

THE EQUITY.

No. 23, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve 4,750,000

96 Branches in Canada.

Any branch of the Bank of Ottawa will help you to buy and hold in safe-keeping

CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS

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

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

On Thursday evening of this week the work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at Mrs. Alf. Draper's.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church Guild purpose holding their annual sale of fancy work, etc., on Saturday, Dec. 15th.

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 Bristol H. M. Club will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Alex McLeod, Bristol village, on Thursday, Dec. 6th, at 2 o'clock. Program:—A demonstration on carving and trussing of fowl, by Mrs. Macfarlane, of Macdonald College.

The Austin H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Willie Olmstead, on Dec. 4th, at 7.30 p. m. Subjects:—The prevention and cure of colds—Mrs. Henry Horner; Christmas recitation—Mrs. Willie Burton; also a lecture by Mrs. Macfarlane, (nee Miss Campbell) of Macdonald College. Roll Call—Recipe for Plum Pudding.

One not acquainted with the political history of Pontiac would be led to imagine that a candidate who proclaims himself a straight Independent in this county is something of a curiosity, were he influenced by some of the remarks made on Nomination day, and subsequent newspaper comments. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing new nor strange about it. In 1882 Mr. David Gillies was accepted by the Liberals as their candidate, although he announced himself a straight Independent. Again in 1892, the late Hector McLean ran as a straight Independent, in deference to the wishes of some people who pretended to be friends, but immediately knifed him when they got the opportunity. Some years later, the first time Mr. Gillies was elected by acclamation, it was due to the fact that he agreed to give the Flynn government (if returned to power) an independent support. Independence is certainly not new in Pontiac, and some who are now speaking contemptuously of Mr. Bastien, were among the most ardent and zealous supporters of the gentlemen named when they ran as Independents.

Pte. Amy Returns.

Pte. E. G. Amy, a former resident of Shawville, was among the arrivals on Friday evening last, and all old friends were glad to see him looking so well, after the ordeal he has gone through in doing his bit at the front. Whilst now in the enjoyment of good health, Ernest bears the evidences of the tremendous conflict in which he took part, first in Belgium, then at the Somme, where he was first wounded, and latterly at the gallant capture of Vimy Ridge, where he was permanently disabled by having his right foot smashed by shell explosion. Following that misfortune he was sent back to England, where he has since remained up to the time he sailed for Canada, meantime, however, taking occasion to visit his parents on the Island of Jersey.

Pte. Amy went overseas in March, 1916, with the 45th Battalion, of Brandon. Arriving in England he was drafted into the 4th Battalion, and in June crossed over to Belgium where he remained six months. Subsequently he took part in the campaign on the Somme, and finally wound up at Vimy, as already stated. He says no one who has not been there can form any idea of the awful desolation and ruin which prevails throughout the battle-scarred region occupied by the contending armies.

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

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

A Vestry meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's Church will be held this Wednesday evening to consider important matters.

Mr. Robert Hobbs received word Wednesday last that his two nephews, Charley and Phill Murphy, had been wounded in a recent battle in France.

Rev. Mr. Gale, Missionary, who has been laboring in Japan, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on the "Flowery Kingdom" in St. Paul's Church on Monday evening.

Rev. Joseph Burton, the new Incumbent, of North Clarendon, conducted the services at St. Paul's Church on Sunday, while the Rector held Communion service at Charters in the morning and had service at Yarm in the afternoon. Mr. Burton is to be ordained to the priesthood at St. Paul's Church on Dec. 21st.

JUST ARRIVED—A splendid line of fancy and stock collars, fancy bags, boudoir caps, fancy aprons, dressing saques, fancy darning bags, corset covers, night gowns, towels, centre pieces, week-end cases, five-o'clock table covers, pillow slips, bureau scarfs, baby dresses, baby yokes, bed slippers, linen sets and stamped linens. Mrs. D. S. KELLEY.

Box Social.

A Box Social will be held at Bristol Mines, in the School House, on Friday evening, Nov. 30th. Proceeds in aid of clapping and painting church. Admission, 25 cents. Ladies bringing boxes admitted free. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The ladies are particularly requested to supply boxes.

HELP VICTORY LOAN BY

PAYING YOUR BILLS

There are thousands of retail merchants and tradespeople throughout Canada, especially in the smaller towns and villages, who would gladly subscribe, or subscribe more, for Victory Bonds, if it were not for the amount of money they are carrying on their books and the uncertainty as to when much of it will be paid. The farmers who deal with these local merchants and traders are not the least blameable in this respect, for they are apt to let their accounts run until convenient to pay them, while the merchant, knowing that payment ultimately is certain, is unwilling to press them.

If everyone during the last week of the campaign would make an effort to pay his bill to the local merchant or tradesman, the latter would be glad to increase their Victory Loan subscriptions. Thousands of farmers have received substantial sums of money for their produce and are able to pay their accounts before December 1st just as well as afterwards. If you are one of them, see that you pay up during the last week in November and thus give your merchant the opportunity he no doubt desires to subscribe for all the Victory Bonds that he possibly can, and do not forget to subscribe yourself to the utmost of your power. Patriotism demands it and so does self interest for only by a heavy over-subscription of the Victory Bond issue can the prosperity of the farmers, the retailers and all other classes of Canada's population be assured.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,421,292
Total Assets 121,130,558

235 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Wanted at Once.

Some good dry hardwood, preferably coarse body wood for office stove. THE EQUITY.

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.

Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Horner, of Shawville, Que., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Mary Catherine, to Albert W. Myres, of Ottawa, son of Captain and Mrs. William Myres, of North End, Portsmouth, Eng. The marriage to take place early next month.

Deaths

Athol Dale, the 11 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dale, of Ottawa, died at the hospital on Saturday, while about to undergo an operation for an internal ailment from which the boy had suffered for some time. Accompanied by his parents and grandfather, Mr. R. McJanet; also uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dale, the remains arrived here Saturday night and were conveyed to Mr. McJanet's home at Yarm. The funeral took place Monday afternoon to Shawville Methodist church and cemetery. Rev. Mr. Cook, of Yarm conducted the service.

Mr. John Lyon, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Arnprior, passed away suddenly on Friday morning of heart failure. Deceased was 88 years of age and was one of the pioneers of Arnprior, coming here from Aberdeen, Scotland, over 60 years ago when the town consisted of a few log houses.

Died from Injuries.

Percy Lynch, son of Mrs. Andrew Lynch, of Starks Corners, aged 25 years, who was employed as a brakeman on the C. N. R., received injuries on Monday of last week, while on duty, which resulted in his death some time later. The young man's remains were brought home to Starks Corners on Saturday accompanied by two sisters and a brother-in-law, the latter being delegated by the Brotherhood of Trainmen to attend the obsequies. The funeral took place to the Starks Corners Presbyterian church and burial ground on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. W. B. McCallum officiating. There was a large attendance, and much sympathy was manifested for the bereaved family. A beautiful array of floral tributes, including an exquisite wreath from the Brotherhood above mentioned testified to the esteem in which he deceased was held.

"Canada's Best"

BOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,

Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.
1304 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate.

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED

EYES EXAMINED

NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES

GROUND AND FITTED

MODERATE COST

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

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

FOR SALE—One 3-year-old cow, due to calve early in March next. A good beast and at right price. Apply to R. J. BLACK, 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.

M. J. O'Brien Ltd., are taking over the flour mills at one time operated by the Renfrew Milling Co. The plant will be placed in an up-to-date condition and the Renfrew mills will be one of three mills linked in the milling business, one at Saskatoon, one at Strome, Alberta and one at Renfrew.

THE HARDWARE STORE

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT
BUY A VICTORY BOND

5½ per cent Interest
and all Canada as security.

This is the testing time,
Prove yourself a man
By doing Your Bit
In some way.

J. H. SHAW.

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
Sugar in a short time.

W. A. HODGINS

BOVRIL

Repels Colds, Chills, and Influenza

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Curward

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

FIFTEENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

Having worked their way through the bars, the Apaches lowered a rope, which Pat tied under her arms. In a twinkling the girl was hauled up to the window and was dragged through the ladderlike structure held secure a strong landing platform that came just under the window.

When Pat was hurrying to the ground an incident occurred that nearly upset the Apaches' calculations. A patrol wagon, going out of the prison yard in answer to a call, dashed around the corner and nearly collided with the rescue wagon.

There was started in a twinkling a mad scramble and wild fight between the Apaches and the police. The uproar was bound to attract attention, and Pat knew that she must make her "get away" in a hurry or stand the chance of being again in the toils. She grabbed a revolver from one of her men and started to run.

The police were too much occupied in measuring blows with their opponents for any one of them to break away from the fight and take after the escaping girl. In the few seconds that passed while Pat ran to the street corner she made up her mind what to do—if luck should be with her.

Just as she reached the juncture of the busy street that ran past the main building of the prison, a passing taxicab fitted into her purpose. Hailing the chauffeur, she had jumped onto the running-board before he had time to more than slow down.

"Go ahead, and be quick—go anywhere," and the girl accentuated her command by reaching out, with her free hand and holding the revolver against the taxi driver's side. By the time he had gotten a little distance away from the prison, Pat had worked open the door of the cab and was safely within.

Then she leaned out of the front window and directed the chauffeur, keeping the cold steel pressed against the back of his neck.

"Keep going and you'll be all right. This thing won't go off, if you do as I tell you." Then she gave him directions, to take the least-frequented streets, on a trip that she told him would not end until he had reached West Farms.

"We have a couple of hours to make it, and you'll be well paid for the trip." Thus the journey to West Farms was made, with Pat watching the driver in every move he made.

Before Pat's release from prison was effected, secret service operatives had begun preparations for their raid on the Frenchman's hut. Officers detailed to watch the anarchists had been in the vicinity of their retreat all day, keeping an eye on the movements of the suspects.

When darkness fell, the move to close in on the Frenchman's hut and its desperate tenants began. Operatives left the federal building, bound for West Farms to re-enforce the

watchers who had been on duty all day.

The hut was located in a grove, with thick underbrush to shelter it from the road. It was a ramshackle old place, that had been last occupied by a mysterious Frenchman, who had been found unaccountably murdered. From that time on it had never been occupied as a place of habitation.

It had been selected by the anarchists as an ideal spot for their headquarters, standing, as it did, apart from other houses, in a lonely and isolated spot. From this hut they had organized their air-raid on New York. The anarchists had dug an underground passage as a means of escape if they were called upon to suddenly vacate, and when they learned of the proposed visit of the secret service officials, they made sure the tunnel was clear of obstructions. Then they prepared the hut for the reception of the officers.

An explosive mine was placed under the floor. The bomb was connected by wire with the underground passage, and made ready to be discharged by electricity when pressure was applied to an exploding-key. To make sure of their work, a quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in the tunnel as a force for vengeance held in reserve. Everything was prepared for the "welcome" the anarchists intended to give the government officials, and the beetle-browed villains waited restlessly for the arrival of their victims. Some time after dark the lookouts reported that the attacking force was approaching.

The raiding party advanced cautiously from several directions until they finally completely surrounded the Frenchman's cabin. Then the officer in command, with a few of his subordinates, approached the only door that gave access to the hut, and knocked loudly for admittance.

There was no response to repeated demands, and at last the officers pressed their shoulders against the panels of the door and forced it open. Searching the one big room that occupied the ground floor of the hut with their electric torches, the officials made a careful inventory.

The gleam of the lights upon a wire stretched across the floor awakened suspicion. The leader of the party, concluding that the wire could not be there for any especially good purpose, promptly cut it—and thereby saved the lives of himself and his men.

Underground the anarchists were debating just how soon they should explode the mine that was intended to rid the earth of at least a few of their enemies. When one of their number settled the discussion by pressing the connecting key, and no explosion resulted, the gang knew that something had gone wrong with their plans.

The leader of the anarchists grabbed the container of nitro-glycerine and started to crawl cautiously through the tunnel, followed by the rest of the anarchists. When their mine failed to explode, one of their greatest schemes for vengeance was shattered. They had only the hand-operated explosives now to rely upon.

When the anarchists began their exit from the underground tunnel, the shout that was set up by the officers remaining outside the cabin attracted the attention of the raiders who had gone inside. Some of the secret service men rushed from the cabin and joined their fellows to repel the threatened attack.

At this instant a new and entirely unexpected element entered into the exciting situation. Pat drove up to the Frenchman's cabin, from the main road just as the anarchist in possession of the nitro-glycerine was about to hurl the deadly stuff into the group of officials who had gathered in front of the hut.

Pat had but a second to think, and in the decision to fulfill the purpose for which she had come, the girl took careful aim with her revolver and shot the anarchist at the instant his arm was drawn back to hurl the explosive. The shot was true, and when the bullet struck its target the nitro-glycerine fell a few feet away from him and exploded on the ground.

The shock was indescribable. The old shanty fell in a crumbled mass, and an overturned stove set fire to the ruins. Officers and anarchists were alike thrown violently to the ground.

Pat had opened the door of the taxicab when she aimed her shot, and the shock of the explosion likewise threw her to the ground. Men in such trying times have been known to be far more excitable than women, and in this case Pat was the coolest person in the panic-stricken crowd.

When the girl scrambled to her feet the first blaze of the burning cabin attracted her attention. To her utter horror she fancied that she saw, through the open door, a man in the Frenchman's hut wave his arms in sign of distress—and then fall to the floor.

Pat wasted no precious time in deciding what she should do. In mad leaps she covered the ground and dashed into the burning hut. A few feet inside the door, with the flames roaring about his prostrate body, Pat saw a man who had evidently been stunned or who had been in some way overcome.

The girl dashed into the burning building and dragged the man out through the open door. The flames leaped high, and the tinderlike cabin was fast crumbling under the consuming flames. Just clear of the threshold, but safe outside of the radius of the flames, Pat fell to the ground, prostrate upon the body of the still insensible man she had so fearlessly rescued.

SIXTEENTH EPISODE

The Surrender.

The battle with the police, beside the prison wall, was spirited, brief and decisive. The Apaches made desper-



The Housewife's Corner



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

Lesson XVIII. Bread.

Baking.

When making bread use a thermometer and scale for accuracy, so that you will have a positive knowledge of how and what you are doing. Modern inventors have made it possible for the baker to manufacture bread of a uniform quality.

The housewife's lack of knowledge of this most important part of the home cooking has resulted in the numerous large baking plants that are a feature of all large cities. Theory has caused many failures; few women really understand the underlying principles of fermentation.

History tells us that the Egyptians were probably the originators of bread. The following fable illustrates the discovery of the method of converting grain into bread.

The story goes that a slave, while grinding the grain one day between two stones, a sudden shower wet the meal. The slave fled from the storm, forgetting in his haste about the meal. When the storm was over and the sun had come out he returned to his grinding. He found that the sodden mass that was the grain before the storm had come was now a dry hard cake. This was the first production of unleavened bread.

Modern breadmaking dates back from the Romans, who derived the art from their Greek and Egyptian captives of war. Historians state that the Romans made unleavened bread in 200 B. C.

In many portions of the Old World this style of bread is still made. In this country unleavened bread is made into biscuits and crackers, sometimes called beaten biscuit. It depends upon the amount of air that is beaten or incorporated into the dough to give it its lightness.

Flour.

A knowledge of flour is necessary for successful baking. There are two distinct kinds. One is known as spring and the other as winter wheat. Spring wheat flour contains the largest percentage of gluten. This spring wheat is ground into two distinct varieties, known as soft spring wheat, and hard spring wheat.

Winter wheat is divided into two varieties similar to that of the spring wheat, namely, red winter flour, which is the hard winter wheat flour, and the soft winter wheat flour. The last-named flour contains a large percentage of starch. It is used for pastry and cakes.

To get successful results the flour must be blended. The fancy patent flours that are on the market are especially prepared for all-around family baking purposes.

Pasture flour, or soft winter wheat flour, will not make good bread, owing to the low percentage of gluten. The flour should be kept or stored in a room that averages about 70 degrees Fahrenheit and in a container that may be kept closed and away from all foods that have a strong odor. For successful results the home baker must have:

Good flour of a reliable brand.
Good, active fermentation.
Yeast food.
The proper amount of salt.
The proper temperature.
The proper manipulation.
The proper baking.

When starting to make bread select a reliable brand of flour. Store it in a proper container in a place that has the right temperature. Sift the flour before using. The use of compressed yeast eliminates all doubt and uncertainty of the old style liquid and dry yeast.

For successful results it is necessary to supply the yeast with a food for active development. This food is not found in the flour, therefore it must be supplied. The food necessary for the active development of the yeast is sugar. Sugar supplies the carbon which is a necessary principle of the process of fermentation.

Salt is added to the bread for two purposes—first, to flavor the bread and make it palatable, and also to supply one of the mineral elements essential to the human body. Second, to control the process of fermentation. If too little salt is used the bread will lack flavor and be of a coarse, rough texture, while if too much is used the action of the yeast will be retarded and the bread will show a loss of volume.

Temperature is the controlling factor in successful bread-making. The room in which the bread is made must be free from all drafts. The proper temperature is 78 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 80 degrees in winter. Use a thermometer and eliminate the guesswork.

By this is meant that the dough must be worked sufficiently by rolling and kneading, if made by hand. If a breadmixer is used the bread must be worked for the period of time as per instructions as supplied with the machine.

Time for hand manipulation is from fifteen to twenty minutes and from five to ten minutes when using the mixer.

ate efforts to overcome the officers, but the police were quickly re-enforced, when other officers responded to the blowing of alarm whistles, and Pat's men were soon subdued.

The driver of the electric patrol, sticking to his post through the scuffle, had watched Pat make her getaway and had seen her hail the taxi and drive away.

As soon as the Apaches were overcome, the driver told the commander of the police party what had become of Pat. The chief ordered several policemen to climb into the patrol and it was quickly driven away, headed in the direction Pat had taken when she commandeered the taxi.

After running several blocks, the patrol was halted by a policeman, who had just received telephone orders from headquarters, directing the

The baking of the bread will require care. It must not be placed in an oven of uncertain temperature, then the door closed and the bread left to luck. The oven should register 325 degrees Fahrenheit when the bread is placed in it. The bread should be watched carefully and if the heat of the oven is not evenly distributed (that is, if one part of the bread bakes faster than the other), the bread must be moved or turned.

Remember that while the oven registers a high degree of heat, if you were to place a thermometer in the center of the loaf of bread you would find that it requires nearly fifteen minutes for the heat to reach the center of the dough to heat it to the boiling point or 212 degrees Fahrenheit. For this reason sufficient time must be given after the bread is well colored for the interior of the bread to be well baked.

The time allowance should be from thirty-five to forty minutes for medium-sized loaves, weighing about sixteen to eighteen ounces before baking; from forty to sixty minutes for loaves weighing from eighteen to twenty-six ounces.

Shortening is used to make the bread tender and to neutralize the acid in the flour; it also furnishes fat to the food value of the bread.

Two methods are employed for the making of bread.

First, the sponge method. This calls for a sponge of light batter. The mixture is set to rise and then the remainder of the flour, salt and shortening is added. The dough is then worked for fifteen minutes. After this it is allowed to rise for the second time. Now it is molded into loaves, given a short proof and then baked.

Second, the straight dough method. In using this method the salt, shortening, sugar and flour are mixed with the liquid and yeast into a stiff dough that can be worked without sticking to the hands. This method is quicker, because it is possible to have the bread finished in about four and three-quarters hours. This method gives very satisfactory results.

Milk, part water and part milk, or all water may be used in making bread. One medium-sized potato may be added when the water is used. Milk increases the food value of the bread. The milk must always be scalded and cooled before using.

The Sponge Method.

Sift the flour and then set it in a place where it will have a temperature of 80 degrees. Now to prepare the sponge. Heat the utensil in which the sponge is to be made by filling it with hot water. Let the water stand in the utensil until it is heated thoroughly; then empty out the water and dry the vessel.

Then place in a bowl three cupsful of liquid, testing it with a thermometer to see if it is exactly 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Crumble in the yeast cake and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three cupsful of sifted flour. Beat with a spoon for five minutes. Cover and set in a place free from all drafts for one and one-half hours. Then add six cupsful of flour, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening and two teaspoonfuls of salt.

Knead for fifteen minutes, then put the dough in a greased bowl; now turn it over. This will grease the dough and prevent it forming a crust while rising. Cover and let rise for two hours.

Mold into loaves, place in well greased pan, and set away to rise for one hour. At the end of this time bake the loaves in an oven registering 325 degrees Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes.

Use a scale when ready to mold the loaves. Weigh twenty ounces to each loaf. Divide the balance of the dough into rolls, weighing two ounces each. This recipe will make two loaves of bread, weighing, after baking, about seventeen and one-half ounces apiece, and ten rolls.

Straight Dough Method.

Two cupsful of water, 80 degrees Fahrenheit, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well. Crumble in one yeast cake, stir until dissolved; now add six cupsful of flour. Work to dough and then knead well for fifteen minutes.

It must now be smooth and elastic. Put in a greased bowl and set to rise in a place free from all drafts, with a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours. At the end of this time mold into two loaves. Put in greased pans and let rise again for fifty minutes. Now, bake in an oven of 325 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty-five minutes.

This amount of dough makes two loaves of bread, that will average about fourteen ounces apiece, or one loaf and eight rolls, weighing: two ounces each.

wagon load of officers to abandon the indefinite chase of the girl and proceed direct to West Farms. The attack on the anarchists' hut had been understood among the authorities and it was proposed to have the men in the patrol get there in time to help in the raid.

The mad dash of the patrol failed to land the policemen at the Frenchman's cabin before the anarchists had exploded their charge of nitro-glycerine. When the wagon was less than half a mile away, tearing down the road at full speed, the noise of the explosion and the flare of the fire as the flames began to consume the debris, gave notice to the police that they had, in a measure, failed in their purpose.

But the patrol-load of police were a useful addition to the band of secret service men who were now considerably stunned by the sudden shock of

250

Seems a very large number of cups to get from a pound of tea. But that proves the fine quality of Red Rose Tea, which goes further and tastes better because it consists chiefly of rich, strong teas grown in the famous district of Assam in Northern India.

A pound of Red Rose gives 250 cups.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



the explosion and the exciting events that had so quickly developed. The anarchists, making their way to freedom through the tunnel they had dug, were fast disappearing from the scene, fleeing in every direction.

The commander of the patrol squad quickly perceived the necessities of the occasion. Some of his men he dispersed, post haste, in pursuit of the anarchists.

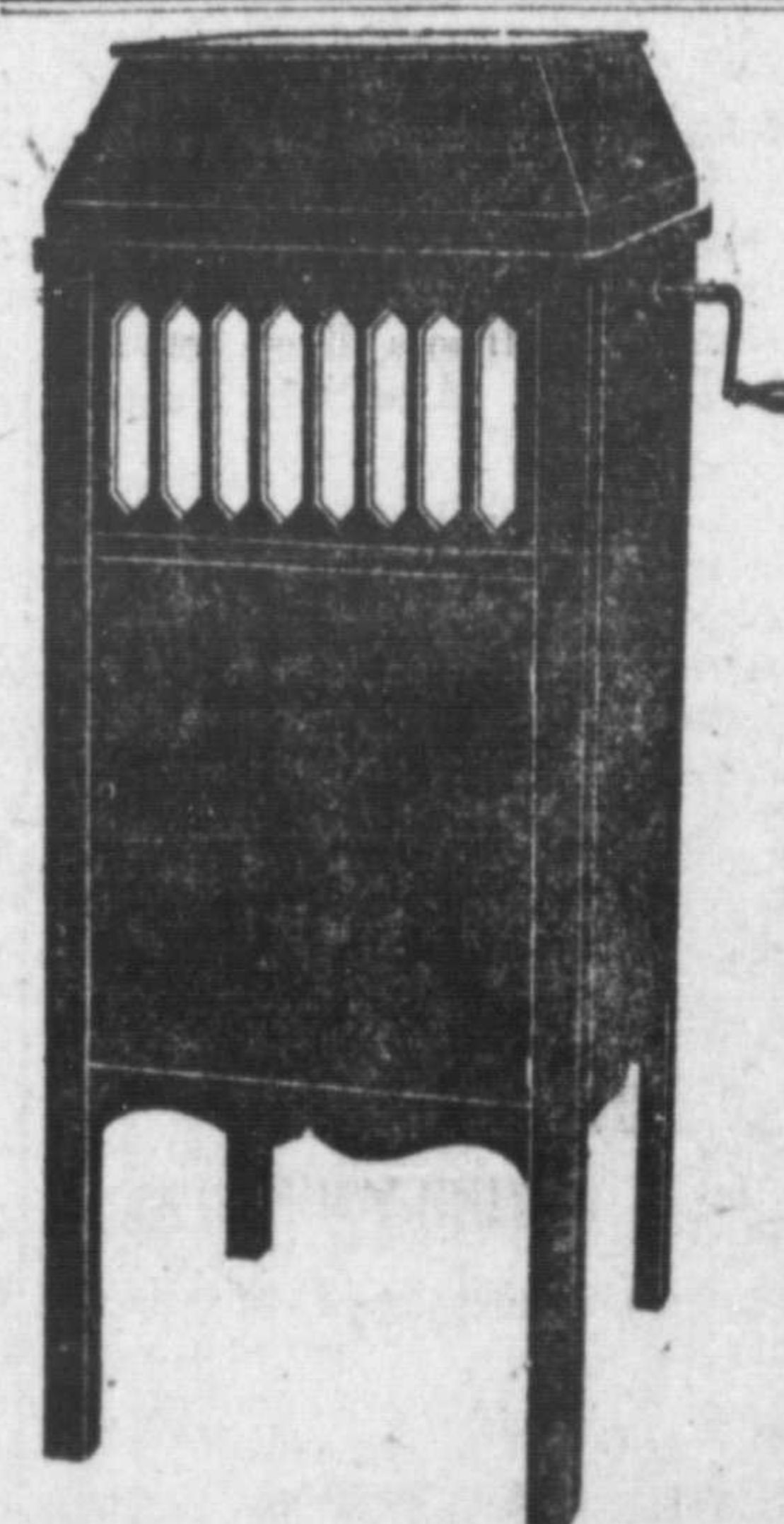
The patrol chauffeur was ordered to speed to the nearest telephone and transmit a call for an ambulance—for Pat was still lying insensible upon the ground, beside the chief of the secret service men whom she had so heroically rescued from the burning ruins of the Frenchman's shack.

While some of the police busied themselves in an effort to revive Pat and the secret chief, others hurried into the underground tunnel in the hope of catching some of the anarchists who might have failed to escape. Others joined the secret service operatives in scurrying in every direction, trying to apprehend their escaping foes.

(To be continued.)

THE MIGHTY PEN

That an army of 25,000,000 people is armed with fountain pens is the amazing fact brought out in a recent issue of The Pen Prophet that gives a present day emphasis to Lytton's "The pen is mightier than the sword." And this great army is growing at a tremendous rate. 2,000,000 recruits were added last year by the Waterman Ideal alone. This growth is all the more striking when it is considered that just 34 years ago Lewis Edson Waterman, a native of Decatur, N.Y., began making fountain pens by hand in a little shop behind a cigar store in New York City. His output was 200 pens a year.



MANUFACTURER'S OVERSTOCK

To be cleared out at

WHOLESALE PRICES

500

Phonographs

Reg. \$50 to \$35

An exceptional opportunity to get a first-class machine at a bargain. Equipped with A.I. Motor, Universal Tone Arm that plays all makes of records and Tone Control for full or modulated volume. Has, in fact, all the features found on the higher priced machines. The case is in mahogany finish, 41 in. high.

One year guarantee with each machine. If not as represented return within 10 days and get your money back.

Price while they last \$35 cash with order or C.O.D.

G. D. ROBERTSON

Manufacturers' Agent, 77 BAY ST., TORONTO.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS, BAY AND SURF BATHING, FISHING AND BOATING.

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN,

Manager

Machinery For Sale

- 1 WHEELLOCK ENGINE, 18x42. New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.
- 1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C. Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.
- 1 LARGE LEATHER BELT. Double, Endless. 24 inch x 70 ft. Will accept \$300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about \$600.
- PULLEYS, Large size. 26x66—\$30; 12x60—\$20; 12x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.
- 2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make. One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—\$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.

60 Front St. West, Toronto

FIELD CASHIERS

AND

PAYMASTERS

IN FRANCE

CASH

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES

THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES



Many People Make a B-Line

for the Walker House (The House of Plenty) as soon as they arrive in Toronto. The meals, the service and the home-like appointments constitute the magnet that draws them there.

Noon Dinner 60c. Evening Dinner 75c.

THE WALKER HOUSE

Toronto's Famous Hotel

TORONTO, CANADA

Rates Reasonable Geo. Wright & Co., Props.

**GUIDE
FREE**

**Get Highest Prices
From the World's
Biggest Fur House**

The fur season is now in full flight. Manufacturers are in the market. We want skins, coats, mink, muskrat, fox, wolf—everything—and our best prices. Don't wait! Ship today while the market is good. Your check comes as returns mail.

WRITE FOR

Trapper's Guide, Trapper's Supply Catalog, Trapper's Game Laws, Market's 50 leading mink, 500 fur coats, white, black, and colored, and 500 fur coats, black, white, and colored. Also latest Fur Market Reports and other valuable information.

PUNTER BROS. & CO.

413 Madison Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 29, 1917.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has been nominated for one of the Ottawa seats and also for Quebec East. In a previous election the same political game was resorted to in order to win both seats for the Liberals and it succeeded, the liberal chief, more than a year afterwards giving up the Ottawa seat and holding to Quebec. Will the ruse succeed again, or will the Ottawa electors have sand enough to show that their mandate is not to be used as a mere juggling device for party purposes?

Eight Unionists and eleven Lanriettes—the latter all in Quebec—were elected by acclamation on the 19th. This showing indicates pretty clearly that the aged chief of the once great Liberal party knew a thing or two of how sentiment was running in his native province—thanks to the propaganda of his present co-worker and political partner, Bourassa—when he turned down the offer of joining a union win-the-war administration and decided to oppose the Military Service Act. A "Solid Quebec," maybe, but what of the rest of this broad Dominion?

Mr. Cahill and those who supported him on Nomination day seemed to take it for granted that Mr. Bastien should naturally become responsible for all the shortcomings which they laid at the doors of the late Conservative Government. A peculiar course of procedure, this, surely, when it is considered that Mr. Bastien at the very outset made it clear that he was not the candidate of any particular party, but stood on an independent platform, pure and simple. Had he been a member of the last Parliament, even, there might have been some justification for this course, but as he was not, what was the purpose of all that declamatory outburst? The late Conservative Government is not on trial in this election. It is the policy of the new Unionist as propounded in the Premier's manifesto, issued a few weeks ago, that the people of Canada have to deal with to day. It is for them to say whether they endorse THAT policy or not. The biggest men in the Liberal party are agreed that it is THE policy which the country needs today. Everything else goes.

Another Big Drive.

British Third Army Smash Hindenburg Line.

LARGE SLICE OF INVADERS TERRITORY AND 10,000 HUNS CAPTURED.

London, Nov. 21.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters to-night on the British drive in the Cambrai sector reads:

"Important progress was again made today west and south west of Cambrai, though rain had fallen continuously.

"Reinforcements which the enemy hurried up to the battlefield to oppose our advance have been driven out of a further series of villages and other fortified positions, and many additional prisoners have been taken. The tanks have again given great assistance to the advance.

"On our right we made progress in the direction of Crave-Court-sur-l'Escant. Northeast of Masnieux we captured the enemy's double line of trenches on the east bank of the Scheldt canal. Sharp fighting occurred in this neighborhood and hostile counter attacks were driven off.

"North of Marcoing the village of Noyelles-sur-l'Escant was captured early in the morning. Here also heavy fighting occurred and the hostile counter attacks were successfully repulsed.

"During the morning Scottish troops moving northeast from Flesquieres captured the German defensive lines southwest of Cantaing, and the village itself, together with five hundred prisoners. Later in the day they continued their advance and established themselves in positions more than five miles beyond the former German front line.

"North of Marcoing our troops were engaged with the enemy south and south west of Bourlou wood. Further west Ulster regiments crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Moeuvres.

"During the day strong hostile counter attacks against our new positions in the neighborhood of Bullecourt have been defeated.

"The number of prisoners who have passed through exceed eight thousand, including one hundred and eighty officers. The number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained."

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met November 17th, 1917.

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

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

Motion—Comrs Laughren and Wallace—That Messrs. George Somerville, Isaac Martin, Joseph Hill and Wm. J. Horner of No. 14 School be refunded one-half of the tax paid on valuation from Litchfield, to equalize amount paid with that of Clarendon ratepayers.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs Harris and Tracy—That the following bills be paid:

G. F. Hodgins Co., supplies for the different schools, \$12.39

Geo. Wainman, pipes for No. 1 school furnace, 2.80

T. A. Draper, 2 cords dry wood, putty, work, visiting schools, 9.15

C. H. McCagg, wood, work, glass No. 2, 9.50

John A. Lang, work on out-buildings, No. 13, 2.00

John A. Telford, 2 loads of slab-wood, No. 11, 4.00

Alfred Hodgins, pine, No. 12-A, 2.50

Joseph H. Brown, slabwood No. 3, 2.00

W. H. Laughren, visiting schools, 4.00

Miss Wilson, No. 13, covered agate water pail and basin, 2.00

—Carried.

Tenders for supply of firewood considered as follows:—

No. 1—Chairman Draper to look up some. No tender. 10 cords hardwood required.

2—Comr Harris to look up some. No tender. 15 cds. hardwood required.

3—John Cunningham, 15 cds. hardwood.

4—Comr Tracy to look up some. No tender. 15 cds. hardwood required.

5—John Cunningham, 15 cds. hardwood.

7—Clarence Cameron, 15 cds. hardwood; 2 cords pine.

8—Clarence Cameron, 15 cds. hardwood; 2 cords pine.

9—W. C. Belsher, 10 cds. hardwood.

10—Jos. Stanley, 10 cds. hardwood.

11—J. A. Telford, 10 cds. hardwood.

12—A. Jas. Judd, 8 cds. hardwood; Alfred Hodgins, 2 cords pine.

12-B—Jas. Judd, 6 cds. hardwood.

13—Jno. A. Lang, 10 cds. hardwood; 2 cds. pine.

14—Alex. Desjardins, 8 cds. hardwood; Gordon Elliott, 2 cds. pine.

Next meeting at call of chair.

M. A. MCKINLEY,

Asst. Sec. Treas.

Pte Lester Lett Wounded.

Editor EQUITY.

Shawville, Que.

Dear Editor,—I received an official cable Nov. 7th, saying my son, Private Lester, of the 38th Reserve Battalion, had been wounded—shot in the shoulder—and taken to the Australian Ambulance hospital.

This is the second time he has been wounded.

Yours truly,

MRS. DAVID LETT,

Dunraven, Que.

Returned Soldier Honored.

Editor EQUITY:

Dear Sir,—Will you give me space in your valuable columns to thank my many friends of Austin for their kindness to me on the evening of November 19th. Shortly before leaving, to our great surprise the house filled with friends and Mrs. W. Hynes read a very nice address, and Mrs. George Carey presented me with a substantial purse, after which supper was served. After the usual handshakes, we all took our departure. Again thanking my friends and you for your space,

Yours truly,

PTE. ERNEST FINAN,

Kingston, Ont.

Killed in Action.

Lieut. C. M. Bayne, Son of Lang, Sask.,

Pastor, and Grand-son of Rev. Carl

Allum, gives Life for Empire.

Lang, Nov. 6th,—(Special)—A wire from the Military Department to the Rev. Geo. T. Bayne, pastor of Knox Church, conveyed the sad news that his only son, Lieut. C. M. Bayne, was killed in action in France on Oct. 26th.

Charles was a student in the Engineering Department of Saskatchewan University, when he felt the call to enlist, and with the same devotion of duty that has characterized his whole life, he offered himself for service and was accepted, i.e., in the 128th Battalion. After considerable training in Canada, he went overseas with the Battalion on August 10th 1916. There Lieut. Bayne was bayonet fighting instructor and physical drill supervisor. In June, 1917, he was transferred to the C. M. R's and shortly after went to France, where he fought nobly till his death for the principles of justice and liberty.

He was one of the best bayonet fighters in Canada and was said to be the best in Saskatchewan. He was a brave soldier, a brilliant scholar, and a young man of finest principles.

The heartfelt sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved friends in the hour of their great trial.—COM.

ROONEY

Nov. 24.—Quite a number of the boys left for the camp Monday last.

Mrs. Wm. Sparling, who has been very ill, is on the way to recovery.

Mr. Fred Crawford visited friends in this section on Sunday last.

Misses Sybil and Iva Sparling were evening guests of Mr. R. Dale Sunday.

Mr. Fred Black was the guest of Mr. Wm. Stender. Aldfield, on Sunday.

Week-end guests of Mr. John Crawford were: Misses Mabel and Bessie Lett, of Dunraven; Mr. D. Rooney, of

Cobalt, and Mr. S. Crawford, of Porcupine.

Miss Etta Stewart, of Dunraven, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Black; also Miss L. Lett, with her sister Bessie.

A heavy snow storm fell here and driving seems the order of the day.

Messrs. Eddie and Charlie Black left for the bush Tuesday last.

The khaki with the broad smile helps the boys do their bit.

DAISIES WON'T TELL.



HOW many Victory Bonds have you bought?

Have you put yourself to any real inconvenience to buy Victory Bonds?

Have you denied yourself some purely personal gratification, so that you could invest the money saved in Victory Bonds?

Have you realized the urgent need for personal self-sacrifice to make the Victory Loan a great success?

Until you have bought Victory Bonds to the very limit of your ability, you have not done your duty.

Campaign Closes Saturday Night

What Answer Will You Give?

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

Cobalt, and Mr. S. Crawford, of Porcupine.

Miss Etta Stewart, of Dunraven, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Black; also Miss L. Lett, with her sister Bessie.

A heavy snow storm fell here and driving seems the order of the day.

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The khaki with the broad smile helps the boys do their bit.

DAISIES WON'T TELL.

MURRELLS

(Held over from last issue.)

Mr. and Mrs. Moors (nee Miss Katie Durrell) are spending a few days at Mrs. John Stewart's before leaving for North Bay where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. McGuire gave a very pleasant party to a number of their friends on Friday evening, which was much enjoyed by all.

Miss Verna Cuthbertson of Maple Ridge, spent the past week visiting her friend, Miss Verna Cameron.

Mr. Harold Smiley, who spent the past two years in the West, is spending a month's holidays with his parents.

Messrs. Bert Cuthbertson and H. McQuirter, Miss Phyllis Hodgins and Miss Smith, of Maple Ridge, motored up to the party at Mr. M. McGuire's on Friday evening.

Miss Stephens, teacher of No. 8, spent the week end the guest of her parents at Campbells Bay.

Miss Gladys Hodgins and Emily Belsher, of Yarm were visitors at Murrells last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Arnprior, motored over to visit friends here last week.

Our new telephone line is just about completed, and adds very much to the enjoyment of the young people as well as to the convenience of the community.

MIKE.

BRISTOL MINES.

Nov. 19.—A number of the young men have arrived home from Port Nelson and some of the girls are wearing a very pleasant smile.

Miss Sue Elliott and Mrs. P. Chabot take a flying trip to Ottawa and other points on Saturday morning.

Mr. Robert Sparling, of Greer Mount, visited friends here last week.

Miss Geraldine Milks spent the week end at her parental home here.

Mrs. John Miller is spending a few days in the city.

Miss Ethel Craig was the guest of Miss Mary Ade last week.

The fall of snow has caused quite an excitement in the deer-hunting line.

Boys, don't forget the box social here Nov. 30.

Miss Winnie Rankin was the guest of Mrs. James Sylvester on Thursday evening.

Mr. Herman Ballantyne and Mr. Lorne Davis spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. William Slye.

DIAMOND.

Who Will Do The Chores Now?

Scale of 600 to 800 pounds (4) makes in each load. About 100 lbs. will clean a large stable. One load is sufficient for small barn. L. 2 or 10 minutes the job is done.

BT

Tractor Carrier

The Clean Way

You push the load out by a clean hand-truck. This also winds the load up to the truck. It is better than a chain winch for elevating the load, because it doesn't touch the manure and a chain does.

J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

G. G. McDOWELL, W. E. N. HODGINS, W. M. Rec. Secy.

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

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

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

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

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

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

STONE AND WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,

Municipality of Shawville.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Proprietors of Real Estate and Resident Householders of this Municipality, that the Collection Roll of Taxes of this Municipality is now completed and remains in my office during the next thirty days for the inspection of all parties interested, and that on November the 27th, it will be brought forward and homologated, with or without amendment. Such delay having expired it shall come into force and every person whose name appears on said Roll is hereby requested to call at the Secretary's office during the next 20 days, after the said November 27th, to pay the amount of taxes assessed on their property, without further notice. Given at Shawville this 27th day of October, 1917.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.

FOR SALE

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

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

SAM SINCLAIR,
Shawville.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

Subscription, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

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

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &c.

Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST CABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

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

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

NATTY STYLES

-FOR-

NIPPY WEATHER

GLOVES

Ladies' Ringwood Gloves—Fancy Knit, combina-
tions of navy and brown. 60c. per pair.

Ladies' Ringwood Gloves—Heavy Rib Knit, black
and white only. 55c. per pair.

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.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

CLASS A II AND OTHERS

YOU are going to the WAR, we
issue Policies on your lives. BUT
it must be secured before enlist-
ment.

WOULD it surprise you to learn
that some Life Insurance COM-
PANIES ARE NOT ISSUING
Policies at all to MEN of MILI-
TARY AGE?

Insure today—and be as fortunate
as the young man who has already
got his protection.

The Confederation Life
Association

Est. 1871.

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

Hay and Oats

We require for im-
mediate shipment

50 Cars Extra No. 2 Timothy

25 Cars No. 2

25 Cars Clover Mixed

25 Cars Alsike Clover

25 Cars Red Clover

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

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

HEALEY CO.,

Write or Phone R. 1017-1061,
OTTAWA - - - ONT.

Horses for Sale.

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

1 year-old Hackney.

1 4 year-old Hackney.

4 span work Horses.

Also Waggon and Harness.

R. J. HAMILTON,
Shawville.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

FALL WEATHER

Reminds us that the cold season is not far away,
that our home comforts should be looked after at
once. Our furnaces may need repairs, or some new
stove pipes may be wanted; or perhaps we may
need a new stove—as this is one of the greatest of
all home comforts. If we go to DALE'S we are
sure of getting an article which will give the
greatest degree of comfort and satisfaction. He
keeps several styles of the latest makes.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Not Stingy.

"If you kiss me I shall call auntie."
"Well, I guess I can spare her a lit-
tle kiss too."

DOLLARS THAT ARE SAVED.

When Properly Invested They Help to
Develop Our Country.

What work does the saved dollar do
to help make this country a better
place for the saver? At a meeting of
the American Bankers' association an
intelligent answer was made by a man
who is well qualified to speak. He
said:

"While a dollar saved by a workman
helps to give to some workman a job,
so does every other dollar of savings,
whether it comes from wages, interest
or profits.

"The economic effect of a dollar
saved and invested is just the same,
whether the owner is a wage earner,
an employer or an heir of inherited
wealth. Income, however it originates,
that is saved and put to reproductive
uses performs an inevitable service for
society.

"Every form of savings finally seeks
investment, and if you will follow the
investment through to its ultimate re-
action you will see it putting men to
work; you will see it enlarging the
agricultural, the industrial or the
transportation equipment of the com-
munity; you will see it creating new
demands for labor, raising the rate of
wages and increasing the production
of things which men desire.

"If savings are devoted to reproduc-
tive purposes, it makes no difference
whether they are the savings of the
workman or of the millionaire, they
ultimately accomplish the same result
—they increase the supply of things
that the whole community wants."

F. A. Vanderlip said that. It is true.
Your \$50 in the savings bank works
at the same jobs to which the \$50,000
of the rich man is sent.

If the men who manage the work
are honest and capable they use our
saved dollars to make this country
worth living in, worth working in,
worth being proud of, worth fighting to
preserve.—John M. Oskison

VAMPIRE OF THE OCEAN.

"Ironing" the Devilfish is a Mode of
Flirting With Death.

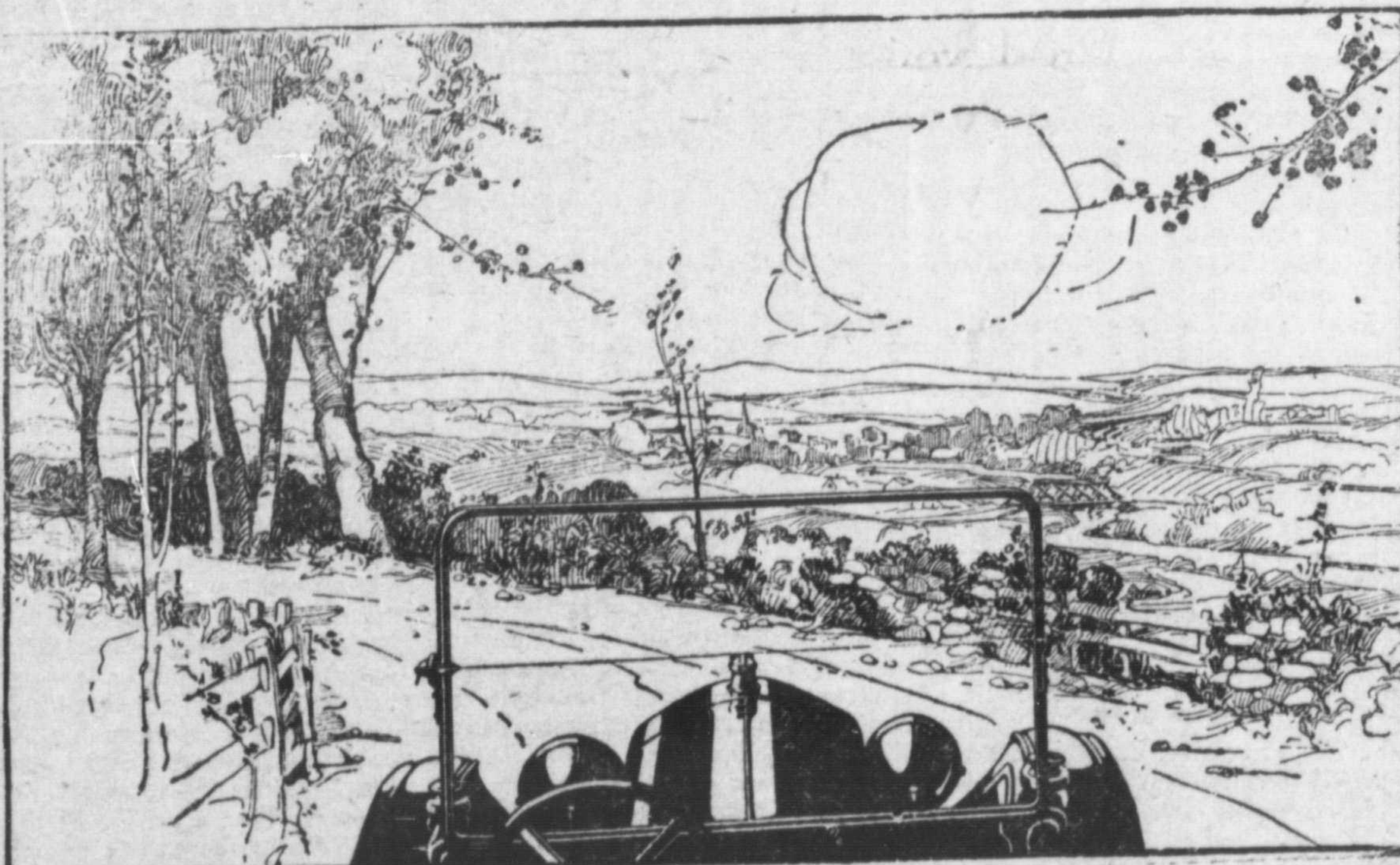
"Ironing" the devilfish, the largest of
all the rays and one of the largest
creatures of the sea, means flirting
with death. The devilfish is also
known as the ocean vampire. Its sci-
entific name is Manta vampyrus, and
all these names tell something of its
habits. It gets its name devilfish from
the fact that projecting from either
side of the head is a hornlike append-
age which in reality is a detached part
of the pectoral fin or wing. The horns,
sometimes three feet long and freely
movable, are used to bring food to its
mouth.

These fins have been known to circle
above the bow of a boat, lifting the
vessel out of the water and deluging
the occupants of the boat with gallons
of water. When they flop back to the
surface they make a noise that can be
heard far off. Exciting? Dangerous?
The sport is both. The only thing that
saves devilfish hunters at a time like
this is preparedness. Every man must
be at his station, all must obey the will
of the harpooner, and if a bit of luck
is thrown in the manta is killed.

The devilfish gets its name of manta,
meaning blanket, from the pearl divers
of the Caribbean sea, who are of the
belief that it devours people after en-
veloping them in its enormous wings.

The fish has prodigious strength and
has been known to tow a hundred ton
vessel far out to sea. An authentica-
ted story is told of a manta that towed
eight boats, lashed together, for hours
until finally the crews were compelled
to cut the rope and let the devilfish
escape.

Its vitality is wonderful. There are
records of specimens escaping after
having been harpooned, lanced and
shot many times with rifles of heavy
caliber. It fights even after the brain
and heart have been pierced. Death
comes only when the spinal cord back
of the brain, is severed.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an
open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the
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If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is some-
thing good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being
a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

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

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

Ford

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F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout - \$475
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Coupe - - \$770
Sedan - - \$970

SHAWVILLE MOTOR COMPANY - Dealers - Shawville.

The AUTOMOBILE

STORING THE CAR FOR WINTER.

The time has about arrived when many motorists will be thinking of putting up their cars for the winter. Persons who live in the city are not troubled greatly by Boreas' icy blasts, for they have the street cleaning departments and heavy traffic to keep the ways open. But motorists who reside in the country or where the winter is long and the snow deep prefer that their cars hibernate when November has slipped by.

In order that the car may be in the best of shape when it emerges from its winter quarters in the spring there are important things that the owner must do preparatory to the final locking of the garage door, according to B. M. Ikert, in Motor Age. If they are not attended to, the careless one will regret it when the spring winds blow and he finds his mount unresponsive to the throttle, finish destroyed, battery ruined or the like.

In spite of all that has been said and written about winter storage there are still owners who let their storage batteries remain in the car in an uncharged condition, allowing the electrolyte to freeze, breaking the plates, jars, etc. The two most important things to look after if you have made up your mind to store your car are the storage battery and cooling system. Therefore it is well to get these in shape first.

How to Proceed

The first thing to do is to disconnect the wires at the terminals of the battery. This is a precaution to keep it from discharging, as any slight leak in the wiring would discharge the battery, and it is very detrimental to let it stand in a discharge condition for any length of time in cold weather. Do not run the engine when the battery is disconnected, for you might burn out the generator if you run it on an open circuit.

If you are not going to take the battery out of the car, arrangements must be made to charge it periodically, either by running the engine and sending a current through it from the car's own generator or by charging from an outside current supply. In any event the job must be done about every six weeks. Before putting the car away see that there is plenty of water submerging the plates of each battery cell. Having added the water, run the car for a mile or so to mix the newly added water with the electrolyte. The solution should be at a gravity of about 1.280 to 1.300 when the car is put away, which insures that it will not freeze under any condition.

Put Battery in Service Station

If the battery is taken from the car store it in a dry place that is free from dust. Dampness will cause corrosion on the terminals and other parts. One of the safest things the owner can do with his battery, if it is not to be used for several months, is to leave it in the hands of a battery service station where it will not be neglected. Here it can be given an occasional charge and kept in condition to resume its work in the spring.

In storing a car select a place that is well protected, offering an even temperature and free from humidity. Never store a car in a barn where horses are kept; the ammonia fumes are detrimental to the finish.

Drain off all the water from the radiator and water jackets and put in a hot soda solution. Leave this in for several hours and drain it off. Then flush the whole system with clean water. To make sure that all the water gets out, run the engine for about two minutes to dry up every particle of moisture. If the hose connections are old, take them off and stuff rags in the radiator openings and jacket flanges.

(Concluded next week.)

Food Control Corner

Ninety per cent. of the food consumed in Canada passes through the hands of our women. There is, then, a great responsibility resting upon them to conserve supplies needed overseas and to utilize perishable foods. Waste in all its many forms should be regarded not only as a sin but as actual disloyalty in war-time. It is important that sufficient and nourishing food should be provided, suited to the needs of the different members of the family.

Arbitrary rules in this case are of little value but the principle is of general application, that the women in the homes can do no more important patriotic service than by guarding against waste. The question of substitution is very largely in their hands. A little saving in every home, multiplied by all the homes in the Dominion, would mean a very large amount of food products saved for the soldiers. You may feel that you do not need to sign the Food Pledge—that you will save all you can without it. But how about your neighbor? The actual pledge may help her to remember the duty of food service. The housewives of Canada, pledged to food service, and living up to their pledges, will be a powerful factor in the struggle against Germany and against starvation.

Announcement is made by the Food Controller that applications for licenses to manufacture oleomargarine in Canada or to import it should be made to the Office of the Veterinary Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Further regulations in regard to the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine are being prepared by officials of the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Food Controller. Until these are adopted it is impossible to set a date when the licenses will be operative, but notice will be given in the newspapers.

Late pullets are not good. There are a lot of pullets this fall too late hatched to keep for laying, at the present price of feed. Any pullet that is not nearing maturity by November will not pay to hold.

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

French Airman Finds Them at a Height of 6,500 Feet.

An officer of the French Flying Corps has taken exceptional opportunity to record observations on the flight of birds and the height at which they fly, especially when migrating. Some of his notes are published in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Swallows, he says, seem to prefer an altitude of 2,000 feet, whereas the wild duck usually flies at 5,000 feet. They are remarkable also for the marvelous uniformity with which they follow their leader. The turns and twists are taken with such simultaneity that a flock appears to turn and wheel automatically, so extraordinarily together do they move. When climbing they fly at about sixty-five miles an hour, and are good for seventy once they have got their height and have spread out to let themselves go.

Last March he met some plovers at 6,500 feet, which is the highest altitude that he has seen a company of birds.

Red Tape.

McDowell had just passed the doctor, and was entitled to be called Pte. McDowell. He was having a look round the camp, which was to be his home for some time. He wanted to enter one of the tents and "pal up" with some one, and he moved towards one of them, and was about to enter when—"Halt!" cried the sergeant. "You can't go in there!" "Why not?" asked McDowell. "It's the colonel's tent!" "Then, what is it marked 'Private' for?"

The present British Parliament has lived longer than any of its twenty-nine predecessors since the Act of Union.

Fish Chowder.—2 cups potatoes (sliced), 1 cup onion (sliced), 1 cup fish. Cook separately potatoes, onion and fish. Combine. Season and reheat with white sauce.

A Canadian forestry officer in France says that every part of a tree which is cut down is utilized, even to the small limbs, which are made into charcoal and the roots into firewood.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

A New Report on Problems of Vital and Current Interest in Canada.

The latest report of the Commission of Conservation deals with the important subject of the planning and development of rural districts and small towns in Canada. It has been prepared by Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning Adviser of the Commission, who has made a close study of the problems of rural development in this country during the past three years, following twenty-five years' experience in farming, land surveying and town planning in other countries.

The report deals comprehensively with the social conditions and tendencies in rural areas and the prevailing systems of land settlement and development. It indicates the rural problems requiring solution in order to secure the proper development and economic use of land for purpose of efficiency, health, convenience, and amenity. The great injury which land development in Canada suffers, from speculation, neglect of public health, and want of expert business administration of land settlement, is considered. Incidentally, the problem of returned soldiers is dealt with, and the connection between land development and such questions as taxation, unemployment, and high cost of living is clearly shown.

Having regard to the need for more attention being given to production in Canada; to the extent to which production is impaired by speculation in land, by neglect of public health, and by haphazard systems of development; to the importance of increasing the supply of human skill and energy and of capital derived from production instead of by borrowing; the problems dealt with in this report are of vital and current interest to the people of this country.

There are five appendices by competent authorities, and the concluding chapter gives an outline of proposals and makes general recommendations to cover the conditions as presented.

CHILE DEATH RATE HIGH.

Healthful Country, But Little Attention Paid to Hygiene.

If due attention were given to the most ordinary sanitary principles and hygiene the death rate in Chile would be extremely low in comparison with that of most countries in South America. In physique the Chileans are the most sturdy race on the continent. Living by the seashore or mostly in the open air in the rural districts, a fine, hardy manhood has been developed. The highest death rate is in the towns and cities, where dwelling houses lack the most elementary appliances of sanitation. Smallpox and typhoid are very prevalent, and some years fearful epidemics break out. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are also prevalent.

But Chile's high death rate is mainly accounted for by the heavy infant mortality from contagious diseases. The birth record of Chile is one of the highest in the world, but the mean rate of increase in population by excess of births over deaths reduces it to one of the lowest in the world. Thus, one of the most healthful countries in the world reduces its increase to a minimum through ignorance, carelessness in the treatment of children and the bad sanitary conditions in the dwellings of the working classes.

Danger of Gasoline.

The increasing use of the automobile has caused many out-buildings to be converted into private garages. This conversion, in many cases, carries with it the storage of more or less gasoline. In almost all municipal regulations this storage is held to be objectionable. It is highly dangerous and constitutes a risk, not only to the garage itself, but to adjoining property. Gasoline will give off 130 times its bulk in vapor, and when vaporized, will convert 1,560 times its volume of air into an explosive mixture, which will ignite from a blaze or spark. Five gallons of gasoline will generate 8,000 cubic feet of gas, or enough to fill a room 20 by 40 feet and 10 feet high. When ignited, it immediately expands to 4,000 times that space. In a built-up area, this would cause a most destructive explosion, with probable loss of life. The temptation to keep a rather large supply of gasoline on hand is great, and garages should, therefore, be inspected by local fire departments for dangerous conditions.

TANKS WERE USED CENTURIES AGO

RETAIN SOME PRINCIPLES OF BATTERING RAMS.

Combination of Fort and Cruiser Made Possible by Development of Tractors.

One has to be inside of a tank and feel that strange, gliding motion with which it goes along before he can realize what a tremendously effective war machine it is. And as the sightseer stoops within those steel walls he perhaps has a queer feeling of reminiscence, for some ancestor of his hundreds of years ago may have gone to attack walled cities or to bridge the intrenchments of the foe in just such an engine of destruction as this.

The tank, as we call it to-day, retains some of the principles of the battering rams of ancient days. It is not unlike those armored and protected platforms used by armed men of old in overcoming fortress and castle.

Mobile land forts have been used from time immemorial. The tank is fort and cruiser, a combination made possible by the tremendous development of tractors in the last few years.

Development of Tractors.

The English had for years before the world war been using caterpillar trucks in their farming. These machines were first built at Peoria, Ill. They were intended primarily for hauling over rough fields and came to be utilized in harvesting and similar operations.

The caterpillar wheels and belts used in driving these machines were so simple in construction and withstood the impact of shock so well that even before they were used as war machines they were put through stunts of various kinds. Occasionally one would get out of control and crush over fences, thus demonstrating what they could accomplish if such proceedings were necessary.

When the British War Office was casting about for effective weapons for use against the Germans the ingenuity of experts first struggled with devices for silencing machine guns in short order. Col. E. D. Swinton, who is credited with being father of the tank, has had the help of both ancient and modern inventors in designing this most efficient type of armored automobile.

Surprised the Enemy.

The chief value of the tanks at first was the fact that they dawned upon the Germans as a surprise. They were so terrible in aspect and so near to being invincible when they got well started that the boches fled before them like so many frightened sheep. The veil of secrecy was kept down so tightly that even when the machines were being shipped across the channel no inkling of their existence reached the enemy, as far as is known.

The entrance is through a small door in the lower part of one of the sides. The visitor has to crouch down and crawl through on his belly, much in the same way that the tank gets into action. When he is inside he cannot stand up unless he is very short.

The first impression made upon the beholder is that he is in the hold of some kind of condensed battleship. All about him are pipes and engines and strange appliances. He might think of himself as a dwarf who had got under the hood of a giant's automobile. When the vision clears somewhat he finds that a tank is a model of orderliness. Everything is in its proper place and ready for instant use.

Tanks will stand a prodigious punishment. When they start after a machine gun which the Germans have placed with great care they proceed with ease and comfort through a rain of bullets and in short order get close enough to even the most deftly concealed guns to silence them. A direct hit from an eighteen inch shell would put a tank and all its crew out of commission for keeps, but even "whizz bangs" do not make any great difference.

Efficient War Device.

The men who do the fighting have little to bother them, for it is barely possible even to hear the patter of the enemy bullets in the front part of the tank. The driver sits in the fore part of this landship peering out through a narrow slit and directing the progress with ease. Once a driver

becomes accustomed to the surroundings he is as comfortable almost as he would be in one of the sedan automobiles.

The Germans often hurl bombs at tanks, but without much effect. Occasionally they run up over it looking for trouble and if one of them happens to get too near a loophole he is likely to be picked off by a revolver handed by a British officer within, but such excursions over the top are harmless as far as the tank is concerned.

The tremendous power of the tanks can drive them through barbed wire fences, knock down light walls and send them through frames of ordinary houses. It would be an unusual kind of ground indeed on which its caterpillar treads could not find some leverage.

Riding in a tank on level ground gives the occupants the impression that they are gliding softly along inside some kind of dragon. There is hardly any jerky motion on a level road and men who have been in action in the tanks declare that there is not so much vibration as to obtrude itself upon them after everything is warmed up for the fray.

It is always more or less hot inside of a tank in action, for the more speed the greater heat. It is necessary to make the land cruiser go at top speed so as to prevent her from being too easy a mark for the heavy artillery.

THE DOGS OF FRANCE.

Perform a Most Dangerous War Service.

The pound has no more terrors for the dogs of France. For no longer is the stray dog despised and unwanted. The dog army needs volunteers and any intelligent loyal little bowwow may offer his services to his country. At the beginning of the war only certain breeds of dogs were used and those mostly for searching out the wounded and scenting out the enemy. But now all kinds of dogs are being pressed into service and every regiment has its training camp for these brave soldiers.

Theirs is the most dangerous service of all, that of carrying messages from the front forces that are attacking to the artillery and officers in the rear. It is, of course, the practice for the enemy to direct a regular curtain of fire just back of the advancing troops, to cut them off from their officers and guns.

The little four-footed messengers have, to a degree, solved this difficulty, and after being trained and accustomed to shell-fire, they seldom if ever fail to deliver the messages. Many have fallen on the field of honor, and many have received the Croix de Guerre. Every dog who risks his life in these dangerous missions takes the place of a soldier, and every dog who is killed saves the life of a soldier for France. No wonder the country honors and is proud of her war dogs. Theirs is service without understanding of issues, hope of honor or glory; a service that gives all and asks nothing but a little love.

POTASH FROM SEAWEED.

Plant For This Purpose Has Been Erected in British Columbia.

When the war broke out, the fertilizer supply, especially that of potash, was badly disrupted. Until then, Germany had been the principal source of supply. Attention was immediately directed to several possible materials from which potash might be obtained. Among these was kelp, a water-plant growing in great profusion along the sea-coast. Especially is this the case on the British Columbia coast, where, owing to the many indentations, the kelp beds are of large area.

After careful investigation a plant for making potash from kelp has been installed at Pacific, on Moresby island, one of the Queen Charlotte group. It will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of wet kelp daily, and will get its supply from Cumshewa inlet. The kelp is reaped by knives suspended below scows, which cut the standing growth as they pass over the beds. The kelp then rises to the surface, where it is gathered.

The company, in addition, proposes to extract oils from non-edible fish and to make fertilizer from the fish refuse.

Rye is harder than wheat and will produce a good crop on land too poor to produce oats, barley, corn or potatoes. Rye and buckwheat are good crops to raise on poor land.

"HURRY ALONG TOMMY"

REFLECTIONS OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

In Khaki He Feels His Self-Respect Secure and Finds Life Agreeable.

"Last evening, upon a wet and lonely road, I saw approaching a figure in oilskins. As the figure swung past me it said: 'Good night, Tom!' To which I made reply: 'Good night, Jack!' My name is not Tom. As far as I am aware, the gentleman in oilskins was not christened Jack. But I was in khaki—a soldier. And he was a sailor. Hence our familiar interchange of greetings.

"I confess I find that sort of episode very pleasant," writes Ward Muir in the London Spectator. "A trifle! But—candidly—flattering. I admit it: these are trifles which make a man vain. To be called 'Chum' by a fellow-soldier on top of a tramcar; to be hailed casually as 'Digger!' by an Australian who wishes to borrow a match; to have a lift-girl in the tube shout 'Hurry along, Tommy!' and favor me with a grin which I should never have won when in civilian garb; to behold a van-driver slow down to offer me a lift; to sleep in a Y.M.C.A. hut for sixpence, after receiving a cup of tea from the jewelled hands of a Real Lady; to be intercepted by a greybeard Volunteer desirous of directing me through an Underground station whose geography I know rather better than that of my own garden: these occurrences are curiously agreeable.

The Correct Dress.

"Even were I able, like some of my privileged superiors, to move about in mufti, I should not do so. Never! My clothes are far from comfortable, at times. The tunic is stuffy. It's continually tarnishing—and therefore continually to be repolished—buttons are an outrage; the hours wasted on metal buttons must stagger the gods. The puttees are (for home-service wear) idiotic. The belt is nonsense. The swagger-cane—without which one is 'improperly dressed'; which nevertheless is not supplied by the authorities but must be bought out of one's own pocket—is a silliness. The cap is ill-designed. And yet I am sorry for any man of military age—nay, for any man of any age—compelled to tread the streets in other than this, or than its naval counterpart."

"I couldn't show myself in the streets." This is what the soldier says. He envisages the sheer, cowardly inquietude which would be his lot were he forced to walk the world in a dress other than this safe and calmness-giving khaki. His self-respect is now secure. Without the label which khaki attaches to him he perceives that he would be eternally wanting to stop the passers-by and explain. . . . Besides, no one would hail him as 'Chum' and 'Digger'—and when he went a journey he would have to sit up straight and prim in an ordinary compartment and be debarré from the cosy comradeship of the one with 'Troops Only' pasted on its window. We long—oh, how we long!—to get out of khaki. But not yet."

Walking in a Circle.

"The reason we cannot always walk in a straight line with our eyes shut is because when we walk naturally the steps taken by our right and left feet are not of equal length. This difference in the length of steps is due to the fact that our legs are never exactly the same length.

We think of them generally as of the same length, but they are not, and this will be proven if you measure them accurately. Now, then, the longer of the legs will always take a longer step than the shorter one, and so if our eyes are shut, we walk in circles, unless we have something to guide us.

When we walk with our eyes open we are able to overcome the difference, but with closed eyes this is impossible except with considerable practice.

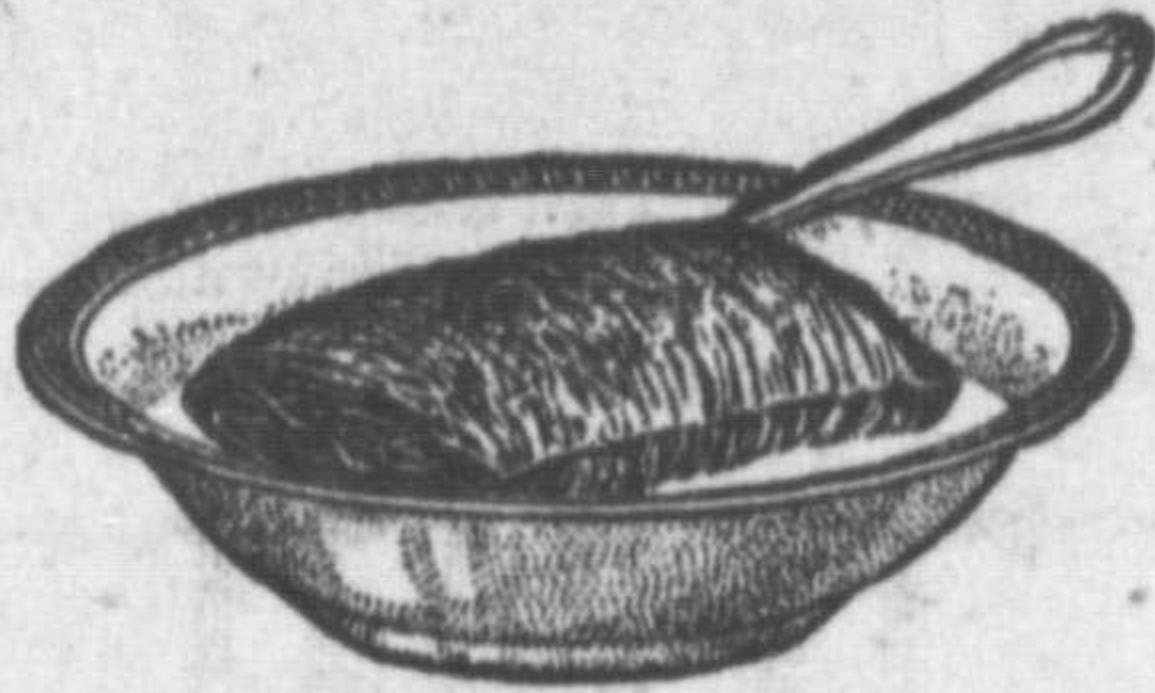
Parsley and sweet herbs should be gathered on a sunny day when full grown if they are to be dried.

Teacher—"There are three kinds of poetry. You have mentioned two, lyric and dramatic. Now what is the third?" Pupil—"Well—epi—epidemic."

The Doings of the Duffs.



Don't say "Breakfast Food"—say "Shredded Wheat"—for while you no doubt mean Shredded Wheat, you may get one of those mushy porridges that are a poor substitute for the crisp, delicious shreds of baked whole wheat—that supply all the nutriment for a half day's work. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents.



Made in Canada.

THE CRUISER'S BEAR.

Government Surveyors Encounter a Full-Grown Bruin.

In The Log of a Timber Cruiser Mr. W. P. Lawson gives a striking illustration of the dangers that the hardy government surveyors not infrequently face. The crew was running the line down a narrow ravine at one side of the forest boundary. It was late afternoon, says Mr. Lawson—nearly time to knock off work. Conway walked fifty yards or more in advance of the others. Wetherby, at the moment, was helping Wallace with the plane table.

At a sudden, unusual sound in the brush to the left, Wallace turned aside to investigate. The next instant he came back at full speed, with his eyes popping and his legs working wildly. Ten yards behind him, snarling and fighting the brush, lumbered a full-grown cinnamon bear. The beast was in a towering rage, caused by a steel trap and eight feet of heavy chain that trailed from his prisoned hind foot. Had it not been for this drag he would doubtless have caught Wallace before he had run twenty feet. As it was, Wallace reached an oak tree a few strides ahead of the bear and "shinned" up the trunk.

When Wetherby saw Wallace with the bear in his wake he at once followed a natural and compelling impulse to climb a tree. Conway, warned by Wetherby, also sought a convenient oak.

But the infuriated bear began to climb after Wallace. Wetherby, the only one of the trio who carried a revolver, immediately left the limb on which he sat and called out to his beleaguered chief, "Sit tight, Wally! I'll be over in a minute!"

To go gunning for an angry bear with a thirty-eight caliber pistol is a risky business. Wallace as well as Conway endeavored to turn Wetherby from the attempt.

"Go back, Wetherby!" yelled his superior, as the axeman approached. "Shoot him from the tree. He'll get you sure now if you wound him!"

"I haven't enough cartridges to waste any," was all that Wetherby replied as he ran under the tree and took careful aim at the bear above.

A shot sounded, and the bear's head snapped to one side as if it had been struck sharply with a club; his great muscles relaxed and he slid scrambling down with his heavy claws ripping long, deep grooves in the bark of the tree.

Wetherby circled about, excited but alert, waiting to put five more soft-nosed bullets into the wounded animal. A moment later he saw that they were not needed. The first ball, entering behind the ear, had penetrated the thin coating of muscle there, broken

through the skull and pierced the brain. It was a perfect shot. "Good shooting, old boy!" cried Conway, as he slapped the delighted marksman on the back.

Wallace's way was different: with a silence more eloquent than a torrent of thanks, he grasped Wetherby's hand and wrung it fervently.

A PENNY PROBLEM.

Uniform Currency and Coinage Throughout British Empire.

Financial experts are concerned about the English penny, says a London paper. Experts in currency reform contemplate an alteration in its value; but the problem is whether the penny is to be worth more or worth a little less.

It is by no means an easy affair to decide. Railway and bus people want a new penny which will be worth more, so that they will thereby secure additional revenue without increasing penny fares. If the penny is decreased it will upset their arrangements, for they will lose money unless they increase fares, and they can hardly put on a farthing, and an extra half-penny would place much of their traffic in peril.

As is known, the Dominions Royal Commission advocates a uniform currency and coinage in the Empire, based on the decimal system. The general view is that the sovereign must remain the essential unit, and divided into a thousand parts or mills. This would allow the present half-sovereign, florin, shilling, and sixpence to remain, but the copper money would have to be altered. Here comes the point. The penny must either be a four-mill piece, which is 96d., or a five-mill piece, which is 1.2d.

It is a nice problem for financial experts. As a matter of fact, not very long ago the British Government was seriously thinking of minting three-halfpenny pieces.

RHEUMATISM CURED

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers rheumatism was thought to be the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Almost every elderly person had rheumatism, as well as many young people. Medical science did not understand the trouble—did not know that it was rooted in the blood. It was thought that rheumatism was the mere effect of exposure to cold and damp, and it was treated with liniments and hot applications, which sometimes gave temporary relief, but did not cure the trouble. In those days there were thousands of rheumatic cripples. Now, medical science understands that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and that with good, rich, red blood any man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism. It can be cured by killing the poison in the blood which causes it. There are many elderly people who have never felt a twinge of rheumatism, and many who have conquered it by simply keeping their blood rich and pure. The blood making, blood enriching qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the more general use of these pills that has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. At the first sign of poor blood, which is shown by loss of appetite, palpitations, dull skin and dim eyes, protect yourself against the further ravages of disease by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured thousands of people—if you give them a fair trial they will not disappoint you.

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

WAR AND GARDENS.

Horticultural Products Not Always Indicative of Peace and Quiet.

The Bible tells us that all the trouble of the world was hatched in a garden, and certainly more than one war has sprung from the same peaceful retreat. In English history the most famous garden in this connection is the Temple Garden, between Fleet Street and the Thames. There the first act of the famous Wars of the Roses took place.

This war, which lasted thirty years, and included twelve pitched battles, was between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. One day in the Temple Gardens the Duke of York plucked a white rose and called on his supporters to do the same. The Duke of Somerset, who stood for the reigning king, Henry VI., of Lancaster, plucked a red rose and commanded his supporters to do likewise. Thus did these badges become the symbols of contending forces, and when they were combined in the Tudor Rose it became the symbol of unity.

The Man of Serajevo, whose death is costing millions of lives in the present world war, was a poseur of the Kaiser type and reckoned to be very aesthetic. He was supposed to dote on roses, and it was actually in a gorgeous rose garden that, shortly before his tragical death, he met the Kaiser, and amid the perfume of the roses these two arch-schemers plotted this war.

And we have it on Mr. Gerard's authority that the seed which grew into the entrance of America into the world war was sown in the shape of a telegram written by the Kaiser "in a little garden, seated under a big umbrella at a small table." So from Eden to Potadam gardens have not always been fruitful of rest and quietude.

COMMUNICATION DURING ATTACK

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

How Miscalculation on the Part of Range Finders Meant Loss to Attacking Troops.

Communication during an attack is maintained by signal flares, runners, aviators and the telephone, says Captain David Fallon, M.C. Each officer before he goes into action is provided with a Very pistol and colored lights. If the attack is successful and an entrance has been made into the opposing trenches the officer in charge of that particular sector will fire two green lights in quick succession. This signal, seen by the artillery observing officer, tells him that the attack has been successful and that he has now to lift his barrage fire ahead of the advancing troops and so cut off any reinforcements which the Boche commander might contemplate sending up. The gunners then raise their sights a few hundred yards and concentrate their fire on the Boche reserve lines.

Signals of Distress.

Should the attack fail, as often was the case in the early part of the war, when we were outnumbered in arms, men and guns, the officer in command would send up two red lights in quick succession and try to get in touch with the observing officer through runners and the signallers operating the telephone.

During the attack on Moquet Farm in the great Somme battle our artillery was sending over a hurricane of fire and was supposed to be playing its hymn of hate on the Boche lines. But when we reached the opposing front lines we were met with a terrific hail of bullets from machine guns and rifles. Our barrage had failed to reach the Boche trenches through faulty observation and we found the Huns standing in the trenches with their rifles pointed at us. I sent up my two red lights, which were then the distress signal, or S.O.S., and sent back two runners to tell the forward observing officer what had happened, since the signallers carrying the telephone wires had been killed. A shell had fallen among them.

An Unsuccessful Attack.

Most of my men in this attack were killed or dangerously wounded, and how I escaped is still a marvel to me. Seeing the hopelessness of my position I gave orders for my men to change direction half left and man by man to fall back into a disused trench not far away.

Of the sixty men I had taken into that action only two and myself escaped unscathed. Eight had slight bullet wounds, fourteen were dangerously wounded and the remainder were either killed outright or taken prisoners. At night time those that could be moved were sent back to the field dressing station. With a couple of men who had escaped hurt I crawled over the battlefield and rendered first aid to those needing assistance and removed the identification discs and letters from those who had paid the great price for the cause.

PECULIAR IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

Opinions Regarding Feminine Loveliness Vary Greatly.

It is amazing how ideas of beauty vary with latitude and longitude. In Japan, the professional beauty loves to appear with golden teeth; in India she prefers them stained red, but in certain parts of Sumatra no lady who respected herself would condescend to have any front teeth at all. They are removed the moment they appear, and strictly suppressed if they should try again.

In Persia, anything but an aquiline nose is "off." Even quite a decent snub-nose is out of it. But in Uganda a lady is chiefly sought on account of her India-rubber nose. In Japan it must be "tip-tilted," have a heavenly direction, and in Britain any sort of old nose will pass so long as it is not everlastingly poking itself into other people's business.

In eastern countries red hair and warts are in the same category; but coming west as far as Constantinople, where red hair is very uncommon, we find it just as greatly admired, and hence used to make it red if it isn't. In England "Titian red," as it is called, is greatly admired now, and any woman novelist who wants to be among the "biggest sellers" must give her heroine Titian red hair.

Yet in Africa a crop of the blackest, curliest, closest hair imaginable makes a girl the belle of the kraal, especially if she be plump, with piggy eyes, thick lips, a nose like an India-rubber shoe, and a skin that shines like a cooking stove.

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.

Scientists have counted 276 spoken languages and dialects in Africa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

HOW THEY DIG TRENCHES.

Steam-Driven Ditching Machines Will Be Introduced.

The trenches on the battle fronts in Europe have been dug almost wholly by hand labor. The work, of course, has been of an extremely laborious description. In the aggregate it has doubtless far exceeded the labor that would have been required to dig the Panama Canal with pick and shovel.

It is now proposed to use steam-driven ditching machines, and conserve energy for the business of fighting.

A GRAND MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a grand medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe; easy to give and never fail to cure any of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jas. S. Hasteley, Gleason Road, N.B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them perfectly satisfactory for my little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Butterfly Sounds.

There are species of butterflies that produce sound during certain movements. The "whip" butterfly, when it is surprised, opens and shuts its wings in quick succession and makes a noise like the snap of a lash. Some hibernating butterflies, when disturbed, make a faint hissing sound by slowly depressing and raising their wings. The noise thus produced resembles that made when you blow slowly through closed teeth. Other sounds resemble the friction of sandpaper. A large number of caterpillars make sound by striking their heads against the leaf on which they are resting or by swinging their heads from side to side and catching the mandibles in the roughness of the leaf or on the silken threads spun upon it. It is said that a certain kind of chrysalis, when disturbed, emits a slight, sharp chirp or clicking noise.

If you have more preserving jars than you can fill, lend them to a neighbor who will make them work for the nation.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The Prince on Leave.

When the Prince of Wales gains a few days' leave from the Front he leads a strenuous life in London.

Early in the morning, with one of his brothers or another friend, he walks from Buckingham Palace to a West End club, where a game of squash racquets is indulged in. Then comes a rub-down and a swim in a plunge-bath. A walk back to the Palace finds our soldier-prince ready for a hearty meal, to be followed by a series of social engagements.

In a Bond Street tobacco-shop is a line of cigar-boxes marked "Reserved for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." The smokes are used as gifts to intimate friends.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Clock Has 52 Dials.

On Beauvais Cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as well as considerable other information.

Pack glass and china in hay that is slightly damp. This will prevent the articles from slipping about.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quart of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost, and the grocer has the lemons.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Calves infested with lice do not thrive. Lice are difficult to get rid of when once the barn is infested. Washing the calf thoroughly with a two to five per cent. coal tar disinfectant such as zenoleum or creolin is effective.

MONEY ORDERS

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Chrysanthemums potted up from beds in the garden should be placed in a shady place for a few days after potting.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. **Murine Eye Salve**, in Tubes 25c. For Best of the Eye—Free. Ask **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Soils plowed in fall become finer by the action of freezing and thawing during the winter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Orange juice is a preventive of scurvy among children who use pasteurized milk.

WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT

WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

23 THE PR

This Concerns Maple Syrup Makers

Better be on the safe side and place your order now instead of risking disappointment during the March rush. Write for free booklet giving particulars and prices of our "Champion" Evaporator and all up-to-date supplies for which we are headquarters.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than musky plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

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

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

The largest walnut grove in England is at Kempston, near Bedford. It contained at first three hundred and sixty-five trees, one for each day of the year, which were planted about a century ago by the then owner of the farm, who remarked that wars would never cease and the timber would always be wanted for gun-stock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Feed and eggs will probably be higher this winter than they have ever been known. More than ever then it will be necessary to make every pound of feed tell in eggs or flesh. To do this, it will require vigorous culling of the flock, good housing and care, and business methods in buying the feed and selling the product.

PRODUCE

NEW Laid Eggs, Poultry, Peas, beans, honey, onions wanted. Highest prices given. J. D. Arsenault, 1196 St. Catharine East, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

"HEAVEN AND HELL"—Swedenborg's great work on a real world beyond and the life after death; 400 pages; only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 486D Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

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

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

How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots, long known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

SKIN TROUBLES THAT TORTURE

and Disfigure Quickly Healed by CUTICURA SOAP and OINTMENT

Such as eczemas, rashes, pimples, dandruff, sore hands and most baby skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides and periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. MCGONIGAL, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

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TWO GREAT WORLD GRAINS are combined in the perfected ready-cooked cereal—

Grape-Nuts

This appetizing blend of Wheat and Barley is over 98% Food.

ECONOMICAL
HEALTHFUL
DELIGHTFUL

P. S.—Mitts and Gloves.

Thirty seven or thirty-eight female residents of Shawville will have the right to vote in the coming election, by reason of the boys who have done and are doing their bit overseas in the great cause of democracy, and when the radius of the town limits is extended a few miles, the number of women entitled to the franchise is materially increased. This is one section of Quebec province, at least, that cannot be fairly charged with having shirked enlistment, when the voluntary system was in vogue.

But for the loss of his sight, Bennett would be in good spirits. At jail he is a model prisoner, is no worry to his guardians, and is

The quality of your friends is the quality of your thoughts. Think the thoughts of a thief and thieves will be your companions. Think clean, helpful, creative thoughts and surely your associates will be clean, helpful and creative. You attract to you what belongs to you.

ARCHIE DOVER