

THE EQUITY.

No. 26, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

95 Offices throughout Canada

Farmers' Banking

receives careful, courteous attention. Savings Bank Department at every Branch.

Sale Notes Discounted.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPELLS 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.

Are you going to give someone a new waist? See our showings—readymade, or the material.
G. F. HODGINS Co., Ltd.

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. MACARROW.

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.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Stock and Poultrymen!

We don't need to tell you that there is good money in the business at present, but we do want to impress upon you that only by proper care and feeding can you secure maximum profits. In order to do this you will need some of the following:

PRATT'S Animal Regulator
Conditioner for Horses
Condition Powder
Heave, Cough and Cold Cure
Veterinary Colic Cure
Healing Ointment
Cow Remedy, Calf Tonic
Dip and Disinfectant
Bag Ointment
Poultry Regulator, Chick Food
Roup, Gape, Diarrhoea Remedy
Scaly Leg Ointment
Lice Killer, Worm Remedy

No better goods in the market.

J. H. SHAW.

Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Wanted at Once.

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

Clothes pressed and cleaned—either ladies' or gents'—by the undersigned; also plain sewing done.

MRS. R. G. LITTLE,
(Over W. E. Maitland's Shop)
Main st., Shawville.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. R. W. Hodgins on Thursday evening of this week.

The Christmas tree in connection with the Presbyterian Sunday School will be held on Friday the 21st. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents.

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.

A Christmas Tree and Entertainment will take place in the Templars Hall, Austin, on Dec. 20th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Excellent program. Adults 25 cents, children 15 cents.

A Christmas Tree and Entertainment in connection with the Methodist Church, Portage du Fort, will be held in the Town Hall on Dec. 24th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Carols, recitations, dialogues, etc. Come and spend a happy time. Admission: 25 and 15 cents.

RIBBONS—Handsome Dresden ribbons, 5 inches wide, in a beautiful range of colorings; only 35 cents per yard. Fancy silk ribbons for hand bags—an attractive selection is to be found on our ribbon counter.

G. F. HODGINS Co., Ltd.

Christmas Tree.

St. George's Church, Campbells Bay, Christmas Tree Entertainment in Lawn's Hall on Thursday, Dec. 20th at 8 p. m. Songs, Dialogues and Plays by the grown-ups and children. "Alice in Wonderland" and "Wooing of Miss Canada."

The annual Xmas Tree for the children of St. Matthew's Church, Charters, will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at 7 p. m. and at St. Stephens, Greymount, on Thursday, Dec. 27th at 7 p. m. A short program will be given by the children.

Visitors' Day at School.

On Friday the 21st inst., the high school will be open from 9:30 to 12 a. m. to parents and guardians, to whom the teaching staff extend a cordial invitation to see the children engaged in their regular class work.

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING 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 Gowlings Advocate.

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

Last year our increase was 43%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demand Exceeds 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—Somewhere on Main street, Shawville, west of post office, a hand bag containing a gold watch and pin with initials; also two small pocket books with some money and other articles. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving at this office.

WANTED.—Before December 22nd, working housekeeper or good reliable girl as general, for elderly couple. Evenings free, wages \$12 per month. Apply or write, Mrs. WALTER RIMER, Bryson, Que. 25-2.

FOR SALE.—Two horse hay pres. Will either sell for cash or trade for stock. Apply to MARSHALL CHAMBERLAIN, R. R. 2, Shawville.

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 Collis, 4 years old at bargain prices. Apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Shawville, or at Green Lake Farm.

Mail order sales reduce the expense of selling, therefore, we are in a position to offer the buying public a discount off all records and talking machines. Holidays are coming and some music in the home would make a happy Christmas. Any person in the market will save money by applying to Box 211, SHAWVILLE.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

Ideal Gifts

Red Letter Testaments
Presbyterian Praise Books
Anglican Prayers & Hymns

Hand Bags
Ladies' Collars
Perfumes
Purses
Ties
Handkerchiefs
Sweaters
Books

Bed Spreads
Comforters
Gloves
Ribbons
Hair Brushes
Shaving Sets
Games, &c., &c.

Season's Greetings to all Customers.

W. A. HODGINS

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

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

NEVER BURN HUMUS-MAKING MATERIAL

Too many of us are quite thoughtless about the use of fires on the farm. Fires, on the average farm, do far more harm than good.

Everyone who burns stuff in the field or woodlot does it because he believes he is destroying either weed seeds or useless rubbish. This attitude is all right, provided we revise our definition of rubbish and get a clearer notion of the methods by which weed seeds are distributed.

It is quite rare to find any amounts of weed seeds, especially of the more obnoxious weeds, still in the seed heads and up from the ground sufficiently to be burned by the usual spring fire.

In fact, one of the chief reasons why certain weeds have been dubbed "noxious" is because they have developed, during many generations, the ability to survive the various adverse conditions and rough treatments to which the farmer has subjected them. Usually the amount of vegetable matter destroyed when stubble or other growth is burned over in the spring to kill weed seeds would do far greater service if plowed under to help the corn or other crop to outgrow the weeds.

Do Not Rob The Land

I have known of many cases where stubble ground which was to be put into oats or some cultivated crop was burned over for the sole purpose of making plowing appear easier! The man who robs land in that way, even if the land is his own, ought to be indicted for robbery and prosecuted to the full extent of the law! Such willful destruction of the most vital element in the maintenance of soil fertility and tilth is certainly criminal, not only against the present but against future generations. It is this disregard for the preservation and turning under of humus making materials which has done more than anything else to cause the abandonment of so many farms in older sections of the country—this is what causes the land to "run down," "run out" and become worthless for agricultural purposes until the humus is restored.

It is very fortunate that public sentiment is being educated and undergoing marked changes in this matter. Most everyone who was raised in the grain growing section of our country can well remember when it was the regular custom to burn nearly all of the stubble land, large stacks of straw, and thousands upon thousands of acres of cornstalks. Now most of us see that such wholesale destruction was sheer wastefulness.

But we have not yet learned to convert the rubbish which accumulates about the place into crops. Most of us simply burn it. Rubbish may be defined as any sort of material, generally considered unsightly, useless and worthless, which is lying around the premises. It may range from scrap iron and brickbats to dead grass and leaf mold. It goes without saying that rubbish consisting of inorganic stuff like stones, iron, etc., could be most efficiently used in concrete work; but the organic material, with the exception of pine knots and some other things, does not very slowly, will quickly decompose to suitable condition for plowing under.

Value of Compost Heap

There should be a compost heap on every well managed farm. Several tons of organic rubbish should be placed on the pile every year. It is really a rich or tongue pile, the new material not being thrown onto the old rotten compost but should be made into a long pile. Whenever some especially well rotted, rich material is wanted for hot-bed, garden, etc., the compost is ready.

Thousands of dollars worth of organic matter which should go into the compost heap are burned every year in Ontario. Any manufacturer who would be so wasteful of a by-product would deserve to fail.

Other thousands are lost by the burning of the vegetable mold, leaves, and twigs which are present in newly cleared land. Fire, because of its terrible power to destroy organic matter, has been used from the earliest times in clearing land. Undoubtedly fire is doing much more good than harm when one uses it to burn large log heaps, or big brush piles, but great care should be taken to burn these at a time when it is damp enough, to prevent the fire from spreading and burning the leaves, twigs and leaf mold over the entire clearing. By allowing the fire to cover the entire clearing one may destroy as much plant food in the form of organic matter as he can replace by rotating crops for the next eight or ten years.

No fire should be started on the farm unless its purpose is quite definite and useful. By exercising the proper care along the lines outlined above Ontario farmers may, instead of wantonly destroying it, turn millions of dollars worth of humus-making materials into gold that will sink in their pockets and aid in swelling the profits of the farm.

ing to lay the change may set them back several weeks.

Pullets that will not begin laying before winter sets in may be left in the coops which they occupied while growing as long as the weather permits them to range.

When the pullets are in winter quarters and are dependent upon the feeder for all green food and animal food as well as for grain, one of the following rations will supply the variety required. The proportions indicated are parts by weight.

Ration No. 1.
Dry mash 2 parts bran. Scratch feed. 2 parts cracked corn.
2 parts middlings. 2 parts wheat, oats, or barley or mixture of the three.
1 part beef scrap or fish meal.

Ration No. 2.
Dry mash 5 parts mixed feed (bran and middlings). Green feed. 4 parts cornmeal. Cabbage in constant supply.
1 part beef scrap or fish meal.

Ration No. 3.
Dry mash 6 parts cornmeal. Scratch feed. 3 parts bran. Wheat. 1 part beef scrap or fish meal. Sprouted oats, cabbage, or mangel beets.

Ration No. 4.
Dry mash 6 parts cornmeal. Scratch feed. 3 parts bran. Heavy oats. 1 part beef scrap or fish meal. Sprouted oats.

Ration No. 5.
Dry mash 2 parts cornmeal. Scratch feed. 2 parts cracked corn. 1 part beef scrap. 1 part oats.

In deciding upon a ration a poultry keeper should be governed largely by the availability and cost of foodstuffs in his locality. The common grains do not differ extremely in composition and food value.

Uses for Salt.

Sprinkle a little salt in the skillet before placing the fish in it to fry and it will not stick to the pan.

Make a little salt bag and rub the griddle with it; pancakes will not stick and there will be no smoke or odor.

Cakes may be prevented from burning by sprinkling a little salt in the bottom of the oven.

When grease or milk has been spilled on a hot stove the odor arising from this may be removed by sprinkling with salt.

Egg stains on silver can be removed by rubbing with a little salt and a damp cloth.

Sheep Notes

Early Spring Lamb.

Early spring lamb, as I understand it, is an animal finished in January and February, says an expert. It must be young and tender and toothsome. I breed early lambs from the meat grades. I prefer Shropshire and Hampshire ewes of good conformation and a Southdown ram. This cross has always produced a lamb of quality for me that commands a top price.

Raising early lambs is a profitable business on any Ontario farm. The lambs are finished and marketed early and the ewes are sheared during April. At that season the fleece is in first-class condition and will command a good price in the wool market. The wool helps to pay for the cost of feed. And the manure is a rich fertilizer that is worth all the straw and roughage used to make it.

I consider it costs me about two cents a day to feed a sheep, because I raise all the rations and roughage on the farm. Under my system of raising sheep, I buy the ewes at the stockyard in July, and the same animals are conditioned for market and sold the following March or April.

Indications point to high prices for early lambs this coming spring, and ewe sheep will cost considerably more than in 1916 and 1917, but I believe the price of hothouse lambs will sell in proportion to the cost of production.

My method of handling sheep should appeal to the busy farmer who has limited pasture land and little waste ground. It gives an incentive to raise sheep because the system has many features that must appeal to the business farmer.

The net profit is great on the capital invested, and the work of caring for the sheep comes after the outside labor is over and the sheep are sold before the next year's work begins. The price of lamb and mutton is high, and will remain above the old figures for a long time, I am sure. The public is getting to prefer lamb to mutton, and it is up to us farmers to encourage their appetite and supply the demand.

The Dairy

"It has been clearly demonstrated that the good dairy cow is a more economical producer than any other farm animal," says Prof. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman. "Not only does she actually yield more product from a given amount of feed, but she does that at the least cost and the greatest profit."

"Notwithstanding these facts, the production of milk and fat from the average cow is exceedingly low, being approximately 3,800 pounds of milk and 130 pounds of fat per annum, which in value is less than the total cost of production. Nevertheless, it has been clearly demonstrated that by better feeding and management this average may be easily increased from 30 to 80 % with an increased cost of feed and labor of only 10 to 20 per cent.; the margin would be largely profit. Such an increase is not only a financial necessity but the patriotic duty of every dairy farmer."

Do not allow dirt to accumulate in the manger or under the water-box. It soon becomes foul and causes the animal to lose its appetite.

Delicious Dishes of Pop Corn

This year because of the scarcity of sugar we must use less for our Christmas candies. Every pound of maple sugar; honey or molasses that we use instead of white sugar means more for food for the British and French children. If we can, in addition, spread the candy we make over the surface of pop corn kernels, an even greater saving of sugar will result.

Pop corn, salted, buttered, or mixed with molasses, is a wholesome and unexpensive confection. Pop corn cake may be molded in the form of soldiers, cannon, dolls and other shapes. Fancy boxes or net bags filled with prepared corn will delight the little folk. Combinations of dried fruits and nuts may take the place of candy in filling Christmas boxes.

The following are excellent recipes:

Pop-Corn Balls

Mix 2½ cups molasses and ½ cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon vinegar and boil until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Have ready 5 quarts of pop corn, free from any imperfectly popped grain. Pour this mixture over the corn; mix well. Dip the hands into cold water and press the corn into balls.

Chocolate Pop-Corn Fudge

Cook together a pint of sugar, half a pint of milk, 2 squares of bitter chocolate, 1 tablespoon butter, and a saltspoon of salt, until the soft ball stage is reached. Then remove from fire; add a teaspoon of vanilla extract with 1½ cups of coarsely chopped pop corn. Stir until the mixture is creamy but still soft; pour into greased pan, and when it hardens sufficiently, mark into squares.

Maple Pop-Corn Squares

Boil together 2 lbs. brown sugar or maple sugar, 1 pint new milk, and ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar. When the syrup makes a soft ball in cold water, add 2 tablespoons butter; stir it gently and remove from the stove; add a teaspoon vanilla; set the pan in a vessel of cold water and beat until it begins to cool. Then pour into greased, straight-sided pans, and strew thick with pop corn, while still soft cut into squares, but cut again in the same

lines when cold. Wrap the pieces in waxed paper.

Pop Corn Cake

One quart popped corn, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup corn syrup, ¼ cup water, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt. Pick over the popped corn, discarding all hard kernels, and finely chop the corn, or put through meat grinder, using a coarse knife. Put sugar, corn syrup and water in saucepan, stir until it boils, and cook to 270 degrees F., or until candy cracks when tried in cold water; add molasses and butter, and cook to 290 degrees F., or until it is very hard when tried in cold water. Add corn, stir until well mixed, return to fire a moment to loosen it, then pour on buttered slab or tray and roll with rolling-pin as thin as possible. Cut in squares or break in small pieces. Molasses may be omitted.

Maple Corn Balls

Three quarts popped corn, 1 cup maple syrup, ¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon salt. Pop corn and pick over, discarding kernels that do not pop, and put in large kettle. Melt butter in saucepan and add syrup and sugar. Bring to the boiling point, and let boil until mixture will become brittle when tried in cold water. Pour mixture gradually while stirring constantly, over corn which has been sprinkled with salt. Shape into balls, using as little pressure as possible.

Pop Corn Fruit Cookies

Mix 1 cup each of fine-ground pop corn, sugar, and fine-cut figs or other dried fruit with ½ cup each of shortening and milk and a beaten egg. Gradually add 1 cup each of wheat flour and cornmeal, into which 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoons nutmeg and 4 teaspoons baking powder have been sifted. Roll 1-3 inch thick; cut out and bake in a moderate oven.

Fruit Nut Caramels

1 cup figs, 1 cup dates, 2 cups walnuts. Wash and stone the dates, swish figs and remove stems; and put with the nuts through food chopper. Mix together thoroughly and press firmly ¼ inch thick into a small buttered pan. Cut in squares, or shape in small balls and roll in icing sugar.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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

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

Consumption—Death's direct door to most hard students, divines, philosophers, physicians, deep lovers, zealots in religion.—Old Saying.

FROM THE SECOND TO THE THIRD YEAR.

Three square meals and a little extra for baby, as follows:

Breakfast: 7 to 8 o'clock. Oatmeal, hominy, cracked wheat (each cooked 4 hours the day before they are used) served with milk and sugar or butter and sugar. A soft boiled egg, hashed chicken. Stale bread and butter. Bran biscuit and butter. A drink of milk.

At 10 a.m. the juice of one orange may be given.

Dinner: 12 o'clock. Strained soups and broths, rare beefsteak, rare roast beef, poultry, fish. Baked potato, peas string beans, squash, mashed cauliflower, mashed peas, strained stewed tomatoes, stewed carrots, spinach, asparagus tips. Bread and butter. For dessert: Plain rice or plain bread pudding, stewed prunes, baked or stewed apple, junket, custard or cornstarch.

Supper: 5.30 to 6 o'clock. Farina, cream of wheat, wheateas (each cooked two hours) from 1 to 3 tablespoons, served with milk and sugar or butter and sugar or butter and salt. A drink of milk. Stale bread and butter. Twice a week custard, cornstarch or junket may be given. Occasionally malted milk or weak cocoa.

With three meals a child has a better appetite, much better digestion and thrives far better in consequence, than those children whose stomachs are constantly working overtime. Yet some especially delicate children cannot do without a luncheon at 3 or 3.30; then a glass of milk and a biscuit or a cup of broth are right. Or a child may at this time relish instead a scraped raw apple or a pear; this is particularly judicious for constipated children. Children recovering from serious illness, will require, according to the doctor's directions, more frequent feeding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. W. S.

If you will send me a stamped and

self-directed envelope I will mail you the information you desire.

Rest in Tuberculosis.

What do you mean by rest in tuberculosis?

Answer—Such a sufferer must rest. There is otherwise no hope for his emaciated body, an organism on the verge of bankruptcy. Here is, of course, a factor difficult of management especially among the poor (who furnish the majority of consumption cases), many of whom feel that they must somehow work in order to maintain themselves and their own. And yet there has to be rest, especially when there is fever; and at least until the sufferer has recuperated from the prime predisposition to this disease. For the consumption germ fattens on devitalized tissues.

The rest has got to be absolute if the bodily temperature reaches 100 degrees by the clinical thermometer; and the bed inexorably when the fever has gone above this. The rest should if possible, be outdoors—at least with open windows. When the air is cold warm headgear is to be worn; or the woolen "helmet" which comes down over the collar bone. And the footwear must be at least as ample and as comfortable as the headgear. The body must be abundantly clothed; there are sleeping bags made for such patients. The idea of sleep is involved in that of rest. Nowhere else should nature's soft nurse be so sedulously wooed. Insomnia is most exhausting in such a disease as this, when it is so necessary to conserve and build up the strength. Nor has any restorative ever been invented to compare with sleep. Insomnia, with fatigue and over exertion, have predisposed many to tuberculosis. We strive to induce sleep without medication if possible; may among other ways, be induced by drinking of hot milk after the patient has been tucked away for the night.

How To Wrap Xmas Boxes.

Christmas packages are getting more attention this year than they did last. Since gifts are to be more practical and not of the decorative type the outside of the package must be decorative. For the last two or three years people have used for wrapping tissue paper of various colors, generally white; have tied a package with red, green or holly ribbon, and have thought they had solved the problem. This year givers must consider the individuality of every person to whom a gift is sent.

Again paper is scarce and every scrap to be found about the home should be utilized. Almost every household has stored away in the attic or storeroom rolls or parts of rolls of wall paper. These pieces can be used for wrapping the Christmas packages to good advantage.

For the round flat package containing some soft fabric, yellow could be used tied with black ribbon, or if necessary one could purchase raffia in various colors for a small amount, much less than the cost of ribbon, and when tying the bow a small bunch of flowers, perhaps the best ones of a spray which has been used on a hat, could be slipped in the knot. The paper may be a little hard to handle. If it is cut in shaped pieces use paste to keep it in place.

A pretty bag for a young woman would look well wrapped in paper of a Dresden design tied with light blue or green ribbon. For a man a plain brown paper tied with red or green raffia is very sensible, since a man has no use for ruffles or furbelows of any description. Bright green or yellow beads are fastened on the ends of the raffia. Most men like red and blue, and it would be a good idea to add a touch of color to the strings where it harmonizes with the wrapping. With green or red sealing wax the package is complete for the male friend or relative.

Sealing wax can be made decorative in many ways. Green or red would be the best for Christmas, and if one has nothing else to seal it with use one of the new coins, or a thimble, but much better would be a monogram. Pendant bows beaded are especially suitable for children.

For the package for little folk the shape should be disguised and it should be wrapped securely. Oftentimes their little eyes light upon things which mothers think are safely hidden, and if the package is not safely wrapped the surprise is spoiled for Christmas morning. Little folk are very wise and can often tell by the shape of a package what it contains. Covered with soft green or gray tissue paper and tied with bright green or red ribbon or raffia, with two little bells tied to the bow, an especially attractive package may be arranged for the children.

Often small Santa Clauses tied on the boxes for little folk make a pleasing impression, even through the children are curious to get to the inside. With a round package wrap the crepe paper about it loosely, bring the paper to the top to form a rosette and tie with ribbon and with a spray of flowers or holly in the centre.

Horse Sense

Good Action in Draft Horses.

Size and power are of little value if the draft horse has not enough action to handle his big weight in an efficient manner.

The action of the draft horse should be bold, clean, and somewhat stylish. The feet should be carried forward and back in a straight line without paddling, winging, or other irregularities of gait. It is necessary that the feet move straight and smooth in order to get the best and greatest stride with the least energy.

Knee action in a draft horse is not important. A long stride which covers considerable ground is much more important than high knee action. Ability to cover ground is what is wanted in the draft horse.

The walk is the important gait. It should be true and snappy and have a good length of stride. The action of all four legs should be strong, and the movements of the knees and hocks free, without indication of dragging or stiffness.

Although the walk is more important from a working standpoint, it is necessary to note an animal's action in trotting because defects in action are more perceptible when trotting than when walking.

In trotting there should be a clean folding of the knee and hock, the feet being carried in a straight line. The hocks should work close together, for if they are carried too far apart it causes an unsightly bandy-legged appearance.

In many cases careful shoeing will improve the gait of the draft horse and tend to eliminate undesirable features.

Hogs

Every pen should be supplied with a box of air-slaked lime and wood-ashes, sulphur, charcoal and salt. The pigs seem to know when to take such correctives and naturally crave them.

A good way to begin in the hog business is to buy one or two sows that have already been mated to a good sire. You get results that way sooner, although it may cost a bit more than to buy pigs and grow them up to breeding age.

Now is the time to get ready for early spring litters. Make the farrowing pens now if new ones are needed—spring and the last day before farrowing is not the time. Then some cold makeshift may have to be used, and a lot of pigs will be lost.

What Impertinence!

The Scotch express had just reached the junction. "All here for Edinburgh?" inquired the guard.

All replied in the affirmative except one old woman, who kept silence. After the train had started, however, she remarked, with a smile:

"I was just goin' to Glasgow mesel, but I was goin' to tell you inequitable mon!"

Poultry

Every year at the beginning of winter many poultry keepers are disappointed and puzzled by the failure of apparently well grown pullets to lay according to expectation. They can not understand why early pullets that seemed to be developing nicely and show the usual signs of being near laying should remain at that stage for weeks and sometimes for months.

Where the conditions are as described, the most common cause of deferred laying in an insufficient ration.

Underfeeding in the early fall occurs oftenest through the failure of the poultry keeper to increase the food given to pullets on range as much as is necessary to make up for diminution in the supplies secured by foraging. Underfeeding after the pullets are put into winter quarters is usually due to excess of care to prevent them from becoming too fat to lay.

In either case the remedy is to feed the birds all that they will eat of a substantial ration, furnishing in proper variety the food elements required, taking care at the same time to provide for as much exercise as will keep them in good condition under heavy feeding.

While pullets remain on range the only changes in diet usually necessary as cool weather comes on are to increase the quantities of food given, especially corn and corn products, and if green food on the range is running short to supply what is required to make up the shortage.

It is desirable to have pullets in their winter quarters about a month before they are expected to begin laying. Moving them at that stage does not retard laying, while if they are moved shortly before or after beginning

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

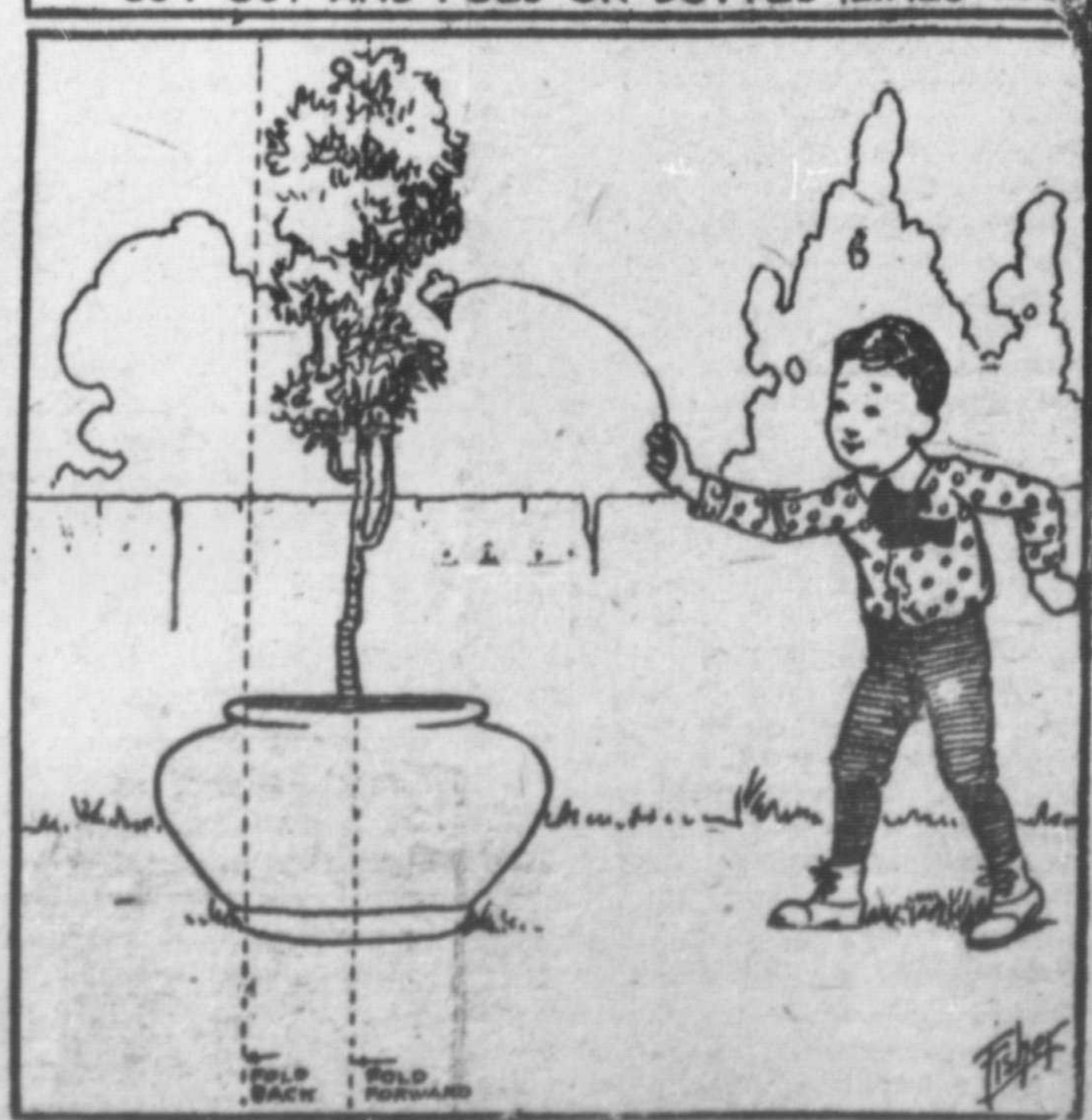
For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS
Please write for particulars.
F. FOULKE & CO.
88 Bonsecours Market, Montreal

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For RAW FURS and GINSENG
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.
Refer: not, Union Bk. of Canada

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



I wish I had a giant top.
A big iron spiker in it.
And string as long as anything;
Oh, how I'd love to spin it.

In These War Times you want real food that contains the greatest amount of body-building material at lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is all food. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the whole wheat in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing, strengthening meal.



Made in Canada.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

happenings in the Emerald Isle of interest to Irishmen.

Sir Edward Carson has been on a visit to the western front, and was the guest of Sir Douglas Haig.

Mary McNamara was fined forty shillings at the Limerick Petty Sessions for having light weights in her shop.

The Cootehill Urban Council have decided to allow more light for public use this winter, and are relaying gas mains.

At a meeting of the citizens of Castlereagh, it was decided to take steps at once to have the town lighted by electricity.

A large number of laborers have left the South of Ireland for England, where they have engaged for inland transport.

The death took place recently at Mayville, of Edward Egan, principal of the firm of John Egan and Son, of Waterford.

A tractor demonstration was given by a young lady from Dublin on the premises of the O'Connor Don, Clonalis, Castlereagh.

The plot-holders of Toomovara have presented D. O'Shea, secretary of the Allotment Committee, with an address and a cheque.

Mrs. Walsh was awarded £300 at the Dungarvan Sessions against the Lux Navigation Company, for the loss of her husband.

The Derry Board of Guardians reported at their last meeting that there were twenty-one cases of scarlatina in the workhouse.

Two lodging-house keepers were fined £2 each at Armagh Petty Sessions for not supplying their lodgers with registration cards.

It is stated that German is the only language taught in a number of public schools in Oklahoma.

ORIGIN OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Butter Substitute First Invented at Order of Napoleon III.

It is interesting to note that war, which has been the deciding factor in inducing the Canadian authorities to allow the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in this country, should have also been largely instrumental in establishing it firmly as an article of diet in Paris, and in general throughout France. The facts are these:

Emperor Napoleon III. was anxious



Six Minute Pudding

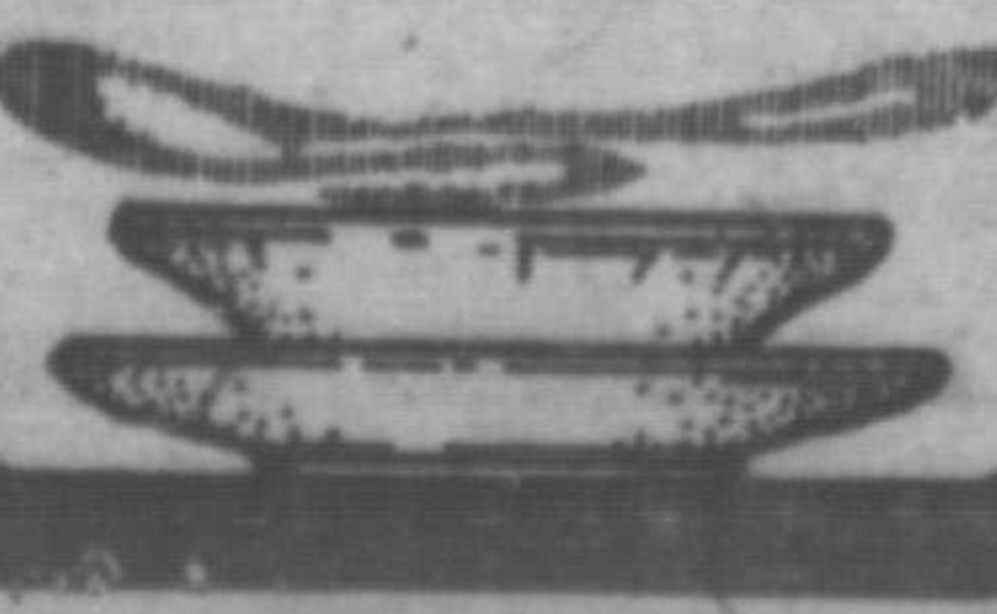
Here's a new one—a most delicious dessert that can be made in a hurry.

To one and one-half cups of milk add one cup of

Grape-Nuts

and one level tablespoonful of sugar, boil six minutes, cool and serve with milk or cream. Add raisins if desired.

Get a package of Grape-Nuts from your grocer and try this pleasing recipe.



to furnish the working classes of France with a substance which would serve the purpose of butter, have much the same properties of butter, yet be more cheaply produced. He therefore offered a prize for the discovery of such a substance. Chemists at once started experimenting, and at length a chemist working on the Imperial Farm at Vincennes produced a substance which so far met the requirements that he was awarded the coveted prize.

The inventor followed mechanically what he believed was the physiological process which took place when underfed cows produced the butterfat in their milk from the fat stored in their own bodies. He first reduced beef fat to small particles and placed it under heavy pressure, and then applied heat to it, of low temperature. This separated the stearin from the olein, through crystallization, the result being a fat free from taste and odor, and which melted readily in the mouth. Experiments proved that it was as nutritious as butter, and was capable of being kept for a longer period without becoming rancid.

Shortly after this discovery, in 1870, the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and ultimately Paris was besieged. Butter was soon at a premium, and later the supply ceased altogether. In its place large quantities of the new substitute, "oleomargarine" were manufactured, and it gained such a strong hold on the public that Paris alone consumes immense quantities every year. It required the great war to result in the introduction of this food into Canada.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitution. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by enquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hopeless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

FIRE AFFECTS ANIMALS.

Some Go Mad With Fear While Others Remain Cool in Danger.

Most animals are afraid of fire, and will fly from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame, and they will walk into it, even though tortured by the heat.

A horse in a burning stable goes mad with fear, but a dog is as cool in a fire as at any time. He keeps his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and sets himself calmly to finding his way out. Cats in fire cry piteously. They hide their faces from the light and crouch in corners. When their rescuer lifts them they are as a rule quite docile and subdued, never biting or scratching.

Birds seem to be hypnotized by fire, and keep perfectly still; even the loquacious parrot in a fire has nothing to say. Cows, like dogs, do not show alarm. They are easy to lead forth and often find their way out themselves.

Pencils in Japan.

An unthought of result of the war has been the creation of a lead pencil industry in Japan. In 1911 Japan imported 65,000,000 pencils, most of which came from America and Germany. But with the opening of the European conflict German sources of supply were cut off and native manufacturers, who had been producing only in comparatively small quantities, seized their opportunity and made the most of it. In 1914 Japan exported over 9,000,000 lead pencils and in 1916 the number had increased to 168,000,000. There is strong indication that many of the markets won by the orientals will be held by them after the war, for they have the advantage of very cheap labor. Most of the lead which they use is imported from India and the United States.

Princess Eudoxia, of Bulgaria, is said to be the real ruler in that country.

The British Empire produces one-third of the world's coal, one-ninth of its copper, one-eighth of its iron, one-fifth of its lead, one-ninth of its silver, and one-half of its gold.

For the Chilly Days



Black-and-white checked worsted is used for this stunning street dress. McCall Pattern No. 8100, Ladies' Dress. Pattern in 6 sizes; 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.



Note the many smart features of this simple dress; the box-pleated tunic, surplice waist, long tight sleeves and the wide loose belt. McCall Pattern No. 8079, Ladies' Dress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Activities of Women.

Forty thousand women are working in the mines of Germany.

Several Holyoke College girls are working as drivers of milk wagons.

Kimura Komaka was the first woman to make suffrage speeches in Japan.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

We can't expect our neighbors to say pleasant things about us if we are all the time growling about them. Every living thing likes to have the fur stroked the right way—even editors like it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows

The Elderly Safety-Pin.

The safety-pin and the hook and eye are generally supposed to be modern inventions. The former, in fact, has been credited to Queen Victoria. She may have improved upon it, but certainly she is not entitled to the distinction of having invented it. Numerous specimens of the useful contrivance have been found in the ruins of Crete. Some of them are in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and the museum has also a hook and eye from the same place. Both the safety-pins and the hook and eye now in the museum were made at least 900 years before Christ. Some are made of bronze, but amber or some other material was often used on the more elaborate pins. Some were even made of finely-wrought gold.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like magic every time.

The Egyptian geese is a small brightly colored goose kept for ornamental purposes and rarely seen in this country. It resembles the wild geese in shape and weighs two pounds less in each class.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Pat Found a Way.

A Scotchman and an Irishman once set out together on a holiday, and Sandy entrusted all of his money to his friend with the strict injunction not to give him more than a stated sum for expenses each day.

After a few days Sandy pleaded for an increase, but in vain. Afterwards he confessed to Pat that, on the latter's refusal to comply with his wish, he got out of bed every night when the Irishman was asleep and searched for the cash, but could never succeed in finding it. "Where did you keep it?" he asked.

"Well," said Pat, "I let you go to bed first every night, and every night when you weren't looking I put my purse into one of your pockets. I was always first up in the morning, and took it out again."

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 Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4

Curiosity Aids Red Cross.

A farmer in a village in southeast England raised \$1,000 for the Red Cross through the agency of a Zeppelin bomb which fell in one of his fields. Thousands of people came from nearby towns to see the crater, which is described as "big enough to put a house in." The farmer charged each visitor a small admission fee and turned the proceeds over to the local Red Cross.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BAYARD McMULIN.

Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.

Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

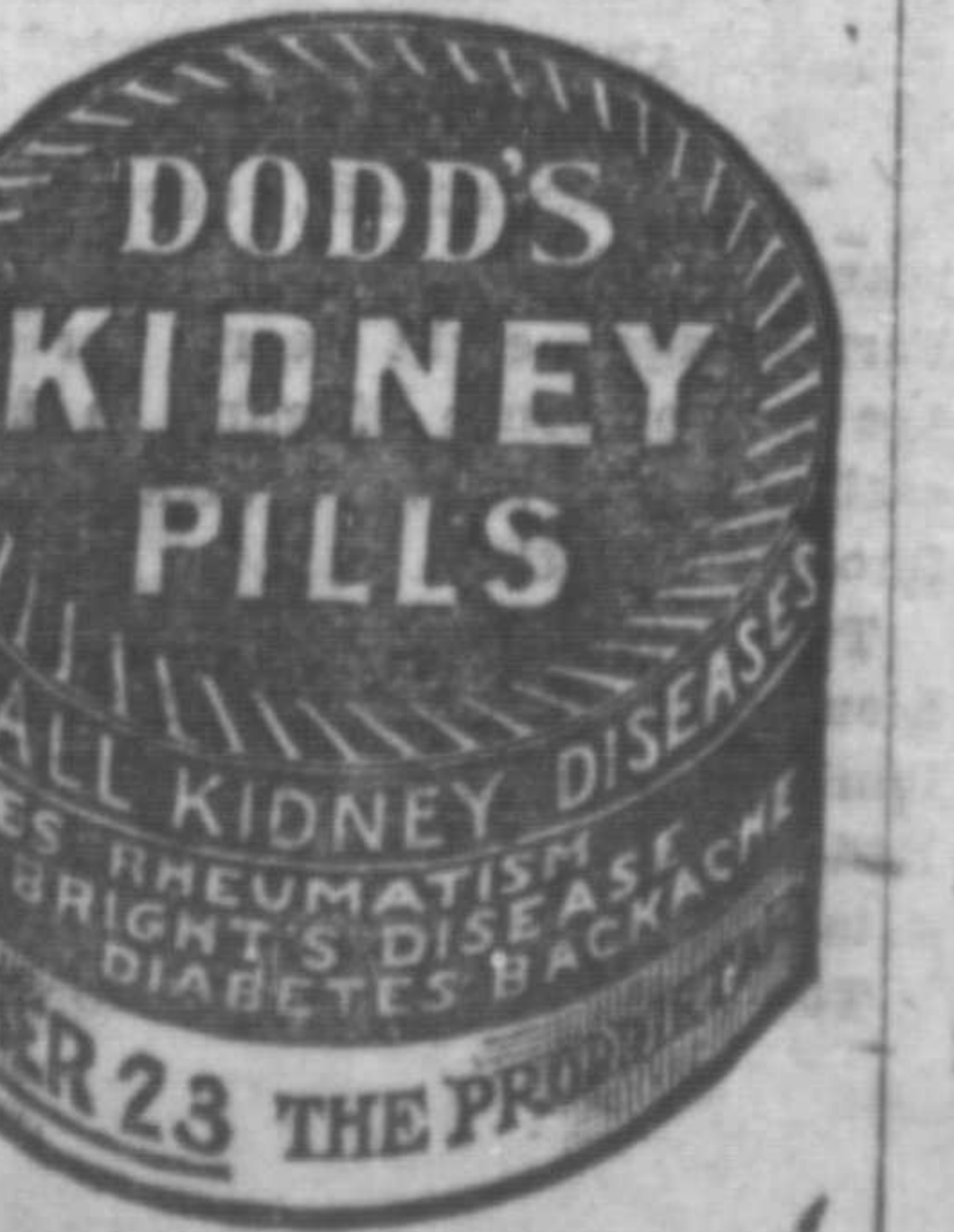
Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Tomato and Cheese.—Take equal quantities of bread crumbs and tomatoes. Melt a little dripping in a saucepan and pour over the bread crumbs. Put a layer of cooked tomatoes in a baker, sprinkle over with bread crumbs, then with a layer of grated cheese. Then repeat and put enough bread crumbs to cover the cheese. Add a little salt and cayenne pepper. Put in the oven and heat until the cheese is melted.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Foreign Cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

Cornmeal Bread.—2 cups lukewarm water, 1 yeast cake, ½ tablespoon salt, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup rye flour, 1 cup corn meal, 3 cups white flour. Dissolve yeast cake in water, add remaining ingredients, and mix thoroughly. Let rise to double its bulk, knead and shape into loaves; let rise again to double in bulk and bake.



ISSUE No. 59-17.

ICE FOR THE TROPICS.

Practically Unknown in Tropical America Until Recent Years.

Ice which a few years ago was practically unknown to the people of tropical America, is now a necessity. Panama started the ball a-rolling by building ice-plants.

Until recently there were no ice plants in the Puerto Plata consular district, which comprises the northern half of the Dominican Republic. Now every town of 2,500 inhabitants or more has its ice plant.

Santiago de los Caballeros, with 15,000 inhabitants, the largest town in this region, has a ten ton plant which sells ice at \$1 per hundred pounds at the factory and twenty-five cents additional delivered. The other towns, which range in population from 2,500 to 7,500, have ice plants of from one to three tons capacity. The prices of ice at these plants vary from \$2 to \$4 per hundred pounds and about 10 per cent. additional if delivered.

The principal consumers of ice are the cafes, clubs and hotels, but there is beginning to be a small demand for ice from private families. In view of the high price of ice and the growing prosperity of the country, it is suggested that it might be possible to induce some of the largest clubs, cafes and hotels to install their own plants and refrigerators.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

The Jordan Valley

In Southeastern Oregon is a beautiful, fertile district that you ought to investigate. Many shrewd farmers are buying there, because their own business foresight tells them that investment will pay big returns from the natural increase in the value of the land alone, to say nothing of the big crops that they can produce. Prices low. Terms easy.

Ask me for authentic information, absolutely free.

You are cordially invited to call at Room 112, Union Pacific Building, to see our excellent and extensive exhibit of products grown in the Union Pacific Country.

R. A. SMITH, Colonization Industrial Adl., Union Pacific System, Room 112, U. P. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings, Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strain, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings, Stops Lameness, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE. Only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Exposure Aches

Cold rain, winds, and dampness bring out the rheumatic aches. An application of Sloan's Liniment will soon have the blood circulating and the pain will disappear. For neuralgia, lame back, stiff neck, sprains, strains, and all muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is the best. No rubbing; it quickly penetrates and does its work without stain or clogging of the pores. Better than liniments or ointments. For cold feet or hands try an application of Sloan's Liniment. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Machinery For Sale

- 1 WHELOCK 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; 12½x48—\$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

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



If you are not fortunate enough to possess a yarn winder, use two flatirons. You can set them upon a table or bench, as far apart as necessary, and adjust the yarn over the handles and proceed to wind.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

A soapstone griddle is an economy, as it requires no greasing. It is at its best after it has been used a good while.

PRODUCE

NEW LAID EGGS, POULTRY, PEAS, beans, honey, onions wanted. Highest prices given. J. D. Arsenault, 1195 St. Catharine East, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEAR BUFFALO—WONDERFUL Farm bargains; exceptional opportunities awaiting immediate purchasers; descriptive catalogue free. Buffalo Farm Exchange, Brisbane building, Buffalo, New York.

"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. Hellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA ON BABY

Spread Covering Body. Awful Disfigurement. Itched and Burned. Had to Scratch.

"My baby was troubled with eczema which began on her face and spread all over her body. It was in a rash and was very sore and inflamed, causing awful disfigurement. The rash itched and burned making her scratch terribly and she was cross."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Baby was healed with six cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Henry Richard, Murray Harbor, P. E. I., April 2, 1917.

You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

ARE YOU EQUIPPED TO WIN? The New International is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. 30,000 Biographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Regular and India-Paper Editions.

Write for Specimen Pages, Illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

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

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

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Plots, 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.

The Real Christmas Store.

It will be decidedly to your advantage
to do your Christmas Shopping here.
Useful Gifts are these Specials.

Carpets and Draperies

There is nothing that will tend to make the
home more cheerful than a new Rug or Mat
for the room, or new Curtains for the windows.

Furniture

A new Centre Table, a Fancy Chair or Couch;
perhaps a Dining Room Set would add great-
ly to the appearance of the home.

Chinaware

Now for a Fancy Piece of China to brighten
up the table—a Berry Set, a Fruit Dish, a
Cream and Sugar, Condiment Sets, Table Sets.

Silverware

You may require to complete your table—a
Cold Meat Fork, Biscuit Jar, Cake Plate,
Berry Spoon, Butter Dish, Bon Bon Dish.

Toyland Toyland

Hardly as many as former seasons, so we advise
early buying.

Drums	Paints	Master Builders
Games	Watches	Whips
Dolls	Cradles	Beds
Animals	Tea Sets	Wood Toys

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

BRISTOL NOTES

There passed away after a long
illness, one of Bristol's respected
sisters, Miss Elizabeth Dods, sister
of Mr. John Dods, who died on
Friday, Nov. 30, and was interred
in Norway Bay cemetery. After
years of patient suffering, she
quietly passed away to be at rest.

These are busy nights with skat-
ing so good and the Xmas prac-
tices and the New Year's concert
preparations in full swing.
On Wednesday evening the
Bristol Y. M. B. Class was at home
to its friends. The second annual
banquet was a grand success.
The weather was fine and although
the roads were rather bare for
good sleighing a goodly crowd
gathered to partake of the splendid
repast prepared by the young
men. They were there them-
selves and their friends. About
80 sat down to the tables, which
looked beautiful in the flowers
and fruits and eatables. A num-
ber of guests were present. The
Toastmaster was Rev. F. W. K.
Harris, the pastor and the organi-
zer of the Class. After the supper
had been heartily partaken of by
all, (some almost too well), a
splendid program of music and
speeches was carried out. The
toast to "Our King" was followed
by the toast "Our Country."

Mr. Milton Russell, vice-President
of the class proposed it in neat
speech on our resources and op-
portunities. After singing "The
Maple Leaf," Mr. C. H. Hodge,
MacDonald College representative
for Pontiac, was asked to respond,
which he did in a fine historical
progress of Canada, touching on
her heritage of Freedom won by
the courage of her early settlers,
as well as of her courageous sons
of today. "Our Armies" was pro-
posed in a brief but effective
speech by Mr. Alex. Meldrum.

"Keep the Home-fires Burning"
was sung, and the Rev. Jas. A.
MacFarlane, who was to have
given the response, having been
unable to attend, the Rev. Mac-
Callum and Dr. Fraser both were
called upon to reply, and did so
splendidly. The Doctor, after a
brilliant and touching description
of our Canadian lads at Vimy and
Passchendaele, asked the Class to
remember "Our Dead," which we
did with silence and bowed heads.
The appeal to courage and the
suggestive thoughts of advice and
encouragement given by these two
speakers were appreciated and
will not be forgotten. The ladies
were not forgotten, Mr. H. Mac-
Whirter in proposing this toast
made an able and witty speech,
and in behalf of the ladies Mrs.
Harris briefly replied, dwelling
chiefly on the work of the Young
Women's Guild, so largely repre-
sented there. A recitation by Guy
Fletcher "In Memoriam" was fol-
lowed by "Our Guests," which was
introduced by Lewis Harkness and
replied to by Mr. W. A. Hodgins.

Both expressed the desire for the
cordiality of the night to be con-
tinued, and the hope for a recur-
rence of the social intercourse of
friends so interested. "Our Class"
was proposed by Jas. Campbell,
the class treasurer, and responded
to by John Dods. These young
men spoke of the needs of our
young people, and the ways the
Y. M. B. C. was meeting those
needs. From what they said and
from the results so apparent in
other speakers and in the program
itself, the Y. M. B. C. is making
good. It was fitting that the Class
President should say something
here. Mr. T. P. Graham is Presi-
dent, and his neat little speech
will be remembered by all. The
final toast was to "Our Church,"
both the young men coupled with
this toast made able speeches,
Messrs. G. Meldrum and W. D.
McCredie. Both felt their un-
worthiness of their responsibility,
but both ably acquitted them-
selves in the task. During the
Toast-list a program of choruses,
yells, also a solo by Mr. Harris,
and an instrumental number by
Mrs. Fraser, who kindly consented
to assist, was carried out, with
great acceptance to all present.
Messrs. Ruby McMullen and Mr. M.
Drummond ably assisted as ac-
companists.

A prayer and God Save the King
brought to a close one of the most
successful numbers of our Class
program for 1917. And then—"a
man is known by the place his
horse habitually stops."—Com.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Dead.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, journalist
and statesman, died at his home
in Belleville on the 10th inst.,
aged 94 years, after a week's ill-
ness. His long career, both as a
journalist and statesman, stands
out as one of the most honorable
in the history of Canada.

A Christmas Box is Sent Every Prisoner.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—A special
cable to the Evening Telegram
from Douglas S. Robertson, says:
A special Christmas parcel con-
taining one plum pudding, a
special tin of beef, chocolate,
crystallized fruit, etc., has been
sent by the Canadian Red Cross in
London to every Canadian prison-
er in Germany. They were posted
November 24, and it is expected
will arrive at all camps well before
Christmas and help to brighten
the day for 2,000 Canadians in cap-
tivity.

In addition to these 250 other
parcels provided by subscription
from relatives have been sent to
individuals. It is impossible to
get turkey for prisoners this year,
and the plum puddings would
have been impossible if they had
not been purchased months ago.
Games and sporting outfits are
also being sent.

Coming Events of Interest to Women.

A four months' course in Dress-
making will begin at Macdonald
College on January 8th next, and
will be open to town and country
women. Town women will pay a
fee of \$25.00 but to farmers' wives
or daughters the course will be
free. Those taking the work will
live in the College and will pay
board at \$5.00 per week, also they
will pay for the material they use
in making their own dresses.
The course is planned to make
women expert dressmakers and a
special teacher is employed to give
all her time to this class. The
number is limited to twenty and
if you wish to take the course you
should apply now. It is requested
that only those apply who already
know how to do plain sewing.
Address letters to Principal, Mac-
donald College, P. O., Que.

ON THE YUKON.

Facts About One of North America's Greatest Rivers.

The Yukon is about 200 miles
longer than the Mississippi, but it is
2,000 miles shorter than the Mis-
souri-Mississippi, measured from
the Rocky Mountains in Montana,
and from Itasca Lake in Minnesota.
It is properly called one of the great
rivers of North America, and it is as
difficult to navigate as the most con-
trary of them. Like the Missouri
and the Mississippi, south of their
junction, it sometimes spreads over
a vast expanse of country, but that
is not conducive to traveling unless
one is aboard a very light and very
flat-bottomed craft. From Fort Sel-
kirk, where the stream is formed by
the junction of the Lewes and Pelly
rivers, it flows north-westward into
Alaska, where it takes a generally
south-west course, emptying, after
meandering in a manner that would
put the St. Johns of Florida to the
blush, into the Behring Sea.

It used to be told of the early ex-
plorers of the Mississippi that, after
entering the delta, they never knew
how they got inside, and that, after
passing through it to the Gulf, they
never knew how they got outside. It
was many years before the naviga-
tors fixed upon landmarks which en-
abled them to steer in anything like
a straight course, and until that
splendid engineer, Captain James B.
Eads, came along with his jetties,
they were uncertain whether they
would find a channel, or would
ground on a sandbar.

The mariner regards the delta of
the Yukon as hopeless. The stream,
to begin with, empties great quan-
tities of sediment, so that not only
the passes, but sections of the sea
beyond, are filled with the deposit.
Only a few feet of water can be
found for a long distance from the
mouths of the twenty-six outlets. As
a consequence of this condition, sea-
going vessels are forced to transfer
their freight to stern-wheelers at St.
Michael, seventy miles to the north,
from which place there is navigation
for larger craft to Dawson during
the summer months. In the upper
river, steamers ply between Dawson
and White Horse, the terminus of
the White Pass & Yukon Railroad,
and navigation is continuous be-
tween White Horse and the mouth of
the river.

The Yukon sprang suddenly into
fame with the discovery of gold on
Klondike Creek, one of its tribu-
taries, and the town of Dawson, at
the confluence of the "creek" and the
Yukon River, and owes its existence
to this discovery, is, to this day, the
principal community of the region.
The name of the Porcupine, Koyuk,
and Tanana rivers will recall
memories of the days when thou-
sands of adventures were "hitting
the Yukon trail." Mining, whether
for gold or for less precious metals,
has now settled down to a regular
business in the section; the days of
lawlessness are past, and much of the
romantic atmosphere that once hung
around Alaska is gone; yet the Yukon
River offers many inducements
to the traveler and the explorer.

Roger Foster, who has recently
made the journey up the Yukon,
says that the primeval forests on the
river banks have, in most places, no
inhabitants save moose, caribou,
bear, lynx, and other wild animals.
"Some of them," he continues, "can
be seen from the boat, upon the
shores or swimming in the water.
Here and there are a few Indian
cabins, or the lodge of a wood chop-
per, who supplies the steamers with
fuel, and a few mining camps, now
almost empty." The country is still
rough, but not inhospitable. The
old Alaskans are a sturdy race, this
witness testifies; intemperance
among them is rare, which is not
true of the cannibals of clams and sal-
mon on the coast. The land is full
of prospectors. "Winter after win-
ter," Mr. Foster writes, "for fifteen
years many of them have gone alone
or with a single partner into the
wilderness to search for mines.
After careful inquiry I could not find
a single case where a prospector had
retired with a fortune, or even a
competency, as the result of his dis-
covery."

It is confessed, by this and by
other travelers in the far North-
West, that there is a fascination
about Alaskan life which, despite its
privations, makes men loath to leave
and eager to return. And, in pass-
ing, it may be said that, by reason of
disturbed conditions elsewhere, more
sightseers have been going into
Alaska in the last two years than
ever before, and a majority of them
come back pleased with their experi-
ence.

Eskimo Language.

The Eskimo language is so poly-
syntactic, it is stated, that one word
is able to express a whole sentence.
Here is a specimen—Uotvoq—
"The hairy side of the skin is getting
loose."

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.

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 \$5.00 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.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

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

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

Out of Wood for Sale.

Anyone wishing to procure a cut of
wood will be supplied with same by com-
municating with
ROY DUFF,
Maryland, Que.

For service.

Purebred Chesterwhite Hog for service.
Fee—\$1.00. Apply to
NORMAN DODS,
24-4 Maryland.

For Service.

Berkshire Hog for service, Fee—\$1.00
or \$1.50 for two. Apply to
IRA E. HANNA,
24-4 R. R. No. 1, Shawville

Hog for Service.

A Chesterwhite Hog for service. Fee—
\$1.00, or \$1.50 for two. Apply to
JNO. B. JUDD,
24-4 Shawville.

For Service

A Registered Chesterwhite Hog for
service. Fee—\$1.00.
JOHN SMILEY,
24-3 Starks Corners.

Hog for Service.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Hog for ser-
vice. Fee—\$1.00.
M. R. MCGUIRE,
Murrells

Stray Heifer Calf.

Strayed from the premises of the un-
dersigned some weeks ago, a red and
white heifer calf—had both ears frozen
last winter—about 8 months old.
MRS. JAS. MCCREDIE,
24-3 Maryland, Que.

NO TRESPASSING ALLOWED

Take notice that no more trespassing
will be allowed on Lot 22, Range 9,
Clarendon. Anyone found so doing af-
ter this notice will be prosecuted.
W. R. GRANT.
December 1, 1917.

KITCHENER'S MOB

By JAS. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

As soon as the battalion was up to strength, they were given a day of preliminary drill before proceeding to our future training area in Essex. It was a disillusioning experience. Equally disappointing was the undignified display of our little skill, at Charing Cross Station, where we performed before a large and amused London audience. For my own part, I could scarcely wait until we were safely hidden within the train. During the journey to Colchester, a re-enlisted Boer War veteran, from the inaccessible heights of South African experience, enlivened us with a fire of sarcastic comment.

"I'm a-gon' to transfer out o' this 'ere mob, that's wot I'm a-gon' to do! Soldiers! S'y! I'll bet a quid they ain't a one of you ever saw a rifle before! Soldiers? Strike me pink! Wot's Lord Kitchener a-doin' of, that's wot I want to know!"

The rest of us smoked in wrathful silence, until one of the boys demonstrated to the Boer War veteran that he knew, at least, how to use his fists. There was some bloodshed, followed by reluctant apologies on the part of the Boer warrior. It was one of innumerable differences of opinion which I witnessed during the months that followed. And most of them were settled in the same decisive way.

Although mine was a London regiment, we had men in the ranks from all parts of the United Kingdom. There were North-country men, a few Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, men from the Midlands and from the south of England. But for the most part we were Cockneys, born within the sound of Bow Bells. I had planned to follow the friendly advice of the recruiting sergeant. "Talk like 'em," he had said. Therefore, I struggled bravely with the peculiarities of the Cockney twang, recklessly dropped aitches when I should have kept them, and prefixed them indiscriminately before every convenient aspirate. But all my efforts were useless. The impression was apparent to my fellow Tommies immediately. I had only to begin speaking, within the hearing of a genuine Cockney, when he would say, "Ello! w're do you come from? The Stites?" or "I'll bet a tanner you're a Yank!" I decided to make a confession, and I have been glad, ever since, that I did. The boys gave me a warm and hearty welcome when they learned that I was a sure-enough American. They called me "Jamie the Yank." I was a piece of tangible evidence of the bond of sympathy existing between the two great English-speaking nations. I told them of the many Americans of German extraction, whose sympathies were honestly and sincerely on the other side. But they would not have it so. I was the personal representative of the American people. My presence in the British army was proof positive of this.

Being an American, it was very hard, at first, to understand the class distinctions of British army life. And having understood them, it was more difficult yet to endure them. I learned that a ranker, or private soldier, is a socially inferior being from the officer's point of view. The officer class and the ranker class are east and west, and never the twain shall meet, except in their respective places upon the parade-ground. This does not hold good, to the same extent, upon active service. Hardships and dangers, shared in common, tend to break down artificial barriers. But even then, although there was goodwill and friendliness between officers and men, I saw nothing of genuine comradeship. This seemed to me a great pity. It was a loss for the officers fully as much as it was for the men.

I had to accept, for convenience sake, the fact of my social inferiority. Centuries of army tradition demanded it; and I discovered that it is absolutely futile for one inconsequential American to rebel against the unshakable fortress of English tradition. Nearly all of my comrades were used to clear-cut class distinctions in civilian life. It made little difference to them that some of our officers were recruits as raw as we were ourselves. They had money enough and education enough and influence enough to secure the king's commission; and that fact was proof enough for Tommy that they were gentlemen, and, therefore, too good for the likes of him to be associating with.

"Look 'ere! Ain't a gentleman a gentleman? I'm arskin' you, ain't 'e?" I saw the futility of discussing this question with Tommy. And later, I realized how important for British army discipline such distinctions are.

So great is the force of prevailing opinion that I sometimes found myself accepting Tommy's point of view. I wondered if I was, for some eugenic reason, the inferior of these men whom I had to "sir" and salute whenever I dared speak. Such lapses were only occasional. But I understood, for the first time, how important a part circumstance and environment play in shaping one's mental attitude. How I longed, at times, to chat with colonels and to joke with captains on terms of equality! Whenever I confided these aspirations to Tommy he gazed at me in awe.

"Don't be a bloomin' idiot! They could jolly well 'ave you fer that!"

CHAPTER III.

The Mob in Training

The Nth Service Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, on the march was a sight not easily to be forgotten. To the inhabitants of Colchester, Folkestone, Shorncliffe, Aldershot, and other towns and villages throughout the south of England, we were well known. We displayed ourselves with

what must have seemed to them a shameless disregard for appearance. Our approach was announced by a discordant tumult of fifes and drums, for our band, of which later, we became justly proud, was a newly fledged and still imperfect organization. Windows were flung up and doors thrown open along our line of march; but alas, we were greeted with no welcome glances of kindly approval, no waving of handkerchiefs, no clapping of hands. Nursemaids, who are said to have a nice and discriminating eye for soldiery, gazed in amused and contemptuous silence as we passed. Children looked at us in wide-eyed wonder. Only the dumb beasts were demonstrative, and they in a manner which was not at all to our liking. Dogs barked, and sedate old family horses, which would stand placidly at the curbing while fire engines thundered past with bells clanging and sirens shrieking, pricked up their ears at our approach, and after one startled glance, galloped madly away and disappeared in clouds of dust far in the distance.

We knew why the nursemaids were cool, and why family horses developed hysteria with such startling suddenness. But in our pride we did not see that which we did not wish to see. Therefore we marched, or, to be more truthful, shamled on, shouting lusty choruses with an air of boisterous gaiety which was anything but genuine.

"You do as I do and you'll do right, Fall in and follow me!"

It was a favorite with number 12 platoon. Their enthusiasm might have carried conviction had it not been for their personal appearance, which certainly did not. Number 15 platoon would strive manfully for a hearing with

"Steadily, shoulder to shoulder, Steadily, blade by blade; Marching along, Sturdy and strong, Like the boys of the old brigade."

As a strictly accurate historian I must confess that none of these assertions were quite true. We marched neither steadily, nor shoulder to shoulder, nor blade by blade. We straggled all over the road, and kept step only when the sergeant-major doubled forward, warning us, with threats of extra drills, to keep in our fours or to "pick it up!" In fact, "the boys of the old brigade," whoever they may have been, would have scornfully repudiated the suggestion that we resembled them in any respect.

They would have been justified in doing so had any of them seen us at the end of six weeks of training. For, however reluctantly, we were forced to admit that Sergeant Harris was right when he called us "a raw batch of rookies." Unpromising we were not. There was good stuff in the ranks, the material from which real soldiers are made, and were made; but it had not yet been rounded into shape. We were still nothing more than a homogenous assembly of individuals.

We declined to accept the responsibility for the seeming slowness of our progress. We threw it unhesitatingly upon the War Office, which had not equipped us in a manner befitting our new station in life. Although we were recruited immediately after the outbreak of war, less than half of our number had been provided with uniforms. Many still wore their old civilian clothing. Others were dressed in canvas fatigue suits, or the worn-out uniforms of policemen and tramcar conductors. Every old-clothes shop on Petticoat Lane must have contributed its allotment of cast-off apparel.

Our arms and equipment were of an equally nondescript character. We might easily have been mistaken for a mob of vagrants which had pillaged a seventeenth-century arsenal. With a few slight changes in costuming for the sake of historical fidelity, we would have served as a citizen army for a realistic motion-picture drama depicting an episode in the French Revolution.

We derived what comfort we could from the knowledge that we were but one of many battalions of Kitchener's first hundred thousand equipped in this same makeshift fashion. We did not need the repeated assurances of cabinet ministers that England was not prepared for war. We were in a position to know that she was not. Otherwise, there had been an unardonable lack of foresight in high places. Supplies came in dribbles. Each night, when parades for the day were over, there was a rush for the orderly room bulletin board, which was scanned eagerly for news of an early issue of clothing. As likely as not we were disappointed, but occasionally jaded hopes revived.

"Number 15 platoon will parade at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th, for boots, puttees, braces, and service dress caps."

Number 15 is our platoon. Promptly at the hour set we halt and right-turn in front of the Quartermaster Stores magazine. The quartermaster is there with pencil and notebook, and immediately takes charge of the proceedings.

(To be continued.)

Save Oiled Paper.

Save all the oiled paper that comes wrapped about bread or in cake and cracker boxes. When you bake potatoes cut off the ends of each potato and wrap them in the oiled paper. Pin the paper over carefully. It is a pleasure to note how much one saves on the skins. They will be thin and soft and there is no waste.

Mulch strawberry beds as soon as the ground freezes.

LYMB FACTORY AT WINNIPEG.

First of Series to be Established by M. H. C.

The first branch of the artificial limb factory, established in Toronto by the Military Hospitals Commission for the purpose of supplying the Canadian soldiers who return from the front minus legs or arms with artificial members, has been located in Winnipeg.

Two competent workmen, trained in the head factory, have opened an office in connection with the Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital, where they will fit the amputation cases, sending the orders to the head factory and later make any necessary adjustments. They are equipped with all the necessary tools and apparatus and a permanent branch will be established.

This branch is the first of a series which the Commission will, establish in different parts of the country in accord with the Government's promise to supply men who have lost arms or legs in the service with artificial members as long as they live. When the plan is complete every veteran will find a branch office of the head

factory in his immediate vicinity where all adjustments necessary will be made.

Canada is the "Wood Pile" of Empire.

Canada holds the only large forests in the whole British Empire. Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa have sacrificed most of their original timber to the fire and and ruthless exploitation. These facts emphasize Canada's strategic position as containing the only "wood pile" available to the Empire except those of Russia. Sixty per cent. of John Bull's huge timber demand is supplied by the Russian people to-day, for the British Isles provide only one log out of eight actually needed for home use. What part Canada's forests will play in British trade after the war is problematical, but there is no lack of prophets to predict that every square mile of growing timber will double in value under the strain of post-bellum demand from the devastated districts of Europe. Meanwhile Canadian governments can prepare to take full advantage of increasing timber values by thorough fire protection and scientific control of wasteful lumbering.



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

Lesson XXII. Meats.

Meat is a bundle of lean, muscular fibers that are held together by connective tissue, containing albumen, or protein; gelatinoids, or gelatine, and extractives or flavoring.

There are two factors to be remembered when cooking meat:

First. When making soups, broths and teas, the meat is placed in cold water and brought slowly to boil and then cooked on the simmering burner at a temperature of 165 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. By using this method, a rich delicious broth is obtained which contains all the nutriment of the meat.

Second. When searing the outer surface of the meat quickly use a strong heat. This keeps the juices and nutriment in the meat. Then continue cooking the desired length of time. By using this method all the gelatinoids and extractives are kept in the meat.

It is a known fact that albumen, gelatinoids and extractives or flavoring in meat are soluble in cold water.

Marketing

Many housewives try to eliminate this feature of the household regime as much as possible and so order by telephone or leave it until the last minute and then rush out to buy anything, helter-skelter. The purchasing of food supplies should be the most important duty of the housewife. In this day of advancing prices it behooves us to husband very carefully our resources. Get full-value for each penny spent.

By this I do not mean purchasing cheap foods, but that you must know just what you want and the time to get it. Cook in an appetizing manner and serve temptingly and you will feel well repaid by the hearty appreciation of your family.

Do not order by telephone if you can possibly help it. Slip on your hat and coat and see for yourself just what you are paying for. Under your own personal supervision your butcher or grocer will give you much better service.

Many housewives feel very inexperienced at buying. When about to purchase meat and unable to make a choice of cuts she invariably falls back on, "Oh, I guess steak or chops will do." Or, "I really don't know what to get; I'm tired of meat, anyway." Many butchers, realizing this state of affairs, gladly take advantage of it and play upon it to the utmost of their powers.

MENUS ISSUED BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

Breakfast

Buckwheat Griddle Cakes and Syrup

Bread and Butter Tea or Coffee

Dinner

Boiled Salt Mackerel with Drawn Butter Sauce

Baked Potatoes Onions

Baked Apples

Supper

Parsnip Cakes

Entire Wheat Bread Butter

Gooseberry Jam Tea

The recipe for Parsnip Cakes, mentioned above, is as follows:—

Parsnip Cakes—Boil and season parsnips. Mash them. Make into small round cakes, dip in sifted oatmeal and brown in hot fat in a frying pan.

Breakfast

Sausages Fried Potatoes

Bread and Butter Tea or Coffee

Dinner

Corned Beef and Cabbage

Boiled Potatoes

Ginger Pud.ing.

Supper

Beet Salad Bread and Butter

Grape Jam Cookies

Tea

The recipe for Ginger Pudding, mentioned above, is as follows:—

Ginger Pudding.—4 tablespoons oleomargarine, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, 2½ cups flour, ¾ teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon ginger, 1 cup milk. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten; mix and sift dry ingredients; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Turn into buttered mould, cover, and steam two hours; serve with vanilla sauce.

Know the Various Cuts

It will be found that knowing the cuts of meat and being able to judge by appearance will help, but first and foremost the odor of the meat will give you a definite idea about its condition. The odors of poultry and fish will help you in the same way. Meat should have a good appearance. By this I mean it should have a good red color shortly after cutting. The fat should be creamy white and firm in appearance, and should have a pleasant meaty odor. All this is absolutely essential for good meat.

About 26 per cent. of the beef carcass is in the fine and fancy cuts of meat and, therefore, accordingly high in price, because three out of five women usually say "steak."

Here are a few recipes for the cheaper cuts of meat, which are delicious and nutritious, and they will be heartily welcomed by the man of the family:

Roll Brisket, Braised

Three pounds of brisket, rolled, usually sells for about twenty two cents a pound. Place three table-spoonfuls of drippings in the frying pan to heat. Dust the meat lightly with flour and then brown quickly without searing in the hot fat. Transfer to a large saucepan, place a small wire rack—like a flatiron stand, which can be purchased at the ten-cent stores—in the bottom of the saucepan. Pour boiling water in the pan until it reaches this rack. Then put in the meat, cover and steam until tender, usually about one and one-half hours. Lift the meat and thicken the gravy with browned flour, adding one-half teaspoonful of grated onion, salt and pepper to taste, and then serve with the meat. The leftover portion can be cut in thin slices and served with horseradish sauce, and the end cut and used in meat hash or English pie.

Casserole of Shin Beef

Prepare two pounds of shin beef by browning quickly in two tablespoonfuls of fat in hot frying pan. Then put in casserole dish or baking dish and add four medium-sized onions, six potatoes, one pint of water. Put the cover on the dish and bake for one hour in a moderate oven. Or use a saucepan that can be covered tightly and then cook on the simmering burner. Thicken the gravy with browned flour. Season with salt, pepper and finely chopped parsley. Then serve.

Worth Protecting

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

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

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



potatoes into dice and pork into small pieces. Fry the pork and onion in a pan until light brown. Put potatoes, onions, meat into a pot, add a pint of water with seasonings. Simmer half an hour. Make a white sauce of the milk, flour and dripping, add to the cooked potatoes, etc. Let all boil a few minutes and serve hot.

"CORNER THE DYE TRADE"

M.H.C. Gives Men Re-Educational Courses in Industrial Chemistry.

"Corner the dye trade!" With this slogan and the high ambition to get the trade away from Germany, the convalescent soldiers taking a course in industrial chemistry at the Central Technical School in Toronto, are at least making long strides toward making Canada independent of the Boches when the war is over and industrial life resumes its usual color.

The importance of the German dye industry to this continent is evident when it is remembered that the merchant submarine which crossed to United States last year from Germany carried dyes as a major portion of her cargo. That this condition may not maintain when the war is over both countries are now engaged in research work that they may discover their own formulas.

The soldiers in the course provided by the Military Hospitals Commission at the Toronto school are paying special attention to this phase of their work, and are making great progress.

The demand for trained men in this occupation will be greater every year as Canadian manufacture increases, and the future holds great opportunity for the men who qualify.

Advice to Teachers.

Be careful of your children. Let them know

That to be truly great they must be good;

Let glory, like a sea-mark, guide their course

In the rough voyage of temptuous life;

Season their early youth with wholesome precepts;

Teach them to merit, not desire, dominion.

But, above all, let fortitude and courage

Prepare their minds for Fortune's fickle turns,

That they in all events may be the same.

—E. Haywood.

SHARK OIL AND LEATHER.

Carcass of Sea Pest Yields Material of Commercial Value.

Shark fishing has evolved from a sport to an organized industry in the Pacific waters off the south-western coast. The skin of various species of the fish when fanned forms a tough, durable leather that is in considerable demand, and the oil that is extracted from the carcass likewise has commercial value. Of late the Japanese syndicate has undertaken the exploitation of this long neglected field, and, as a result, large numbers of sharks are being captured. The mottled skins of the tiger sharks are being made into slippers, belts, gloves and other articles, while those of the great blue and basking sharks, which are especially thick and strong, are used for purposes that demand longlived material.

Saving Dress Snaps.

When taking the snaps from a garment a convenient way to keep them for future use is to cut the goods around them, snap them together and put them in a button box. In this way the snaps that match are kept together.

STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA

Many People Make a B-Line
Toronto's Famous Hotel

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.

Acknowledged with thanks

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Regular, Pocket, Safety and Self-Filling Types

The Useful, Durable, Practical Present for men, women and the young folks—at the front, in camp, business, home and college.

\$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up
Convenient to Buy, Easy to Send
Sold by Best Local Dealers
L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

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



How The Woodchuck Chucked Wood.
One morning old Mr. Woodchuck stepped out early to take a look at the sky.

"It's burrowing weather," he said to his wife when he came in and sat down at the breakfast table.

"I'm glad I've finished the quilts and the children's underclothes," returned Mrs. Woodchuck, as she gave Milly another dish of porridge. "Use your spoon, Willy. And, Lilly, don't giggle into your plate like that."

"Is the vegetable cellar full?" asked old Mr. Woodchuck, passing his cup for more coffee.

"There's some space left by the wood bin," said his wife.

"I'll have another load of roots put in to-day," said old Mr. Woodchuck. "To-morrow we'll have a storm. I feel it in my whiskers."

"After breakfast, Willy," said Mrs. Woodchuck, "you must bring in the wood."

"Hasn't he done that yet?" asked his father.

"School wasn't out till the other day!" mumbled Willy Woodchuck.

"A week ago," said old Mr. Woodchuck sternly. "You must get in that wood to-day."

"Yes, sir," said Willy Woodchuck. After breakfast Willy Woodchuck went out to the woodpile. Such a big woodpile! But of course if you leave a week's work to be done in a day, that is not the fault of the woodpile.

Willy Woodchuck took up two or three chunks and chucked them through the cellar window. One of the chunks hurt his paw. Perhaps he had a splinter!

He sat down on a stump to look at his paw. He took his knife out of his pocket.

"What are you doing?" asked Sammy Skunk.

Now, Willy Woodchuck's mother had told him never to play with Sammy Skunk, because Sammy Skunk's manners are bad. Willy Woodchuck remembered at once.

"Nothing," he said. "That's a fine knife," said Sammy Skunk.

Willy Woodchuck opened his paw so Sammy Skunk could see.

"My!" cried Sammy Skunk. "Ain't it a hum-dinger!"

Sammy Skunk's words, you see, were no more elegant than his manners.

"I bet you could cut a whistle with that," said Sammy Skunk.

A whistle would be fine to play with during the winter. Willy Woodchuck forgot Sammy Skunk's bad manners.

"Can you cut one?" he asked.

"Sure," said Sammy Skunk. "Give me the knife."

But as soon as the knife was in his paw, Sammy Skunk laughed and ran away.

"Here, that's my knife!" cried Willy Woodchuck, running after him.

"Do you want to fight?" Sammy Skunk asked threateningly, as he stopped.

Willy Woodchuck decided that it would not be pleasant to fight Sammy Skunk. So he went back to the woodpile again.

He took up two or three chunks and chucked them through the cellar window. Then he stumbled over a forked stick. It was a perfect fork for a sling shot. And he had a piece of rubber right in his pocket!

He sat down on the stump to fasten the rubber to the forked twig.

"What are you doing?" asked Franky Ferret.

Now, Willy Woodchuck's mother had told him never to play with Franky Ferret, because Franky Ferret's temper is bad. Willy Woodchuck remembered at once.

"Nothing," he said. "That's a fine sling shot you're making," said Franky Ferret.

Willy Woodchuck opened his paw so Franky Ferret could see.

"My!" said Franky Ferret. "Ain't it a whing-whanger!"

Franky Ferret's words, you see, were no better than his temper.

"You could hit most anything with that," said Franky Ferret. "Let's go hunting."

It would be fun to try the new sling shot! Willy Woodchuck forgot Franky Ferret's bad temper.

"Come on," said Franky Ferret, and away they went.

"Oh, look!" Franky Ferret whispered. "There's Roly-Poly Rabbit. Hit him!"

"Oh, no!" said Willy Woodchuck. "I do not want to hit Roly-Poly Rabbit!"

"He'll get away," said Franky Ferret. "Quick!" And he snatched the sling shot.

"Run, Roly-Poly!" cried Willy Woodchuck shrilly.

Roly-Poly Rabbit did not wait to learn why. He just scuttled as hard as he could into his hole.

"What did you do that for?" Franky Ferret asked threateningly.

And he bit Willy Woodchuck hard, and put the sling shot into his pocket, and ran away.

Willy Woodchuck felt so hurt that he cried all the way back to the woodpile. It was a long way, and by the time he had chucked two or three more chunks through the cellar window Milly and Lilly came out to find him.

"Here's your luncheon," they told him. "Mother's too busy to get dinner."

Milly and Lilly went back into the house, and Willy Woodchuck sat down to eat his luncheon. It was a fine big turnip-and-beet sandwich. My, but it looked good! But just as Willy Woodchuck was biting the first bite—

"What are you doing?" asked Charley Crow.

Now, Willy Woodchuck's mother had told him never to play with Charley Crow, because Charley Crow's conduct is bad. Willy Woodchuck remembered at once.

"Nothing," he said.

"That's a fine sandwich you're eating," said Charley Crow.

Willy Woodchuck opened his paw so Charley Crow could see.

"My eyes!" said Charley Crow. "Ain't it a jim-hammer!"

Charley Crow's words, you see, were no more refined than his conduct.

"I bet you could do anything, with a lunch like that," said Charley Crow. "You could even fly."

Flying had always seemed wonderful to Willy Woodchuck. He forgot Charley Crow's bad conduct.

"It is hard?" he asked.

"I should say not!" Charley Crow came down from the branch where he was sitting. "Why, I learned just as easy! All you do is to stand on this stump—put down the sandwich and shut your eyes. Ready?"

"Yes," said Willy Woodchuck breathlessly.

"That's all," said Charley Crow, laughing.

And away he flew, and took the sandwich with him.

Willy Woodchuck sat on the stump, thinking about his knife and his sling shot and his sandwich. Most of all he thought about the sandwich. And he thought what bad boys Sammy Skunk and Franky Ferret and Charley Crow were—

"Willy Woodchuck!" said his father sternly.

Willy Woodchuck thought then about another bad boy. He fell to chucking wood in earnest. If only he had not played with Sammy Skunk and Franky Ferret and Charley Crow!

He chuckled and he chuckled. The woodpile was very big; but that was not the fault of the woodpile.

The day passed, and the dark came down. Willy Woodchuck kept right on chucking wood. It would never do to let the winter catch him. He chuckled and he chuckled. It was such a big woodpile! But at last, long after dark, the last piece went through the window and his work was done.

And that is how Willy Woodchuck learned a very useful lesson.

GENEROUS FEES.

How a Native Chief Expressed His Gratitude to a Missionary.

Old-time dentistry was primitive, painful and peculiar. Some of the methods of our ancestors provoke a ready smile in this modern era, a safe century or so removed from the possibility of experiencing them; they are even consoling, by contrast, for the necessity of a less degree of present endurance. Quite as amusing as ancient methods among our civilized forbears are the occasional results when modern methods are applied among uncivilized or alien people to-day.

It was Lord Cromer that first told the story of how the Khedive of Egypt tested laughing gas on two of his followers before he would intrust himself to a European dentist, and how he expressed his thankfulness when the aching tooth had been extracted by giving the dentist five thousand dollars.

A fee equally generous, considering the donor's resources, but distinctly more embarrassing to the recipient, was once offered a missionary who had come to the relief of a native chief who was suffering agonies from persistent toothache. The missionary was neither doctor nor dentist, but a few instruments, including a powerful forceps, were included in his outfit. He did not promise that the operation would be painless, for he had no suitable anaesthetic, but he believed it would be successful even if several previous attempts by native means had broken off the tooth close to the gum. The chief had courage, but he was tired of being tortured for nothing, and he insisted on seeing the strange instrument used on some one else first. Two or three slaves were summoned, but the missionary stoutly refused to remove any of their strong, white and perfectly sound teeth to please their master.

The chief was puzzled and angered by the refusal, and things began to look threatening indeed, when the missionary's wife stepped into the breach. She had a hollow tooth, which could have been filled had they been in a civilized country, but which she was willing to part with since they were not. In the presence of an interested assembly, comprising the entire village, with the chief in a seat of honor in the front row, her husband extracted it. Then—with a desperate grip and an appalling wrench—he extracted that of the chief, who emitted a hair-raising yell, but who was so grateful that he insisted on bettering the gift that he had promised—although the amateur dentist claimed no fee—and presented the missionary with two brand-new, smiling black wives!

It was with the utmost difficulty that the missionary, with the tactful but resolute assistance of Mrs. Missionary, succeeded in declining the ladies without offense and maintaining his preference for a goat.

LIQUID FIRE.

Most Famous of Ancient Warriors Used "Greek Fire."

Much mystery still attends speculation about the exact nature of the famous "Greek fire" that wrought such panic among the enemies of the most famous of ancient warriors. It is narrated that it travelled over the ground with the urge and direction of the wind, consuming everything before it. Trees and grass and enemy legions withered and shriveled before it. According to one chronicler who had a lapse of several centuries to render him immune from authoritative contradiction, "even the rocks of the hills melted in its flame."

In all likelihood the rocks of the hills did nothing of the kind. Science has not yet invented anything that will so literally emulate the action of molten lava from an active volcano. But the Greek fire was a wonderful thing, chemically, no doubt, and in its own day a very formidable device indeed.

It has been whispered about from time to time that a new invention has made war "intolerably awful." Pacifists used to argue quite seriously that modern ingenuity had already made war impossible; that all elaborate preparations were really to borrow a term then unheard-of—"camouflage"—to maintain commercial prestige, and that war would be self-destructive through its very violence. But the Germans have utilized everything known to them and the allies have been forced to follow their example. Yet war goes on.

Silver Redemption.

Ten years ago as a medium of exchange and a standard of values gold seemed to have utterly eclipsed its pale competitor. To-day silver is regaining much of its old prestige. It has risen in value relatively higher than gold. Bullion silver is worth more than the face value of silver coins. At the beginning of the war American silver dollars were worth 53 cents in gold. To-day they are worth just a fraction over 100 cents, or their true face value. Silver coinage is on the increase everywhere, and in India and Russia, where the face value is less than the bullion value, the coins are being melted by their owners and sold back to the mints as coinage bars.

Hearts of Oak.

The Germans are reported to use acorns for bread. Perhaps in the hope of developing hearts of oak.

DEEDS OF GLORY ON BATTLEFIELDS

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF BRITONS.

Self is Forgotten and Cause and Comrades Take First Place in Gallant Hearts.

No proof is needed of the valor of the Belgians, the French and the British. It would be idle to speak of it, because for three years they have shown the height of human courage in the most damnable and deadly places. The self-sacrifice and heroic deeds of ancient days which have come down to us as legends lack significance when compared with daily deeds performed in this war, says Captain David Fallon, M.C., late of the British and Australian armies.

I have heard of nothing finer than the heroic defence of the Belgians at Liege. Although totally unprepared, they resisted for ten days a great, disciplined force forty times their number; or the impossible landing at Gallipoli made by the Anzacs; or the defence at Verdun by the French; or the Canadian charge through poison gases at Ypres; or the brilliant British attack on the Somme.

If the love of a man who gave his life for a friend could not be surpassed, how could the spirit of a man be described who died for a perfect stranger? The war has brought thousands of such deeds to the front, and it is an every minute action when one man will attempt to save the life of his comrade, knowing that in the attempt there is a possible chance of losing his own life.

His Life For Another.

During the early part of the Somme attack we were ordered to take three lines of trenches and consolidate them against the usual counter-attack. We gained our objectives after attacking under an avalanche of shell fire, gas and burning oil. The impetuous ones ran beyond the third line of Boche trenches and were cut off. One of my men who had gone ahead was badly wounded and was lying crippled at the feet of the enemy wire.

No matter how seriously a man is wounded he will never be heard to moan. That is the spirit of the troops to-day. The man in question must have been frightfully hurt for we in our trenches could hear him softly moaning in great agony. Two of my men tried to get him out of the wire and bring him back into our new position. But they lost their lives in the attempt. The third man who went out crawled along on his stomach and eventually reached the wounded man. It was no good of him standing and lifting the wounded man, because the drum fire of the Hun machine guns was sweeping No Man's Land. So he just lay on his back and hooked his feet under the armpits of his wounded comrade, and inch by inch brought him back into our wire. I ordered some men to bring him in and in applying first aid I found that the wounded man had half his face blown away and his right arm and right leg had been smashed to a pulp. The rescuer was so badly wounded he did not live to enjoy the reward I recommended him for.

A Marvellous Record.

On one occasion we were advancing with our own barrage when one of my comrades single handed attacked a machine gun emplacement after several men had been killed in attempting to take it. He bayoneted one of the machine gun crew and brought in another, together with the captured gun. Although wounded, he then led a bombing party to the assault of a defended house and killed a sniper who was harassing us. His objective was a machine gun post, which had been located in an isolated building. On leading his men forward he encountered unexpectedly a machine gun post which was holding up the advance of another company. He immediately attacked, capturing the machine gun and killing several of the crew. He then continued his attack on his original objective, captured the post, killed several of the enemy and put the remainder to flight. He died of the wounds he received during the attack.

Coolness and Daring.

A private who acted as scout worked his way toward the enemy lines with the greatest gallantry and determination in spite of the continuous fire of hostile snipers at close range. These snipers he stalked and killed. Later his patrol was held up and he again disposed of the snipers. During the subsequent withdrawal of the patrol he volunteered to cover the retirement, and this he succeeded in accomplishing. Throughout the enterprise he was under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, and his splendid example of coolness and daring was beyond all praise. After safely regaining our lines this very gallant soldier was killed by a shell.

Another private from one of my companies rushed forward under heavy fire and, reaching a German gun emplacement, threw a Mills grenade into it, killing two of the enemy and wounding a third. Subsequently entering the dugout, he found two light machine guns which he carried back with him. He undoubtedly saved many of his comrades and enabled the consolidation of our position to proceed unhindered by machine gun fire. In an attack a few days later on his

own initiative he worked his way from shell hole to shell hole to our own barrage, rushed a machine gun and although under heavy fire captured it together with an officer and two men. This bold action was of great assistance to the company on the right and undoubtedly saved many lives. At any rate, it enabled the whole line to advance and gain the objective.

Saved by a Canadian.

I have a Canadian to thank for my life. I have told before of the incident that put me out of any further active part in the war. After three days in a water filled shell hole, with my arm smashed, my jaw broken and my whole body a wreck, I started in pitch dark to drag myself across No Man's Land to my home trench. In the end I lost my way. Suddenly I heard a Canadian sentry challenging. I called, "An English officer wounded!" I had stumbled onto a Canadian post, and one of those boys came through the wire after me. When we were almost safe a very light went up and a Boche sniper got him through the shoulder. I still have part of my arm, but he has none of his.

The Kaiser when the war began thought little of the British army and gave orders to his generals to sweep General French's "contemptible little army" into the sea. How easy it was said, but how difficult a task he found it!

A GRENADE-THROWING SCHOOL.

Class in Bomb Sending Conducted Behind the French Front.

A realistic picture of a class in bomb-throwing that French officers conducted behind the front is drawn in Mr. Ralph Pulitzer's book, *Oyer the Front in an Aeroplane*. In the open recess in a trench, says the author, stood a noncommissioned officer of engineers. He was the instructor. At the order of the captain he placed an innocent-looking satchel on the edge of the trench at his right elbow, plunged a hand into it, and briskly plucked out, one after another, eight different varieties of bombs. Picking them up, one at a time, he gave a terse lecture on the construction of each and the method of using it.

When the sergeant of engineers had completed his little lecture, all of the soldiers and officers withdrew to the end of the field, some two hundred yards behind the trench, and there lay down on their stomachs. I got into the trench with the engineer, placing myself to his left in front of the entrance to the bombproof shelter, and the demonstration in the gentle art of grenade-throwing began. He took bomb number one, stuck the pin at the end of the cord firmly into the hole, swung his arm back and threw the missile a few yards into the field in the direction away from the soldiers.

Having seen the departure of the bomb, I ungracefully tumbled into the bombproof, with the engineer a close second. There was an appreciable pause, and then came an explosion, the violence of which really astonished me. I distinctly felt the ground shake.

After giving the fragments that had been hurled our way plenty of time to come down on the roof, we stepped out into the trench again. The engineer picked up another bomb, hammered the nail home with one sharp rap against the edge of the trench and sent the grenade hurtling through the air. The mechanism of the first bomb had not been put into operation until the bomb started on its flight, but the fuse of the second started burning the instant he hammered the nail in, and was burning while he was whirling his arm preparatory to letting it fly. As it had thus got a running start on us, we had barely time to get under cover before the explosion took place.

Next came bomb number three. The demonstrator adjusted a black band round his left thumb, took the bomb in his right hand and gave it a scratch. He evidently had some doubts whether the first scratch had lighted the fuse, because after glancing at it he proceeded to give it a second hearty scratch before throwing it.

I need hardly say that I had already "made home base" in the bombproof and was entirely satisfied to watch from there his second effort, which, however, was crowned with complete success.

CANADA'S FALL WHEAT AREA.

Estimate of 711,112 Acres, or 4% Less Than for 1917 Crop.

The area in Canada estimated to be sown to fall wheat for the season of 1918 is 711,112 acres, or 4 per cent. less than the area sown in 1916 for the crop of 1917. In Ontario the dry condition of the soil made it difficult to sow fall wheat, and the area is estimated to be about 4 per cent. less than last year. In Alberta there is shown to be a slight increase, or 61,384 acres, as compared with 60,776 acres. There are also small areas sown to fall wheat in Manitoba, 4,129 acres, Saskatchewan 11,883, and British Columbia 3,476 acres. The condition on October 31 for all Canada was 80 per cent., as compared with 76 per cent. last year.

Of the total land intended for next year's crops, 53 per cent. is estimated to have been ploughed by October 31, the percentage proportions in the west being 40 per cent. for Manitoba, compared with 47 per cent. last year; 37 per cent. for Saskatchewan as against 28 per cent., and 38 per cent. for Alberta as against 21 per cent. a year ago.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

WORLD ALREADY CHARTED FOR AIR SERVICE.

Experts Believe That International Mail Routes Will Be Established Inside of Ten Years.

The world is already charted for air service. The aero clubs of France, Italy, England and America have worked out international routes. London to Halifax, London to New York, London to Paris, London to all the great cities of the world are main lines of the international map.

Lord Montagu has devised a mail route between England and India. As ordinarily travelled the distance is 6,000 miles, but he eliminates 3,600 miles by an airline over Russia, Germany and Austria. He estimates that the flight could be accomplished in 25 hours—85 hours from London to Bombay!

Another route he calls the Red Route, because for the entire distance the British mailplanes would fly over territory under the British flag, a distance of 5,230 miles to be accomplished in from 75 to 80 hours. Mail would be dropped at Basra, Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar. Captive balloons, illuminated at night, would be the route markers and landing stations would be arranged at convenient intervals.

New Era in Sight.

The most conservative experts appear to believe that national and international mail routes will be completely established within ten years. There are more radical thinkers who assert that the experience and lessons of war aviation will bring this blessing to civilization within five years.

After postal service, which will be the first great development of the airplane for commercial uses, it is generally agreed will come fast passenger service and regular service for express and freight.

The crossing of the Atlantic by air may be, indeed, a matter of weeks and months rather than years. Major Per-fetti, head of the Italian army fliers now in this country, believes that the giant Caproni triplane can accomplish the feat easily, and has indicated his intention of attempting it.

Henry Woodhouse and many other students of aviation maintain that when the distance between continents is cut down to one day's travel, when the world sends and receives its mail by airplane, and when mankind realizes dominion over the air there will be a new sociologic era; that nations will be brought into much closer relationship than ever before; that there will be greater understanding and cordiality between peoples and that there will be far more tolerance for differences of aims and habits. As the airplane has been, perhaps, the most valuable agency for war, it may become, these men think, the most enduring influence for world peace.

A SOUTH SEA MARRIAGE.

Sailor Describes Recent Royal Ceremony in the Friendly Isles.

C. H. Hanson, first assistant engineer, and member of the crew of the motor schooner S. I. Allard, now of Honolulu, witnessed the marriage of Princess Charlotte Tobou and Prince William Tungl at Nukulofa, Friendly Islands, on September 28.

The Government band played all the ceremonial music, and other musical organizations assisted it throughout the day, he says. The wedding dress worn by the Princess was made in Sydney, Australia, and fashioned after the latest styles. The wedding cake, which was eight feet high and is said to have cost more than \$500, was baked in Auckland, New Zealand. About twenty-five white people attended the reception, others present being chiefs, officials and natives from the surrounding islands.

At the wedding breakfast the table extended from inside the palace, where the royal party was seated, out through one of the doors for 250 feet. The guests were seated on either side. Tapa—a material made from the beaten bark of the mulberry tree—covered the length of the table. Friday was the big day for all the islanders who happened to be in the neighborhood of Nukulofa. Several thousand gathered in the palace grounds and the adjoining square in the early morning.

The king personally superintended the work of distributing hundreds of roast pigs among his subjects, many of the large porkers having smaller ones tied to them in a decorative way. It was a holiday for all.

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

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
For RAW FURS
and GINSENG
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.
Reference Union Bk. of Canada

FROST STOPS THE INSECTS.

They Experience Suspended Animation in Cold Weather.

With the coming of the frosts the insects are silenced, and as long as the temperature holds below 50 degrees Fahrenheit they are rendered also inactive. Above that the hardier beetles and grasshoppers, along with a few spiders, are moving about, and when the sunshine warms the air more and more certain moths and butterflies and two-winged flies, including the gnats, are on the wing.

Some species of insects feel the effects of cold far less than others, and this does not seem to be influenced by sturdy bodies, hairy coverings or the situations in which they are found. The gnats are among the most fragile species, but they and the slim-bodied water spiders are found active later in the autumn and earlier in the spring than any other creatures, excepting perhaps the mourning-cloak butterfly and the wasps, all of these creatures responding to the sunshine on the warmer, thawing days of winter. The black ground beetles also

are quickly resuscitated by slightly warmer airs.

This proves the fact that most insects are not normally killed by cold, but merely experience suspended animation, and are ready to resume their activity after any length of time.

Cutting a Lake Ship in Two.

At the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company at Cleveland, Ohio, lake carriers are being cut in two to permit their passage through the short locks of the Welland Canal on the way to the Atlantic for ocean service. The ships are placed in dry dock and cut in two sections with acetylene gas torches. The sections are boarded and caulked, after which the dock is flooded and the sections pulled apart. They are then towed through the Welland Canal and the locks of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, where they are rejoined temporarily. The ship is then taken to an Atlantic port-shipping, where it is refitted and made seaworthy for ocean service.

Broilers shrink about half a pound in weight when dressed.

ARCHIE DOVER