

# THE EQUITY.

No. 27, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

95 Branches in Canada.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

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

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

Rev. Arthur Wilson preached to a large and appreciative congregation at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

The Russell House in town is again closed to the public, and the late occupants, Wm. Turcotte and family have left the village.

Some of our young people attended the Christmas entertainment at the Brick Church, Bristol, on Friday night.

The Presbyterian S. School had a very successful Xmas Tree entertainment on Friday evening. Santa was present and made many youthful hearts glad by a liberal dispensation of holiday gifts.

HAND CUT OFF.—Mr. Walter E. Elliott, of the Schneaux, while operating a separator on Friday last, suffered the great misfortune of having his right hand so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated above the wrist.

McCann's hotel at Quyon was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, 13th, with nearly all of the contents. The loss is said to include quite a sum of money in bills, which was lying on the bureau and overlooked in the hurry to escape from the burning building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

An innovation in connection with the conducting of the election last week, was the employment, in some instances, where available, of lady deputy returning officers, instead of men, on the suggestion of the Clerk of the Crown. Shawville was one of the places in this county at which lady officials acted, and they performed their duties most satisfactorily. Miss Evelyn Shaw presided at No. 1 poll, and Miss Louilla Armstrong at No. 2.

VETERAN DONATES \$4.00.—Our good friend Malcolm LeRoy, of Dunrobin, who knows something of the soldier's life, having served in defence of his country during the Fenian raids of years ago, has sent us a donation of four dollars "for the Tommies' smokes in the trenches," adding the remark:—"I know how a puff goes those cold, stormy days." Needless to say, Mr. LeRoy's thoughtfulness and generosity will be appreciated to the full at this particular season, by the men who, above all others are entitled to all we can spare that will contribute to their comforts in any form.

Mr. Cahill had the last word in the campaign in the lower end of the county, and he selected Shawville as the stumping ground. He got a very good hearing, although ninety per cent of the audience did not favor his candidature. Mr. Cahill was not surprised at his reception, because he realized that he was not in Kitchener (Berlin), nor in Sherbrooke—nor, in fact, in any other old place in this province east of Aylmer. On the contrary HE KNEW he was in a place where the people stand for free speech and won't tolerate anything else.

The Rev. Justus J. S. Seaman, M.A., formerly rector of St. Paul's, and who since leaving here has been engaged as Bishop's Missionary in Church Extension Work on the Island of Montreal, has recently been appointed rector of the important parish of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, (in succession to the late Canon Renaud) and will enter upon the duties of his new charge next week. An interesting sketch of Mr. Seaman's career appears in the December number of "The Montreal Churchman".

THE EQUITY joins with many friends in this section in wishing the rev. gentleman unbounded success in his new field of labor.

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.

### Births

At Bristol on Dec. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Russell, a son.

At Campbell's Bay on Dec. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Loken, a son.

### Holiday Arrivals.

Capt. and Mrs. Smyth, London.  
Elgin Hodgins, Meyronne, Sask.  
Miss Laura Woodley, Montreal.  
Mrs. Thomas Montreal.  
Miss Marjorie Hodgins, Ottawa.  
Miss Alma Dimmel, Kemptville.  
Miss Mildred Telford, Ottawa.  
Gr. Perley Dagg, Kingston.  
W. Barnett, Macdonald College.  
Hollie Corrigan, Sault Ste Marie.  
Willie Steele, Quyon.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Horner, and youngest son, of Winnipeg, arrived here Thursday last on a visit to their relatives and friends in this section.

Messrs. Chester Prendergast and brother James, from Bow Island, Alberta, are here at present visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Prendergast.

Mrs. E. G. Amy is a patient at St. Luke's hospital, Ottawa, having undergone an operation there on Friday last. Her condition is reported favorable.

Mr. George B. Campbell, who has just returned from a two months' exploring trip away beyond the height of land, was a visitor in Shawville over Thursday night. Mr. Campbell says he never heard a word about the election until he reached civilization on Sunday 16th.

Miss Pearl Smyth, of Kilmuir, who has been engaged as book-keeper with the Shawville Motor Co., for the past six months, left for home on Monday. During her stay here, Miss Smyth's kindly disposition won for her many friends in this community.

THE EQUITY learns with regret that its old friend Mr. J. T. Pattison, editor of the Hull City Advance, has been "under the weather" for several weeks past. He took the risk, however, of leaving his room long enough to drop into a convenient polling-booth and register for Frupp and Chabot. Good.

An event of unusual sadness occurred on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at the home of Mr. Russell Dean, of Bristol, when his dearly beloved wife was taken away.

Mrs. Dean was a gentle and loving mother. Besides her sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her loss two small children, four sisters and five brothers.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. McCallum, pastor of the Bristol Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. White, on Thursday afternoon after which the remains were conveyed to Dunrobin for burial.—Com.

IN MEMORIAM.—Mrs. John Landry and family have presented to St. Paul's Church a massive brass, neatly designed alms basin, as a commemorative token of the death of L.-Corp. John X. Landry, who, with many other gallant Canadian lads, fell at the battle of Vimy Ridge.

The reverse side of the basin bears the following inscription:—

St. Paul's Church, Shawville.  
Dedicated to the Memory

—of—  
L. CORP. JOHN X. LANDRY,

145060, 4th C. M. R.

Who fought and fell at the Battle of Vimy Ridge on April 9th, 1917.

He was buried on the Ridge.

## 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.

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

### Sudden Death of Mr. Sam. Armstrong.

Citizens generally were much shocked and pained to learn on Wednesday afternoon last that Mr. Samuel Armstrong had died suddenly while on his way home with a load of wood from the farm situated eight or nine miles north-east from Shawville.

He had gone out in the morning to where his son Wellington and grand-son were engaged in the woods and appeared to be in good health and spirits. He ate a very hearty dinner, and also indulged in some rifle practice with his grand-son, before starting for Shawville with his load.

From what can be learned, it seems he had reached a point on the road near Mr. McNeill's when death overtook him, and Mr. McNeill and another neighbor were the first to reach him; but he was then beyond all human aid. One of the men immediately went back and acquainted Wellington of his father's tragic death, and as soon thereafter as possible the grief-stricken son brought the remains to Mr. Hynes' undertaking rooms. Subsequently they were conveyed to the family home.

For the past couple of weeks Mr. Armstrong had been living in fond hopes of the return of his son Harold from Overseas before Christmas, and on the day of his death his youngest daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Arthur Wilson, was speeding her way homeward to be here for the expected family reunion. Intelligence of her father's unexpected departure was communicated to her at Ottawa, and thus the terrible shock was in a measure broken before she reached here.

The deceased, was in his 74th year. He was a life-long resident of Shawville, and one of its most industrious and best respected citizens. For many years he followed the avocation of a bricklayer, and in that capacity had a hand in much of the building that has been done in this district.

A family of two sons and three daughters survive to mourn his loss, as follows: Wellington and Harold, above mentioned; Mabel—Mrs. A. N. Golden, St. John's, Que.; Edna—Mrs. H. M. Cuthbertson, Wakefield; Mildred—Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. A. Wilson, Hudson, Que. All expect Harold were present at the funeral; also Mr. Cuthbertson and Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Mr. T. E. Hodgins of Ottawa, brother-in-law, and Mr. John Armstrong, or Arnprior, nephew.

The funeral took place at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, to the Methodist Church, of which the deceased had been a long, faithful and consistent member. Rev. Mr. Tripp preached a very impressive sermon from Is. 25-8, in the course of which he paid a warm tribute to the honesty and integrity of his late parishioner. The remains were interred in the family plot in the Methodist cemetery. There was a large attendance.

## "Canada's Best"

GOOWLING Business College  
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

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### EXPERIMENT.

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work or trade or profession. Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

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

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

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

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WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.  
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A position for every Willis Graduate.

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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, waged \$12. per month. Apply or write, Mrs. WALTER RIMER, Bryson, Que. 25-2.

FOR SALE—1 pair of 3-year-old heavy Clyde Colts (off Carnegie) for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to A. J. DAVIS, R. R. No. 3, Shawville, Que. 27-3

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Karn Organ—piano case—slightly used. Apply, J. L. HODGINS, Shawville. 27-4 f n

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

## 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.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

### Ideal Gifts

Red Letter Testaments  
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Sweaters  
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Ribbons  
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Shaving Sets  
Games, &c., &c.

Season's Greetings to all Customers.

W. A. HODGINS



# KITCHENER'S MOB



By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

## CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

"All men needing boots, one pace step forward, March!"

The platoon, sixty-five strong, steps forward as one man.

"All men needing braces, one pace step back, March!"

Again we move as a unit. The quartermaster hesitates for a moment; but he is a resourceful man and he has been through this many times before. We all need boots, quite right! But the question is, Who needs the most? Undoubtedly those whose feet are most in evidence through worn soles and tattered uppers. Adopting this sight test, he eliminates more than half the platoon, whereupon, by a further process of elimination, due to the fact that he has only sizes 7 and 8, he selects the fortunate twelve who are to walk dry shod.

The same method of procedure is carried out in selecting the braces. Private Reynolds, whose trousers are held in place by a wonderful mechanism composed of shoe-laces and bits of string, receives a pair; likewise, Private Stenebras, who, with the aid of safety pins, has fashioned coat and trousers into an ingenious one-piece garment. Caps and puttees are distributed with like impartiality, and we dismiss the unfortunate ones growling and grumbling in discreet undertones until the platoon commander is out of hearing, whereupon the murmurs of discontent become loudly articulate.

"Kitchener's Rag-Time Army I call it!" growls the veteran of South African fame. "Ain't we a 'nd-some lot o' pizzie wallpapers? Service? We ain't never a-go'n to see service! You blokes won't, but watch me! I'm a-go'n to grease off out of this mob!"

No one remonstrated with this deservedly unpopular reservist when he grumbled about the shortage of supplies. He voiced the general sentiment. We all felt that we would like to "grease off" out of it. Our deficiencies in clothing and equipment were met by the Government with what seemed to us amazing slowness. However, Tommy is a sensible man. He realized that England had a big contract to fulfill, and that the first duty was to provide for the armies in the field. France, Russia, Belgium, all were looking to England for supplies. Kitchener's Mob must wait, trusting to the genius for organization, the faculty for getting things done, of its great worthy chief, K. of K.

Our housing accommodations, throughout the autumn and winter of 1914-15, when England was in such urgent need of shelter for her rapidly increasing armies, were also of the makeshift order. We slept in leaky tents or in hastily constructed wooden shelters, many of which were afterward condemned by the medical inspectors. St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe, was an ideal camping-site for pleasant summer weather. But when the autumnal rains set in, the green pasture land became a quagmire. Mud was the great reality of our lives, the malignant deity which we fell down (in) and propitiated with profane rites. It was a thin, watery mud or a thick, viscous mud, as the steady downpour increased or diminished. Late in November we were moved to a city of wooden huts at Sandling Junction, to make room for newly recruited units. The dwellings were but half-finished, the drains were open ditches, and the rains descended and the floods came as usual. We lived in amphibious and wretched existence until January, when, to our great joy, we were transferred to billets in the Metropoli, one of Folkestone's most fashionable hotels. To be sure, we slept on bare floors, but the roof was rainproof, which was the essential thing. The aesthetically inclined could lie in their blankets at night, gazing at richly gilded mirrors over the mantelpieces and beautifully frescoed ceilings refurbishing our apartments in all their former splendor. Private Henry Morgan was not of this type. Henry came in one evening rather the worse for liquor and with clubbed musket assaulted his unlovely reflection in an expensive mirror. I believe he is still paying for his lack of restraint at the rate of a sixpence per day, and will have canceled his obligation by January, 1921, if the war continues until that time.

Although we were poorly equipped and sometimes wretchedly housed, the commissariat was excellent and on the most generous scale from the very beginning. Indeed, there was nearly as much food wasted as eaten although they regretted seeing such quantities of food thrown daily into the refuse barrels. I often felt that something should be done about it. Many exposures were, in fact, written from all parts of England. It was irritating to read of German efficiency in the presence of England's extravagant and unbusinesslike methods. Tommy would say, "Lor, lummy! Ain't we got no pigs in England? That there food won't be wasted. We'll be eatin' it in sausages w'en we goes across the Channel"; whereupon he dismissed the whole question from his mind. This seemed to me then the typical Anglo-Saxon attitude. Everywhere there was waste, muddle-headedness, and apparently it was nobody's concern. Camps were sited in the wrong places and buildings erected only to be condemned. Tons of food were purchased overseas, transported across thousands of miles of ocean, only to be thrown into refuse barrels. The Government was robbed by avaricious hotel-keepers who made and were granted absurd claims for damages done to their property by billeted troops. But with vast new armies, recruited overnight, it is not strange that there should be mismanagement and friction at first. As the months passed, there was a marked change for the better. British effi-

ciency asserted itself. This was made evident to us in scores of ways—the distribution of supplies, the housing and equipping of troops, their movements from one training area to another. At the last, we could only marvel that a great and complicated military machine had been so admirably and quickly perfected.

Meanwhile our rigorous training continued from week to week in all weathers, even the most inclement. Reveille sounded at daybreak. For an hour before breakfast we did Swedish drill, a system of gymnastics which brought every lazy and dissipated muscle into play. Two hours daily were given to musketry practice. We were instructed in the description and recognition of targets, the use of cover, but chiefly in the use of our rifles. Through constant handling they became a part of us, a third arm which we grew to use quite instinctively. We fired the recruits, and later, the trained soldier's course in musketry on the rifle ranges at Hythe and Aldershot, gradually improving our technique, until we were able to fire with some accuracy, fifteen rounds per minute. When we had achieved this difficult feat, we ceased to be recruits. We were skilled soldiers of the proud and illustrious order known as "England's Mad Minute Men." After musketry practice, the remainder of the day was given to extended order, company, and battalion drill. Twice weekly we route-marched from ten to fifteen miles; and at night, after the parades for the day were finished, boxing and wrestling contests, arranged and encouraged by our officers, kept the red blood pounding through our bodies until "light out" sounded at nine o'clock.

The character of our training changed as we progressed. We were done with squad, platoon, and company drill. Then came field maneuvers, attacks in open formation upon entrenched positions, finishing always with terrific bayonet charges. There were mimic battles, lasting all day, with from ten to twenty thousand men on each side. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, air craft—every branch of army service, in fact—had a share in these exciting field days when we gained bloodless victories or died painless and easy deaths at the command of red-capped field judges. We rushed boldly to the charge, shouting lustily, each man striving to be first at the enemy's position, only to be intercepted by a staff officer on horseback, staying the tide of battle with uplifted hand.

"March your men back, officer! You're out of action! My word! you've made a bestly mess of it! You're not on church parade, you know! You advanced across the open for three quarters of a mile in close column of platoons! Three batteries of field artillery and four machine guns have blown you to blazes! You haven't a man left!"

Sometimes we reached our objective with less fearful slaughter, but at the moment when there should have been the sharp clash and clang of steel on steel, the cries and groans of men fighting for their lives, we heard the bugles from far and near, sounding the "stand by," and friend and enemy dropped wearily to the ground for a rest while our officers assembled in conference around the motor of the divisional general.

All this was playing at war, and Tommy was "fed up" with play. As we marched back to barracks after a long day of monotonous field maneuvers, he eased his mind by making sarcastic comments upon this inconclusive kind of warfare. He began to doubt the good faith of the War Office in calling ours a "service" battalion. As likely as not we were for home defense and would never be sent abroad.

"Left! Right! Left! Right! Why did I join the army? Oh! Why did I ever join Kitchener's Mob? Lor lummy! I must 'ave been balmy!"

became the favorite, homeward-bound marching song. And so he "grouched" and grumbled after the manner of Tommies the world over. And in the mean time he was daily approaching more nearly the standard of efficiency set by England's inexorable War Lord. It was interesting to note the physical improvement in the men wrought by a life of healthy, well-ordered routine. My battalion was recruited largely from what is known in England as "the lower middle classes." There were shop assistants, clerks, railway and city employees, tradesmen, and a generous sprinkling of common laborers. Many of them had been used to indoor life, practically all of them to city life, and needed months of the hardest kind of training before they could be seasoned and toughened to withstand the hardships of active service.

(To be continued.)

Take the crooked and defective trees from the wood lot and the old trees that are more than half dead about the place. Burn wood wherever it is possible to save coal. About the home grounds replace the dead trees that are cut down with new trees early next spring.

Beware of running an auto or a gasoline or kerosene engine in an enclosed, unventilated place. The fumes from the exhaust are a deadly poison. One of our neighbors, a splendid fellow, was found dead on the floor of his garage last winter, killed in this way. Pass this warning along to your neighbors.

## FOOD SAVING ART IS CENTURIES OLD

REVIVED TO MEET PRESENT WAR NEEDS.

### Method of Arresting Decomposition of Food Was Practised by Savage Tribes.

Three years of war have brought mankind face to face again with the oldest problem of the human race—the problem of food supply. True, conditions of the problem have changed somewhat. There is no danger that the earth may fail to produce sufficient food. The problem is to transport and store the food crops of one season so that they may be available in places where the necessities of war have reduced production to a point below consumption. But the very cause which makes necessary the transportation of food in immensely greater quantities than ever before also operates to restrict the facilities for so transporting it.

Production in the allied countries of Europe has fallen far below consumption, and only the resources of the United States and Canada stand between the people of France, Britain and Italy and starvation. Yet ocean tonnage is at the greatest premium in all history. The ravages of the submarine and the necessity of transporting large quantities of munitions and men across the Atlantic have brought about a shortage in ocean going shipping. Until sufficient tonnage can be built and manned the crying need is for some process which will make possible an enormous reduction in the bulk of food supplies which must be carried across the Atlantic.

### Chemists Working on Problem.

To this end United States chemists have been bending their energies for the last six months. By the process perfected practically all water is removed from the raw product. As most fruits and vegetables contain from 70 to 90 per cent. of water, the complete removal of moisture results in an enormous reduction in weight and volume. This may be further increased by the compression of the dehydrated products, so that a cube one and one-half inches in dimensions contains the equivalent of a can of tomatoes. The addition of water—rehydration or reconstitution, as it is called—brings the vegetable back to its natural condition.

In discussing the progress which had been made in the new process one of the chemists said:

"The discovery that the removal of water naturally present in foods would arrest decomposition was made many years ago. The ancient Indians and the savage tribes of Africa are known to have dried their surplus meat supplies so that they might not be in want when game was scarce or hunting difficult. Egyptian tradition called for the placing of food in the tombs alongside the dead, and it is said that dried kernels of grain more than six thousand years old when discovered in the tombs in our time yielded perfect grain upon planting.

"These people made use of the sun's heat and the winds of the air to carry away the water in the food products, and while the palatability and other properties of the dried material would not have appealed to the elaborate tastes of our present age, yet we cannot question their methods so far as the keeping qualities are concerned.

### How the Indians Worked.

"The north American Indians separated the fat of meat from the muscular tissue, drying the latter. When dried, or at least partly so, they melted the fat and mixed it with the dried meat, which had been pounded into a paste or powder, and after adding a few berries to improve the flavor the whole was compressed into cakes. This product is known as pemmican, and is nowadays made of beef especially for the use of Arctic explorers.

"In South America jerked or dried meat is known variously as tassaço or tassaço, and jerked venison is prepared and used by mountain dwellers in the Rockies and our Southern mountain ranges. In South Africa these dried meat products are known as biltong.

"The process of drying as means of preserving food for storage possesses great advantages over canning and cold storage, while embodying practically every advantage obtained by those agencies. Dehydration greatly diminishes both the bulk and weight of the material, making it both easier and cheaper to store and transport. The food value is concentrated, while at the same time preservation is secured by the removal of the water.

"The cost of handling and transporting equivalent amounts of canned and dehydrated products of the same food material will show a saving of at least 80 per cent. in favor of the dehydrated product.

"At certain seasons farm products come in in such great quantities that it becomes absolutely necessary to employ some ready means to prevent the great wastage. There are several factors which operate to produce wastage, among which are irregularity of demand, inaccessibility of the locality of production to canneries or refrigerating plants and refusal of the consumer to purchase undersized material which is perfectly sound and mature and equally as nutritious as

the product of normal size and appearance.

### German Preparedness.

"As food for armies in the field dehydrated products are almost ideal. One of the most important features of the food conservation movement in Germany since the outbreak of the war has been the practice of dehydrating fruits and vegetables, and Germany's efficiency in connection with the conservation of that country's limited food resources is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that after more than three years isolation from the world markets upon which she formerly depended that nation still manages to feed its inhabitants.

"In June, 1914, there were 480 dehydrating plants in Germany, producing annually about a quarter of a million pounds of potatoes alone. In a food conservation campaign organized at the time of Germany's first declaration of war 246 new dehydrating plants were added, 190 of which were aided by Government funds."

### THIS AND OTHER WARS.

#### Comparison Between the Horrors of Ancient and Modern Warfare.

War with all its modern horrors is really a brighter and more endurable thing than the ancient struggles. War as waged 100 years ago would appal a twentieth century man. He would not have faced liquid fire in those days. Cannon were few in number and short of range. Grenades were restricted to naval battles. There were no "star shells" nor barrage fires. Trenches were shallow ditches behind scooped-up mounds of earth. The communication trench had not been heard of.

One didn't stand in inundated trenches for long hours in the days of Washington or Napoleon. But the facilities for housing the soldiers were far worse then than now. The food was abominable. It might be unvarying, un-nutritious, even harmful. It might bring on scurvy or cholera, as it often did, but no effort was made to alter the soldier's rations.

Amusing him would have been considered absurd "mollycoddling." He found his own amusement when on leave in the taverns and bars and low theatres. Instead of being forbidden to sell him drinks, the innkeeper was enjoined by custom to see that the soldier's demands were promptly filled. There were no Y. M.C.A. influences in camp. Fighters were rough men and the barrack-room jests and songs have long been proverbial as things unmentionable elsewhere.

Men were supposed to keep fit and march on salt pork, coarse bread and "grog"—the latter often served with a pinch of gunpowder, added as calculated to increase the consumer's valgr. Surgery knew no refinements. Efforts to patch up maimed arms and shattered faces were unknown.

Typhoid, cholera and other camp epidemics resultant from impure water and bad sanitary conditions killed off more men annually than the enemy and little effort was made to improve sanitation of the camp or barracks. Much of the work of amputating bullet-shattered limbs was done without anesthetics. Indeed in the tenth century the limb was crudely hacked off and the stump plunged in boiling tar!

War is a terrible thing at all times, and modern ingenuity seems to have augmented many of its horrors. But in all other respects than that of mere mechanical and chemical efficiency the business of fighting is much improved over that of any preceding period.

### The Letter.

From a soil drenched in blood, where cries of the dying  
Are borne by the winds o'er the deep booming sea,  
You come, a white thing, to stop my heart's crying,  
To give a dear bit of yourself unto me.

Oh, boy, in that land of ruin—disaster—  
In that hell of machine gun, of rifle and shell,  
Just to know you are mine, makes my heart beat the faster;  
Bone of my bone—God fashioned you well.

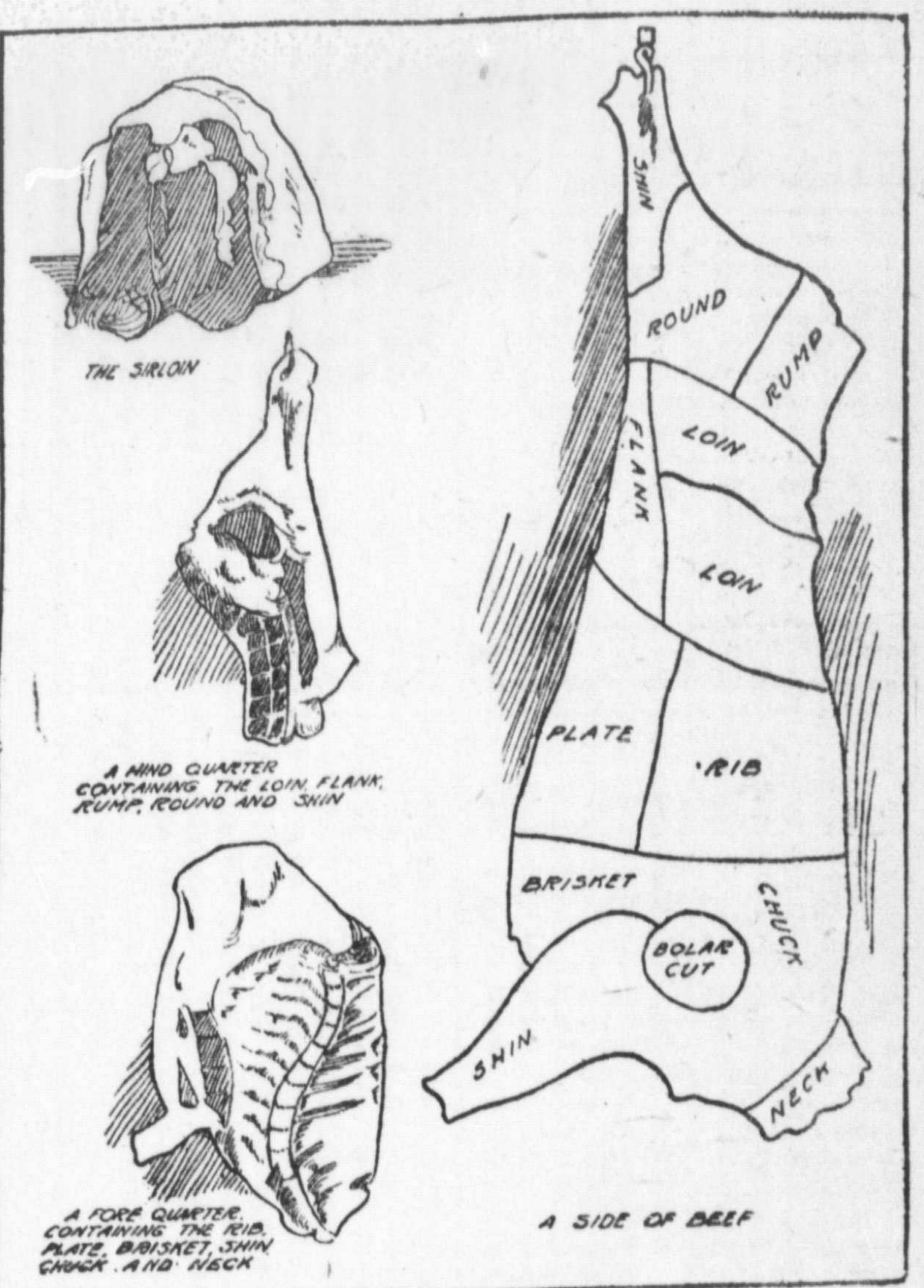
So strong has He made you—so fearless, so tender,  
I would that all sons had been modelled by you;  
God-given your spirit, an able defender  
Of liberty, loyalty, all that is true.

Out over the seas—past the gardens of flowers,  
I whisper my hopes to that far-away land.  
I dream of great joys in the pale twilight hours,  
God grant that you know them—and so understand.  
—Blanche Adelaide Donaldson.

Have you learned the newest word, "camouflage"? Pronounce it "cam-o-flazh," with the first "a" short and the last one broad. It has several meanings, most of them slang, but it is generally accepted as meaning a make-up or disguise. Our French brethren, called camofleurs, are just as expert in the art as we are in the use of the new word. They cover the railroad tracks with sod, surround their big guns with branches of trees, paint the ambulances so they blend with the landscape, etc., making them invisible to the German aviators.



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS. Lesson XXIII. Cuts of Beef.



### THE PRINCIPAL CUTS OF BEEF

The beef is split into halves; it is then divided into fore and hind quarters, and as follows:

NECK—The neck is used for stewing, soups, beef tea and cornings; requiring long and continuous cooking.

CHUCK—Chuck and crosscut is also called the Boston and English cut. It is used for roasting, pot roasting and braising.

BOLAR CUT—A steak may be cut from this cut of meat. It is used for pot roasting and braising. By slow cooking this meat is made delicious and tender.

SHIN—Used for stews and soup making.

BRISKET—Used for stews, soup making and cornings.

RIBS—Used for roasting.

PLATE—Used for stews and soup making.

SIRLOIN—Used for broiling.

FLANK—Used for stewing.

RUMP—Steaks from the rump are used for broiling and pan-broiling. The back cut from the rump is used for roasting. The pin bone is the face cut from the rump averaging from six to eight pounds.

ROUND—The meat is so called because of the way in which it lies on the block. The upper or top of the round is the inside of the leg. This is the tenderest portion. It is cooked by broiling or pan-frying. The back cuts are used for Hamburg steaks, pot roasts and cornings. The lower part of the round is the outside of the leg. The first few steaks from this portion are tender; the rest is used for Hamburg steaks, stews and pot roasts.

### A WELL-BALANCED MEAL.

Onion Soup.—Two large onions, two tablespoonfuls of butter. Peel the onion and chop fine. Cook in shortening until very brown, taking care not to burn. Add one carrot, two cupfuls of water. Cook slowly until the vegetables can be rubbed through a fine sieve. Now add one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour. Blend well. Add milk and onion mixture. Cook slowly for ten minutes and add one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley.

Creole Louisiana Cracker Pie.—Clean, cut and cook until tender a three-pound stewing chicken. When tender lift out to baking dish. Add eight small potatoes, two onions, one carrot, which have been cooked until tender in the chicken broth. Season with salt and pepper. Add one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley. Now mix two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of lard, three-quarters cupful of milk. Mix the dry ingredients, then rub in the shortening. Add milk and mix to a dough. Roll out one-quarter inch thick, cut with biscuit cutter. Lay on top of chicken pie, then brush the top of each biscuit with milk. Bake in a hot oven for twenty-five minutes. Serve on dish. This amount of dough mixture makes twelve biscuits.

Apple Turnover.—One cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls of shortening, three tablespoonfuls of water. Mix dry ingredients, then rub in the shortening, and mix to dough with cold water.

Have you secured your seed corn for next year? If not, do it now! The winter loss of bees is enormous; the average is from one-tenth to one-half of the colonies, and the loss can be prevented if proper winter protection is given.

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### The White Rabbit and the Christmas Tree.

The White Rabbit was born in the forest, and all through the days of his bunnyhood he had frisked and played under the branches of the tall trees, but there was one perfect little fir tree which the rabbit family claimed as their own. It stood on a high hill, and it was always cool there during the warm summer days, the branches being so low that it was an excellent place for the little rabbits to hide.

As winter came on many strange things happened which the White Rabbit did not understand. In the first place he could not find his family, and he thought that they might have been caught in some trap.

With the snow came men into the forest, and all day long the axes went "chop, chop, chop," and great forest trees would come crashing down, which were dragged away through the snow. The White Rabbit trembled when he heard these terrible noises, and he stayed hidden in his hole.

One night when all was still, he hopped out over the crusty snow, "clippety-lippety, clippety-lippety," to the top of the hill; but what had happened—where was his tree?

The Man in the Moon smiled down in friendly greeting at the poor little rabbit which was hopping wildly about through the sparkling snow. Suddenly, "click," he felt a spring drop behind him, and he knew that he was in a trap.

In the morning he felt his trap lifted, and he was carefully taken out and put into a strong box with slats across the front. The rabbit scrambled to the farthest corner of the box.

"Poor little Whitey," said the hunter as he brought him some food and water, "You need not be afraid; I shall not harm you—I am lonely, too, and we will be pals."

A few days later a big box came to the hunter. It was from his friends in the far-away city. He had been their guide through these forests and lakes in the summer. He had taught the two little boys, Bobby and Ned, how to fish, and he called them his family.

The box held many presents for him—a warm sweater and a scarf, a pair of mittens and some woollen socks, and a box of Christmas candy.

"Well, I'm glad that their box came early for now I have their address,

and Old Uncle Joe can send them a Christmas present."

But then came the question! "What can a poor old hunter like me send the city folks."

"Why I will send you, Whitey! I hate to part with you for I love you." And he gathered the rabbit up and laid his cheek against the soft white fur. "You are all I have and I shall be lonely, but I know that Bobby and Ned will love you and will give you a good home."

The next thing Whitey knew he was put into a strong box, and a great bundle of ground pine and bright red berries was sent with him. He did not enjoy the long railroad journey, for he was shaken about and he suffered sadly; but at last the expressman put his box down in a big home, and as the father of the family raised the lid, out jumped a frightened bunny and made a dash around the room.

Two small boys dropped their playthings and screamed in glee: "A Christmas bunny! Oh, goody! Who sent it?"

But the rabbit rushed for the centre of the room where stood a tall fir tree, and nestled under the low boughs. As the father lifted out the ground pine and forest berries, he found a piece of paper which read: "My pet bunny, Whitey, carries love and Christmas greeting to my family, Uncle Joe."

"Oh, Whitey! what a good name for him—he is as white as snow," said Ned.

"Wasn't Uncle Joe good to send him to us?" said Bobby. "I like him better than all our other toys, because he is alive!"

Then the boys brought Whitey some water and celery and lettuce leaves, and he came out from under the tree just long enough to munch his dinner; and then back he hopped.

"Leave him alone, children," said their father; "he is still frightened from his long journey, and he seems to feel as though he were in his forest home when he is under that tree."

Yes, indeed, Whitey felt at home in spite of all the glass balls and toys hanging from the tree. He could smell the small pine cones, and he knew by the droop of the lowest branches that he had found his favorite tree.

Now whether this was his own tree or not, no one could tell; but at any rate, that Christmas tree sheltered a very contented Christmas bunny.

### AIR COWBOYS.

#### New Lines of Activity for the Skillful Aviator.

The airman is constantly finding new lines of activity for his skill and courage. In South America the airplane has been used with great success in surveying remote areas, where its speed readily outclasses the laborious chainmen.

An enterprising mining company in Mexico is about to utilize airplanes for carrying ores under unique conditions. The ore is mined at an altitude of some 10,000 feet and carried to the valley below by pack mules. The mules carry only small loads, two-thirds of which consist of fodder and provisions. Several days are required to wind down the tortuous path on the mountain's sides. The airplanes can volplane to the valley in a few minutes, and have no trouble with their loads in reaching the two-mile altitude.

The herds of cattle which graze on the great San Cristobal ranch in New Mexico once required the attention of 150 cowboys. By using automobiles the herding was done as well by seven men. The management is now installing aviators, whose vastly superior speed will "round up" the most widely scattered herds with great saving of time and money. A great future is prophesied for the aero-cowpuncher.

The first aerial lineman started on his unique round of duties more than three years ago. An experienced airman, Robert G. Fowler, was engaged by a power company in Sacramento, Cal., to carry an expert once a week to inspect two divisions of wire lines some sixty-eight miles in length.

The wires are strung over several valleys, the deltas of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and into the Contra Costa range of mountains, where their elevation is at times 2,000 feet. A large force of men had previously been required to patrol the lines, looking for broken insulators, fallen wires and other damages. The work was done much better by a single aerial lineman. It was found that a broken insulator could be discovered while flying at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

### OUR SUPERIOR ARMY.

#### British Troops Made of Better Stuff Than the Enemy.

What we do know is this, as every prisoner tells us, what the German army is now hoping once more is that the weather has put a stop to our terrible attacks. They speak of it without any shame, talking not as one of two equal combatants, but entirely as a man who is being pummeled by another, and prays for the intervention of the weather or the police, or anything that will put an end to it, writes Mr. H. Perry Robinson, war correspondent of the London Times.

That is the abiding lesson which every week of the fighting on this front has taught, namely, that our men are better than the Germans. This is equally true of all of them, of men from the British Isles, whether English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh, and of every Overseas contingent—Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, or gallant little Newfoundlanders.

Within the last 24 hours I have heard a commanding officer speak with amazement of the quality of the latest drafts, and a battalion commander, inclined to be gloomy on many things, through whose conversation there ran as a proud refrain the words, "But our men are better than the Boche, our men are better than the Boche."

At times I have heard our men speak of the enemy's behavior in individual operations with unbounded admiration, for the British soldier is surely the most generous enemy that ever fought. Yet there is no single man, I believe, in all the British Armies here who does not know that the individual unit to which he belongs and the British Army as a whole is, whether in mass or man for man, "better than the Boche."

There is no possible way of blinking that one essential fact. The British troops are made of better stuff. There is something in the fibre that makes them better men.

### ASHAMED OF "HUN."

#### Captured Britisher Punished For Using This Term.

How bitterly the German resents the appellation "Hun" is illustrated by the news that Flight Sergeant Alexander Boyd of the Royal Flying Corps has been sentenced by his German captors to one year imprisonment for applying this "insult" to his guards.

The Cologne Gazette learns from its Berlin correspondent that this aviator was shot down in the North Sea by a German torpedo boat and forced to sit idly in his ruined but floating machine while the Prussian row boat came to take him off. He sought to dispatch a carrier pigeon from his plane, bearing the message, "Shot down at 6.42. Picked up by the Huns."

The Germans captured the pigeon before it could escape and read the message. Boyd was immediately charged with insulting the German character and given one year to repent.

Plant a lot of sunflower seeds next year for the fowls. A few can be planted in the corn fields or along the fence rows.

### ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS

#### ENTIRELY UNKNOWN EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

#### Story of How Sir Rowland Hill Came To Devise the Present System.

It is said that there are more than 21,000 varieties of postage stamps in circulation throughout the world today. Eighty years ago there were none in existence.

The most authentic story of the origin of postage stamps is the following: About seventy years ago Sir Rowland Hill was travelling through the rural section of northern England and while staying at a country inn the postman brought a letter to a young girl there. She turned the letter over, looking at it carefully, and then sadly handed it back to the postman saying that it was from her brother, but that she was unable to pay the one shilling postage which was due on it. Hill was moved by pity and paid the shilling, thus enabling the girl to have her letter. She afterward explained to him that while his kindness was appreciated it was entirely unnecessary, as the letter contained no writing at all on the inside. As she and her brother were too poor to pay postage they had contrived to code a system which they used on the outside of the envelope, and in her examination of the outside of the letter she had learned the whole message which it contained.

Hill was struck by the thought of the results of a system which fostered such frauds, and before another day had elapsed he had planned a postal system on the present prepayment basis.

### Universally Adopted.

The first postage stamps were made by Great Britain in 1840, and proved so successful that they were adopted by Mauritius, an English colony; by Brazil, France, Switzerland and the United States before 1850. Their example was followed by many other countries and postage stamps are now universally adopted as the most convenient means of indicating the prepayment of postage on mail matter.

The earliest shape of stamps was virtually the same as it is to-day. The triangle, diamond shape, octagonal and square were all tried, with an almost universal return to the original rectangular form. The size, too, is generally about the same as that of the original issue, after ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, a stamp of Bolivar, a State of the Colombian republic, to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, a United States newspaper stamp of 1865.

The very early stamps were intended to be cut apart, but in 1854 there was brought into use a machine for punching holes between the stamps which was known as a perforating machine.

The sale and collection of specimen postage stamps has attained dimensions little anticipated by those who watched its origin. About a quarter of a century ago it was looked on as a sort of toy for children and as an amusing aid to early knowledge of geography.

The value of a stamp depends not upon its age, as is commonly supposed, but upon the number issued and preserved.

### BRITISH CAVALRY IN ARMOR.

#### Preparing for the Raid in Germany When Hindenburg Line is Shattered.

The allies, waiting for the day when the Hindenburg line cracks and lets them through onto the Belgian and German plains, are daily practicing their cavalry in the destructive work of cutting infantry to pieces.

So valuable has horse flesh become in the prospect of this raid and in the loss of animals through shell fire that the English and French are drilling their steeds with armor upon them so that bayonet and sabre resistance of the Germans will work as little harm as possible. The cavalry will go through clad in metal helmets, with a strong wire screen over the face, and with the body incased in thick leather-padded coats. The horses have the same padding over their heads and the same screen over their eyes.

These protections permit excellent rehearsals in the fields behind the lines, where thousands of mounted troops are making ready for the weakening of the German line.

### A Canadian Problem.

One of the biggest problems in Canada to-day is the disposal of slash and brush. Whether the fire could have been properly disposed of is an interesting question. Many serious fires have been started by farmers' brush fires. Permits have relieved this situation very materially. An intelligent farmer is the best safe guard.

### Careful of Horses.

Sergeant (who has lost patience with an awkward recruit)—Never approach the horses from behind without speaking. If you do they'll kick you in that thick head of yours, and the end of it will be that we shall have nothing but lame horses in the squadron.

A woman's idea of economy is to buy a 5-cent loaf of bread instead of a dollar sack of flour.

### GERMAN AIR FIGHTERS.

#### Four of the Best Have Recently Been Killed, Avenging Guynemer.

To balance the loss to the allies when Guynemer, the incomparable, was shot down in his airplane, the British and French flying corps announce the elimination of the four best German air fighters. Captain von Richtofen, leader of the German fleet known as the "circus" on account of its "stunts," has been seriously wounded. He had brought down sixty allied planes. The best killer of the German hawks after him was Lieutenant Werner Voss, who had thirty-eight machines to his credit. He was shot down the other day by an anti-aircraft gun. Close on his heels was Lieutenant Wolff, who had smashed thirty-three planes. A French was tumbled him out of the sky a few weeks ago. Next came Lieutenant Richtofen "The Second," cousin of the premier Teuton flyer. The Lafayette squadron accounted for him, clearing the skies of German "superaces."

It is also particularly pleasing to the vengeful friends of Guynemer that the man officially accredited in Germany with having felled him, Flight Lieutenant Wiseman, has recently been killed by a battalion comrade of the late "King of the Air."

Official British airmen announce that the personnel of the German air fleets is becoming lower and lower. In the first years their tests were as strict as the allied examinations, but of late they have been forced to press poorer specimens into the driver's seat. The scouting plane used by the Germans is the D-3 Albatross, with a 170 horse power Benz engine, which gives the machine a flying speed of 125 miles an hour and a climbing rate of 20,000 feet in twenty-two minutes.

### MOSS AS SURGICAL DRESSING.

#### War Discovery of Great Interest and Value.

One of the most interesting discoveries of the great war, in a surgical way, is the value of bog moss (sphagnum) as a dressing. This has been found to be quite as good as cotton wool, its absorbent properties being astonishing.

The sphagnum mosses have always attracted a good deal of attention on account of the fact that in their leaves they produce certain transparent cells. The special duty of these cells is to suck in moisture from the swamps in which the plants grow, says St. Nicholas. A handful of bog moss when squeezed yields a surprising amount of water. Placed in dampness again, the whole plant rapidly becomes as moist as ever. In fact, the absorbing powers of sphagnum equal that of a sponge.

As a surgical dressing the moss is simply packed in between gauze, and it is then ready for immediate use. Its great advantage is that it costs nothing, save, perhaps, a trifle for the gathering. Wherever there are bogs there the moss is almost certain to be found growing in great abundance.

During the war many women and children have collected the bog moss and dispatched it to the Red Cross Depots in Great Britain and Ireland.

### BUILDING A TRENCH.

#### Much Work and Scientific Study Is Required.

Trenches on the western front appear to the civilian eye which is fixed upon photographs to be just a ditch backed by dugouts. In reality an enormous amount of work and scientific study is required for the establishment of a complete winter trench.

For every mile of trench over 6,000,000 sand bags are needed. One man can fill a bag with earth and lift it to place twenty-five times in a night, when all the work of repairing trenches is done. It would take a battalion eight months to do this work. Barbed wire entanglements and fences before a trench need 900 miles of wire for every mile of trench front. This amount of wire weighs 110 tons. A mile of trench and its concomitant protection demands 12,000 six-foot stakes, 12,000 small pickets, 6,250,000 sandbags, weighing 1,000 tons in all; 36,000 feet of corrugated iron, 1,125,000 feet of timber, etc.

### CAMOUFLAGE IN NATURE.

#### Remarkable Shading of the Tail-Feathers of Argus Pheasant.

There are no "nature-fakes" so remarkable as those which nature herself provides for our wonderment and admiration. In the new film play, "The Woman God Forgot," the Emperor of the Aztecs first appears in a marvellous headdress composed chiefly of the tail-feathers of the Argus pheasant.

Manifestly, if one is to accept the play-facts as veritable, there must at that period have been commerce between Mexico and the far East, for the Argus pheasant is exclusively Asiatic. But the thing worth mentioning here is that the tail-feathers of the Argus pheasant (which expand in fan-shape like those of a peacock) are adorned with a design representing a series of balls, each lying in a socket. It is pure camouflage, the shading of the feathers being perfectly contrived to produce the illusive effect.

The application of salt was a custom of an old gardener who raised uniformly good crops. Two to three bushels per acre was applied in the early spring. It was supposed to have a fertilizing value and to be objectionable to insects.

### THRILLS THE BIRDMEN HAVE

#### HOW A BRITISH AVIATOR HAD REVENGE.

#### Ingenuous Method By Which the Royal Flying Corps Teaches Bomb Dropping.

Few incidents of the war have been so remarkable as that declared to have participated in by a young British aviator whose machine descended well back of the German lines. An occurrence of the kind is described in "The Wonders of War in the Air" by Robert Wheeler. His observer was shot and he himself was captured. Among his captors was a young German officer, who conceived the brilliant idea of making the captured aviator fly back over his own lines, with the German as a passenger and observer. He knew, of course, that the British markings of the machine would render it immune from the enemies' anti-aircraft guns. He compelled the captured pilot to resume his seat and strap himself in. He himself clambered into the observer's seat.

"Now fly back," he commanded, "and remember that my gun is always at your head. One suspicious move and you are dead."

They flew back over the British lines. The German busied himself with notes and observations. Suddenly the pilot began to loop. The German did not seem alarmed. He knew that the centrifugal motion would keep him in his seat. But when fairly upside down, the pilot straightened his controls again. The momentum of the circular sweep ceased immediately. Gravity got in its fatal pull.

### 3,000 Feet To Death.

The German screamed with rage and terror and tried to shoot. The bullet whistled aimlessly through the struts. He claved desperately at the fuselage, but it was too late.

He went hurtling down 3,000 feet, sprawling and gyrating, plunging to inevitable death. The young pilot "dipped her nose" again and completed the loop. Then he spiraled easily to the hangars. "Observer gone," he reported laconically. "Did in a Fritz, too!"

The Royal Flying Corps, which is training hundreds of young aviators in Canada, have perfected an ingenious device for teaching men in the classroom how to drop bombs. Around the room a platform is built close to the ceiling, with little runways stripping across from side to side. Below on the floor is a huge detail map of a section of the battle front in Flanders. Every hill, tree, ruined house and trench battery is reproduced exactly as it appears from the air at an elevation of 6,000 feet. All around the scaffolding are miniature imitations of the mechanism which drops bombs from an airplane. The student is ordered to bomb such and such a house or battery. He has a certain length of time, usually quite brief, in which to manoeuvre his toy machine and drop his imitation bomb.

Various theoretical heights are assigned to him, and he must allow for the length of time a bomb requires to fall this certain distance. All phases of the work—air current, his own speed, etc.—are learned in this manner, and no student who fails to master this "dummy" work is given a pilot's degree.

Onions, mustard and grass sown frequently under glass are useful for salad.

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### GETTING WAR PHOTOGRAPHS

#### LINES COUNT FOR NOTHING IN THIS GAME.

#### Some Lucky Camera Men Have Gone Through Dozens of Battles Unscathed.

As you look over the photographs telling pictorially the story of the war do you ever give a thought to the man behind the camera, the photographer who by risking his life made your entertainment possible? In the wars of old most of the pictures were taken after battles were fought. To-day the modern camera shows the enemy charging across No Man's Land, a swooping airplane dealing out death to those fighting below; U-boats torpedoing steamships and warships sinking with hundreds of dead and survivors in the nearby waters. Movies show bursting shells, trench life and men going over the top.

A Well Pictured War. In the making of this pictorial record some war photographers have been killed and many have been wounded, yet the work of photographing the war goes on. Some of those who have had luck on their side have gone through dozens of battles and been under fire scores of times.

No war has even been reported so well so far as photographs are concerned as the present war. When the war correspondents got their instructions to go to the front and to get there as best they could the photographers received the same orders, but they faced this peril; that any one caught with a camera in his possession was liable to be shot on the spot. Nevertheless, no matter where war has penetrated there has been found the photographer, and he has been the man on the spot wherever there has been a picture to take.

Some remarkable pictures have been made by amateur photographers; wireless men and others owning a camera and carrying it in the hope that there might be a chance to use it. The wireless operator of the Lusitania belonged to the latter group and along with a newspaper man snapped pictures as the boat upon which more than a thousand lost their lives was going down.

A Dramatic Moment. That moment for the wireless operator must have been the most dra-

matic of his life. When the Lusitania was torpedoed the main installation of the wireless was destroyed. The chief operator and his assistants immediately began work with the emergency apparatus. The S. O. S. flash was sent and it was a second before the emergency apparatus broke down that the chief wireless operator called out: "They've got it!"

The work of the wireless operators was over; it was every man for himself. The ship was listing at an angle of 35 degrees; one wireless operator got his camera and snapped the scene looking forward.

The newspaper photographer was not one of the survivors. He was Patrick L. Jones, a New York newspaper man on his way on to London. What he did was thus described by C. T. Jeffrey, a survivor of the disaster: "I was on B. deck," said Mr. Jeffrey, "on the starboard side, and about five minutes before the liner sank I saw him. I happened to look from the companionway and found the deck deserted save for the young man, who stood about thirty yards away."

When Lusitania Sank. "He had a hand camera and was standing at the rail, balancing himself with one foot on the top rail, for the boat had a frightful list, and was taking snapshot after snapshot of lifeboats being lowered and those already on the water."

"Although this deck was almost on the level with the water he did not seem the least bit perturbed, and the sight so fascinated me that I simply stood there and watched him spell-bound for a minute. I remember thinking that he would be better employed trying to save himself. Then I left him to look after myself. It was the coolest thing I ever saw or ever expect to see."

Our Democratic Army.

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 27, 1917.

German airmen carried out another raid over English coast-towns on Tuesday evening last, and a few of the raiders reached London, where ten people were killed and seventy injured, but the material damage is reported to have been slight and of no military advantage. Two of the enemy craft were brought down by gunfire, and fell in the channel. And this sort of thing is bound to continue till the British people wake up to the necessity of retaliating in kind.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spent the closing week of the campaign in the West, and held meetings at most of the principal towns from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Everywhere he was well received—there was no stifling of free speech; yet the election gives the old chief only three supporters out of fifty-five! This result pretty nearly puts a "Solid Quebec" on the rocks, touching the schemes and purposes for which the "balance of power" has been successfully manipulated during past decades. "Our safety lies in the West"—a remark made a few years ago—is being verified.

### The Result in Pontiac

The definite result of the vote in this county on the 17th will be made known in these columns as soon as the official statement is sent in by the returning officer. Figures so far received are inaccurate, and hence their publication would serve no good purpose. It may be stated, however, that it is believed Mr. Cahill's majority exceeds three thousand—certainly a most emphatic record-breaker for Pontiac. It must be remembered, though, that conditions have vastly changed since the old days. For federal purposes this electoral district now not only takes in the county of Temiscaming, (exclusively French-Canadian) but also the new colony up along the Transcontinental railway, where it is said there are about 1500 French-Canadian settlers. In keeping with the preconceived, yet mistaken notion that a "solid Quebec" behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier would place the reins of government in his hands again, the two sections mentioned readily fell into line in the general sweep. Not only that, but the French communities in the older part of the electoral district made common cause with their compatriots elsewhere, and in fact everywhere throughout the Dominion. In view of all the circumstances, Mr. Cahill secured the Pontiac field at an opportune time to gratify his parliamentary ambitions.

### COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES.

Regular quarterly session held at Campbells Bay, on Wednesday, 12th Dec., 1917. Present, the Warden, Paul McNally, Esq., and councillors Dunn, Kennedy, Labelle, Belec, Ward, C. McNally, and McCleary, forming a quorum.

The minutes of the regular session of the 12th Sept. last, and of the special session of the 10th Oct. last were read and adopted on motion of councillors Dunn and Kennedy.

The report of Special Superintendent Thomas Sloan on the Mansfield-Leitchfield water-course, dated 11th Dec. was read, and his statement that he had been engaged three days on the work.

Moved by councillors Belec and Labelle, that the Sec.-Treas. be authorized to pay Mr. Sloan \$15 for this service, and charge the said sum against and collect it from, Dame Bella McLean, widow of Norman McKay, the petitioner in the matter; and inasmuch as it is evident from said report that it is the opinion of the said Special Superintendent that the water-course referred to is a purely local matter, affecting only the municipality of the united townships of Mansfield & Pontefract, this council take no further action in the matter—Carried.

The Warden informed the council that, arrangements having been made by the Sec.-Treas., the Boards of Delegates of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac had met at the Masham-Onslow inter-county town-line, and then there unanimously entered into the following agreement on this matter: "That that section of the Masham-Onslow town-line, from the South Branch school-house known as number one (1) of the townships of Onslow and Masham, northward to the point where the road on said town-line deviates to the north-west into the township of Onslow, including the bridge over the creek thereon, shall henceforth be a local road under the joint control and jurisdiction of the two local municipalities of the township of Masham South in the county of Ottawa, and the township of Onslow in the county of Pontiac, as regards maintenance each said municipality to contribute thereto in equal part, and that all agreements made heretofore in regard to this road, or any part

thereof, be, and are hereby declared null and void.—Carried."

The Sec.-Treas. read and filed the full report of the meeting of the Boards of County Delegates on the 29th October, 1917, and informed the council that he had published public notice of the same in the township of Onslow, and had requested the Sec.-Treas. of the county of Ottawa to publish the same in the township of Masham.

Moved by councillors Belec and Kennedy, that this council sanctions and approves of the agreement entered into by the joint Boards of Delegates of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac re. the Masham-Onslow inter-county town-line on the 29th October, 1917, as now read and before this council.—Carried.

The following bills in connection with the Masham-Onslow town line were read and laid before the council:—T. P. Foran, K. C. for legal advice \$12; Wm. A. Gavin for auto livery to Masham and return \$12; Michael Dunn for expenses and time \$12; Paul McNally for expenses and time \$7.45; Patrick O'Rielly for expenses and time \$5.50; H. T. Hurdman for expenses and time \$7.30. Total \$66.25.

Moved by councillors C. McNally and Ward, that the Sec.-Treas. be authorized to pay all the above mentioned bills re the Masham-Onslow town-line, and he be further authorized and instructed to charge the said amounts to, and collect them from, the municipal Corporation of Onslow North.—Carried.

The report of Special Superintendent George E. Morency, P. L. S. on the Clarendon-Leitchfield town-line from its intersection with the Calumet Road to its intersection with the Walls Road, dated 7th December, 1917, was read and laid before the council, accompanied by a plan of said section of said town-line; also a memo of agreement, dated 12th November, 1917, signed by all the interested parties on said section of said line, that they accepted the line and road as located.

The following bills in connection with the surveying and locating of the above-mentioned section of the Clarendon-Leitchfield town-line were read and laid before the council:—George E. Morency, P. L. S., for services, time, and expenses \$178.65; R. McE. Ritchie for time and disbursements \$16.50; Thomas Coughlin for labor \$16; Robert McTierman for labor \$16; George Elliott for labor \$12. Total \$239.15.

Moved by councillors C. McNally and Belec, that the report of Special Superintendent George E. Morency on the Clarendon-Leitchfield town-line be left over for consideration till the next March session of this council, before which the Sec.-Treas. shall give public notice of the date and place where such consideration shall take place, and that the Sec.-Treas. be authorized to pay all the above mentioned bills in connection with this matter, and to charge the same to and collect them from the two local municipalities of Clarendon and Leitchfield in equal share.

Moved by councillors Belec and C. McNally, that this council do now adjourn till half past one o'clock this afternoon.—Carried.

Pursuant to adjournment the council resumed its sitting at 1.30 p.m., the Warden and same councillors being present, except councillor McCleary, mayor of the township of Thorne.

Councillors Belec and Dunn gave notice that at the next March session of this council a by-law will be introduced to levy by assessment such amount as may be required to defray the necessary outlay and expenses of this council for the year 1918.

Mr. C. H. Hodge, of Shawville, Macdonald College Demonstrator of Agriculture for the county of Pontiac read a report of the work performed by his Branch during the year 1917.

Moved by councillors C. McNally and Dunn, that this council grant \$300 towards the expenses of the Macdonald College Demonstrator of Agriculture for this county for the year 1918.—Carried.

Moved by councillors Labelle and Ward, that this council grant \$100 towards the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at Halifax, N.S.—Carried.

The following bills were laid before the council:—From George C. Wright, K. C., for fees &c. in the case of Proudford vs. Laporte, Leggo Intervenant, and the County of Pontiac mis-en-cause \$143.75; from D. R. Barry, K. C., for fees &c. in the same case \$139.00 less \$20, already paid; from Sheriff Sloan for transport of Wilhelm Bolz from Bryson jail to Verdun Asylum \$63.30; from John A. Cowan for publishing minutes of county council during 1917 \$18.25; from Wm. Bolam for fees as special constable attending county council (5 sessions) during 1917, \$15; from James Hope & Son for stationery \$12; from H. T. Hurdman for expenses of trip to Ottawa, express on stationery, salary as Sec.-Treas., and disbursements for postage, during 1917, \$529.05.

Moved by councillors C. McNally and Belec, that the Sec.-Treas. be authorized to pay all the above mentioned bills.—Carried.

The Sec.-Treas. informed the council that he had paid all the sums voted to hospitals for this year; also the \$2000 voted to the Canadian Red Cross Society but in view of the very large amounts of bills that had been presented for payment, and that a considerable amount of County Rate was still unpaid by some of the local municipalities, he had not yet been able to pay the \$3000 voted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund for 1917.

Moved by councillors Kennedy and Labelle, that this council do now adjourn.—Carried.

Bryson, Que., 14th December, 1917.  
H. T. HURDMAN,  
Sec.-Treas. Co. Pontiac.

### Dunraven Soldier writes from Overseas

Miss Mabel Lett, of Dunraven, requests publication of the following letter, received from her brother Lester, overseas:

"V. A. D 64, Highbeach Hospital, Kent, Westgate-on-Sea, London, Eng., Nov. 13, 1917.  
My dear Mabel,—I have not heard from you for some time, and I think it is my turn to write.

I am feeling much better, but not very strong yet. I got out of bed to-night and the nurse came in and caught me in the act. So, believe me, I did not stay up long, as it is against my orders to move around at all.

I had a letter from Ray today and he is o. k., and came through the fight without a scratch; quite lucky, I think. He said in his letter he hoped I would get to Canada with this wound, but I do not know how it will work out yet.

Mabel, do not think I am crazy when you read this, but I thought I would tell you about it. When I was at Rest Camp in France I had a dream one night. I saw four moons crossing the sky together from east to west, and when they stopped they turned into people, whom I cannot describe; and I was on some street and great crowds of people came running along, and you said to me, "Well, the Great End has come," and I thought I had forgotten tobacco and money in the house, and I turned back to get it, as I was going with the crowd by this time; and then I thought I cannot take these articles with me. This ended my dream. That was on October 1st, and we will see what happens in four months from that day, as these moons must represent months, and four months will be Feb. 1st, 1918. Now, do not forget this is a dream, and I was with the Battalion four months when I was wounded; so I do not know what to make of the dream, and if you are any kind of a prophetess try and explain in your next letter.

To change the subject, this is a very nice place, overlooking the sea, and a nice park in front, which is green as the grass in Canada in the month of June. But we never have winter here; so it looks good for the winter, or least a part of it.

The nurse brought in the evening paper, and there is civil war in Russia. This does not look very good, but it may work out better than we expect.

This will be all, and I will not be home for Christmas. Ha, ha! Remember me to all, and write often to your loving brother,  
LESTER.

## THE MARKETS.

### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$12.00  
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00  
Oats, per bushel, 70c.  
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.  
Butter tubs prints and rolls 40c  
Potatoes per bag, 1.50  
Eggs per dozen 40c.  
Fowls, 12 to 18c per lb.  
Geese, 13c. per lb.  
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00  
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each  
Horse Hides each 6.00  
Calveskins each 1.00 to 1.50  
Veal Skins each 90c

### PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Uncle Sam Will Give You Free Advice on This Vital Subject.

Health insurance has grown to be more and more recognized as a vital factor in the welfare of any community. Vigorous campaigning on the part of federal, state and municipal health authorities has led to the prevention of a great deal of unnecessary disease, but to be really successful the co-operation of citizens is considered essential.

"You have insured your merchandise against loss," says a bulletin of the United States public health service. "You have insured your house and barn against fire. You have perhaps even taken out an insurance policy to provide the necessities of life for your family in case you become ill. But have you given to the question of preventing such illness the thought and study that so important a matter deserves?"

The United States public health service devotes much of its time and effort to the study of preventable diseases and has issued numerous pamphlets containing the fundamental principles of disease prevention. They are sent free of charge on request. Among them are included "Typhoid Fever—Its Cause and Prevention," "Prevention of Malaria," "The Prevention of Pellagra," "Tuberculosis—Its Predisposing Causes," "Hay Fever and Its Prevention," "Infantile Paralysis" and "The Care of the Baby."

### EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

Something About the Sea of Air in Which We Live.

We crawl about on the bottom of a sea of air. Only very recently have we learned to swim in it. We call the performance "flying."

The gaseous mixture composing this ocean of air is so fluid and transparent that we hardly realize its presence. Doubtless fishes in like manner are not conscious of the water in which they swim.

But the air is much denser than we imagine. A small child blows up a toy balloon. Probably the air inside the inflated rubber bag is at a pressure of no more than two atmospheres, yet the

balloon has become in effect a solid object. A cubic foot of air weighs considerably over an ounce. A dry goods box three feet cube will contain two and one-half pounds of air. This means, of course, at sea level.

As one climbs a mountain or goes up in a balloon the air becomes thinner, its density diminishing steadily until perhaps 150 or 200 miles from the surface of the earth there is virtually none of it left. It is reckoned that one-half of the entire bulk of the atmosphere is below the three mile level.

The sea of air is a warm sea, conserving the heat delivered by the sun upon the earth. If it were suddenly removed we should find ourselves exposed to the cold of outer space (400 below zero F.) and would be frozen.

### Mastered the Servant Problem.

An article in The Woman's Home Companion says that 92 per cent of the women in this country do all their own work, and the writer adds that her particular domestic problem has been solved by a scientifically planned and pretty kitchen that serves as a dining room also. Numerous devices and innovations have been contrived by her that make this room artistic and attractive as well as useful.

"We think that for us we have eliminated the servant problem," she declares, "for to my mind if one's life can be so planned that daily wants are reduced to the minimum and efficient agencies by which to supply those wants raised to the maximum the entire problem has been met and solved."

### Concerning Fresh Shaves.

"I always feel more satisfied with life after getting a nice, fresh shave," observed Bromidius Vane.

"So do I," acidly answered Joshua Lott, the ungentle cynic. "In fact, whenever I get a shave I irritate on getting a fresh one. Nothing irritates me more than to have an old, shaggy shave palmed off on me. This would be a gladder world if stale, second hand shaves and expressions could be banished together."

### Misdirection of Efficiency.

Is the art of efficiency by any chance misdirected—misdirected toward products as an end in itself instead of toward the development of vitally initiative human individuals, joyous workers to whom product is a byproduct, wealth an incident; men who for the very joy of the working work explosively?—Industrial Management.

### Tongue Could Tell.

"Last night, George, you told me you loved me more than tongue could tell, and oh, George, that wasn't true!" "Why, darling, what do you mean?" "I mean that it wasn't more than my little brother's tongue could tell. He heard it all!"

### DO NOT LIKE DIGGING.

Our Soldiers in France Prefer to See Fighting.

According to a correspondent's report, the Canadian and Australian troops in France are more than willing to do their share of the fighting, but they seek by every means to get out of their share of the digging. This may be one reason why the Canadians have had so much of the fighting end of the struggle around Lens and elsewhere. That is the end they want.

This is undoubtedly a digging war. About all that has been won west of Galicia since the battle of the Marne has been won by digging. The Italians have set the great example of success in this direction. They have dug down mountains, or at least have dug them down far enough so that explosives have been able to finish the job. They will dig their way to Gorizia. They will dig themselves over the Hermann. We may say that digging comes so natural to the Italian that he even crosses the ocean to do it. He has dug our tunnels and subways and heaped up our railway master of the art. Verily, he has his reward on the Carso.

It might be a good thing to move the Italian army to Flanders and let it repeat the exploit. The Samnites may like digging better than our boys do. We cannot think that American soldiers are by nature or their history averse to the spade as a weapon of war. In the past they have done their full duty with it, digging doggedly to many victories. There was digging in the Civil War on both sides. McClellan taught the art on the peninsula—his military deficiency apparently being that although he knew how to dig, he did not know how to do anything else. And never before had there been so much digging in the history of a war as Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Pemberton did around Vicksburg. Farragut and Sherman both tried to cut off Vicksburg by digging a canal across the peninsula in front of the city, but failed. The Confederates dug themselves in so

well that Grant had to excavate mines to get at them, and succeeded so well at last that Pemberton had to surrender. Yet it was the Confederate spade which made that campaign cost Grant several thousand men. Afterward, from the Wilderness to Appomattox, Grant did his share of good digging. Petersburg was an affair of redans and redoubts, of intrenchments and abatis, of tunnels and mines. No German shell has made a much worse "crater" than that which Grant made where a Confederate fort before Petersburg had been—it was 200 feet in length, fifty feet in width, and thirty in depth, and the whole fort was annihilated. It is impossible to say that American soldiers are not traditionally diggers.

## CONVEX LENS OF THE EYE.

A Burning Glass That Adjusts the Sight to Varying Distances.

One of the manifold wonders of the human eye is the convex lens with which the focal distances of sight are made instantly and without mental effort. This lens in the eye is a literal "burning glass," as may be shown by the simplest of experiments.

Let the person at midday hold a straw against the face of the sun and focus his eyes on the straw. He can look at the straw, with its background of a dazzling sun, and without discomfort. But the moment he looks at the fiery ball of the sun itself subconsciously the lens of the eye comes to its proper focus, with the result that a "burning" sun spot appears on the retina of the eye, and it is said that a few seconds of such looking would burn out the retina as if by fire itself.

In the subconscious adaptability of the eye lens to adapt itself to different distances lies its value to the human sight. The man with a camera adjusts the focus of his lenses by sliding them forward and back. The lenses of the human eye, by changing their curvatures, allow of one looking at fine print six inches from his nose and in a fraction of a second to look up and away, probably fifty miles to a mountain peak that in an instant is in true camera focus.

## NEGLECTED FOODS.

Their More Liberal Use Would Be a Help in Home Economy.

Among the foodstuffs that American housekeepers have scarcely utilized are turnip tops, radish tops, mustard plants, sorrel and chick peas among the vegetables and the cheese product that can be extracted from whey.

The greens mentioned may all be cooked like spinach or they may be made into delicious cream soups, as they have been for centuries by European housewives. Enough sorrel grows in the average vacant lot in every city to make many purees or cream soups. Chick peas are as nutritious as beans and when served in a broth are just as tasty. They also can be made into a puree.

Radish tops and mustard leaves make a cheap and appetizing salad.

Professor Mary F. Rausch in a lecture at the University of Washington gave some hints about home economies, one of which was that foods in shallow pans cook more rapidly than in deep ones, thus saving gas. Another was that not a scrap of fat of any sort need be thrown away, but all should go into a double boiler and be tried out for use as a frying oil or as shortening for pastry.

### When Pullmans Were New.

The real birth of the Pullman car dates from the closing days of the war between the states. In the Illinois Journal (Springfield) of May 30, 1865, is to be found the following:

"We are reminded of a prophecy which we heard some three years since—that the time was not far distant when a radical change would be introduced in the manner of constructing railroad cars; the public would travel upon them with as much ease as though sitting in their parlors and sleep and eat on board of them with more ease and comfort than it would be possible to do on a first class steamer. We believed the words, but did not think they were so near fulfillment till Friday last, when we were invited to the Chicago and Alton depot in this city to examine an improved sleeping car manufactured after a design by George M. Pullman of Chicago."

### Faces Over the Doors.

Those who visit Pompeii for the first time are struck by one significant feature of those little houses whose owners have been dead for 2000 years. That is the faces which are often carved over the door or in the atrium and intended to convey a welcome or a defiance to the entering guest. The New House, as it is called, because it is the last rescued from the tomb of ashes, has before it two marble heads on pillars rising from beds of roses. Their faces are turned to greet the stranger with gay, friendly smiles. No one could enter a house which gave him so cordial a welcome without a happier throb of the heart. In the entrances of some of the other houses are set angry, frowning heads of demons.

**Quaker Cemetery in Prospect Park.**  
There is a Quaker cemetery in Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. The cemetery is much older than the park, and when the park was organized it was done with the understanding that the Friends' burying ground was not to be disturbed. The pact will probably always be kept. The cemetery covers several acres—say, from eight to ten—and is beautifully situated on one of the most commanding hills in the park.

### Black Eggs.

The black Cayuga duck, a South American bird, frequently lays black eggs. The coloring does not penetrate the shell, being due to an oily pigment which can be rubbed off. In successive layings the coloring fades and disappears.

### Sharing a Sentiment.

"Do you think a man ought to forgive his enemies?"  
"Yes," said Senator Sorghum. "But he ought to make the score near enough even to let the enemy do some forgiving on his side."

## NOTICE OF MEETINGS

### ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m.  
G. G. McDOWELL, W. E. N. HODGINS, Sec.-Secy.

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

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

## HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

### TIME OF MEETING:

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

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## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

### District Schools

SCHOOL No. 2, THORNE.  
Gr. VII—Lizzie Black.  
Gr. V—Marten Black, Mayme Dagg.  
Gr. IV—Sydney Sheppard, Iva Sparling, Violet Black, Jerry Dagg, Eva Sparling.  
Gr. III—Russell Black, Bertie Black, Noble Sheppard, Percy Sparling, Garnet Sparling.  
Gr. II—Frances Dagg, Lawrence Sparling, Sarah Sparling.  
Gr. I Sr.—Bernice Sheppard, Veda Wood, Lewis Sparling, Basil Black.  
Gr. I Jr.—Janet Sparling, Laura Sparrow.

BESSIE LETT, Teacher.

SCHOOL No. 10, BRISTOL.  
Gr. VII—Jessie Horner, Bernadette Gallagher.  
Gr. VI—Anastasia McKee, Louisa Hazard.  
Gr. V—Edith Horner, Elva Corrigan, Sherwood Horner, Joe Murphy.  
Gr. IV—James McKee, Clifford Corrigan, Beulah Moore, (absent).  
Gr. III—Ethel Sharpe, Myrtle Moore, Ida Lahey, (absent).  
Gr. II—Pearl Hazard, Gertrude Horner, Verda Sharpe, Mervin Corrigan.  
Gr. I Jr.—Christina Dougherty.  
Gr. I Sr.—Willie Putnam, Willie McKee, Flora Caldwell, Charlie Budd.  
Gr. I Jr.—Mervin McKee.  
M. J. CARRY, Teacher.



**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.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for  
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which will be given on application.  
Advertisements received without in-  
structions accompanying them will be in-  
serted until forbidden and charged for  
accordingly.  
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lished free of charge. Obituary poetry  
declined.

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McGill University.  
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
Pennsylvania.  
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

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

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.  
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and Saturday of each week.

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

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Will attend Courts and Business in the  
District of Pontiac.

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customers  
and  
friends a  
**Happy and Prosperous  
New Year**

#### LUCK IN AN AIRPLANE.

Curious Bit of Good Fortune That  
Saved an Army Aviator.

Many an army aviator owes his life to  
a miraculous good fortune, like the  
British airman whose escape is de-  
scribed in "Tales of the Flying Serv-  
ices" by C. G. Grey.

An officer went out on a bombing ex-  
pedition and met a German machine.  
In order to save weight he had left his  
small arms behind him, but he thought  
it was a pity to pass by a good target,  
and so he decided to drop a bomb on  
him. But dropping a bomb on a swift-  
ly moving mark is not the same as  
firing at a fixed point. So he missed the  
German. Unfortunately for him, he  
also exposed himself to the fire of the  
enemy and received a rifle bullet in the  
thigh.

To be strictly accurate, the bullet  
struck his trousers pocket, hit a five  
franc piece, broke itself and the coin  
and distributed the assorted pieces of  
metal about the lower part of his body.

Feeling that he was badly hit, the  
pilot shut off his engine and dived for  
the ground from a height of about 6,000  
feet. When he was a thousand feet  
from the ground he espied some aero-  
planes in a field, and, not knowing  
whether he was over German or French  
territory, he made up his mind to land  
among the aeroplanes, certain that if  
they did happen to be German machines  
he would be well treated by the flying  
corps.

Two hundred feet above ground he  
completely lost consciousness, but in  
some curious subconscious way he made  
a perfect landing right alongside of a  
British motor ambulance. So well did  
he land that for some minutes no one  
troubled about him. When they did  
go to look they found a badly wounded  
officer in a state of collapse.

He was promptly put into the ambu-  
lance and sent off to the hospital.  
There it was found that the bullet had  
cut a large artery and that the pilot  
would have bled to death in a few min-  
utes if the bullet had not also cut a  
muscle, which had sprung back and  
wrapped itself like a piece of elastic  
round the artery and formed, as it  
were, an automatic tourniquet.

#### MAKE YOUR DOLLARS WORK.

Hoarded Money Helps No One and  
Puts a Brake on Business.

When a manufacturer or other pro-  
ducer of real wealth does a profitable  
business and turns his profits back  
into the business he gives employment  
to men and creates more real wealth  
as he progresses year by year. He  
does more real good for his fellow men  
than he would if he gave all his profits  
in charity, because it is better to make  
people self supporting and independent  
than it is to give them something for  
nothing, no matter how worthy the  
motives may be.  
When a rich man invests his money

in productive enterprises he performs  
an important social service for the  
benefit of his country. Accumulated  
capital is always a power for good and  
accomplishes much good when intelli-  
gently handled. When a man deposits  
his savings in a bank his money is lent  
to others who can make good use of it  
in business or it is invested in produc-  
tive enterprises or loaned to those who  
do produce real wealth.

If a depositor takes \$1,000 in gold  
or its equivalent to a bank and depos-  
its it that bank can extend credit to  
others in five times the amount depos-  
ited in actual cash. Many men can  
save money who do not know how to  
invest it in active business enter-  
prises. As far as the common good is  
concerned, it does not matter much  
whether the man invests the money  
himself or gives it to a bank to handle  
for him. In the hands of the bank it  
will do more work and service for a  
greater number of people.

The worst a man can do with his  
money is to hoard gold or currency re-  
deemable in gold. As far as the com-  
munity is concerned, it would be better  
if he threw it away in riotous living  
and let somebody else have a chance  
to put it to good use. Every idle dol-  
lar in this country should be out to  
work at once.

#### Your Will is Insurance.

In the Woman's Home Companion  
Clyde Scott Stillwell says: "A will is  
no more or less than the cheapest and  
best form of life insurance. A man  
should make it out on his wedding  
day, even though 'all his worldly goods'  
amount to no more than the clothes on  
his back. A rich man can afford to  
die without a will; there will be enough  
left of his estate after the lawyers and  
courts get done to provide for his fam-  
ily. But the poor man, the man whose  
estate is \$10,000 or less, cannot afford  
to take that chance. A will to him is  
an indispensable necessity."

#### Making Wire.

Wire used to be made by hammering  
metal into sheets and cutting these into  
strips, which were hammered or filed  
into wire. Now the material is rolled  
into rods by grooved rollers and drawn  
through holes in a plate of harder  
metal, usually hardened steel, by means  
of powerful machinery.

#### Certainly Not.

Mr. Liberty—I'm going to get you a  
piano, dear.  
Mrs. Liberty—Oh, yes, you say you  
are, but your gifts always have strings  
to them.  
"Well, you wouldn't want a piano  
without strings, would you?"

#### In After Years.

He—Is Miss Willing waiting for her  
ideal hero? She—Oh, my, no! She's  
now skirmishing around for a man that  
has more dollars than sense.—Louis-  
ville Courier-Journal.

#### BOTH PLAYED FAIR.

Story of a Railroad President and a  
Labor Leader.

When Matthew C. Brush, president  
of the Boston Elevated railroad, found  
his men were getting restless he set-  
tled the trouble in characteristic fash-  
ion. In the American Magazine Alfred  
Grunberg says:

"Constant argument did not appeal  
to Brush. It was not his way of doing  
business. He buckled up his belt and  
plunged into the muddle. His first  
move was to call W. D. Mahon, head  
of the National Carmen's union, into  
his office and lock the door.

"Now, Mahon," he said, drawing up  
a chair and leaning forward with his  
friendly smile, "we're here in my office.  
The doors are locked. There are no  
stenographers concealed anywhere, no  
dictaphons, no one to listen. The  
curtains are drawn. We're here alone.  
But before we can do anything I've  
got to know you and you've got to  
know me. You tell me all about your-  
self, and I'll tell you who I am and  
what I've done."

"And thus the labor leader and the  
frank, friendly railroad official drew  
back the curtains of reticence and sus-  
picion and showed each other the  
goods that were within them. Mahon  
saw Brush the newsboy and Brush the  
apprentice as well as Brush the vice  
president. Brush saw Mahon as a fel-  
low man whose heart was bound up in  
the welfare of labor.

"Mahon found out that I was  
square," Brush said afterward, "and I  
found out that he was square. He was  
open and honest; so was I. We were  
both convinced that neither one was  
trying to play tricks on the other."

"For nineteen hours the two men,  
behind locked doors, debated the com-  
plex problems, each zealous for the in-  
terests he represented. At the end of  
that time the labor leader walked out  
with a mutual agreement in his hand.  
Not only was this agreement satisfac-  
tory to the company, but unions have  
called it one of the finest documents of  
its kind ever drawn up."

#### LIVE THE CHEERFUL LIFE.

Look on the Bright Side and Enjoy  
What You Have.

When we are in trouble we are prone  
to cry out about it, complaining that  
we are unjustly used, that no one else  
has suffered as we do. When things go  
well with us we take it as a matter of  
course that so it ought to be. We are  
not largely given to gratitude.

We may have food enough, a com-  
fortable shelter, be clothed comfortably;  
we may have health and employment  
in such labor as we are able and like to  
perform; we may have a competence  
which puts us above anxiety—and still  
we find fault and complain.

Some one may have a better dress,  
or a handsomer car, or may entertain  
more elaborately, or is greater in popu-  
lar favor than ourselves. There is  
something that does not please us. In-  
stead of being glad that there are so  
many things to make us happy we com-  
plain and find fault. We let a "crum-  
pled roseleaf" spoil our joy amidst a  
wealth of things that should make us  
glad.

Why not set the mind on the good  
things of life? Ignore the things that  
are petty and of really small conse-  
quence. Cultivate a cheerful habit of  
mind, looking for all that is good and  
appreciating the blessings that have  
fallen to our share.

For every one there is something to  
enjoy. The sun at least shines for all.  
When you are heavy hearted count up  
the good things of life that are yours to  
enjoy.

#### Retort Caustic.

A tourist was having his boots pol-  
ished by an Irish shoeblack, and as the  
latter was administering the finishing  
touches his patron rudely tossed two  
coppers on the pavement as a reward.  
This insult, added to no doubt by the  
fact that the reward was the mere rec-  
ognized twopenny, caused the shoe-  
black to exclaim:  
"Thank ye, sir. The only polish you  
have is on your boots, and I gave you  
that."

#### Just a Mythical Boss.

Secluded in a suburb is a young man  
contemplating matrimony. Last even-  
ing he went to his father for advice.  
"Dad," he said, "do you think a man  
should be the boss of his home?"  
"Well," replied dad guardedly, "the  
husband is credited with being the  
head of his house, but I've not met a  
man who had a good recipe for bossing  
a wife."

#### Rather Unpleasant.

"I won my wife by saving her from  
drowning."  
"Ah, that was romantic!"  
"It seemed so once. But now every-  
time I do anything that doesn't suit  
her she tells me she wishes I had let  
her drown."

#### Setting Her Right.

Freddie had just proposed to Millie.  
"No, Freddie," she said, "I cannot  
marry you. The man who gets me must  
be a grand man, upright and square."  
"My dear girl," said Freddie, "you  
don't want a man; you want a piano."

#### Spotted Negatives.

Small, irregular shaped, transparent  
spots in negatives are known as pin-  
holes. These are usually caused by par-  
ticles of dust resting on the film during  
development.

When you require Printing  
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#### 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.

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of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending  
purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order  
elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

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25 Cars No. 2  
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25 Cars Alsike Clover  
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F. O. B. Cars.

We require 10 Cars Oats. Will pay  
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municating with

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one of the best herds in Ontario. Fee—  
\$1.50 for one, \$2.50 for two.

J. C. GLENN,  
Bristol.

#### For service.

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Maryland.

#### For Service.

Berkshire Hog for service. Fee—\$1.00  
or \$1.50 for two. Apply to

**IRA E. HANNA,**  
R. R. No. 1, Shawville

#### Hog for Service.

A Chesterwhite Hog for service. Fee—  
\$1.00, or \$1.50 for two.

**JNO. B. JUDD,**  
Shawville.

#### For Service

A Registered Chesterwhite Hog for  
service. Fee—\$1.00.

**JOHN SMILEY,**  
Starks Corners.

#### Stray Heifer Calf.

Strayed from the premises of the un-  
derigned some weeks ago, a red and  
white heifer calf—had both ears frozen  
last winter—about 8 months old.

**MRS. JAS. MCCREDIE,**  
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.



# 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.

The problem is to produce more with less men to do it. Now is the time for action. Thousands of sturdy Canadians are training for the fight. They are learning the war game; not the way it was fought in 1812, neither was it fought in 1900. No, not even the way it was fought last summer, but the way it is fought now, today, in France. Antiquated methods have no place in the face of German shot and German shell. Antiquated farming methods have no place in the face of the world's present food needs. With the result of the war depending upon an unending food supply, it is no less important that we be as insistent and alert in agriculture as in fighting. Let us subject ourselves to a searching investigation to determine whether we are efficient or whether we are hindered by some old method which we cling to, simply because it is easier than to bestir ourselves to make a change.

Without any attempt to set things down in the order of their importance I wish to mention a few things that make for efficiency on the farm. First, have the work planned ahead; it is a very noticeable fact that the best farmers know months and often years ahead, what they are going to grow in every field on the farm. That is one of the particular reasons for a rotation of crops. It systematizes the work so that the farmer knows in advance, what help, seed, fertilizers, and machinery he will need. There never was a time when it was so important to know one's needs in advance as it is to-day.

## The Seed Supply

Get seeds ready for use. Now is the time to get good seed corn and seed beans. Get seed corn now, because chances of getting it in the spring are pretty slim. Only a fraction of the corn in Ontario is fit for seed. Thousands of acres did not have an ear of ripe corn. In all, however, there are a good many thousand bushels of corn that will make seed if handled properly. There is the point. Not nearly enough will be cured for seed, unless each individual farmer will take it upon himself to go out after his seed and save it now.

Too often grain goes into the ground just as it came from the threshing machine, weeds, dirt, shrunken kernels and all. The better farmers use a fanning mill for the cleaning of all their seed. And with

the best of them this process of cleaning does not consist simply in blowing out the chaff and screening out some of the seeds. It is rather a very careful cleaning and re-cleaning process in which frequently a large share is discarded and a smaller part of the most select, clean, plump and heavy kernels are kept for seed. The discarded portion is as good for feed as it is before passing through the mill. The practice of treating seed grain for smut is becoming quite general and should be adopted by all growers of grain. It is a cheap, easy and effective method of insuring and increasing yield. And incidentally it will reduce the fire hazards. Two disastrous farm fires occurred in one county this season as the result of an explosion caused by threshing smutty grain. The losses sustained from these two fires would have purchased the formaldehyde to treat all the seed grains in that county for two years.

## Ensure Early Sowing

Another point of great importance is to get crops in, on time. This requires that the soil be well drained. A careful investigation along this line carried out on a hundred farms in the Saginaw Valley indicates that crops are sown from five to ten days earlier on tile drained land than on land not tiled. This is a great advantage for oats and barley. Nor does this tell the whole story, for even though prepared earlier, tiled land is generally in much better condition to receive the seed than is untiled land at a later date. As a further assistance in getting crops in on time and in the best shape as much plowing as possible should be done in the fall. This is decidedly the best thing to do for oats, barley and spring wheat. The right kind of a seed bed for these crops is a moist, compact soil. This can most easily and certainly be obtained by fall plowing.

Much more remains to be said in connection with our responsibility as "soldiers of the commissary," but let us sum up the above and give it our honest consideration. As was forecast in the beginning it is a rambling series of suggestions on increasing farm efficiency for the season of 1918. The meat of the argument may be summed up in these words: The farmer's part in the great world war is tremendously important and to measure up to the emergency requires unceasing study, careful planning and vigorous execution.

# Poultry

Among farmers generally it is the common practice to sell the hens that are past a year old for poultry when they stop laying in the fall. Under the usual conditions this is good policy for as a rule only about half of the flock lay well enough the second year to be profitable, and the farmer who has pullets enough to replace all his old hens sees no advantage in keeping any of them over.

This year, however, those patriotic poultry keepers who desire to do their part to increase the poultry and egg supplies will find it desirable to re-

tain a considerable proportion of the yearling hens. Farmers will find it to their interest to hold all the good yearling hens they have, making such addition to their poultry house equipment as may be necessary to properly accommodate both pullets and hens. Overcrowding must be avoided, as neither pullets nor hens will do their best.

In selecting hens to keep over, preference should be given to those that moult in September or later, for they are as a rule the most persistent layers. Such hens may not be at this time the best looking in the flock. They are likely to be rough in plumage, with somewhat shrivelled combs and pale colored legs. These things, however, are merely incidental to the non-laying and moulting period.

Hens that appear in prime condition at this time are those that moulted in the summer because they stopped laying early. The exceptions which it may be desirable to retain are hens which reared broods in early summer and moulted while running with the chicks.

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# Hogs

Nobody can tell just what price hogs will command next fall, but this much is certain—people will eat pork if they can get it. So, go ahead and breed for spring pigs.

When the pigs begin to show signs of weak legs, you may know that you have not given them the chance they need to walk around and exercise. Hogs running in a pasture rarely get weak in the hind quarters.

Cooking feed for swine is not advisable, because it lowers its digestibility. This means that the swine will require more food to produce the same amount of gain in weight. The cooking raises the expense of production and cuts down the profits.

Potatoes, field peas, and roots, used as food in some localities, are more palatable and have their water content lowered when cooked. This also makes it necessary for the swine to consume more feed.

Cooking feeds requires a special apparatus, and takes much time and labor. All of these things add to the expense of production.

It is usually profitable to heat drinking water and water used in mixing feeds, especially in cold weather. This decreases the amount of feed required to keep the body warm.

It's advice when you give it and a lecture when you receive it.

## CHRISTMAS, 1917.

"O little town of Bethlehem,"  
How must thy gates uplift!  
At last, with all thy bonds unfurled,  
Thou comest to the Christian world,  
O late, but perfect, gift!

## Christmas and the Birds.

If you really want to get the very best out of Christmas, don't forget our feathered friends. Think of the little songsters out in the cold and snow, and be a real Santa to them.

Of course you will have a birds' Christmas tree. An evergreen is always the best, but any tree will do if you tie sheaves of wheat, cornstalks and evergreen branches all over it to make it dense. Plant it securely in a partly protected place. Hang on it wire baskets filled with suet, boxes, with fronts removed, containing nut meats, millet, sunflower-seeds, wheat, cracked corn, bread-crumbs, rolled oats, etc. Coconut shells cut in half and filled with dainties can be hung from the branches. Have several shelves, on which place lettuce, apples, cabbage and vegetables.

In all cold districts have deep boxes almost filled with cotton where the half-frozen birds can find shelter and warmth. Birds often suffer from thirst in winter. Heat a brick or large stone and place a pan of water on it. Every bird you keep from starving will repay you by destroying

hundreds of beetles, mosquitoes, borers, caterpillars, grubs, etc., that destroy your fruit, foliage and the field crops.

In December, in all the cold climates, only the permanent residents and the winter visitants are found. Closely study their actions. Birds that are usually very shy will soon respond to your loving care and become quite tame. That is one of the joys of the winter season.

## Lime Should Be Ordered Now.

Orders should be placed at this time by farmers who intend to use lime on their land in order to increase next season's crop. If orders are placed at the present time the manufacturers will be able, they say, to supply the agricultural needs. By being given orders now they will have six or eight months in which to prepare the necessary supply, whereas they will be swamped if the orders all come next spring.

Lime applied in the fall or winter is as effective as when applied in spring. Fall and winter application of lime is urged as good farm practice and also as an emergency war measure. By following this suggestion farmers will be improving their land so as to turn out maximum crops.

Six inches of stem left on dahlias roots makes a good place to tie the label.

## "SAFETY FIRST"

By Ella E. Rockwood.

The above words meet the eye of the beholder at every turn these days and probably have some degree of influence in preventing accidents. Yet, since familiarity begets contempt the legend loses its force, and, seeing, we see not in the true sense of the word. Neither do we stop, look, and listen as we approach a railroad crossing, much against the wishes of the engineer, who would be spared a great deal of nerve strain if we did so, or at least gave him a signal to relieve his fear that the approaching train is not observed.

By exercising even a reasonable amount of caution many serious accidents might be prevented. The unavoidable accident is in another class and will be left out of the argument at the present time. But every day we read of horrible suffering and oftentimes of death brought about by a purely preventable occurrence induced solely by thoughtlessness on the part of someone. Perhaps all the people in the world will never come to fully understand how dangerous it is to use coal oil or kerosene for kindling a fire. Yet few neighborhoods have been fortunate enough to escape at least one horrible example to demonstrate the fact. Usually it is the mother of small children with her little ones, one or more of them, who becomes the victim resulting from her own carelessness.

The open tub or pail of hot water, the imperfectly covered cistern and the teakettle pulled by tiny fingers from its resting place, kills or disfigures for life scores of innocents every year. Even the tea and coffee pot and the kettle of hot soup prepared for the family meal are often means contributing to a sad accident where little ones are too young to understand the danger in familiar, and seemingly harmless objects like these. The awful results which follow teach the lesson of carefulness to the parent, but too late to save suffering and innocent lives.

But not all the preventable accidents are those which claim children as their victims. Older persons often suffer grievously from the results of their own carelessness. During the past summer a number of such cases have come to people within almost a single neighborhood, and not one of them was caused by an automobile which so frequently is the instrument concerned in accidents, preventable and non-preventable these days.

A middle aged woman on a step ladder washing windows over-reached to get at the very top of the glass, threw the ladder out of balance and came down with a crash, breaking her right leg at the knee. Result, weeks of suffering and a probable stiffened member, to say nothing of the expense in dollars and cents. Another woman reached for the dishpan hanging in the cellarway, lost her balance, and fell down the stairs, breaking both wrists.

Such an innocent thing as a shoe string may become a trap for the unwary, if not properly fastened. The death of a young woman, and a broken hip for an older one resulted recently in both instances from tripping on an untied shoe lace. Sickness in one case sent grandma hastily down stairs for a simple remedy for a child. Slipping on a pair of shoes which were left untied in her hurry, one foot caught in the hanging string and she plunged down the stairs, with the above result.

An obstinate top on a fruit can refused to budge and a man's strength was called to assist in removing it. The modern Samson in his effort to loosen the metal twisted away the whole upper part of the glass, resulting in a badly lacerated hand. Such an accident would not have been possible with the up-to-date clamp fasteners. Possibly the lesson taught, if there be one, is, throw away the aggravating old-time jars and buy new-fashioned and better ones. Men are often guilty of gross carelessness in the care of animals, which, when unruly, maim and kill. The gentle bull is an example of the danger of taking chances with animals of that kind. The vicious one is watched lest the caretaker be attacked unawares, but it is the one supposed to be kind, which brings down the greatest number of victims.

A young farmer chastising a horse in its stall for some supposedly good and sufficient reason according to his own thinking, stood behind the animal and grasped its tail in his hand while he administered the punishment. It was a gentle horse but in its fright it kicked with both feet, striking its owner in the abdomen, resulting in death.

Is it too much to say that half the accidents are preventable? Overmuch caution makes life miserable, perhaps, by hindering one from even really feeling free and unrestricted, but a moderate degree of thoughtfulness in matters occurring every day would save a great deal of suffering.

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



One hand I place upon my hip,  
And bend with many groans;  
And you have an imitation of  
My funny Grandpa Jones.

## 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.

A sound body in a child assures its mature health, efficiency and longevity.

## THE CHILD'S DIET

From the Third to the Sixth Year.

Select from among these articles:  
Breakfast: Cracked wheat, cornmeal, hominy, oatmeal (each cooked 3 hours the day before they are used), served with milk and sugar, or butter and sugar, or butter and salt. A soft boiled or scrambled egg. Bread and butter, bran biscuit and butter. A glass of milk.

Dinner: Plain soups, rare roast beef, beefsteak, poultry, fish, potatoes stewed with milk or baked, peas, string beans, strained, stewed tomatoes, stewed carrots, squash, white turnips, boiled onions, mashed cauliflower, spinach, asparagus tips, bread and butter. For desserts: Rice pudding, plain bread and butter pudding, custard, tapioca pudding, stewed prunes, stewed apples, baked apple, raw apple, pears and cherries. Bread and butter.

Supper: Farina, cream of wheat (each cooked for 2 hours), from 2 to 3 tablespoonsful with milk and sugar, or butter and sugar, or butter and salt. Stale bread and butter. Bread and milk. Milk-toast. Scrambled eggs twice a week. Custard or cornstarch. Bread and butter. Biscuit. A glass of milk or malted milk or cocoa.

When the child has had egg for breakfast this food should not be repeated in any form for supper. Red meat should be given but three times a week. When the child has a chop for breakfast, he should have poultry or fish for dinner. Carefully selected fruits, such as the apple, a pear or a peach, may be given at 3.30 p.m. supplemented by a biscuit or two or by stale bread and butter if it's found that their use does not interfere with the evening meal.

## The Dairy

Dairy heifers should have all the roughage they will consume during the winter, preferably alfalfa, clover or cow-pea hay, with a small amount of grain in addition. The liberal use of roughage is cheaper than using more grain, and at the same time it develops the digestive organs to the maximum, which is desirable when the cow comes into milk.

Next to live steam, sunlight will kill about as many germs as any other thing that can be employed around the dairy.

A big loss among dairymen is the constant sacrifice of bulls when mature and at their best. It is a com-

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Gets Dizzy.

I am 28 years old. I get dizzy and nervous at times, when I stop and get up quickly. This makes my heart flutter. My doctor says I am anemic but that I have no organic disease. I am 5 feet and 6 inches tall and weigh only 113 pounds. Do you think that beer would help to aggravate those dizzy spells?

Answer—People get dizzy for various reasons; in each case the cause must be ascertained and if possible removed. The trouble may lie in eye strain or in errors of refraction, needing glasses. The ear may be affected with Meniere's Disease. There may be stomach or intestinal dyspepsia, a clogged liver or constipation. The reason may lie in the immoderate use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee—or beer. In your case the anemia would seem to be the cause. You should weigh at least 20 pounds more. Your doctor seems a good man; get him to build you up. Mailing you further information.

## Headaches.

I am the mother of 3 children; they have not been as strong as we could wish and consequently have caused us a little more anxiety than the average. For a long time I have had the most dreadful headaches at the slightest worry or exertion. Also this last year I notice I am growing thinner. I am ill every morning, utterly tired out and at times horridly faint.

Answer—I sympathize with you. Am mailing you information which I am sanguine you will find helpful. Odd, isn't it, how everybody's childer always cause a little more anxiety than the average.

## Sheep Notes

A few good sheep will fleece-line the farmer's pocketbook. Sheep raising can be carried on without much hired help, which is now scarce and expensive.

During the winter months proper exercise for breeding ewes is of equal importance with feeding. Animals enclosed in small lots without sufficient exercise are weak at lambing time. They produce little milk and a high death rate occurs in their lambs.

Make such preparations now that

## Horse Sense

The time to keep up horse production is when the average man wants to quit. It pays in the long run.

Tell the boys never to fasten the loose end of a halter about their bodies when the other end is fast to the colt. Terrible things have happened that way.

Use good horse sense and a brush that is not too stiff when cleaning off the colt.

One of the first things to consider when buying a horse is his feet. Poor feet will make a horse that is otherwise good, a failure.

Have you ever visited a farmer who raises fine horses, and found that all

the work on the farm was being done by undersized, bony, spavined horses, while the good animals were being sold? The farmer has a right to the best, whether for his own work or for sale.

Old Dobbin may not have so many parts as an auto, but he is largely automatic, and makes a good sparking plug.

There should be no idle horses in winter. If yours are necessarily so, cut the ration down to the actual needs of the animal, and give them exercise each day.

The supply of heavy horses is limited. The demand for efficient workers is such that they are holding their own in cities and increasing in popularity on farms, and will continue to do so for many years.

## Getting the Most Out of Skating.

If you have a suspicion that some member of the family, in the role of Santa Claus, is going to give you a pair of skates this Christmas, why not hint that you would like a pair of flat hockey skates? These have flat runners, and are meant to be screwed permanently to a pair of shoes. Hockey skates put more pleasure into skating than you will ever understand until you try them. They never come off, they are much faster, and you can twist and turn as much as you wish with much more ease than with the old style rockers. You can start quicker, stop quicker, and they do not slide out from under you as the rockers are likely to do. The first day or so they may seem clumsy, but after you become used to them it is a certainty that you will never go back to any other kind. With them you can lace your shoes tightly and have a much firmer support for your ankles.

Better put a long copper rivet through the center of each heel before you screw the skates in place, then the heels can not come off.

## A Mother's Cares.

A mother has so many cares. There's little time to play, She's combing out the snarly hairs, Or darning holes or mending tears, Or kissing hurts or soothing cares. All through the livelong day.

But I and mother often say, Though tiring duties heap Upon our shoulders as they may, The nicest day of the day Is when we've put the toys away And rock our babes to sleep.

—Burgess Johnson.

Top dressing for wheat will help bring it through the winter. Wheat will be needed next year more than ever.



## Bank of Montreal Reports Assets in Excess of \$400,000,000

The Bank of Montreal, following its 100th anniversary, is commencing a new high record in all principal accounts.

The position shown by an examination of the statement for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1917, is as remarkable as it is reassuring.

Hand in hand with tremendous gains in assets—making it possible for the Bank to report total assets in excess of four hundred million dollars (the first time such a figure has been reached in Canadian banking)—it has developed a position of still greater strength as represented by liquid assets equivalent to over 75% of liabilities to public. At the same time the various accounts reflect the large and important undertakings, in connection with the war, which the Bank is carrying out on behalf of the Dominion and British Governments. It has also been possible to meet the larger requirements of customers as reflected by a substantial gain in current loans.

### STEADY EXPANSION OF DEPOSITS

The savings accounts of the people of the country continue to pile up steadily and now amount to over \$246,000,000, an increase of almost \$26,000,000 for the year, or at the rate of close to \$3,000,000 a month.

As the bankers of the Government, the Bank of Montreal has evidently assumed its full share in providing for the country's needs, as indicated by an increase of twenty-eight million dollars in the value of Dominion and Provincial Government securities; an increase of seven million in the Deposit in Central Gold Reserve; balance due to the Dominion Government of \$13,385,822, the latter account appearing for the first time in the Bank's statement.

The Bank has perhaps rendered a still greater service to the country by keeping itself in such shape as to create complete confidence in Canada's financial position during a most trying period.

### SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN EARNINGS

The profit and loss account shows that earnings allow a comfortable margin over the dividend and bonus requirements. They are substantially above those of the previous year. The net profits for the twelve months amounted to \$2,477,969.09, equivalent to 15.43% on the paid-up capital. Added to the balance of profit and loss, they brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$3,892,353.

### FEATURES OF GENERAL STATEMENT

The principal accounts and comparisons with those of the previous year are as follows:

	1917	1916
Total assets	\$402,536,236	\$365,215,411
Liquid assets	276,298,397	246,982,630
Total deposits	317,156,427	299,206,049
Circulation	29,308,986	21,779,134
Gold and Silver coin	20,592,891	21,040,803
Dominion notes	30,760,233	20,273,216
Deposits in central gold reserve	14,500,000	7,500,000
Call and short loans	100,610,214	113,002,097
Dom. and Prov. Govt. securities	28,573,322	419,736
Can. Mun. securities and Profit and Loss and Col. sec. other than Canadian	33,455,254	21,796,159
Current loans	97,607,044	93,729,065
Loans to cities, municipalities	11,415,383	11,265,571
Current loans and Disbursements	10,045,811	6,478,263
Net profits	2,477,969	2,477,969
Balance carried forward	1,664,893	1,414,423

Animals kept in the back yard will produce more that must be supplied to the garden, and at the present fearfully high prices of fertilizers animals are almost worth their keep for the production of manure alone.

## To the Women of England.

Oh, you glorious women of England!  
Is there aught that you have not done  
To prove to the world the victory  
Your nobility has won?  
Is there one single pathway  
Your footsteps have not known?  
Or a work that your hands could master  
That they have not made their own?

It is you that our boys all fight for,  
You and the babes you bear;  
You, who have given them courage;  
You, who their burdens share.  
You, who so bravely suffer,  
You, who give naught but cheer,  
Who weep—when you do—in private,  
But abroad show never a tear.

Oh, you wonderful women of England!  
Time your fame can never dispel;  
Tongue shall never be born that falter  
To the heroines of England.

When your story it starts to tell,  
Words of poets shall sing your praises  
And your noble deeds relate,  
When the world has long forgotten  
The tale of German hate.

O'er the winter fires of England,  
When she once more has her own;  
On the soft green lawns of England,  
When peace reigns o'er cot and throne

A memorial will be builded,  
Undying to your fame  
To the heroines of England  
And their immortal name.

—Arthur Francis.

## CANADA'S FOREST FIRES.

Since Confederation the Loss Amounts  
to Total of Billion Dollars.

Forest fires in Canada since Confederation have destroyed vastly more of the nation's wealth than all other kinds of fires put together.

The fire losses paid by insurance companies in Canada since 1867 amounted to \$272,250,777, says the Canadian Forestry Journal. The actual property loss is ascertainable at about 25 per cent. over the foregoing figure. This refers to ordinary property, houses, contents, factories, etc., and includes practically no standing timber which only in rare instances is insured and that only during the past few years.

It has been generally accepted as a modest estimate that for every foot of timber ever cut in Canada, seven have been destroyed by fire.

Placing government stumpage dues at the very low rate of 50 cents a thousand feet it is not unreasonable to assume that the public revenues have suffered by scores of millions of dollars. It may not be fair to accept such a total as a thousand million dollars, as does the Montreal "Financial Times," because Government dues would not have been collected by any means on all the timber that has gone up in smoke, although every square mile of public-owned forest must be regarded as possessing potential public revenues. If one considers the actual and potential sources of gain to the Government treasuries, probably a billion dollars is not extreme as the total of the penalty visited upon the Canadian people through forest fires.

## NOVEL BED.

Invented by an Army Surgeon for Paralyzed Soldiers.

One of the latest examples of the surgeon's constant endeavors to lighten the sufferings of our wounded men is to be found in a military ward at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, England. It is a special bed for the paralyzed.

One of the great problems in certain cases of spinal wounds with paralysis is how to move the patient sufficiently to make his bed and tend his wounds without increasing his sufferings by moving him. The new bed solves the problem.

Surrounding the bed just at the edge of the mattress is a rectangular framework of hollow metal piping. Connecting the two parallel sides are broad bands of webbing stretched across on top of the mattress, and on these the patient lies. The two short sides of the framework, the one at the head of the bed and the other at the foot, are connected by a geared wheel with a vertical steel post, so that by simply turning a handle at the head or the foot of the bed the framework with the patient lying on the webbing can be lifted off the mattress without his position being changed in the least.

## A GRAND MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

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

## TIMBER FOR AEROPLANES.

British Columbia Spruce is Extensively Utilized.

The extensive utilization of British Columbia spruce for the manufacture of aeroplanes has called into the service of the Imperial Munitions Board a special staff of technical foresters, among whom are Mr. H. R. MacMillan and Mr. Roland D. Craig, the latter being "loaned" by the Commission of Conservation for an indefinite period.

The President of the Canadian Aeroplane Company, virtually a British Government creation, when at the coast recently made a thorough investigation of the possibilities. He said that there were great tracts of spruce in the province which would exactly meet the required conditions for aeroplane construction. The supply of spruce in eastern Canada was very limited and the manufacturers were compelled to look to the Pacific Coast. Considerable of the material now used comes from Washington, but the preliminary reports as to a supply from British Columbia as well as the suitability of the shipments already made were causing all aeroplane manufacturers to look toward British Columbia. Greater length and greater diameter than is now being supplied is what is sought in spruce for aeroplanes. One British Columbia district from which good reports as to a field of supply had been received was in the northern section in the Queen Charlottes and around Swanson Bay.

The Italian government is proposing to use fir as a substitute for spruce in aeroplane manufacture owing to the difficulty of securing spruce of proper size and quality. It is reported that a contract for 25,000,000 feet has been made with Washington lumbermen.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

### SOLDIERS REPAIR TRACTORS.

Farm Motors Overhauled by Vocational Classes of M. H. C.

The tractors on the Experimental Farms run by the Government in the various provinces, will be turned over to the vocational training classes of the Military Hospital's Commission for overhauling during the winter months.

In the motor mechanics course, which is without a peer for popularity among the returned soldiers requiring industrial re-education, there is need of motors on which to work, and many of the men intending to run farm tractors when their course is finished are eager for a chance to work around a farm motor.

The Government has been spared the expense of buying motor cars for experimental work by the generosity of many firms and individuals who have given their decrepit motors for "vivisection." That the men have restored these relics to fitness and put them into service again speaks for the quality of the instruction and the ability of the men.

In the study of motor construction they have dismembered all species from the flyer to the twin-six. Tractors are not so easily obtainable and the action of the Government in turning the farm motors over to the classes for overhauling is a boon to men as well as a benefit to experimental farms.

If the whetstone gets greasy at butchering time, wash it off before you put it away. If you don't, it won't work worth a cent the next time you use it.

"Her Money Troubles"—They get more vexatious as the cost of foods climbs skyward. Meat, eggs and vegetables are almost beyond the family purse. Happy is the housewife who knows **Shredded Wheat**, its low cost and its high food value. A better balanced ration than meat or eggs and costs much less. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk or cream make a complete, perfect meal, supplying all the nutriment needed for a half day's work at a cost of a few cents. Delicious for any meal with milk or cream, or with fresh or stewed fruits. Made in Canada.

## Two Petains in the Field.

I heard a rather good yarn about the French Commander-in-Chief the other day, says a London weekly. He was driving in a motor with an equestrian past a town near Verdun when he came upon four little boys marching in single file, arrayed in soldiers' helmets and carrying real bayonets. The sight of the little faces, almost lost in the real soldiers' helmets, amused General Petain, and, stopping the car, he said to the leader of the file: "You are brave fellows! What is your name?" "Oh, I am General Petain!" replied the boy, who had no idea to whom he was speaking. This reply greatly amused the general. "Well, my name is General Petain, also," he said: "and I am very pleased to have met you!" The two generals then shook hands, gravely saluted, and parted company.

## 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.

## Making Tears.

Tears are not made only when we cry. They seem to come only when you cry, because it is then that they spill over. A little part of you is making tears all the time, and your eyes are constantly washing themselves in them. You have often noticed how you wink every few seconds, says the Book of Wonders. You have often tried to keep from winking—to see how long you could keep from winking. Your eyes always feel very dry just before you have to let them wink. That shows they needed washing in tears.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

L.T.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

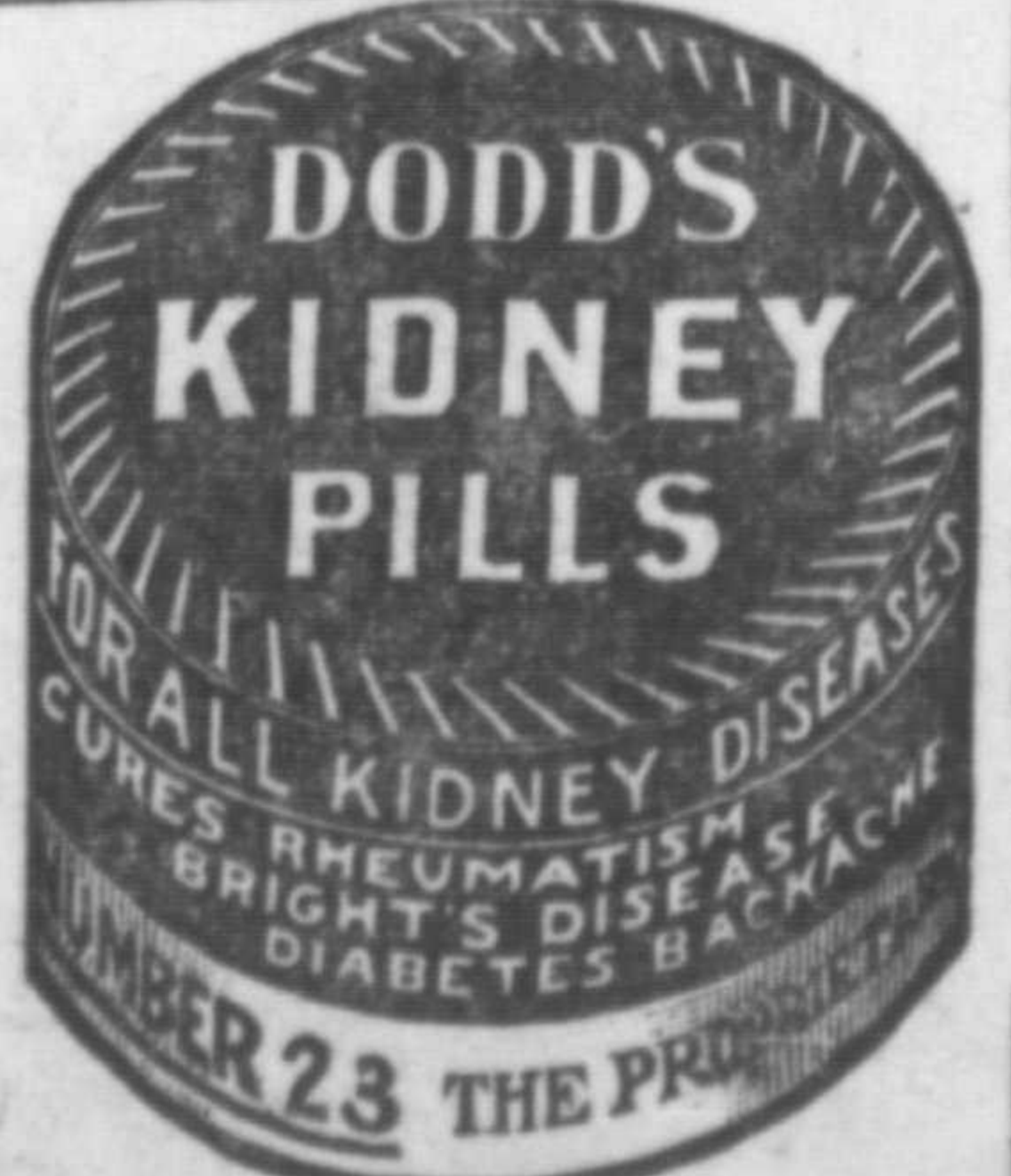
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

## Spain's National Parks.

The King of Spain has sanctioned a law concerning the formation of National Parks: Under this law all those districts of the national territory shall be known as National Parks which are exceptionally picturesque, wooded or wild, and which are declared to be so by the State for the sole purpose of facilitating access to them by suitable roads of communication; causing the natural beauty of the landscape, the wealth of flora and fauna, the geographical and hydrological peculiarities to be respected by protecting them in the most efficacious manner possible against all acts of destruction, deterioration or disfigurement due to the hand of man.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows Frozen But Alive.

Interesting experiments have been made by two French scientists, who placed a number of caterpillars in test tubes or metal boxes in a refrigerating mixture of ice and salt at a temperature varying between 15 and 20 degrees Centigrade. The same caterpillars were frozen six times in the space of a month, and they always came back to life, but at each new freezing operation their movements and reactions to mechanical excitation became slower.



## GERMANY'S CONFLICTS.

Has Waged Several Wars During Past Fifty Years.

Pacifists, and other people with German sympathies, are fond of telling us that from 1871 to 1914 Germany was at peace with the world; and that, therefore, she cannot be by nature so very fond of fighting.

For four years, from 1903 to 1907, the Huns in German Southwest Africa waged a war of extermination against the Hereros, in the course of which some 30,000 natives and over 5,000 Germans lost their lives.

It was the seizure of Kiaochow—a warlike act of aggression against a friendly power—which led up to the anti-foreign outbreak of the Chinese Boxers three years later. In the war for their suppression German troops played a leading part; and, in obedience to the Kaiser's orders to "take no prisoners," they were the only ones among the allies who consistently refused quarter to a beaten enemy.

Finally, Germany was almost incessantly at war in German East Africa between 1888 and 1906, during which period more than 100,000 natives are estimated to have been killed; and she also waged other "little wars" in Togoland and the Cameroons.

## GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

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

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

## Fruit Sandwiches.

Odd bits of canned fruit can be minced, mixed with cream cheese, and very good sandwiches can be made.

**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. **MURINE** No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. **MURINE** Eye Remedy. At Your Druggist's or by Mail. 50c per bottle. **MURINE** Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Baby's Eyes—Free. Ask **MURINE** Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A good soaking in hot soapy water will cure frost-bitten feet. Do it at night, before going to bed, lest you take cold. Add more hot water as that in the tub cools off. Bathing the affected parts with strong alum water is also recommended.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The choice of which form of lime to use on soil should depend largely upon relative costs, the one that can be laid down at the farm cheapest being the one to select if an equivalent amount of calcium and magnesium can be obtained. Because of its convenience and safety preference may be given ground lime-stone, if other things are equal.

## A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. 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 best 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 Agent. Union Pacific System. Room 1340 U. P. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## 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



## Tough Luck.

"So you've been rejected by your girl as well as the army doctors." "Yes, after I got back she decided that if I wasn't good enough for the army there must be something the matter with me and she refused to take any chances."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The hen that lays is the hen that pays. Eat the slackers.

## FOR SALE

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED SITE IN Oshawa, home McLaughlin Chevrolet cars, Williams Motors, 20 busy factories. 40-ft. Lot, fertile level, healthy, splendid investment. Box 891, Oshawa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That itch, burn, crack, chaf, and bleed, in a wonderfully short time in most cases. Soak the hands on resting in a hot Suds of Cuticura Soap, using plenty of the Soap. Dry and rub Cuticura Ointment gently but freely into the hands for some time. Wear old gloves or softer bandages during night or remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper as preferred.

## Free Sample Each by Mail

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.



## Neuralgia Headaches

After shopping or after a hard day are quickly relieved with Sloan's Liniment. So easy to apply, no rubbing, and so promptly effective. Cleaner and more convenient than musky plasters and ointments. It does not stain the skin, or clog the pores. Every home should have a bottle handy for sprains, strains, lame back, rheumatic pains and stiff, sore muscles and joints. Generous sized bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment. KILLS PAIN.

## A GILLETTE



BECAUSE it is a gift that's of real, every-day service: because it adds to his comfort, yet subtracts from his expense: and because it looks—and is—the best of its kind, the Gillette Safety Razor is the one sure-to-please Christmas Gift for a man.

FOR HIS CHRISTMAS



