For early potatoes, Stray Beauty, Howe's Premium, and Early Ohio rank high. 2. As a general rule Grimm alfalfa has given exceedingly good results in the middle west. There are other hardy strains being introduced from seed which is imported from Russia. 3. Grass seed may be sown broadcast in front of the disks, or the conveyers from the grass seed box may be attached so that the seed is sown with the grain seed, falling through the boot. On a sandy loam soil, if the grain is not sown too deeply, the latter method usually will give the best results. If the grain is being sown very deeply, however, it would be better to allow the grass seed to drop broadcast in front of the disks and to rely upon its being thoroughly covered by the chain drags which follow the drilling attachment, or if press wheels are attached, they will deposit the seed satisfactorily.



When Poultry is Ripe for Market.

The roasting fowl must be young, full grown, plump and well finished. It is ripe for a choice roaster only a short time. It is well finished when fat and lean meat are well intermixed in good proportions. An unfinished fowl lacks flavor, and does not present an appetizing appearance when prepared for the table. The flesh appears shrunken and the bones are prominent. Besides, the meat will be dry and tough.

Before starting to lay, the pullet makes an ideal roaster, but after she has started to lay the flesh becomes tough. When the spurs of the cockerel harden, the flesh toughens.

Hog fat is not a desirable condition for market poultry. Close-grained carcasses are preferred. Large, rough, coarse fowls are not in good demand. There is better eating in a stag than in a male that has been mated. As a rule, a hen is a better roasting fowl than a male.

The spring chicken is one hatched not earlier than February, nor later than May, and is ripe for market when two or three pounds in weight. Chicks hatched the last of August, or the first week in September, are fit for the broiler market about the end of November.



Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping, since the hair harbors dirt.

If strongly flavored foods such as turnips or cabbage are given at any time except immediately after milking, the milk is likely to have the flavor of the foods.

To insure strong, vigorous, healthy winter calves, provide the pregnant mother with clover or alfalfa hay, corn silage, and from two to four pounds of a grain mixture composed of two parts oats, two parts wheat bran and one part by weight of linseed-oil meal. Grain should be fed sparingly for a few days prior to and after calving.

It is always desirable to grind all grains for the dairy cow because of the large amount of feed that a cow must digest in order to produce well. When butter becomes strong and rancid, break it up into new milk, working this through it; then take out the butter, wash it and work the milk out of it as you did the butter-milk in the beginning.

Glad to Hear of Promotion.

Private Smith, after serving three weeks with the forces had fallen beneath the avenging eye of the C.O. for some petty offense. Thereafter he sent this touching epistle to his mother: "Dear Mother—I am now a defaulter." His grief was too great to write more, so he got a comrade to mail it for him, and sat him down

to do his punishment in silence. Five days later he got this: "My Dear son—I am so glad to hear of your promotion. Be sure to be kind to the men under you, and never forget that you were a private once yourself."

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THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE.

Why the Needle of the Compass Points North.

Why does the compass needle point north? Because the earth is a magnet, not differing essentially in its magnetic properties from a bar of magnetized steel.

It has two poles of greatest intensity, and like most large steel magnets, there are several supplemental poles of lesser intensity. Just as the pole of one bar magnet attracts the end of another, so the magnet poles of the earth behave toward poles of the compass needle, unlike poles attracting, and like poles repelling each other.

But it is not correct to say that the needle always points north; there are few localities where it does so, and these are constantly changing.

An irregular line drawn from the mouth of the Orinoco River through the east coast of Hayti, Charleston, S.C., and Detroit, Mich., represents very nearly the line in which there is no variation to-day.

In all places east of this line the north end of the needle swings slightly to the westward; in all places west of it to the eastward. At the mouth of the Columbia River the variation of the compass is about 22 degrees east; in Alaska it is from 40 to 60 degrees east; midway between New York and Liverpool it is about 35 degrees west.

The magnetic north pole is at present on or near the northwestern shore of Boothia-Peninsula, in the northern part of North America. Its position is constantly changing, and in 600 years it has moved half way round the geographical pole.

Prose Verse.

It was a pitiful mistake, an error sad and grim. I waited for the railway train; the light was low and dim. It came at last, and from a car there stepped a dainty dame, and looking up and down the place, she straight unto me came.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried, "oh, dear old Jack!" and kissed me as she spoke, then looked again and, frightened, cried:—

"Oh, what a bad mistake!" I said, "Forgive me, madam fair, for I am not your Jack, and as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straightway give it back."

And since that night I've often stood upon that platform dim, but only once in a man's whole life do such things come to him.

Don't have an empty preserving jar in your neighborhood this fall.

"Tea and Coffee Interfere with Digestion"

says a well known authority.

Many who use tea or coffee, not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles, could still enjoy a delicious hot table beverage and escape harmful effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



An Autumn Design



Youthful in every line is this smart frock of navy wool jersey. The large pointed collar is of white flannel. The pocket arrangement is quite novel. McCall Pattern No. 8026, Misses' Tunic Dress. In 3 sizes; 13 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

FIFTEEN YEARS USE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Thousands of mothers keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house as long as there are little ones about. Among them is Mrs. Marcel D. LeBlanc, Memramcook West, N.B., who says:—"For the past fifteen years I have never been without Baby's Own Tablets. Whenever any of my children are ailing the Tablets promptly relieve them. I have such faith in them that I never hesitate in recommending them to any of my friends who have little ones in the home." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In September, 1916, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
his
MATTHEW X BAINES.
mark

A critter's a critter and you can't beat human sense into its head with a club.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows IN ORCHARD AND FIELD.

We'd all be healthier if, instead of so many pork barrels down in the cellar, we had more apple barrels.

The wrapper you use does not sell your apples. It is the apple inside the wrapper.

A clean barrel or box makes apples look better to the buyer and may lead to a better sale.

In cold climates the ideal time to prune fruit trees is not in the fall or winter; wait till the severe weather is over.

An apple that has been well cured in an open outhouse will last longer than one put down cellar as soon as gathered.

It's all right to label young trees, but be careful not to have the wire so tight that it will girdle the wood and kill the tree.

Newly planted trees in exposed windy locations may need staking; but watch out that the ties do not chafe the bark and thus ruin the trees.

The fall orchard work will not be done until you have picked up all the decayed apples and put them out of the way. No man who loves his orchard will leave them to multiply worm pests.

A rat in the fruit cellar is fully as bad as a bull in a China shop. Make it a business to capture the pest and stop up the hole where he came in.

It may be that some suckers have started around the base of your trees since the last trimming. Cut every one of these out before snow comes.

Late in the fall plow a furrow down through the orchard between every two rows of trees if the ground is apt to be wet. The trees will do a great deal better for this surface drainage. Also, perhaps some tile drains are needed underground.

Ideal mulching materials—clean straw and marsh hay.

The right time to mulch the strawberry bed is immediately after the ground freezes.

Fall plowing is all right on some soils, and in some places, but hillsides or sloping, washy fields should be kept in grass or in cover crops through the winter.

STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent in out-of-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and overstudy is a combination that brings on St. Vitus Dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

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

The Origin of Passports.

Passports, which are so much in evidence at present, began as sea-letters, guaranteeing a safe passage for ships. A form of sea-letter was appended to the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. The more familiar passport is simply a permit authorizing a person to pass into or out of a country. As such it would seem well within the province of any Government to refuse it to any individual who proposes to undertake a journey for an object that Government does not approve. In fact, "permission to circulate," as our Gaelic friends express it, is a favor and not a right.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When new soil is broken up for gardening purposes cut the sod in squares a foot wide and about two feet long. Pile the sods up, upside down, in a square pile. Layers of leaves can be placed between the layers of sod. This will make fine potting soil when it has rotted.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have recommended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Constipation Cure, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three times daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

ISSUE No. 46—17.

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The crops are in; the wood all cut;
I don't care how the wind may roar
Its winter threat. By cozy fire
I'll laugh or doze, nor ask for more
Than just to hear the good wife say,
"The table's set, come all you folk."

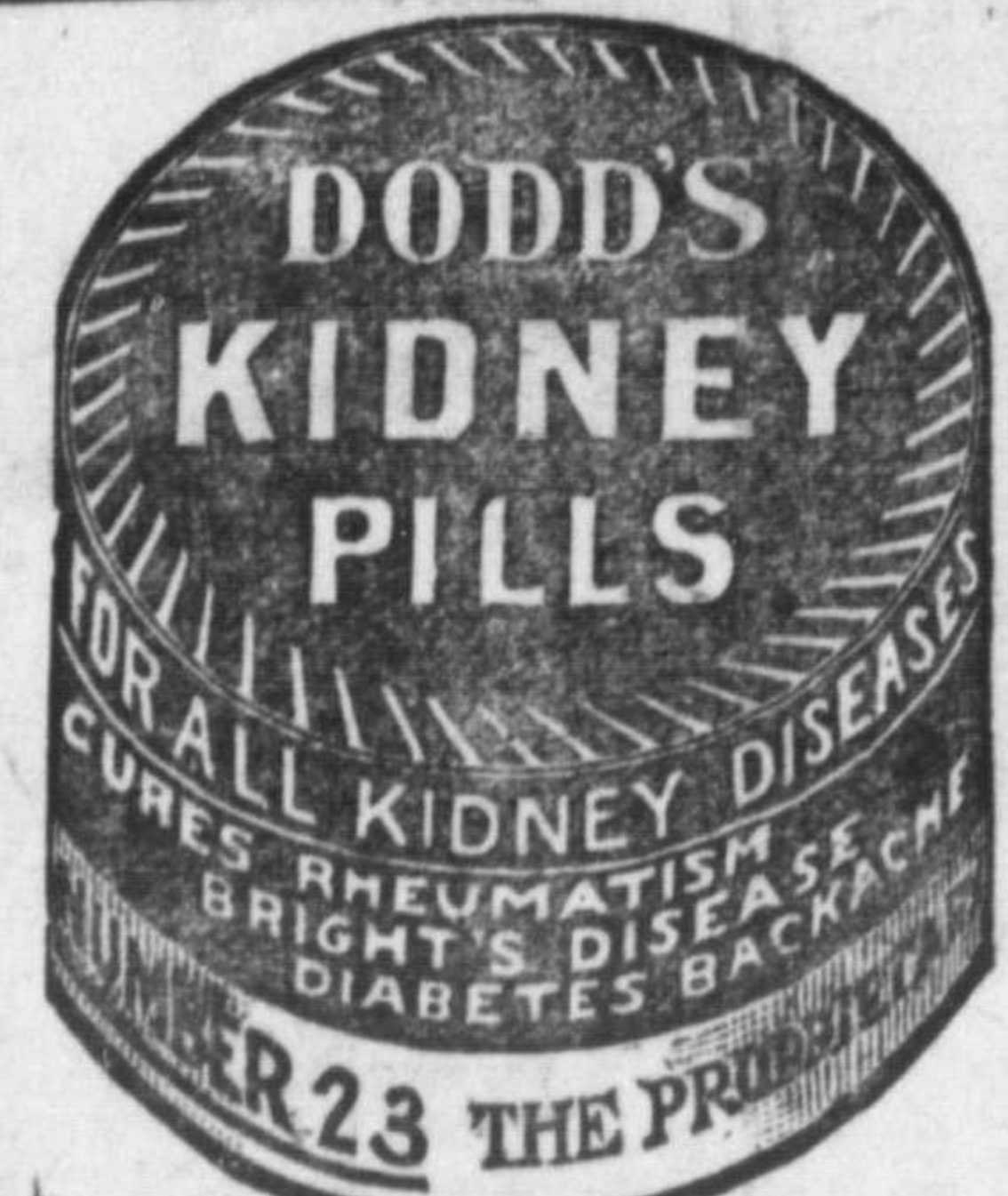
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Practise pacing so that you can step as nearly three feet at a pace as possible. You will be in places many times where the best and perhaps the only measure you have is your stride.



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Doctors Tell Why They Prescribe Bon-Opto. Explain How It Strengthens Eyesight Remarkably In a Week's Time In Many Instances.



Has Seen Eyesight Improve from 75 to 100% in a Remarkably Short Time.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using Bon-Opto: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel like a dream. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything became clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eyestrain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced severe headaches. In work and in play, and in all my daily life, I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine in front of me. I can do both now, and have recovered my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what this has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and millions more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

The Royal House.

A very common error is to assume that it is the house of Guelph which rules over the British Empire. The royal family were Guelphs from the accession of George I. to the accession of Edward VII., who was the first King of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Ill informed persons are rather apt to dwell on the German connections of the royal house of Britain, to the exclusion of all considerations of its British elements. The King, for instance, is a descendant of Alfred the Great, of Edgar Atheling, of William the Conqueror and of Robert Bruce, to mention but a few of his illustrious ancestors.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

WATERY BLISTERS FORMED ERUPTIONS

On Hands. Caused Disfigurement, Itching and Burning. Cuticura Healed.

"The trouble which I had affected my hands only. It first came in watery blisters under the skin, and if they were scratched they broke, causing a mass of sore eruptions that caused disfigurement, itching, burning and loss of sleep. The trouble lasted about one year and after using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for about three months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Aileen Sweet, Main St., Eastman, Que.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



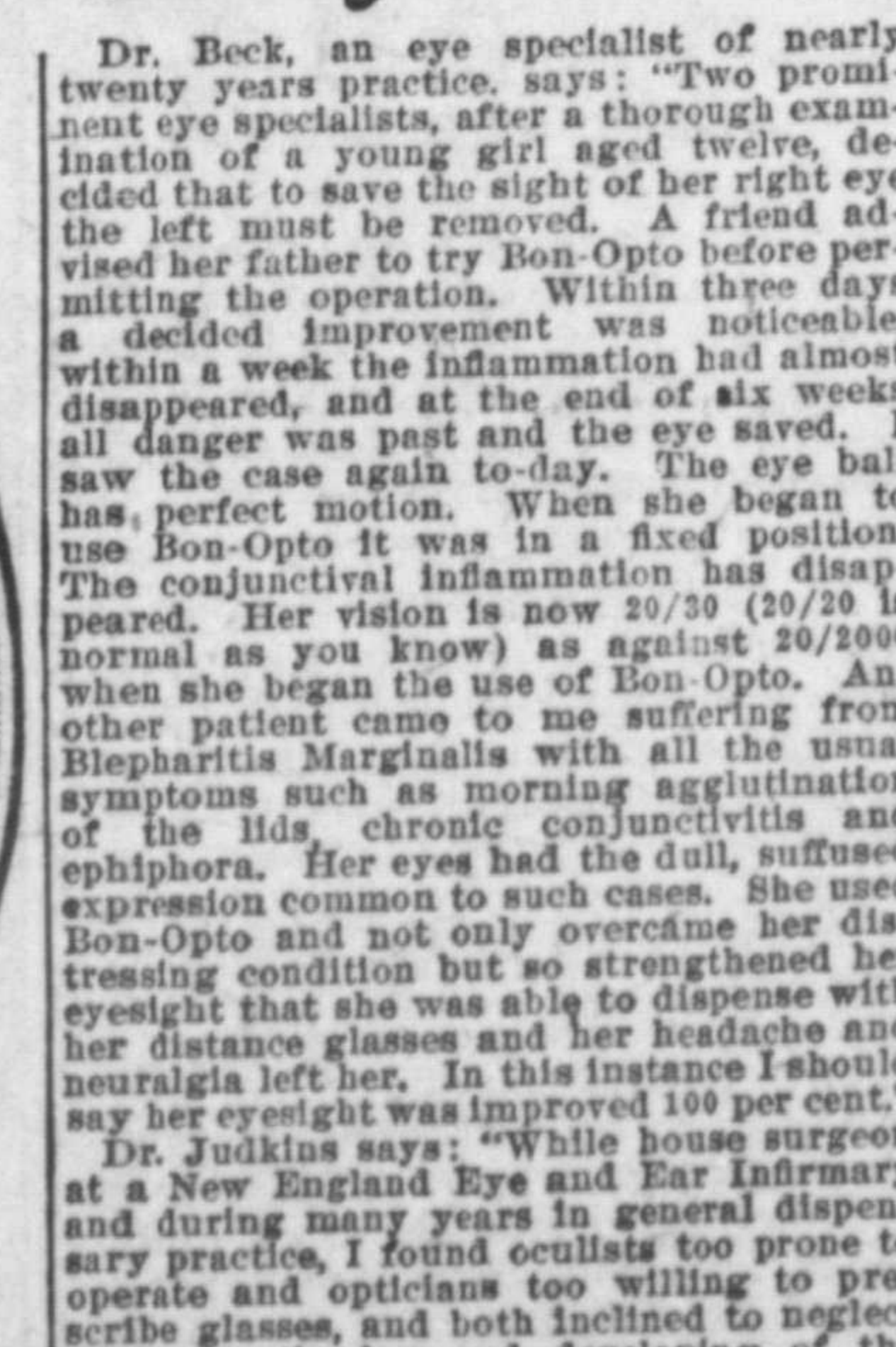
Railroad Men

These men know from experience that Sloan's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains. Generous sized bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Doctors Tell Why They Prescribe Bon-Opto. Explain How It Strengthens Eyesight Remarkably In a Week's Time In Many Instances.



Bon-Opto Is Hastening the Eyeglassless Age in Respected Boston.

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE—A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or tired glasses. I can highly recommend it for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in the home. The manufacturers guarantee it so strong that it will strengthen the eye in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores, also by G. T. Smith and T. Eaton & Co., Toronto."



The farmer can plow and sow the seed, but there his efforts cease. Unless Providence sends the early and latter rains, the husbandman's toil goes for naught.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

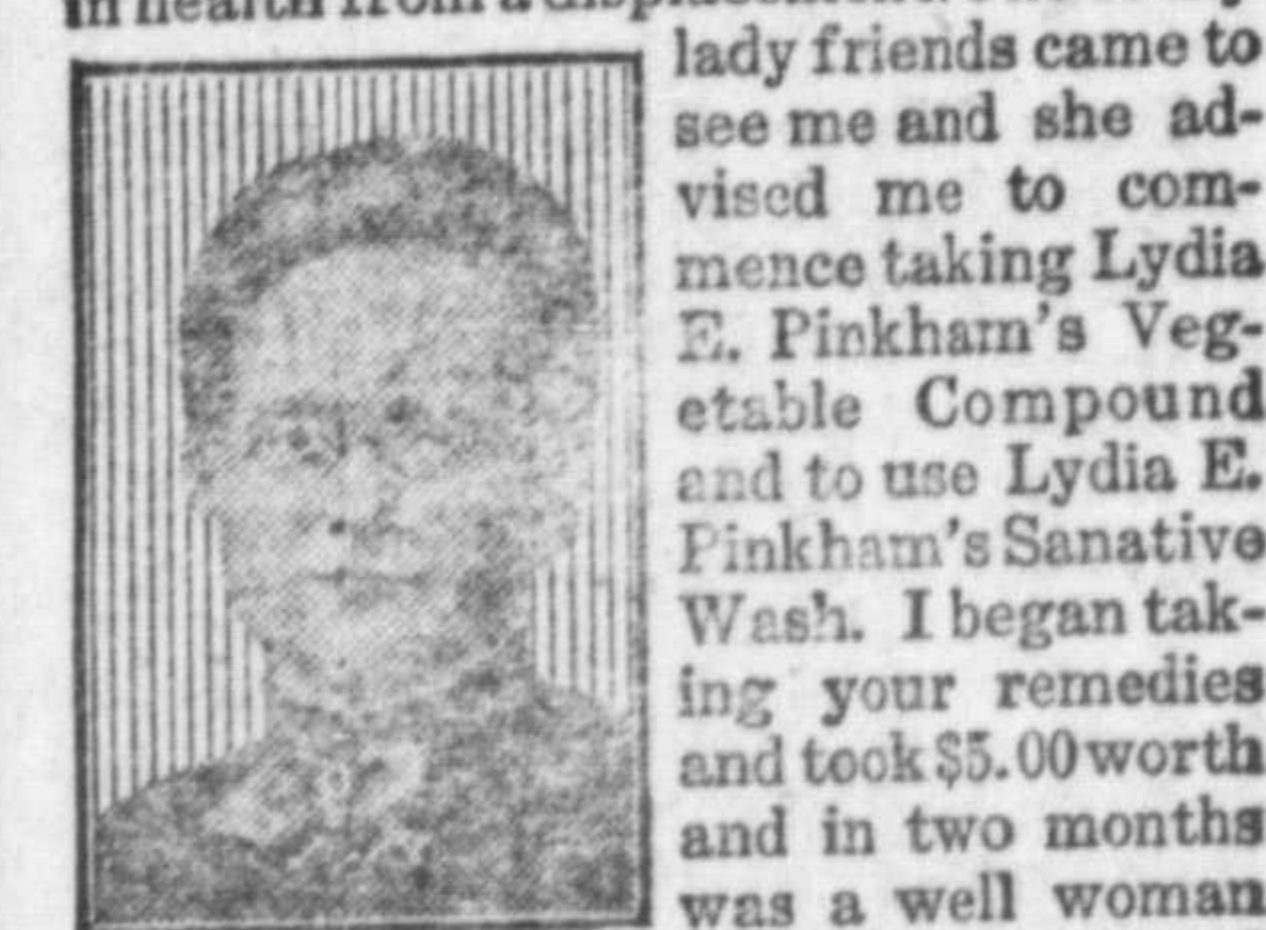
LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How \$5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me and she advised me to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a widow for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."



—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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.

DEBT WIPED OUT.—The mortgage was discharged on St. Matthew's Parsonage, by the Churchwardens, Messrs. J. A. Lang and S. B. Towell, on the eve of the departure of the Incumbent, the Rev. Charles Reid, to Huntingdon Rectory, on Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

A pleasing and entertaining function was held by the brethren of L. O. L. Shawville, in the Orange Hall on Friday evening of last week. Supper was served to the gathering, which included lady relatives and friends of the brethren, and a number of speeches constituted the program. The chief address of the evening was by Bro. Rev. J. A. Macfarlane of Campbell's Bay, who spoke very instructively on historical matters. Co. Master, Bro. John McCorriston presided.

Mr. Norman Reid, of Westmeath has been chosen by the Liberals of North Renfrew to contest the constituency at the election now pending. Col. Herbert Mackie, has been chosen by the Unionists as Mr. Reid's opponent. It was expected the late member, Lt.-Col. White, who was overseas with a Forestry battalion, would have been the Unionist candidate, but he was unable to reach home in time for nomination day.

In the south siding of Renfrew Dr. Maloney, of Eganville, Unionist, and I. E. Pedlow, of Renfrew, Laurier Liberal, were chosen at respective conventions held in Renfrew on Wednesday last.

A party of our local sports, who spent the first ten days of the month in the north country returned home somewhat shy of venison, but they had a good time—(couldn't help it with the weather that prevailed)—and one of the number bagged a bear—a real scion of the Bruin family, which stood up on his hind legs and invited the surprised hunter to engage in a sparring exhibition, when the latter stumbled upon him. The hunter happened to be armed with a weapon not just the proper thing to go monkeying around a bear with, and quite a little side-stepping had to be executed before the forest denizen was placed hors de combat.

The Food Controller is well aware that in many homes of the Dominion very considerable economies in food have been effected voluntarily since the war began. In thousands of other homes high prices of food have compelled the utmost economy in selection and in apportionment to the various members of the family. The Food Controller aims that, as far as possible, there should be sufficient and suitable food for the people of Canada at prices which are no higher than are absolutely necessary under present conditions of supply and cost of production.

Seventy per cent of the people of Canada are as thrifty and careful as any in the world. They consume but little or no more than is necessary to maintain their physical strength. The Food Controller does not ask these people to reduce their consumption below the amount necessary to maintain their efficiency, but he does ask them to substitute other foods, as far as possible, for wheat, beef and bacon which are needed by the soldiers overseas. There is still a considerable minority of the people of Canada who can and should reduce their consumption of food by simpler living. Substitution may

involve some sacrifice but surely the men at the front are deserving that such sacrifice should be made. Elimination of waste is a patriotic service in which the most humble and the most prosperous can contribute. It is no exaggeration to say that every ounce of waste is a contribution towards starvation.

Pte. Sam Cameron Killed in Action

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cameron of Murrells section, received the sad intelligence Saturday that their son, Private Samuel Cameron, who enlisted and went overseas with the 47th Battalion of Vancouver, had been killed in action on Oct. 28th. The Equity extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Elmside H. M. Club.

The Elmside Homemakers held their November meeting at Mrs. Milton Russell's last Wednesday p. m., twenty-seven ladies being present. After the usual routine of business the ladies set to work to pack Xmas boxes for our boys in the trenches and twenty boxes were mailed that evening.

The Club is very grateful to the non-members who so willingly helped in this work of which all are so interested. A social hour was spent and refreshments served, which is always an enjoyable feature of our meetings.

On behalf of the club I thank the people who so kindly contributed so much for mailing expenses.

H. M. McNEILL, President.

Grain not to be used for Liquor Making after Dec. 1st.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

REGULATIONS.

1. On and after the first day of December, 1917, and until the Governor General in Council has by Order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, no grain of any kind and no substance that can be used for food shall be used in Canada for the distillation of potable liquors.

2. Any person violating the above regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Hog for Service.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Hog for service. Fee—\$1.00.

M. R. McGUIRE, Murrells.

Hog for Service.

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

Apply to JAMES McLARNON, Shawville.

For Service

Purebred Berkshire Hog for service—Fee \$1.00.

W. M. PALMER, Hamilton Farm, Charlottetown, Que.

Hog for Service

Berkshire Hog for service—Fee \$1.00.

W. C. BELSHER, Green Lake.

NOTICE

The Municipal Taxes for the Township of Clarendon are requested to be paid during the month of November.

E. T. HODGINS, Secretary.

Shawville, Nov. 10th, 1917.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that any person or persons found hunting, trapping or setting poison on lot No. 20, 6th range, Clarendon, will be dealt with according as the law directs.

ANDREW MCKNIGHT, Shawville.

Notice of Meeting

The annual meeting of the Lily Cheese and Butter Co. will be held in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, at one o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, November 27th, to wind up the business of the factory. All patrons and shareholders are requested to attend.

THOS. DALE, President.

RALPH HODGINS, Secretary.

For Sale or Exchange.

1 Hay Press
1 Draft Colt 3 years old
1 Gen. Purpose Horse 5 years old
1 Driving Mare.

Further information as to price or terms of exchange obtained on application to 21-3 NORVAL KILGOUR, Shawville.

Stray Bull

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned some weeks ago, a 1½ year-old roan bull. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

MAX WELLS DODS, Bristol, Que.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$12.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00
Oats, per bushel, 60c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter, lbs., prints and rolls 30c
Potatoes per bag, 1.40
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Fowls, 12 to 17c per lb.
Geese, 13c. per lb.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calveskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skin each 90c

Canada's Victory Loan

\$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Script certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these script certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917
10% on January 2nd, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918
20% on March 1st, 1918
20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds

5.68% on the 10 year Bonds

5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

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

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.

If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.

If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 69.72274 per \$100.

If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.96959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

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

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION.

364 University St., Montréal.

Cut of Wood for Sale.

Anyone wishing to procure a cut of wood will be supplied with same by communicating with

ROY DUFF, Maryland, Que.

21-3

Tenders Asked For.

Sealed marked tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of December, 1917, for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Corporation of Bristol. Duties to commence January 1st, 1918. Tenders to state amount of salary, also the nature of the security offered to the amount of four thousand dollars.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

Mayor, Maryland P. O., 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

Handicapped by His Name.

The handicap of a poet's name was illustrated in the case of Mr. William Wordsworth, who was the eldest surviving grandson of the poet. Mr. Wordsworth was a great scholar and a poet himself of high distinction. A volume of his sonnets was issued privately some years ago. On account of the similarity of his name with that of his grandfather, he always refused to publish any of his poetical writings, though pressed to do so by the people of such high authority as Matthew Arnold, who described one of his sonnets as the finest in the English language.

BUY

Victory Bonds.

A Victory Bond is a promise of the Dominion of Canada to pay a sum of money at a definite time

Interest is paid on these Bonds every six months.

Interest Rate on these Bonds 5½%

free of Dominion Government taxes.

Back of the Victory Loan promise to pay is all the strength, power and wealth of the Dominion of Canada.

THINK WHAT THAT MEANS!

A Victory Bond is a thing to strive for, to prize, to keep. It represents money, you can look at it, feel it, know that you have it—just like a five dollar bill or a ten dollar bill, only better, because it brings you in AN INCOME and should you wish to turn it into money, it can be sold at any time.

Any bank or bond dealer will tell you how to subscribe—it is just as much their duty to tell you how as it is your duty to subscribe. You can buy a \$50 bond, or one of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 or more.

YOU CAN PAY IN INSTALMENTS.

Will you lend your country \$50, or as much more as you are able to help finish the war and maintain Canada's prosperity? Remember, you are not giving this money, you are lending it, saving it. It is going to work for you, bring you an income and be paid back to you by your Country. These Bonds are the safest investment you can make.

By buying from us you can save the price of a Bond in a very short time.

ARCHIE DOVER