

THE EQUITY.

No. 30, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

By opening a Savings Account in the Bank of Ottawa.

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

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Light snow falls last week, succeeded by strong west winds put an end to the good sleighing which had obtained for the most part since winter began.

SPECIAL—15 pairs men's box calf boots. Blue cut, Goodyear welt. Regular price \$5.50; to clear at \$4.45. These are a snap, as they could not be bought today for less than \$6.00.

P. E. SMILEY.

\$1.00 SHORT—It has been brought to our notice that Mr. Robert Wilson's subscription to the Clarendon Cemetery fund, which was omitted from the list when published, was for the sum of \$3.00 instead of \$2.00, as given in the subsequent correction.

MORE SMOKES—On behalf of our boys overseas, we extend thanks to Mr. Wm. E. Horner, of Blaine Lake, Sask., for a donation of one dollar for the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

One dollar each from Mr. G. F. Wanless of the Clarendon Roller Mills, and Mr. James Wilson of the Electric Power Plant are hereby also acknowledged with thanks.

WOUNDED—Driver Karl I. Mackay, who has been wounded and is now at the Canadian General Base, France, enlisted at the age of 17 with the 7th Battery, and left Montreal for overseas on March 23. He is brother of Capt. A. A. Mackay who went over as regimental surgeon with the 42nd Highlanders, under Colonel Cantlie. He is one of the Intermediate champions at M. A. A. water polo.

He is a son of Stephen Mackay, N. P., B. C. L., of Shawville, and grandson Lieut. Col. Stephen Mackay, one of the heroes of Chateaugay, who received the Medal de la Bataille de Chateaugay.

O. Y. B. Officers for 1918.

W. M.—W. Bro. E. Workman.
D. M.—Bro. Cyril Dale.
R. Sec.—Bro. W. E. N. Hodgins.
F. Sec.—Bro. C. E. Shaw.
Treas.—Bro. C. L. Cowan.
Chaplain—Bro. L. Workman.
D. of C.—Bro. Cecil Walsh.
Lecturers—Bros. L. Corrigan and Robt. Sheppard.
Tylers—Bros. Frank Finnigan and W. A. Howard.
Committee—W. Bro. G. G. McDowell, and Bros. I. Hamilton, O. B. Cuthbertson, Vincent Hodgins, and Reilly Hodgins.

The Municipal Elections.

The Municipal elections in town passed off very quietly on Wednesday and Thursday, although three new men replaced the retiring functionaries, none of whom were up for re-election. A vote was taken on the choice of six candidates, but it was small, as very little interest was manifested.

The retiring councillors were: J. G. Elliott, R. C. Woodley and Mervyn Dale; Those elected are: Geo. W. Dale, Wm. F. Smith and J. A. Cowan.

In the township election things were even quieter, the three vacancies being filled by acclamation, as follows:—Wm. T. McDowell, re-elected; Thos. Smiley and Alex. Horner in place of W. H. Barr and Wm. Dale.

In Bristol, where the ballot method of election was adopted, under the new Act, (the only municipality in the county that we have heard of which has done so) four candidates were placed in nomination to fill the three vacancies, three of number—namely, Messrs. Horner, Killoran and Campbell—being members of last year's board.

The result of the voting was the re-election of the three retiring councillors. Only some eighty-odd votes were polled altogether.

The work night meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be at the home of Mrs. Geo. Findlay on Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Labelle, of Waltham and R. J. Hamilton, of Shawville have the contracts this winter for hauling Gillies Bros. supplies to their Coulonge depots from Campbells Bay.

Amateurs don't lay aside your kodaks during the winter, there are lots of interesting pictures can be made to send to the boys at the front. Amateur finishing a specialty.

H. IMISON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. A. J. Davis, of Austin section, left last week to spend a couple of months in Uncle Sam's domains. He will be located at Pontiac, Mich.

Mrs. J. J. McDowell, of Heward, Sask., who with her children have been visiting here for a few weeks, left for home Friday morning, having received a wire that her husband was ill.

L. Corporal Harold Armstrong, who enlisted with and went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders of Montreal nearly two years ago, arrived at his old home town on Thursday evening, and needless to say he met with a warm welcome from numerous old friends. Harold saw a lot of hard service and knows all about the discomforts of Flanders' mud and the gruelling experience of trench warfare. He had several narrow escapes from "taking the count," before becoming a casualty, with a rather serious wound which booked him for England, where he was under treatment for a considerable time before reaching the convalescent stage, which enabled him to look around and take stock of the old country. Harold should be able to furnish us with a very interesting tale of his adventures in serial form after the war is over and the censor has been superannuated.

The Canadian Railway War Board has decided to close up what are known as up-town ticket offices, which will compel the public to procure tickets at the railway depots. The object is to release a lot of clerks for other more necessary work, and economize in light and fuel. The step is not regarded favorably by some of the newspapers, which consider that the economy effected will be more than offset by the great inconvenience the public will have to submit to in the large centres.

Marriages

BURTON—WOODS.

Rev. Joseph Burton, Incumbent of Thorne, was married on Jan. 3rd, at St. Clement's Church, Verdun, to Miss Ellen Woods, of London, Eng. Miss Woods is a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital and has practiced in that city for the last two years. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. F. L. Whitley, M. A., of St. James' the Apostle Church, Montreal. A celebration of the Holy Communion followed the marriage, the celebrant being Rev. F. Morris, B. A., B. D., of St. Clement's Church, Verdun.

The Rev. and Mrs. Burton arrived at their home in Charlevoix on Friday evening. They were greeted by a large number of their parishioners who were anxiously waiting the arrival of the happy couple. After partaking of supper in the parsonage, a suitable toast was given by Rev. Rural Dean Phillips, which was responded to by Rev. and Mrs. Burton.

We all hope that the ministry of the Incumbent and his wife will be crowned with abundant happiness and success.—Com.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

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

235 Branches and Agencies in Canada.
WAR TAX, INLAND REVENUE STAMPS.

for the convenience of our customers it has been decided to keep on hand cheque books of 100, 50 and 25 cheques, on which the 2c. war stamp has been attached. The books may be had by simply paying the price of the stamps so affixed.

CALENDARS—Owing to the scarcity of calendars in this vicinity, we have ordered an extra supply. We are keeping one for you.

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.

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

Most things can be anybody's gift—your portrait is distinctively, exclusively yours. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

The Clarendon H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Findlay, on Wed. Jan. 30th. Program:—Properly balanced meal by Mrs. R. J. Wilson; Music—Miss Florabel Hodgins. Roll call—Your favorite flower.

The W. M. S. of the Shawville Methodist Church will hold a Parlor Social in the Parsonage on Friday evening next, Jan. 18th at 7.30. An interesting program with refreshments will be given. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

Deaths

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sereney, mourn the loss of their eldest boy, William Lorne, who passed away shortly after midnight, Saturday, in the 6th year of his age. The child had long been afflicted with a collection of tumorous growths in his neck which an operation with all that could be done in the way of medical treatment failed to eradicate, and his condition gradually became weaker until the end, although happily, his sufferings were never great. The remains were interred on Tuesday afternoon, following a service at the home by Rev. Mr. McCallum, in Paul's Church cemetery.

Charles Delisle of Quyon Dead.

After an illness extending over four months, Mr. Charles Delisle, of Quyon, died on Sunday morning, Jan. 6th, aged 62 years.

About Sept. 1st, deceased underwent two serious operations in Ottawa General Hospital, and returned home in November much improved in health, but about two weeks ago became worse and was removed to the hospital on Friday morning, Jan. 4th, at which place he passed away. The late Mr. Delisle had resided the greater part of his life in Quyon and vicinity. He is survived by his wife, also three daughters, Mrs. J. B. O'Reilly and Miss Nora Delisle, of Ottawa, and Miss Edna Delisle, Winnipeg; four sons, Charles and Fred, of B. C.; Otto, now serving with a U. S. A. battalion overseas, and Max, formerly of Copper Cliff. Two sons, Bert and Walter (Loll) were killed in action in May and June, 1917. Two sisters also survive, Mrs. Given and Miss Delisle, of Quyon. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service at the house was conducted by the Rev. Canon Smith, of Hull, and at St. John's Church by Rev. Mr. Naughton, incumbent.

The pall-bearers were Dr. Dowd, Messrs. A. A. Reid, W. H. Dickson, R. H. Maasie, P. A. Davis, and R. H. Thomson.

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

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

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

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1391 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
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
UP TOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay and straw. Apply to H. T. McDOWELL, Shawville.

WANTED—To purchase a quantity of straw and hay. Apply to H. N. ANSTISS, Wyman, Que.

ROBE LOST—On Wednesday night, Jan. 9, between Shawville and Yarn, a new reversible plush robe—black and grey. Finder will much oblige by leaving same at the Methodist Parsonage, Yarn or this office.

DOG LOST—Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, on Jan. 11th, a small-sized black and white dog with short tail, answers to name "Buster." Information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received. THOS. WALL, Radford.

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.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.

Several fine Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale—Macdonald College Stock—prize birds, for breeding purposes.
WM. A. HODGINS,
Shawville.

MEMORIAL CARDS.—A new stock of very neat ones at this office—several designs.

THE HARDWARE STORE

1918

Programme for the New Year

-- Hardware and Groceries --

The same carefully selected stock

The same well assorted stock

The same reasonable prices

The same high class goods

The same good service

The same square deal.

Now that the holidays are over,
let us get to business.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

MID-WINTER BARGAINS.

Girls' 35c. Underwear
Shirts only. We are overstocked in this line and will sell one doz. of each size (2 to 14 years) at 25c. each. This line will be 50c. next season.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets
\$5.00 each.

Ladies' Fur Caps—half price

Flannelettes at 1917 prices
for the month only (January)

STOCK-TAKING, FEBRUARY 1.—We are carefully going through our stock of Dry Goods and Remnant Bargains will be plentiful for some time.

6 only Men's Grey Coat Sweaters at
\$1.00 each.

10 per cent off all Overcoats.

W. A. HODGINS



Little Bear and The Woodchuck Babies

Little Bear loved the old Ground Hog, whose other name is woodchuck. The reason why he loved him was because every year, on February 2, Mr. Ground Hog used to wake from his long winter's sleep and go out for a walk. If he saw his shadow, back to bed he went, to sleep six weeks more; but if he did not see his shadow, he travelled joyfully about to tell the world that spring had come.

Little Bear liked to get up early in the year, while there was still snow on the ground, and that is another reason why he loved the old Ground Hog. Every autumn that old Ground Hog used to wink at Little Bear and promise, "Yes, yes, Little Bear, I will call your father early, if I do not have to go back to bed myself for another long nap."

Naturally, Little Bear loved the Woodchuck babies, who sometimes played in the woods with him the live-long day; but he always wondered why they laughed when he would say, "It is time now to run home to your mother, Little Woodchucks, because my mother is calling me."

At last the all-dressed-up Blue Jay told Little Bear that Woodchuck babies are turned out to take care of themselves when they are only a few weeks old. Little Bear was feeling distressed over that news, when Father Ground Hog himself came along and explained that it is a custom in the Woodchuck family, and that no harm comes to the little ones if they obey their parents and stay in the woods; but that if they visit farmers' gardens and eat the farmers' beans and peas, they run the risk of being shot or taken in traps or killed by dogs.

"So long as our children stay in the woods or the meadows, and eat grass and clover, they are safe and happy," he said to Little Bear. "You never saw a little Woodchuck crying!"

Little Bear laughed when he remembered that he never had seen a baby Woodchuck crying.

"I'll take care of the Woodchuck babies," he promised their father, "if you will tell me what traps are like, so I can look for them."

"Very well," said Father Woodchuck, "I will tell you how a steel trap works. It lies on the ground like an open book, only it is hidden by grass and leaves. In the middle of the trap is a little platform or pan, and on that pan is placed something good to eat. When the little Woodchuck sees the good thing to eat, he tries to get it, and in doing it he either steps on the pan or presses it down with his nose. That makes the spring shut quickly, and there the little fellow is caught in the trap. He cannot get away by dragging the trap, because it is fastened to a log or a stump by a chain."

The old Woodchuck then walked away slowly; he was laughing to himself, because he did not believe that there was a steel trap in all that ancient wood.

After Little Bear had told his father and mother about his talk with their old friend, he inquired, "What shall I do if I find a trap?"

Father Bear did not suppose that Little Bear would ever find a trap in the forest; so he laughed and said, "Take a long stick, Little Bear, and let the stick step on the pan and get caught. Then the trap cannot catch anything else for a while."

"I will do it," promised Little Bear, "and I will look and look for traps, so that the baby Woodchucks will be safe."

"If you ever should find a trap," cautioned Mother Bear, "be careful to stand away from it when you poke the stick on the pan. Do it this way." And Mother Bear, with a broom, did her best to show Little Bear how to spring a trap.

She looked so funny, leaning over, thumping the floor with a broom, that Little Bear forgot to feel sorry for the young Woodchucks. Father Bear laughed, too, and when he laughed of course Mother Bear laughed, and straightway the three had a jolly dance.

The next time Little Bear took the baby Woodchucks to play in his playground, he looked and looked and looked for a trap, because he wished to protect the baby Woodchucks, and sure enough, he found one. That is, he saw a most tempting bit of honeycomb, dripping with honey, lying in the grass. For a second he thought of nothing except the honey, and was about to help himself, when he thought of the baby Woodchucks. What if there should be a trap under it to catch them! So he cried out, "Just a moment!" and held back the baby Woodchucks.

Sure enough, when he poked away the leaves and grass, there was the trap, and there was the chain fastened to a stump! And it was such a big trap that Little Bear did not dare to spring it with a stick; so home he ran for his father and mother to come and show him how it worked.

When Father Bear saw the trap, he looked steadily into the bushes for a moment, and then, before Little Bear had time to wink, away Father Bear went, crashing after something! The next thing Little Bear knew, four big boys were running like deer through the woods, away and away!

When Father Bear came back, out of breath and laughing, he pressed the end of his cane on the spring, and—clang! went the trap.

"Little Bear," said Father Bear solemnly, "it is a good thing for you and for us all that you took such good care of the little Woodchucks, because that is a bear trap, and those boys were trying to catch you. But I frightened them so much that they will never venture into your playground again."

Sure enough, they never did. As for the baby Woodchucks, they thanked Little Bear when he taught them how to look out for traps themselves; and then they lived happily for a long time afterwards.

angle, crossed the old line where the British had been established for months and pushed on to Gouzeaucourt, a mile and a half behind it. On the northern side they recaptured Bournon and forced General Byng to retire from half the ground he had gained. He succeeded, however, in pushing back the Germans from Gouzeaucourt to Gonnelleu, the point on the old line where they had broken through.

An offensive over a twenty-five mile front between Soissons and Rheims was begun on April 16 by the French. Aubertin, east of Rheims, was taken the next day and a bridgehead south of the Aisne at the junction of the Vesle, which the Germans had held ever since the battle of the Marne, was obliterated. Fort Conde, opposite this bridgehead, fell on April 20 and the Germans retired to the crest of the Aisne Heights, between Fort Malmes and Craonne, along which runs the road called the Chemin des Dames. On May 4 Craonne was taken.

Position at End of 1917.

Unrelenting and desperate fighting followed all through May and June on the heights and in the caves on either side of the steep hills. The Germans were driven from the Californie Plateau on the northern side on July 25, but it was not until Oct. 24 that their victory was made complete by the capture of Fort Malmes. The next day Pinon and Allemant were captured, threatening the whole German line to the north as far as St. Quentin. By Nov. 4 they had reached the Ailette River, which runs parallel to the Aisne and about five miles north of it, drawing their lines closer toward Laon. All attempts to move them from this position so far have failed.

WHALE MEAT A DELICACY.

Can Hardly Be Distinguished From Beef in Appearance and Flavor.

To most people it will be a surprise to learn that whale steak, roast whale and whale in other appetizing forms are now offered on the menus of a few of the best hotels and restaurants in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. During the last few weeks considerable quantities of whale meat have been shipped in refrigerator cars to eastern cities from the Pacific coast. Hotel stewards declare it excellent and are anxious to know how they can obtain regular supplies.

It is hardly distinguishable from beef, either in appearance or in flavor. When raw it is red and the fat looks exactly like beef fat. Whale steak, under its own proper name, has figured on the bills of fare of restaurants in Seattle and San Francisco for many months past.

At last accounts, whale meat in San Francisco was fetching twenty-two and a half cents a pound, but in the Seattle markets it has sold more commonly at ten to fifteen cents. From the housewife's point of view it is very economical, inasmuch as it contains no bones.

A whaling company at Gray's Harbor, Wash., sold 247,000 pounds of whale meat between August 1 and October 15, and it could have disposed of a far greater quantity if its cold-storage facilities had been adequate. The meat is now being canned on a large scale at Victoria, B.C.

The above-mentioned company (a Canadian concern) has newly obtained permission from the United States Fisheries Bureau to extend its whaling operations off the coast of southern California in the winter time, when the huge marine mammals seek warm latitudes.

It is safe to predict that from this time on there will be no more of the foolishness of throwing away whale meat. There will be a profitable market for every procurable pound of it—not merely during the war, but (its edible quality having come to be known) always in the future, so long as there are whales to be caught.

There are a number of species of whales in the North Pacific, and in size they differ. Taking an average, however, it may be roughly said that a fair-sized whale will yield from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of meat.

We're British Still, O Motherland!

Though traitors on our land exist, And men with treacherous acts assist The deadly Hun, to trample down The free man's rights, our fair renown,

We send this cheer to Britain's strand, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

No British subject could withhold, Though bribed by power or German gold,

To help our soldiers' need, To smash the monster—German greed—

And so we shout to Britain's strand, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

Our boys have died on Flanders' field That we, in our fair land, might yield Our manhood's strength in Freedom's cause,

Defending our fair name and laws, And still we shout to Britain's strand, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

O Motherland, we'll aye be true To thee, our fealty we renew, Shoulder to shoulder with thee stand, At Home, Abroad, "In No Man's Land!"

One rousing cheer to thee we send, "We're British still, O Motherland!" —W. W. Staples, Lindsay, Ont.

While a bridal wreath in this country is usually composed of orange blossoms, Italy uses white roses, Spain red roses, and Greece vine leaves.

KAISER'S BLACK DREAM FADES

MILLION SQUARE MILES AND 14,000,000 PEOPLE.

Prospective Colonial Empire of Germany Wreathed From Hun by Boer Kinsmen.

The Kaiser's black dream has dissolved into thin air. He has still nightmares in plenty, but this particular dream was black with a capital "B." It was his vain-glorious hope that some day he might build up an African colonial empire, a colossal empire of the south which would send tribute in men, ivory, gold and grain to the proud throne in Berlin. He saw millions of negroes bending the neck and owning him their lord. Caesar, triumphing over Gauls, Egyptians, Britons and Huns and receiving their testimonials of indebtedness, was Wilhelm's model. He pictured himself cracking the whip over sooty backs, bossing a continent.

He woke up from this highly pleasant dream the other morning when the rude Britishers shook him and dashed cold water in his face.

Not a Foot of Africa.

Germany owned 919,150 square miles of African territory when William began dreaming. To-day she possesses not a foot. The Boers, once England's enemies, have co-operated with the Belgians and Portuguese in occupying all German colonies in the dark continent. Under the military genius of General Jan Christian Smuts the organized forces of the Union of South Africa have vanquished their relatives, the Germans. Aside from its military significance this victory is a superb tribute to England, the ruler, for it proves that sixteen years after she conquered the Boers in bloody warfare the vanquished men have become so loyal that they will fight their own flesh and blood to protect her.

German East Africa was the last German stronghold to fall. General Smuts had been hammering at it for two years. In November 1915, he, but lately one of the Transvaal's best leaders in warring on England, was placed in command of the expedition which was to attack Prussia's main possession in the colonial world. Against him were arrayed 5,000 Germans and 50,000 well-armed and disciplined native troops. Co-operating with him from the south and east were Belgian and Portuguese armies, allies with whom he could not join lines, but who, like him, were ready to draw in closer on the province.

Work of General Botha

German Southwest Africa, with an area of 322,000 square miles, had already fallen before the army of the Union. General Botha, also an ex-Boer leader, had guided this effective attack. Togo, a strip of only 33,700 square miles in area in the north, had been occupied by British and French armies almost without a struggle. British soldiers were cornering the German defenders of Kamerun. Its 190,000 square miles were speedily succumbing to the new rule.

In February, 1916, Kamerun surrendered and the territory of East Africa alone resisted.

German claims to Angola had never been established, but they had, shortly after the outbreak of the war, been supported by a large native force of officers by Prussians. The Portuguese made short work of these pretensions, however.

East Africa Last to Fall

Likewise the Germans sought to edge into the English Sudan by fomenting rebellion among the natives, but a quick smash at the malcontents by a British force operating out of Khartoum not only routed the rebels but added 160,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000, to the actual possessions of Great Britain.

So a half-dozen hammer strokes rid Wilhelm of all his African colonies save one and increased the prestige of his enemies, England, Portugal and Belgium.

Germany gathered all her resources in East Africa for a desperate resistance. Her engineers and big game hunters, who had been in various sections of the African jungle when war broke out, worked their way, whenever possible, to this section, where they enrolled with the defenders. Such raiders as were at sea in that part of the world worked their way to this coast, bearing arms and munitions, until the British blockade made such an act impossible.

Gen. Smuts' Advance

Native loyalty and military service was bought with gold and the promise of gaudy uniforms. The resistance grew stronger as the outlying forces fell back before General Smuts' advance. Some bloody battles were fought, and frequently native allies of the Boers coming into conflict with the black hordes of Germany discarded their shooting irons and rushed to the hand-to-hand battle armed with their favorite knives.

When in the early summer the various states in the union agreed to prosecute the war more vigorously Germany's fate was sealed in the dark continent, for General Smuts' force was thereafter augmented steadily with recruits and the artillery branch of the expedition materially strengthened. In the last of the summer his

force was so powerful that no German army could stand against it, and the Huns began leading their badly battered regiments in retreat.

Drove Huns to the Sea

In September, 1917, the Belgians, under General Tombeur, brought their lines to a junction with General Smuts' right wing, the Portuguese carried their vanguard to complete the semicircle and the entire half-circumference of allies closed in, driving the Germans toward the sea.

The recent surrender of the last Huns was known and expected in Berlin. Nothing more can be done by the Kaiser in Africa.

Previous to 1884 Germany's political policies had been purely continental, but in that year F. A. E. Ludertitz, a Bremen merchant, prevailed upon his government to take a great tract of territory and protect his factories and trading stations. Germany did so very suddenly, thus stealing a march upon England and creating the state of German Southwest Africa.

The same year Germany sent the Imperial consul general, Dr. Nachtigal, to "investigate the German factories on the west coast." England recognized the colonial danger lurking behind this phraseology and sent its officials up from the cape provinces to beat the Germans. For many years the tribes of black men around Kamerun had begged English protection, but Great Britain had also considered the business too trivial for attention. The result was that in July Togo and Kamerun both placed themselves under German protection.

A year later a German fleet appeared off Zanzibar, on the east coast, and forced the natives to admit that Prussia ruled that section, since called German East Africa. It is odd to note that the colonies fell in the same order as they were created, Southwest first, Togo second, Kamerun third and East last.

A PLEA FOR NUTS.

A Wholesome Source of Protein and of Easily Digested Fats.

An eminent physician asserts that the fats of nuts, their chief food principle, are the most digestible of all forms of fat.

Fats entering the body do not undergo transformation changes which take place in other foodstuffs, but are so slightly modified in the process of digestion and absorption that after reaching the blood and the tissues they are reconstructed into the original form in which they are eaten.

Nuts are free from waste products, uric acid, carmine and other tissue wastes.

Nuts are aseptic, free from putrefactive bacteria and do not readily undergo decay either in the body or outside of it. Meats are always in an advanced stage of putrefaction. Ordinary meats contain from three million to ten times that number of bacteria per ounce.

Nuts are free from trichinae, tapeworm and other parasites as well as the infection due to specific diseases. Nuts are clean and sweet. Liquid nut preparations have saved the lives of hundreds of infants within the last twenty years.

A nut orchard 200 miles square would supply one-third enough food to feed 100,000,000 citizens.

The nut should no longer be considered a table luxury. It should be a staple article of food, replacing the pork and meats, which are inferior foods and a prolific source of disease. Every highway should be lined with nut trees. A row of nut trees on each side of our country roads will provide sufficient food for thousands of people, and leave all our cultivated land to be worked as it is now.

FAMOUS INVALIDS.

Men Who Became Famous in Spite of Poor Health.

Those who are afflicted with ill-health may derive some comfort from the statement, quoted in a recent book on "Suffering and the War," that "Coleridge claimed that the three greatest works of the nineteenth century were all written by men of feeble health—Spinoza's 'Ethics,' Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' and Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.'" As another instance of the triumph of the spirit, Sir Isaac Newton, it is stated, was a most unpromising child, with a frail body and poor eyesight. "He showed no aptitude for study, and was first incited by the desire to get ahead of a boy who kicked him."

Another great writer who accomplished much despite the handicap of poor health was Herbert Spencer. Like Newton, as a boy he was backward in his studies. A new life of Spencer by Hugh Elliot says: "He was very backward as a boy in the ordinary subjects of children's lessons. . . . Morally, he was extremely disobedient, and contemptuous of authority." At thirteen he "found the discipline (of his school) more severe than he cared about, and ran away home to Derby again, walking forty-eight miles the first day." Yet as a man, "without money, without special education, without health, he produced eighteen large volumes of philosophy and science of many diverse kinds, published a variety of mechanical inventions, and on endless other subjects, great and small, he set forth a profusion of new and original ideas."

Cereals are the cheapest grade of food on the market for the amount of nourishment contained in them. Milk comes next in giving food value for money paid.

WHAT HEROES DO TO WIN CROSSES

SOME RECENT RECIPIENTS OF HIGH HONOR.

A Brief Description of the Valorous Deeds Rewarded by the Victoria Cross.

The following awards of the Victoria Cross are announced in a recent issue of the London Daily Mail:

Major Lewis Pugh Evans, D.S.O., Black Watch, commanding Line R. nephew of General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C.

He took his battalion in perfect order through a terrific enemy barrage, formed up all units and led them to the assault. He himself rushed a strong machine-gun emplacement, and by firing his revolver through the loophole forced the garrison to capitulate. Severely wounded in the shoulder, he refused to be bandaged, and again led his battalion forward, being again badly wounded. After taking an objective he collapsed from loss of blood, but refused assistance.

Sergeant William Francis Burman, Rifle Brigade (Stepney, E.).

He went forward alone to what seemed certain death, killed an enemy gunner and carried the gun to his company's objective, where he used it with great effect. With two others he ran forward and got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and twenty-nine men.

Sergeant John James Dwyer, Australian M.G. Corps.

In charge of a Vickers machine gun, he rushed it forward to within thirty yards of an enemy gun and fired point-blank at it, killing the crew. He then seized the gun and, ignoring the snipers, carried it back across shell-swept ground to our line.

Sergeant Joseph Lister, Lancaster Fusiliers (Reddish, Stockport).

He dashed ahead of his men and found a machine gun firing from a shell hole in front of a pill box. He shot two of the gunners and the rest surrendered. He then went on to the pill box and shouted to the occupants to surrender. They did so except one man, whom he shot dead; whereupon about 100 emerged from shell holes and surrendered.

Sergeant Lewis McGee, Australian Imperial Force (killed).

Single-handed and armed only with a revolver he rushed a pill box, shot some of the crew and captured it, thus enabling an advance to proceed. He was later killed.

Sergeant John Molyneux, Royal Fusiliers (St. Helens).

After clearing a trench in front of a house he called for some one to follow him, and rushed for the house. By the time his men arrived he was in the thick of a hand-to-hand fight. The enemy surrendered, and, in addition to the dead and wounded, between twenty and thirty prisoners were taken.

Lance Sergeant John Harold Rhodes, Grenadier Guards (Tunstall, Staffs.).

Seeing three Germans leave a pill box he went out single-handed through our barrage and hostile machine gun fire and got into the pill box, where he captured nine, including an officer with a telephone.

Corporal Ernest Albert Egerton, Notts and Derby R. (Longton, aged only 20).

Volunteers being called for to clear dugouts, he dashed out under heavy fire at short range. He shot in succession a rifleman, a bomber and a gunner, by which time he was supported and twenty-nine surrendered.

Private Arthur Hutt, R. War. R. (Earlsdon, Coventry).

When all the officers and N.C.O.'s of a platoon had become casualties, he took command; ran forward alone and shot the officer and three men in a post, causing between forty and fifty others to surrender. He carried in four wounded under heavy fire.

THE FATTED BRIDE.

Cornmeal Bolus as Chief Ingredient of Beauty Treatment.

Throughout the empire of Morocco and in Tunis there are villages where the elder members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary.

The Moors, like the Turks and most other Orientals, give a decided preference to "moon-faced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess.

A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about 12 years of age. Her hands are tied behind her and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a stick, and her mother, at times, pops into her mouth a ball of stiff maize porridge, kneaded enough to be swallowed without a patient choking.

If the unfortunate girl declines to be stuffed she is compelled by torture, and gulps down the boluses, lest she should be beaten.

In Brazil corpulence is also considered the essential point of female beauty, and the greatest compliment that can be paid to a Brazilian lady is to tell her that she grows fatter and fairer every day.

We should take an inventory of our friends as well as of our goods.

THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

What Has Happened to End of 1917 in Anglo-French Section of Europe.

Germany's first act in the war was to trample over Luxembourg and invade Belgium, occupying Brussels on Aug. 20, 1914, and burning Louvain on Aug. 25. Descending on France, the Huns drove straight for Paris, reaching within twenty miles of the capital. Threatened on their right flank by two new French armies, they swung to the east and crossed the Grand Morin, an affluent of the Marne, south and east of Paris. On Sept. 6 began the battle of the Marne, and in three days they were pushed back to the Aisne.

British troops in the meantime had landed and hung on the German flanks in a race to the sea, paralleling them with a human wall from Noyon to Arras, to Ypres, to Neuport, until by Nov. 15 a solid line was established from the North Sea to Switzerland. There was then a lull until April, 1915, when the British made some gains around Ypres, but were immediately driven back by the first gas attack and lost four guns which were recaptured later.

Turning Point of the War.

Little else was done during 1915 except to dent the German line about Loos. Souchez was taken by the French in September. The year 1916 saw the turn of the tide. The British extended their lines to the Somme, and on July 1 the great joint Anglo-French attack on the Germans began in which more than 180 square miles of territory were reconquered and 70,000 prisoners taken. The British extended their drive north toward the

Ancre, capturing Thiepval on Sept. 26 and Beaumont-Hamel in November and forcing the Germans to make an extensive retreat along their whole line from Arras to St. Quentin, while the French on the south forced them to evacuate the Noyon salient. The battle of the Somme, following the German defeat before Verdun by the French, marked the turning point of the war.

On Feb. 27, 1917, the Germans began a retreat between the Somme and the Ancre. The British followed up the retreating Germans, taking Bapaume on March 17 and Peronne the next day. On April 9 the Canadians captured Vimy Ridge.

On June 7 the British launched an offensive directed against German positions on the heights southeast of Ypres. The whole Messines-Wytschaet Ridge was blown up by probably the greatest artificial explosion the world has ever known, felt even in London. Operations were continued, the British driving a wedge into the heart of Belgium, threatening the Germans' submarine bases on the North Sea coast and their occupation of Lille in France, just below the Lys River, which forms the boundary. The apex of the drive was pointed towards Roulers, an important junction on the Lille-Ostende railway. Passchendaele, about four miles from Roulers, was captured on Nov. 6.

The Cambrai Drive.

Two weeks later General Byng began his great drive on Cambrai without preliminary bombardment, using the armored caterpillar car "tanks" to smash the enemy's wire entanglements. Three trench defenses constituting the famous Hindenburg line in this sector were passed over and 8,000 prisoners captured. The Germans were taken completely by surprise and by Nov. 25 the British had Bourlon wood and village and were within three miles of Cambrai. The fighting was in the open for the first time in months and cavalry took part.

On Dec. 1 the Germans began a very powerful counter attack on both sides of the salient General Byng had created. He broke through the southern

YARNS OF A CANADIAN SEAMAN

TORONTO SAILOR RECOUNTS ADVENTURES WITH SUBS.

"One Hundred and Eighty Miles From Land and Our Boat Was Leaking."

"I shall never forget my first experience with a U-boat," says John Nugent, able seaman from Toronto. "I had shipped out of Liverpool on a three-masted schooner called the Grenada, a vessel of some 1,200 tons. We had no cargo and were under sealed orders.

"We were tacking along in the Bristol channel when suddenly the lookout spied a periscope, and five minutes later a U-boat of a large type came to the surface. The submarine attacked us savagely, dropping shell after shell on our decks. It was cruel the way that shrapnel ripped up that wooden ship. The masts were virtually torn up by the roots and bundled over the side into the sea. The decks were blown into kindling wood, and the starboard side of the ship was blown full of holes. The submarine fired fifteen shells in all.

"The crew lost no time in scrambling over the port side of the ship into small boats. We were ten miles from land, and we pulled shoreward as if the very devil was after us. Right here I want to say that I don't care to take chances again with submarines in wooden boats. The steel variety are good enough for me.

"I got my next experience with a sub when I shipped on the Mauretania, formerly in the service of the Cunard Line. Just outside of Malta a sub popped above the surface of the ocean and gave us a merry chase, firing shell after shell. But we were too speedy for the Hun, and finally the U-boat got sick of the job and submerged.

A Thrilling Adventure.

"The last time I met with a sub was when I was firing on the steamship Platania. September 15 we left Gibraltar bound for an Italian port with a big cargo of gasoline and benzine aboard. About 3.15 in the afternoon I was having a peaceful pipe in the engine room, when suddenly there was a terrific explosion 'midships. I went sprawling to the metal flooring of the place, and my pipe flew ten feet away. I knew what had happened; we had been torpedoed, and I lost no time in scrambling to the deck. As I reached the open a shell landed on the steamship and exploded, a fragment striking my hand and inflicting a painful wound.

"The initial explosion caused by the torpedo had resulted in the killing of ten men.

"I found everything in confusion on the deck; the crew was attempting to lower the lifeboats, of which there were two. Captain John Leslie, of New South Wales, stood on the bridge of the Platania and refused to leave his position. One of the lifeboats was launched, but the one I was in capsized, throwing about twenty of the crew into the water. Just then the Platania sank stem downward, and Jim Whittaker, an oiler, of Minnesota, was dragged to his death by the suction. Captain Leslie went down with his ship.

"Those of us in the water clambered on top of the overturned lifeboat; the man clinging to the boat on my right was a fellow by the name of Mills, from Georgia, who had been torpedoed four times; the experience was really nothing new to him.

U-boat With a Conscience.

"At this juncture it seemed that the submarine commander must have been stricken with a twinge of conscience, for the U-boat rose to the surface and came toward us. He allowed us to come aboard the submarine while some of his men righted our boat. He gave us a dram of rum around and cigarettes. This submarine commander seemed to possess a sense of humor, for after we had gotten the rum into our systems and had lit our cigarettes, he informed us with a grin that he had stolen the rum and tobacco from an English ship. But right at that moment we were not at all particular where the rum or the tobacco came from; the liquor warmed up our aching bodies and the cigarettes calmed our nerves.

"It developed that the Hun commander was a very curious person. He inquired concerning our nationalities, and asked a number of questions about the war. It seemed that he had been travelling underneath for a considerable time and was out of touch with world-events. He asked questions concerning the name, cargo and crew of the Platania and wanted to know what had become of the captain. We told him that the captain was dead and that information seemed to give him satisfaction. Right here I thought it was time for the Hun to play the role of the questioned, and I asked him to give us the number of his U-boat. That made him angry.

"Look here, young man," he growled, "don't get impertinent; you are lucky to be alive."

Story of Eight Survivors.

"After that we were bundled into our boat without ceremony. We were 180 miles from land, and our boat was leaking. We took turns at rowing and bailing. We were a miserable feeling lot; some of us were suffering from

injuries, and nearly all were sick from swallowing salt water. The next morning we were picked up by the Italian steamship Andrea, from Spezia.

"The Andrea landed us in the Madeira Islands, where we remained for a month before we got a ship.

"While waiting to ship we heard many first-hand stories of German submarine savagery on the high seas. One of the worst cases was cited by eight survivors of an Italian ship.

"When the ship was torpedoed, the crew, numbering forty-nine men, took to the small boats. The submarine shelled the small boats, killing twenty-five men. But this did not satisfy the Huns. They attacked two of the lifeboats with axes, stoving holes in their sides so that they sank, drowning the men in them. Only eight of the crew of forty-nine escaped to tell the story. Surely, Germany cannot expect the world to ever forget her barbarities on the seas."

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

LOST IN THE DESERT.

Terrible Experience in Death Valley in California.

The late Maj. Gen. Funston was once employed as a botanist in the United States Agricultural Department. He was one of a party sent out to explore Death Valley in California. The experience is said to have been the cruellest in all Funston's life, and it so nearly proved fatal that he always declared that he could not understand why he had not died or become mad.

He had started out one morning to ride one hundred and twenty miles down the desert to mail some important letters and packages at a post office. All day his pony trudged over the desert, breaking through the crust up to its fetlocks and sending up beneath its feet strangling, smoke-like clouds of powdered, white alkali.

The thermometer rose that day to one hundred and forty-seven degrees, a height no one there had ever seen it reach before. The hot air blew across the wastes so dry, so penetrating, that it peeled the skin from Funston's face, parched his lips and made them bleed, stung and burned his nostrils, and caused a thirst that nothing could satisfy.

He had only a quart of water in his canteen and no forage for his horse, and, realizing that to go on farther meant certain death, he decided to return. He picked his horse in the evening, slept until three o'clock in the morning, then mounted and started back. When the fiery sun rose over the mountains his horse gave out and staggered weakly; and so Funston dismounted and led it. For many miles he walked, determined, in spite of his agony, not to give up until life left him.

Suddenly he heard two distinct shots. He stopped and looked in every direction, but could see no smoke or sign of anything human on the desert. Three times he heard shots, and then it dawned on him that they did not come from the desert or from the mountains. The fever brought on by the terrible heat had caused the snapping of the nerves in his head to sound like rifle shots.

At four o'clock the next morning he staggered across the doorway of a ranchman's house and weakly cried for water. He had walked forty miles through the desert in a night and day of such fearful heat as even Death Valley had scarcely ever known before.

Rose Hedges.

Rose hedges are not uncommon in Great Britain and in Europe but they are somewhat of a novelty here. Rose hedges are good for screening the vegetable garden or as a dividing line between neighbors.

Make a deep trench of well manured soil and use such varieties as American Pillar, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Climbing Captain Crispy, Excelsa, Caroline Testout.

For supports use posts with galvanized wire stretched between them. Three or four strands of wire will be required.

A Fashionable Winter Dress



Smart indeed is this semi-fitted dress with the shaped tunic. McCall Pattern No. 8125, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

This pattern may be procured from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

A SIDNEY OF TO-DAY.

Story of Courtesy Which Surpassed That of the Famous Courtier.

We are accustomed to think of certain heroic figures of the past as a sort of supermen, whose gallant and knightly deeds we cannot expect the men we meet every day to equal. But this war—like every other war—proves that the nobility of the human spirit is eternal and essential, and that it manifests itself quite as often in men of humble birth as in the sons of the proudest families.

I remember, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review, that when I was a boy the story of Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen bit deeply into my imagination. I derived it from a large, popular history of England, in which the incident was made the subject of a full-page engraving over which I used to linger with delight. For years afterwards the picture, with additions and embellishments, would come back at intervals to my mind.

The scene, as I envisaged it, was replete with an ornate dignity. The battle raged decorously in the background; men in correct attitudes, with corselets and bright lances, stood about; in the centre lay the dying hero, an arresting figure, with his curled and, I suppose, perfumed ringlets, his elegant sword hilt, his white and spotless ruff, his slashed jerkin, his Elizabethan hose and stockings. You saw the draft of water offered (in a silver goblet); and then you beheld the knight, about to raise it to his lips, turning to the wounded soldier at his side, with his courteous "Friend, thy necessity is greater than mine." Certainly a grand thing done in the grand manner!

In the earlier days of the war I came upon a paragraph in a newspaper correspondent's letter about the fighting near Festubert. A British soldier was lying wounded on the ground, fevered with thirst, close by a German even more desperately hurt. Stretcher bearers arrived and offered the Briton a tin of water. The man was reaching for it eagerly when his glance fell on his tormented enemy. "After 'im," he said, and handed back the vessel for the German to drain.

So now, when I seek to recall my old vision of Sidney at Zutphen, it is blotted out by another: a vision of a man in drabbed khaki lying in the horrible crimsoned filth of no man's land; of another man in a torn gray tunic, drenched with blood, staring with wolfish eyes at the water; of the former shutting his own parched lips tight over his teeth and putting the precious draft by with a short, ill-said word of refusal. Surely a greater hero, that nameless cockney, than the sworded and scented courtier! "After 'im!" It is better than the nobly mellifluous phrase that made Sir Philip Sidney immortal.

Deafness in Soldiers.

A novel cure for deafness in soldiers has been found by British doctors, who believe in the power of suggestion to accomplish much that their medical skill cannot. Much of the deafness at the front is hysterical, born of the soldiers' fear of going deaf from the incessant pounding of the explosives about him.

Many times these men cannot be cured by direct treatment, and it is then that the unique system is brought into play. They are given very slight anesthesia and a tiny incision made in the skin behind an ear. Then an iron plate is hammered violently close to the ear. In almost every instance where the deafness is hysterical the patients regain their hearing immediately, convinced that a serious and therefore helpful operation has been performed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Folly Of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspeptics of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The after dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating would get about an ounce of pure bisulphate of magnesia from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bisulphate of magnesia instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.

Marching Men.

From the silver coasts outlying, Where the pallid ships are plying, Sweeping in from East and West Over crag and mountain crest, Up from desert, grove and glen, Still there come those hosts of men; In their hands the sword aflame, On their lips an ancient name, Cleaving hearts and lives asunder, Trampling thrones and empires under; Temples lately love-forsaken They have entered and retaken, Earth itself their tread has shaken—

Marching men, marching men, Sleeping gods your shouts awaken! —Helena Coleman.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whiteners and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvellous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Every piece of farm machinery should be put under cover. Grease all the bearings heavily and cover the exposed bright metal parts with cheap grease of some kind. Vaseline is good and can be had in large quantities at small cost. The iron frames and wheels of mowers etc., should be painted. It is the height of extravagance to leave tools out in the weather at any season, particularly during winter.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Gentlemen.—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

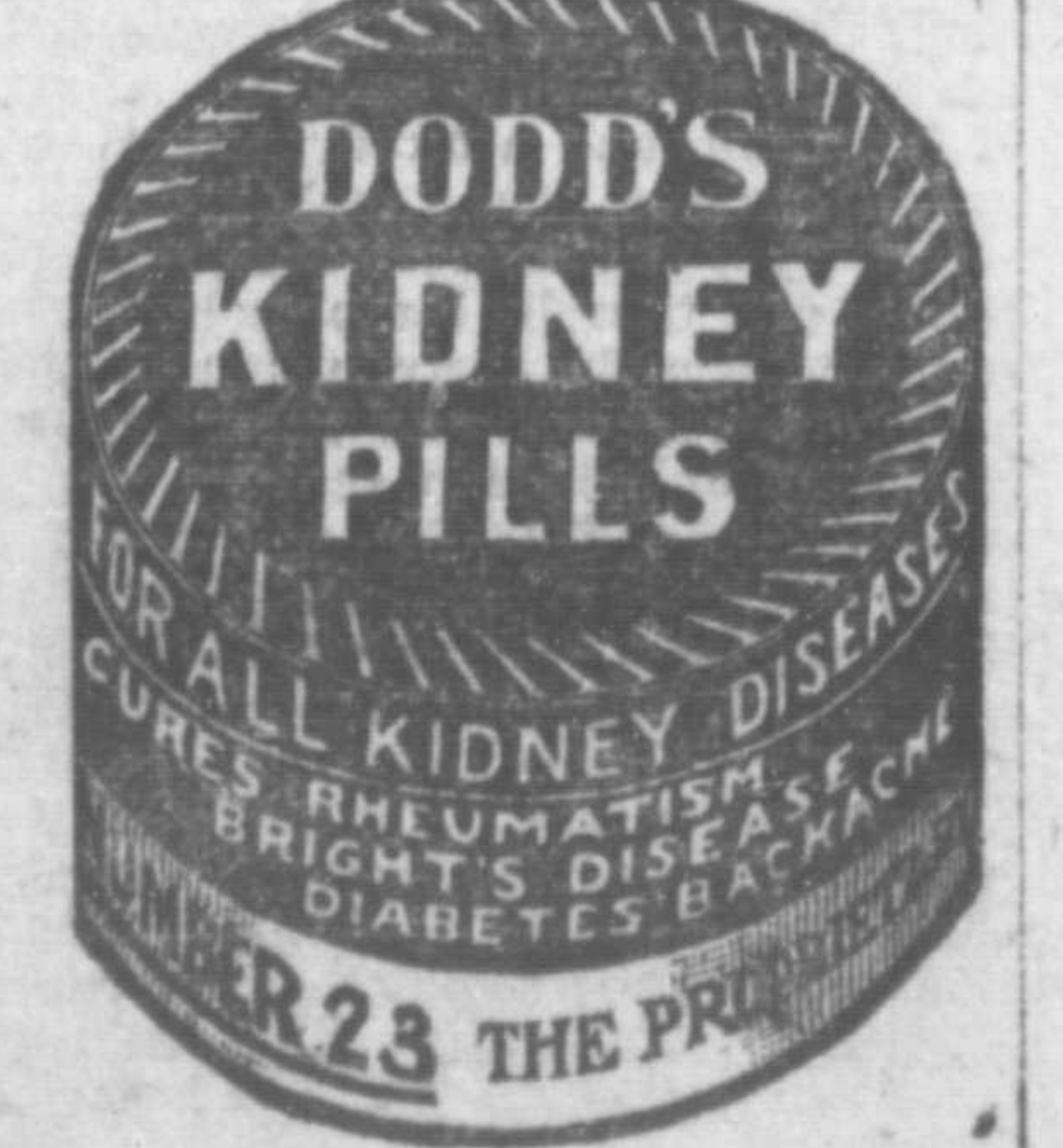
A. COTE, Merchand. St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

The best mulch material to use is clean straw; this is placed on the strawberry plants four to six inches deep after the ground has been frozen. In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This serves several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture, and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on. After the fruit has ripened, the straw may be removed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

We saw a couple of men sawing wood the other day with a cross-cut saw, and felt sorry for them, the saw lugged so. There was not enough set in it. Half an hour spent in putting that saw in good order would have saved a great deal of strength, and the men could have saved far more wood. Getting ready for work is just as important as working.

"It is not being out at heels that makes a man discontented; it is being out at heart."—Bliss Carman.



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Mesopotamia Stories.

Canon Parfit, of Jerusalem, who described himself as "Vicar of Mesopotamia and Rural Dean of the Garden of Eden," recently told a few Eastern tales in London.

He said that when he first saw his "charge" the scenery did not impress him. The people were poverty-stricken and begged for "baksheesh," the children were brilliantly clad in olive oil and the sweetest of smiles.

A soldier, referring to scorpions and mosquitoes, said: "Everything in the Garden's lovely (I don't think!) It wouldn't take a flaming sword to drive me out of it!"

At Bagdad, the pontoon bridge having been washed away, the Sultan determined to build a new one, so he set about raising the money. The people were whipped and blackmailed into parting with £40,000. The bridge cost £4,000, the tax-gatherer pocketed the rest.

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

The use of glass bricks for building purposes is being adopted in many European cities. As a means of admitting light to dark hallways and basements these transparent bricks have been most satisfactory, and there has been no loss in stability of construction when they have been substituted for the ordinary clay bricks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When winter snows are piling over field and fence and bough, There are apples in the cellar, there is fodder in the mow; And though the north wind threatens dreary frozen months to bring, We laugh because beneath it all we hear the voice of Spring.

MONEY ORDERS

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

The liquor business has always been a curse to the world. Before Columbus discovered America, the authorities of the city of Ghent, in Europe, found it necessary in a time of dearth to forbid the conversion of grain into the brewing of beer. Thus does history repeat itself.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

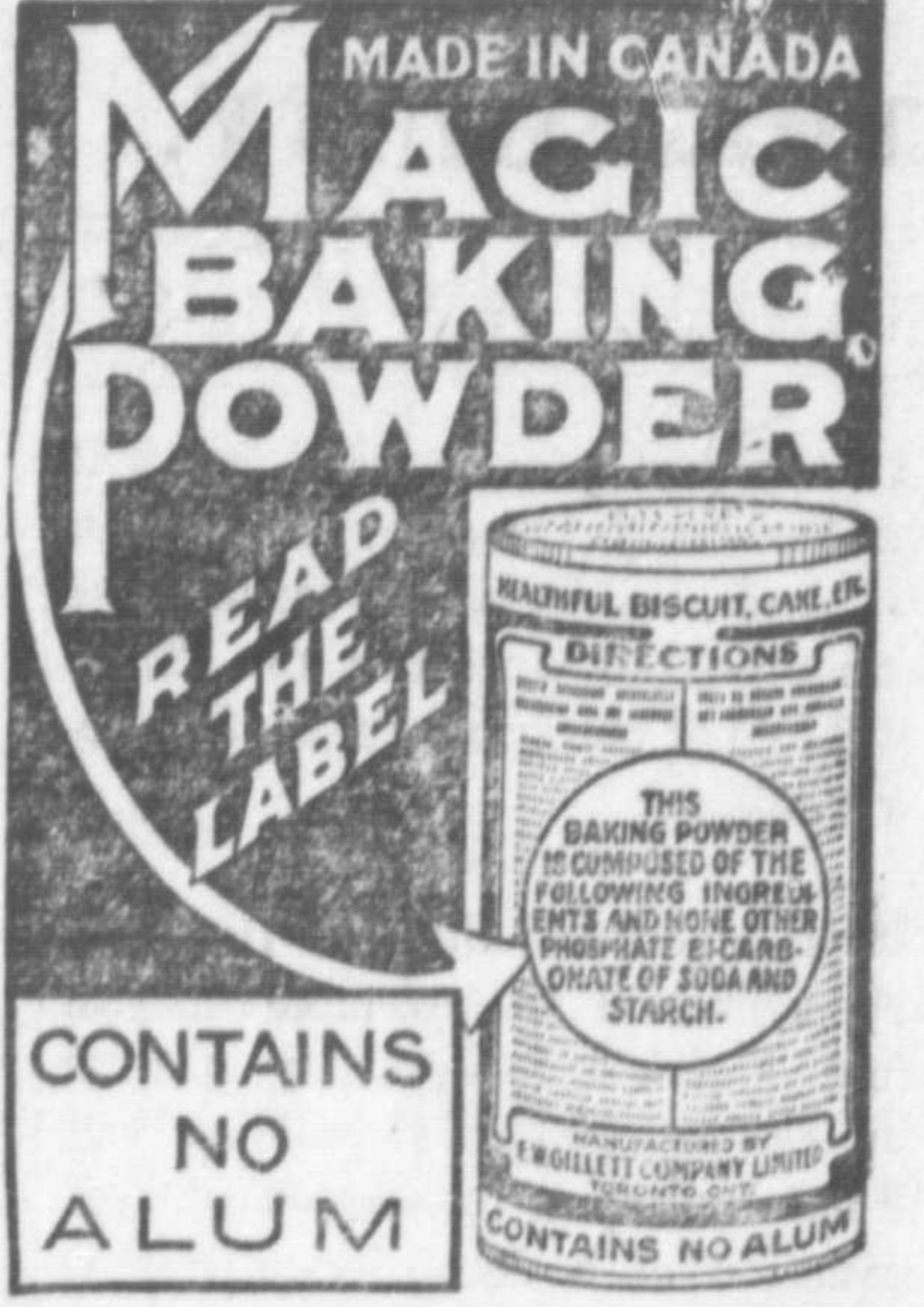
Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poth, Evil Ointment, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR. the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stings, cuts and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



One morning a neighbor met Spike Harrow returning from the timber with a gun over his shoulder. Spike was not so friendly, nor so inquisitive, as his neighbor, and when asked whether he had been "a-shootin'," replied shortly: "Yes." "What you been a-shootin'?" "Dog." "Your dog? My! Was he mad?" "Well, he didn't look so awfully well pleased."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Oil from the sewing machine may be removed from material by tacking a piece of cotton wool on each side of the stain. The cotton will soon absorb the oil.

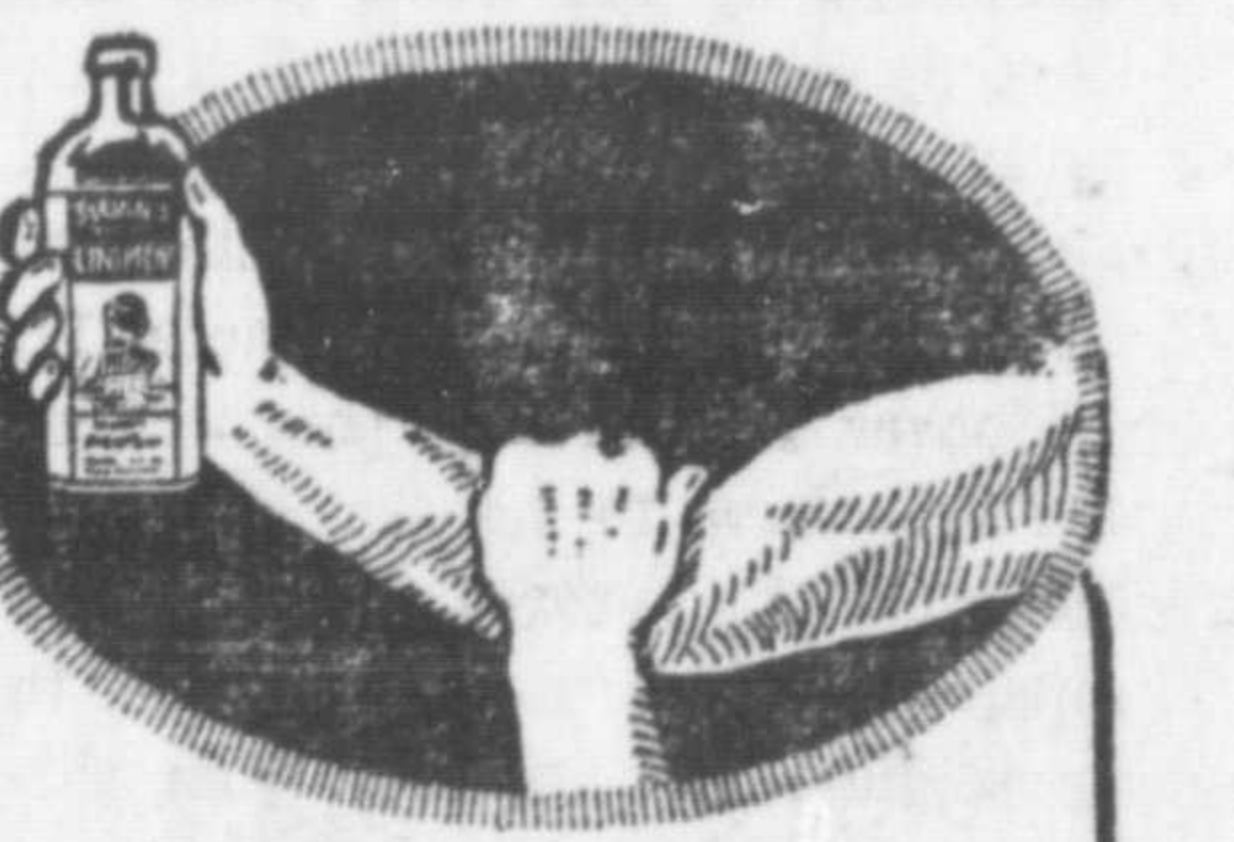
HELP WANTED

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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



Ah! That's the Spot

Sloan's Liniment goes right to it. Have you a rheumatic ache or a dull throbbing neuralgic pain? You can find a quick and effective relief in Sloan's Liniment. Thousands of homes have this remedy handy for all external pains because time and time again it has proven the quickest relief. So clean and easy to apply, too. No rubbing, no stain, no inconvenience as in the case with plasters or ointments. If you once use Sloan's Liniment, you will never be without it. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

CUTICURA HEALS BURNING ITCHING

Pimples on Back and Scalp. Hair Came Out. Healed at Very Trifling Cost.

"I found red pimples coming out below my right shoulder blade. The pimples festered and then spread on my back. This had a burning itching feeling. Then an eruption broke out on my scalp in a patch and hair came out. "I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after I had used two boxes of Ointment with three cakes of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Geo. J. Jones, Edmonds, British Columbia, July 4, 1917.

Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally prevent pimples and other eruptions. Nothing better. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

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; 12x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.
- 2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.** One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—\$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 17, 1918.

A late report from Montreal says that sugar has dropped another 10 cents per 100 pounds, making a total reduction of 40 cents per 100 since Dec. 15. There is still lots of room underneath for another tumble.

It is announced that the Dominion Parliament will not assemble this year before March 6th—possibly a week later, as the result of the soldiers' vote will not be known for some weeks yet. Legislation of a decidedly progressive character is expected to be introduced.

A separate peace agreement has been entered into between Russia and Bulgaria. If this is the first genuine step towards ending the world-devastating conflict, it is devoutly hoped that it will speedily lead to others of greater importance. Surely the gods of war are propitiated if a deluge of blood was the price of that accomplishment!

The recent decision of the Railway Commission to order an increase in freight and passenger rates on all Canadian railways, to go into effect on February 1st is meeting with considerable opposition from the West, and also the stock-dealers in Eastern Canada. Unless the order is revoked or modified, the matter will likely be taken to the higher courts. It is thought the only solution of the question is for the Government to take over and operate the railways for the remainder of the war, as has been done in the United States.

The food situation in the Allied countries of western Europe is graver than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war. Information has been received by the Food Controller which shows that the utmost effort must be made to increase spring acreage and to secure a much larger production of bread grains in '18 than was done in '17. Mr. Hoover has already pointed out that if ships have to be sent to more distant countries to carry food stuff to Europe, fewer ships will be available to carry soldiers and supplies from this continent, with a result that the continued participation of the United States and Canada in the war will be greatly hampered.

The situation has been thoroughly canvassed, and among those who have studied it, there is unanimous agreement that the only solution of the food problem is greater production in North America. In this connection it is especially important that the spring acreage sown in bread grains should be as large as it can possibly be made.

Every person who can possibly produce food must do so, no matter how small his or her contribution may be. Those who cannot produce food, can at least conserve it. The utmost economy is imperative. The situation to-day is critical and the world is rapidly approaching that condition when price will not be the most important question, but when even the people of Canada may be glad to eat any food which they can obtain.

The successful prosecution of the war by the Allies will depend to a very large extent upon the extent of food production and food conservation this year by the people of North America. Baron Rhonda in a recent message says "The food position in this country, and I understand in France also, can without exaggeration be described as critical and anxious. I am now unable to avoid compulsory regulation. I fear it will have to come with long lines of people awaiting in the severe weather in practically every town in England for the daily necessities of life."

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Regular meeting held at Hynes' hall January 7th, 1918.
Present—Mayor Fred W. Thomas; Councillors Barber, Dale and McDowell.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of couns. McDowell and Barber.

Correspondence was then discussed till noon.

Afternoon session.—Same members present, also couns. Hodgins and Sinclair.

Mr. Herbert Brown being present then made a statement of the accident at Hodgins' bridge last May, whereby he lost a horse. The matter was then discussed.

Motion—Barber-Hodgins—That we pay Herbert Brown \$50 for settlement in full in the matter.—Carried.

Motion—Dale-McDowell—That John Brown be paid \$5 due him on job on 13th con. line and \$5 extra for completing said work.—Carried.

Motion—Barber-Dale—That we pay Wm. Hodgins \$7 each for nine sheep killed on October 7th, 1917, but not reported by Mr. Harris.—\$63.00.—Carried.

Motion—Barber-McDowell—That we advertise in The Equity for 15,000 feet

(board measure) of cedar squares—1-third of quantity to be 6x6; 2-thirds to be 8x8. Lengths—2-thirds to be 16 feet long, and 1-third may be 12 or 8 feet long. All to be sound cedar. 3,000 feet are wanted at Brown's mill; 3,000 feet at Mill Creek, 5th con. line; 4,000 feet at Bert Hodgins' Yarn and 5,000 feet at Shawville. Tenders to be in the hands of the Secretary before Monday, February 4th. Cedars to be delivered not later than April 1st, 1918.—Carried.

Motion—Hodgins-McDowell—That we pay R. J. Burgess' bill of \$10.00 for work on roads.—Carried.

Motion—Sinclair-Dale—That property owners be notified through The Equity to keep winter roads passable by rolling or otherwise, as winter roads are still in charge of ratepayers.—Carried.

Motion—Hodgins-Dale—That the C. P. Railway Co. be notified to keep all crossings in this municipality in proper condition during winter months.—Carried.

Motion—McDowell-Sinclair—That the by-law proposed at last meeting re. travelling portions of Pickanock, Portage-du-Fort and other roads, be left over until February session.—Carried.

Motion—Hodgins-McDowell—That the following bills be paid:

H. A. Harris,	\$ 4.00
James T. Brown,	24.50
Joseph Greer,	4.00
Edward Dagg,	1.00
C. Caldwell's board bill,	70.35
W. H. Horner,	15.00
F. W. Thomas,	20.00
Dr. S. J. McNally,	18.00
Peter Maitland,	1.50
Clarendon-Litchfield Town Line,	119.58
Hall rent,	35.00
A. D. Greer,	4.50
William Dale,	1.00

The meeting adjourned.
E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Shawville Council

Regular meeting of the Municipal Council of Shawville, held Monday, January 7, 1918.

Present: Mayor Howard and Councillors Woodley, Hodgins, Shore and Elliott.

Minutes of last regular and special meetings read, and confirmed on motion of couns. Hodgins and Shore.
Motion—Woodley-Hodgins—That the following bills be paid: J. G. Elliott for cement walk and labor on streets, \$70.24; G. A. Howard, for cement walk and labor, \$22.54.—Carried.

Motion—Elliott and Shore—That the Mayor put in an appeal for exemption from military service for D. A. McCreddie as long as he remains at his present occupation.—Carried.

Motion—Shore-Hodgins—That this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.
S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, January 7, 1918.
Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and a full board of councillors.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Campbell and Killoran.

The auditors' report was now read by the Secretary, showing a balance of cash in hand on all accounts of five thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Motion—Killoran-Horner—That the report as read be accepted.

The report of F. R. Armstrong and W. J. Drummond re. price fixed on J. H. McKillop's gravel pit was now read.

Motion—Graham-Henderson—That the report be accepted.

Motion—Campbell-Henderson—That the following bill be paid:

J. A. Cowan, printing as per bill,	\$11.00
Mrs. J. Harkness, board of councillors for year 1917,	70.40
Mrs. J. Harkness, caretaking hall,	5.00
E. Hodgins, auditing,	3.00
A. McLeod, service as poll-clerk January 1917,	3.00
H. Ross, bushing river to Braeside,	4.00
H. Ross, deduction from bill of roadwork done by John Roy,	1.00
D. Sheppard, bushing river to Sand Point,	4.00
Mayor Campbell's expenses attending county council,	20.00
S. A. MacKay, cost re. Robert Ireland lawsuit,	26.65
D. Campbell, dog taxes,	10.20
Wm. Gamble, in full legal services to date,	60.00

Also that the bill of Albert Tubman be refused.

A complaint was presented re. width of sidewalk between lots 7 and 8, range 11.

Motion—Campbell-McLellan—That John Murray be requested to move his fence in off the road to the proper place.

Motion—Horner-McLellan—That the Secretary advertise for the following quantity of good, sound, straight cedars, either round or square, to be delivered one half at Weirstead P. O., the other half at Bristol town hall. Tenders stating quantity tendered for, also price expected, to be in the hands of the Secretary, not later than Jan. 31:

100 pcs. 18 ft. long, 8 in. at top end,	
50 " 16 " " 8 " " "	
50 " 14 " " 8 " " "	
50 " 12 " " 8 " " "	

Motion—Killoran-Graham—That we rescind a motion passed at a regular meeting of Council held on March 5th, 1917, authorizing the Secretary to collect one dollar each from the owner of each dog whose tax had not been paid inside of the time prescribed by law.

A complaint was presented about a dam being built on a watercourse entering Mr. R. J. Wiggins' property, thus hindering the flow of the water.

Motion—Horner-Henderson—That Mr. Wiggins be notified to remove the dam at once.

Motion—Campbell-McLellan—That we do now adjourn.
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Canadian Bar Association will promote a bill at the next session of the Quebec Legislature for the appointment of a commission of three members of the bar, for a period of three years to study and facilitate the securing of uniformity of legislation on a number of subjects connected with industrial and other companies. It is the intention of the association to urge similar legislation in every province.

OUR LITTLE NEIGHBOR

NEWFOUNDLAND IS WRESTLING WITH FISHERY POLICY.

Government Has Been Dealing With the Problem of Developing This Important Industry—Motor Boats May Be Used in the Future as Auxiliaries Instead of Oar and Sail Crafts.

THE New Union Government in Newfoundland having, it is hoped, eliminated the item of partisan political warfare struggle, is now about to wrestle with the problems pertaining to the development of the fisheries of the island and making them more valuable. It is estimated that the catch of cod in Newfoundland this year will equal 2,000,000 quintals (112 pounds), a larger catch than the previous record-breaking one, which was in 1908, when 1,800,000 quintals were exported. The value, however, to the fishermen of this year's catch will be vastly greater than that of nine years ago. At that time the total value was only about \$5,000,000, while this year it is expected that the total will be \$15,000,000. This increase is due to the enormously high prices prevailing for all foodstuffs the present year, and especially for fish, which finds a large market in the countries of Southern Europe, where Newfoundland has now a virtual monopoly owing to the former European competitors being unable to carry on their industry in the North Sea by reason of the naval activities in that region.

It is the ambition of some of the Government authorities to see an average annual catch of about 2,000,000 quintals of cod hereafter, and it is hoped to attain this by (1) encouraging the fishermen to utilize to the fullest possible extent motor-boats as auxiliaries instead of the boats worked by oars or sails mainly in use heretofore; (2) to encourage our people to prosecute the fishery on the Grand Banks more extensively, it being now the least active branch of our staple industry, being greatly exceeded by the catch on Labrador and enormously so by the catch around our own coasts made by the fishermen who operate from their own homes in small crafts; (3) to provide a continuous supply of bait fishes which has hitherto not been attempted owing to various difficulties; (4) to encourage the building of schooners for the various branches of the fishing industry; (5) to educate the boys and young men to engage more actively in the fisheries instead of abandoning them for other pursuits; (6) to establish a standard "cull," or grade, for fish, so as to ensure the production of the best article, and thereby ensure the fullest value for it; (7) to expand and develop the foreign markets to which our fish now go; (8) to modernize and bring up to date the Colonial Fisheries Department.

Dealing with these in detail, it is pointed out that the motorboat greatly reduces the labor which the fishermen are called upon to give to their industry and ensures much larger returns, the estimate being that it increases a fisherman's income by 25 to 50 per cent., because it renders it possible for him to fish for a longer period, and he can proceed to and return from the fishing grounds in all but the worst weather by these means. The fishing on the Grand Banks is not being enlarged because of the great risks to life and limb involved, to be compared with those to be faced by the fishermen who operate from the coast, while the latter, by reason of improved appliances and higher prices, are getting much more money with much less hardship. There is also a grievance among the crews of the bankers over the manner in which the catch is shared, and a suggestion for an improvement in regard to this industry is that a bonus be given for every thousand fish taken by the men.

The policy of a continued bait supply is being actively considered at the present time, and it is hoped that depots for the storing of the small fishes used as bait for the cod can be erected at a cost of about \$2,000 each, and a hundred of these located around the seaboard and served by a few modern cold storage plants, and thereby large motorboats equipped for the distribution of the bait, would enable the fisherfolk to secure all of this they require. It is estimated that \$500,000 would instal the whole system, and, assuming that the outcome would mean 250,000 quintals of cod additional every year, say, \$2,000,000, the capital outlay would not alone be paid for in one year, but the fishermen of the colony would have \$1,500,000 additional earnings; and, allowing for a million of this being used in ur-

enancing various articles, the duty of thirty per cent. thereon would return to the Colonial Treasury \$300,000. It is estimated that there has been a heavy falling-off in the construction of fishing schooners the past ten years, some estimating 500 or a third of the fleet which existed then.

A bonus to encourage the building of fisher craft was provided by the colony last year, but because of the abnormal demand for vessels for deep sea operations to take away our fish and to bring in our food and other supplies, all the colony's ship-building energies have been devoted to the construction of larger vessels, but it is intended in the near future, certainly after peace is declared, to make every effort to provide a large fleet of fishing vessels and to create and employ more such vessels in this industry. It is proposed also to transform the educational system of the colony in such a way as to induce the people to continue in that occupation.

MOTORCAR ECONOMY.

How to Make a Gallon of Gasoline Go Further Than It Does.

In the first place, use care in the selection of fuel. Gasoline which does not vaporize with sufficient readiness to remain in a gaseous state eventually condenses in the cylinders and is either burned or lost without developing its power. Furthermore, the gasoline must be pure, with a minimum amount of residue which will serve to form carbon.

Secondly, the gasoline must be burned under the most favorable conditions conducive to a development of maximum power following each explosion. Such conditions require tight piston rings and valves, which prevent the leakage of compression or the power of the explosion; a uniform and quickly attained engine temperature; a hot, fat spark occurring as early as is possible without producing a knock, and a sufficiently flexible carburetor which will give proper mixtures at all engine speeds. The above mentioned maintenance of engine temperature is an important consideration, especially in cold weather.

Thirdly, the carbon should be removed from the engine as soon as an undue accumulation is indicated, usually every 500 to 1,000 miles, depending upon the kind of oil used, the condition of the rings, the nature of the fuel, and the like.

In the fourth place, the mixture should be set to as lean a point as will run the motor under normal conditions when the engine is warmed to its average temperature. Nearly every carburetor will permit the needle valve to be screwed down one or more notches. In fact, it is well to set the carburetor to so lean a mixture that the engine will not pull properly before it is thoroughly heated. The difficulty thus encountered may be overcome by the use of the choke or other adjustments of the carburetor which serve to give a richer mixture when starting. A lean mixture may be further assured by the use of some of the well tried cut attachments designed to furnish auxiliary air to the engine under certain conditions.

Fifth, the carburetor should be inspected by an expert and the strainer drained frequently to prevent the accumulation of dirt which may lodge under the float valve and cause the latter to leak when the engine is shut down.

Sixth, the engine should never be left running while the car is standing idle. If adjustments are properly made the engine will start easily, and the current from your starting battery is cheaper than gasoline. Furthermore, the engine should not be raced at random for testing purposes unless you have a definite idea as to just where the trouble lies.

Seventh, all brakes should be free so that they do not drag, bearings should be well oiled, tires inflated to the pressure recommended by the manufacturer and the whole car so free in its motion that it can be pushed by hand without difficulty on a hard level pavement.—H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

Dynamite Whiskers.

The name "whiskers" is applied to feathery crystals which gather upon the outside of the wrappings of frozen dynamite. The "whiskers" are more "irritable" than dynamite itself. A case is on record where sticks of dynamite had been thawed out in hot water and the can of hot water in which it was done left in the blacksmith shop without being emptied of the residual cum of grease and whiskers. The first blow of the blacksmith's hammer on a nearby anvil was sufficient to set off the "whiskers" by concussion. The can was blown to pieces, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Waste From Small Leaks.

The importance of mending the tiniest leak in a water pipe is shown in a circular issued by a small city in which water meters are used. This, as quoted by Popular Mechanics, states that under a pressure of forty pounds in twenty-four hours 170 gallons of water will pass through a hole a shade larger than the period at the end of this sentence. An orifice the size of a fairly large pinhead will permit 3,000 gallons to escape in the same time.

Sap of a Tree.

Sap is pumped up through the wood in a tree and will even go through dead wood, but will not return by the same medium. Therefore a tree may live until the roots starve. Sap ascends on the inside and descends on the outside. Therefore the descending sap alone builds new tissue of wood and bark.

Always a Fighter.

In "Lloyd George, the Man and His Story," we are told that Lloyd George was a fighter from the beginning and that one of his earliest foes was the Established church. At twenty-five he beat out the clergy in their effort to keep an old Nonconformist father from being buried beside his daughter in the churchyard of a village at the foot of Snowdon. "Take the coffin in by force," said he, "if necessary. If the churchyard gates are locked against you break them down." It was done so, and the chief justice at London upheld the local jury which decided that the action was within rights.

COOKED BANANAS.

Fried or Baked, They Are a Delicious and Nourishing Food.

Americans already eat millions of bananas a year as raw fruit, but our capacity would be much larger, according to the food economists, if we would use it more extensively as a cooked food. There are many ways of cooking bananas, and in most of the lands where they grow fried and stewed bananas are staple articles of diet.

The banana contains as large a percentage of carbohydrates (starch and sugar) as does the potato and nearly the same proportions of other constituents, with the exception of potash. It is not a perfect substitute for the potato, but very near it.

Most American housewives do not know how to cook bananas. For fried bananas peel and split them, dip each half into well beaten egg, then into fine breadcrumbs and fry in hot oil.

More digestible are baked bananas. Bananas may be baked whole, one side of the skin being stripped back in this case, or they may be peeled and cut in halves. The fruit should be put in a baking pan, sprinkled with cinnamon, a half cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and tiny bits of butter. Pour into the pan a half cupful of water and bake frequently while baking in a quick oven. Lemon juice may be substituted for cinnamon, making it into a sirup before baking, then pouring over the fruit when placed in the oven. Apples may be baked with the peeled bananas, and the combination is delicious.

SHARK MEAT IS RANK.

But the Arabs of Aden Eat It Both Fresh and Dried.

Shark fishing is an important industry at Aden, Arabia. The poorer classes of the inhabitants depend on this fish for their only taste of sea food. Some of the meat is dried and preserved in salt. The fins and maws are shipped to China, and the livers produce an oil that is used for a variety on boats.

The Arab in his primitive boat, or hulk, a flat bottomed craft of some 150 tons burden, finds his best fishing grounds between Aden and Shukra during the cool months from October to March. He uses both nets and hooks. Fishing is sometimes done from a small boat, but this is dangerous, as a large fish occasionally overturns the boat, and the fishermen become the prey of other sharks.

Small sharks are sold in the Aden fish bazaar for about half the price of other edible fish. Fresh shark meat is very strong, and one must develop a taste for it to enjoy it.

Maleh, or salt dried shark meat, has the largest market of any of the by-products. It is used in such quantities by the Arabs of the interior that the local market cannot meet the demand, and much of the meat consumed has to be imported from the Arabian gulf ports. Like the fresh meat, maleh is strong in taste and odor.

Kangaroo Mother's Bravery.

During a severe drought in a certain section of Australia the owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the porch when he saw a kangaroo lingering about, alternating approaching and retiring from the house, as if half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water pails and, taking a young one from her pouch, held it to the water to drink. While her baby was satisfying its thirst the mother was quivering all over with apprehension, for she was but a few feet from the porch where one of her foes was watching her. The baby, having finished drinking, was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo set off at a rapid pace. The spectator was so much impressed by the astonishing bravery of the affectionate mother that he made a vow—and kept it—never again to shoot a kangaroo.

Foolish Question.

An official who was making up an assessment roll because of some recent street improvements called at each house on the improved streets to learn the names of the property owners. At one house he climbed out of his car, went to the door and knocked.

"Who owns this property?" he asked.

"Why, I do," the woman answered.

The official got her name and put it down in his book. Then he took a quint at the size of the lot.

"How many feet?" he asked.

"Two, of course!" the woman snapped, wondering whether he thought she was a centipede.

Aluminum.

Bauxite is a mineral that contains aluminum in a combination which the electric furnace will tear apart, thus producing the metal. Clay also contains it in vast quantity, but the trick is not yet been turned to set free the aluminum in clay. So bauxite is used.

—New York Sun.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

E. S. H. WORKMAN, W. E. N. HODGINS, W. M. Rec.-Secy.

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

HERB HODGINS, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

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

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

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

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

STONE AND WELLINGTON
(Established 1887)
TORONTO ONTARIO.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

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

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

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$12.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.10
Oats, per bushel, 75c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, print and rolls 25c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50
Eggs per dozen 45c.
Fowls, 12 to 18c per lb.
Geese, 13c. per lb.
Hides per 100 lbs. 13.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins each 90c

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:
Butter, in prints 48c to 50c
Butter in pails 45 to 50c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 55 to 60c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.00
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 25.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$17.00 to \$19.00.
Oats per bushel 85c
Hay per ton 13.00 to 16.00

Equity Advs. Pay.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Loan interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.**DENTAL.****DR. A. H. BEERS**

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

LEGAL.**S. A. MACKAY****NOTARY PUBLIC**

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL**J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.**

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
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11 Bargains In Ladies' And Child's Coats.

6 Child's Coats in Chinchilla Blanket
Cloth and Bearskin in sizes 20 and 22. Range of prices
3.00 to 3.75, to clear at \$2.00 each.

1 only Lady's black beaver cloth Coat
with fur collar of Marmot. Size 38, formerly 20.00 to
clear at \$15.00.

1 only Lady's black beaver cloth Coat
with fur collar of Brown Cooney. Size 34, formerly
20.00 to clear at \$15.00.

1 only Lady's cloth Coat of black curl
trimmed with belt and buttons. Size 38, formerly
12.50 to clear at \$10.00.

1 only Lady's Coat blanket cloth in navy
blue. Size 34, formerly 8.00 to clear at \$5.00.

1 only Lady's black beaver cloth Coat lin-
ed with Marmot and Marmot collar. Size 36, formerly
42.00 to clear at \$30.00.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.**\$1,000 STOCK**

To be sold at 20 p. c.
discount in one week

At Quyon, Quebec

February 4 to 9, inclusive.

There are some good fat bargains. Come early
and avoid the rush.

\$125 worth of Whips and Lashes.

Special 4 doz. Team Collars, 2 doz. Buggy Collars.

1 set of 1 1/2 in. Coarse Fine Harness worth \$62.00, to go for
\$52.00. A few sets of other H'vy Harness to go cheap.

A few sets of Double Driving and Single Harness.

1 set of Rope Harness to sell very cheap.

6 doz. Ventiplex and Red Edge Collar Pads at a low price,
Some Alaskan Robes, Motor Robes, Wool and Oilcloth
Knee Rugs; also Buggy Dusters. These are last year's
stock, and are very cheap.

On account of the advance in Goods, Horse
Blankets, Storm Covers, and all other small
articles, we would advise all to take advan-
tage of these reductions.

A discount of 10 p. c. will be given
on all orders for Harness, Collars, and other
articles during the sale week.

Don't forget the dates of sale

February 4th to 9th, inclusive.

A Happy and Prosperous New
Year to all Customers.

JAMES McLARNON,

HARNESS MAKER,

QUYON, QUE.

District Schools**DUNRAVEN SCHOOL No. 1.**

Grade VII—Lucy Lett, (honors).
Grade V—Robert Carswell, Harry
Moore.
Grade IV—Marian Coughlan, Mary
Carswell, Allen Moore.
Grade I Sr.—Keith Coughlan, Gerald
Sparling.
Grade I Jr.—Grace Moore.
J. P. CALDWELL, Teacher.

In Memoriam.

ARMSTRONG.—In loving memory of
our dear father, Noble H. Armstrong,
who died January 11th, 1915.

—Gone but not forgotten.

ARMSTRONG.—In loving memory of
our dear mother, Louisa Lindsay Arm-
strong, who died January 11th, 1917.

DAUGHTERS.

Death of Robert Stanley

Robert Stanley unexpectedly passed
away January 1st, 1918.

He was born in Clarendon and some
years ago removed to the township of
Bristol and lived there until the time of
his departure, heart failure being the
cause of his death.

He is survived by his wife and one
son, Leonard, with whom he lived, and
one daughter, Mrs. Hardy, of Fisk,
Sask.

The funeral service was conducted at
the home by the Rev. Oliver Barn, of
Quyon village. Interment took place
at Norway Bay cemetery. —Com.

OBITUARY

It is our sad duty to chronicle the
death of Mary Jane Alexander, wife of
John Argue, of Yarm, Jan. 1st, 1918.

She was born in the town of Peter-
boro, Ont., in 1848; was educated and
spent her girlhood days there, marrying
John Argue in 1883. They came to
this place, and lived some years on a
farm near Yarm. They removed some
twenty years ago to Yarm to engage in
mercantile business. Some six years
ago she had a fall from which she sus-
tained serious injuries, and although
cheerful, was an invalid since that time.
She was a friend to all in trouble,—the
poor of our land will miss her.

She leaves to mourn her sad loss her
husband and two daughters—Isabella
J. Argue and Cecilia J. Argue, both at
home; also her sisters—Mrs. George H.
Winch, Laredo, Texas; Mrs. J. Young,
Mrs. Joseph Hopkins, Mrs. Walter
Evans, and brother, Mr. Pennington
Alexander, all of Peterboro, Ont.

On Friday, Jan. 4th, at 2 p. m., her
remains were conveyed to the Yarm
Methodist Church where service was
conducted by the Rev. H. S. Cooke.

The text was: "For to me to live is
Christ and to die is gain."—Phil. I: 21.
There was a large, sympathetic at-
tendance, among whom were her brother,
Mr. P. Alexander, Peterboro; nephew, Mr.
Will Allum, Renfrew; also Mrs. H. R.
Dunn and Miss K. D. Knox of Toronto.
The remains were then taken to the
Yarm cemetery, there to await the wel-
come "well done" from our Loving
Father, Whom she served so faithfully
here.

The following were pallbearers:—
Bennington Alexander, Will Allum, Jos.
B. Kilgour, Norval Kilgour, Alexander
Seaman, Henry Greenshields.

May our lives be a copy of her's.

—Com.

Funeral of the late Mrs. J. Y. Morrison.

The funeral of Mrs. J. Y. Morrison
was held on Friday, December 21st,
from her late residence at Laurentian
View, Ottawa, via C. P. R. to Sand
Point, and thence to Norway cemetery.

The service was conducted by the
Rev. Robert Eadie, of Ottawa, and Rev.
Mr. Harris of Bristol.

The floral offerings were numerous
and beautiful, including:

Star from the Board of Management
of Bethany Church; Cross from Gowl-
ling Business College; Wreaths from
the Officers and Teachers of Bethany
Sunday School; The Staff of the Stan-
dard Bread Co.; The Staff of the West-
ern Canada Flour Mills. Sprays from
the Boys' Guild of Bethany Church;
Progress Chapter No. 28 Eastern Stars;
Mr. and Mrs. John Cotter, sr.; Mr. and
Mrs. Wm. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs.
John Cotter, jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H.
Moore and family; Miss Kennedy;
Mr. and Mrs. Tighe; Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
McKee; Mrs. Ridgeway; Misses Ethel
and Mabel McCann; Mr. and Mrs. W.
Joynt; Mr. and Mrs. Tyrell; Miss Aud-
rey Tyrell; Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Eve-
aire; Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Her-
ridge. Cut flowers from Mrs. and Miss
Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Hayman, Georgie
Cummings. —Com.

Heart and Lungs.

The action of the heart, lungs and di-
gestive system is involuntary, for the
reason that it is indispensable to life
and must be carried on under all cir-
cumstances. If a man had to think of
his heart or had to remember that he
must breathe or that his food must di-
gest he would have no time to do any-
thing else, and if by chance he should
forget to keep his heart going or his
lungs in operation he would fall dead
in the spot.

The Most Accurate Frontier.

As an instance of the jealousy exist-
ing in the relations between Norway
and Sweden it may be noted that the
boundary line between the two coun-
tries is the most minutely exact in Eu-
rope. In every parish touched by the
line there is deposited an elaborate
plan which is renewed every ten years,
the whole of the work of surveying,
etc., being carefully repeated each time.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS**T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.**

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

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

TURKISH "JUSTICE."

Curious Case of a Man Who Was Guil-
ty of Having a Daughter.

Dr. Clarke, a famous traveler of
about a century ago, tells of the fol-
lowing remarkable case, which was
tried at the Greek island of Cos: A
young man desperately in love with a
girl of Stanchio eagerly sought to mar-
ry her, but his proposals were rejected.
In consequence of his disappointment
he bought some poison and destroyed
himself. The Turkish police instantly
arrested the father of the young wo-
man as the cause, by implication, of
the man's death. Under the fifth spe-
cies of homicide he became, therefore,
amenable for this act of suicide.

When the case came before the mag-
istrate it was urged literally by the
accusers that "if he (the accused) had
not had a daughter the deceased would
not have fallen in love; consequently
he would not have been disappointed;
consequently he would not have swal-
lowed poison; consequently he would
not have died. But he (the accused)
had a daughter, and the deceased had
fallen in love, and had been disap-
pointed, and had swallowed poison,
and had died."

Upon all these accounts he was called
upon to pay the price of the young
man's life, and this, being fixed at the
sum of 80 piasters, was accordingly
exact.

Another instance was related to Dr.
Clarke, which occurred at the island of
Samos, as a characteristic feature of
Turkish justice—that is to say, a so-
phistical application of a principle rigidly
founded upon this fifth species of
"homicide by implication." The Cap-
tan Pasha reasoned with the people of
Samos on the propriety of their paying
for a Turkish frigate which was wreck-
ed upon their territory and the crew
lost "because the accident would not
have happened unless their island had
been in the way."

Mayonnaise Dressing.

To make a good mayonnaise dressing
which will keep for a long time take
the yolk of an egg, half a pint of salad
oil, four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice
or vinegar, salt and pepper and pa-
rika.

First see that all the ingredients and
utensils to be used are thoroughly cold,
as this will render the dressing easier
of manipulation.

Break the yolk of the egg into a bowl
and add a little of the oil, stirring all
the time it is being added, and pouring
it in at first drop by drop.

As soon as the dressing shows signs
of thickening the oil may be added
more rapidly, but at first it must be put
in very slowly. Stir either with a
fork, spoon or egg beater. The main
point is to keep stirring. Add the lem-
on juice or vinegar slowly, continuing
the beating all the time.

It is better not to add the seasoning
until the dressing is to be used, as the
mayonnaise keeps better without it. In
any case even where it is for immedi-
ate service be careful not to add the
salt until all the other ingredients are
added to the egg.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

For Service.

A Registered Chester White Hog, from
one of the best herds in Ontario. Fee—
\$1.50 for one, \$2.50 for two.

J. C. GLENN, Bristol.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Clarendon
Dairy Company will be held in the fac-
tory hall at Starks Corners on the 19th
day of January, instant. All stock-
holders are requested to attend.

By order, T. S. HARRIS,
Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the gen-
eral annual meeting of the members of
Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1 will
be held in Hynes Hall, Shawville, on
Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 1.30
p. m. The business of the meeting will
be the receiving of the Financial State-
ment for 1917, the election of a Board
of Directors for the current year and all
other business of such annual meeting.

Given at Shawville, January 1st, '18.
WM. HODGINS, M.L.A., President.
R. W. HODGINS, Secretary.

NOTICE**RE. WINTER ROADS.**

Ratepayers of Clarendon are request-
ed to note the following resolution
passed by the Municipal Council on
Monday, January 8:—

"Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Dele-
—That property owners are notified to
keep winter roads passable by rolling or
otherwise, as winter roads are still in
charge of ratepayers.—Carried."

E. T. HODGINS,
Jan. 9, 1918. Secy.-Treas.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders for the office of Secretary of
the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company,
Limited, will be received up to noon of
Saturday, January 19th, instant. All
tenders to be sealed and marked "Ten-
der for Secretary Telephone Company,"
and to be addressed to either of the un-
dersigned.

WM. HODGINS, M.L.A., Pres.
R. W. HODGINS, Secy.

were great ammunition bases, commissariat supply depots, motor repair shops, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, where one saw none but khaki-clad soldiers engaged in all the non-combatant business essential to the maintenance of large armies. There were long lines of transport wagons loaded with supplies, traveling field-kitchens, with chimneys smoking and kettles steaming as they bumped over the cobbled roads, water carts, Red Cross carts, motor ambulances, batteries of artillery, London omnibuses, painted slate gray, filled with troops, seemingly endless columns of infantry on foot, all moving with us, along parallel roads, toward the firing-line. And most of these troops and supply columns belonged to my own division, one small cog in the British fighting machine.

We advanced toward the war zone in easy stages. It was intensely hot, and the rough, cobbled roads greatly increased the difficulty of marching. In England we had frequently tramped from fifteen to twenty-five miles in a day without fatigue. But the roads there were excellent, and the climate moist and cool. Upon our first day's march in France, a journey of only nine miles, scores of men were overcome by the heat, and several died. The suffering of the men was so great, in fact, that a halt was made earlier than had been planned, and we bivouacked for the night in the fields.

Life with a battalion on the march proceeds with the same orderly routine as when in barracks. Every man has his own particular employment. Within a few moments, the level pasture land was converted into a busy community of a thousand inhabitants. We made serviceable little dwellings by lacing together two or three waterproof ground-sheets and erecting them on sticks or tying them to the wires of the fences. Latrines and refuse pits were dug under the supervision of the battalion medical officer. The sick were cared for and justice dispensed with the same thoroughness as in England. The day's offenders against discipline were punished with what seemed to us unusual severity. But we were now on active service,

many penciled suggestions as to the best place to go for a basin of "coffay oh lay," as Tommy called it. Every roadside cottage was, in fact, Tommy's tavern. The thrifty French peasant women kept open house for soldiers. They served us with delicious coffee and thick slices of French bread, for the very reasonable sum of two pence. They were always friendly and hospitable, and the men, in turn, treated them with courteous and kindly respect. Tommy was a great favorite with the French children. They climbed on his lap and rifled his pockets; and they delighted him by talking in his own vernacular, for they were quick to pick up English words and phrases. They sang "Tipperary" and "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the King," so quaintly and prettily that the men kept them at it for hours at a time.

And so, during a week of stifling heat, we moved slowly forward. The sound of the guns grew in intensity, from a faint rumbling to a subdued roar, until one evening, sitting in the open windows of a stable loft, we saw the far-off lightnings of bursting shells, and the trench rockets soaring skyward; and we heard bursts of rifle and machine-gun fire, very faintly, like the sound of chestnuts popping in an oven.

CHAPTER V.
The Parapet-Etic School.
"We're going in to-night."

The word was given out by the orderly sergeants at four in the afternoon. At 4.03 every one in camp had heard the news. Scores of miniature hand laundries, which were doing a thriving business down by the duck pond, immediately shut up shop. Damp and doubtfully clean ration bags, towels, and shirts were hastily gathered together and thrust into the capacious depths of pack-sacks. Members of the battalion's sporting contingent broke up their games of tuppenny brag without waiting for "just one more hand," an unprecedented

ng. The makers of war ballads, who were shouting choruses to the merry music of the mouthorgan band, popped in the midst of their latest composition, and rushed off to get their marching order together. At 10 every one, with the exception of the officers' servants, was ready to move off. This, too, was unprecedented. Never before had we made haste more gladly or less needfully, it never before had there been such an incentive to haste. We were going into the trenches for the first time. The officers' servants, commonly called "batmen," were unfortunate wretches who, in moments of weakness, sold themselves into slavery for a few pence per week. The batman's duty is to make tea for his officer, clean his boots, wash his clothes, tuck him into bed at night, and make him a useful servant generally. The real test of a good batman, however, is his carrying capacity. In addition to his own heavy burden he must carry various articles belonging to his officer: enameled wash-basins, rubber boots, bottles of Apollinaris water, service editions of the modern English poets and novelists, spirit lamps, packages of food, boxes of cigars and cigarettes, in fact, all of his personal luggage which is in excess of the allotted thirty-five pounds which is carried on the battalion transport wagons.

On this epoch-making day, even the officers' servants were punctual. When the order, "Packs on! Fall in!" was given, not a man was missing. Every one was in harness, standing silently, expectantly, in his place.

The bolts clicked open with the sound of one as we loaded our rifles with ball ammunition. Five long shiny cartridges were slipped down the charger guide into the magazine, and the cut-off closed.

"Move off in column of route, 'A' company leading!"

We swung into the country road in the gathering twilight, and turned sharply to our left at the crossroad where the signboard read, "To the Firing-Line. For the Use of the Military Only."

Coming into the trenches for the first time when the deadlock along the western front had become seemingly unbreakable, we reaped the benefit of the experience of the gallant little remnant of the first British Expeditionary Force. After the retreat from Mons, they had dug themselves in and were holding tenaciously on, awaiting the long-heralded arrival of Kitchen-er's Mob. As the units of the new army arrived in France, they were sent into the trenches for twenty-four hours' instruction in trench warfare, with a battalion of regulars. This one-day course in trench fighting is preliminary to fitting new troops into their own particular sectors along the front. The facetious subalterns called it "The Parapet-etie School." Months later, we ourselves became members of the faculty, but on this first occasion we were marching up the meekest of undergraduates.

It was quite dark when we entered the desolate belt of country known as the "fire zone." Pipes and cigarettes were put out and talking ceased. We extended to groups of platoons in fours, at one hundred paces interval, each platoon keeping in touch with the one in front by means of connecting files. We passed rows of ruined cottages where only the scent of the roses in neglected little front gardens reminded one of the home-loving people who had lived there in happier days. Dim lights streamed through chinks and crannies in the walls. Now and then blanket coverings would be lifted from apertures that had been windows or doors, and we would see bright fires blazing in the middle of brick kitchen floors, and groups of men sitting about them luxuriously sipping tea from steaming canteens. They were laughing and talking and singing songs in loud, boisterous voices which contrasted strangely with our timid noiselessness. I was marching with one of the trench guides who had been sent back to pilot us to our position. I asked him if the Tommies in the houses were not in danger of being heard by the enemy. He laughed uproariously at this, whereupon one of our officers, a little second lieutenant, turned and hissed in melodramatic undertones, "Silence in the ranks there! Where do you think you are!" Officers and men, we were new to the game then, and we held rather exaggerated notions as to the amount of care to be observed in moving up to the trenches.

"Blimey, son!" whispered the trench guide, "you might think we was only a couple o' 'unner yards away from Fritz's trenches! We're a good two an' a half miles back 'ere. All right to be careful arter you gets closer up; but they's no use 'wisperin' w'en you ain't even in rifle range."

With lights, of course, it was a different matter altogether. Can't be too careful about giving the enemy artillery an aiming mark. This was the reason all the doors and windows of the ruined cottages were so carefully blanketed.

"Let old Fritz see a light, 'Eil!" he says, 'b'lokes in billets!' an' over comes a 'arf-dozen shells knockin' you all to blazes."

(To be continued.)

Dog's Funeral Costly.

So drastic has the curb been placed upon useless automobile driving in England that a taxicab driver in London was recently fined \$250 for driving from the city to Molesworth with the coffin of a dog in his car. Sir Maurice and Lady Anderson hired him to give their dog what they considered a fitting burial and saw to it that the obsequies were elaborate. The driver was fined under the motor spirit restriction act, which makes it punishable for any person to use petrol for unnecessary purposes. The petrol is needed badly for use in motor vehicles at the front, and England as evidence in the hugeness of the driver, John McCarty's fine, means to enforce it.

Horses that do not get exercise at least five days of the week should be kept in loose boxes.

Food Control Corner

To The Canadian Farmer.

Practical farmers know more than most classes of workers the necessity for planning well ahead. Success in the fields no less than in the field may depend on taking "the long view." Canadian farmers, therefore, more than anyone else may profit by weighing earnestly the words of an English economist that, even if war were to cease to-morrow, normal crop conditions could not be restored in the world for from three to six years. The stored-up supplies of food have been heavily drawn upon and in some cases have been actually exhausted. This means, as no one better than the farmer will comprehend, that there will be an acute demand, as compared with pre-war years, for food grain crops and food animals. Should warfare be suspended, of which there is no sign at present, the demobilisation would take months and in the reconstruction period the restocking of farms in Belgium, France, Italy and Great Britain must inevitably be done from this side of the Atlantic.

Only by the "long view" can the Canadian farmer prepare for this. It is in this season of comparative quietness in farm life that he will have most time to think out the means at his disposal. He will see that there is both good business and good patriotism in the advice of the Food Controller and of the Department of Agriculture to produce more pork; he will do what he can to add to the grain area of 1918.

Owing to lack of fertilizers, so necessary for the intensive systems of farming in the older lands, and to the consequent impoverishment of the soils especially of France and Italy, next year's crops in Europe may be smaller than even those recently harvested, which fell far below the average. Shipping is not available to carry fertilizing supplies, and labor is extremely scarce, so that the diminution of crops for 1918 will be exceedingly serious. A consideration of these things should give the Canadian farmer matter for thought as to what he will do to meet the shortage overseas and to derive a legitimate benefit from his remarkably favored economic position.

Trust in the Future.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And so beside the Silent sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

—J. G. Whittier.

Swill the sink thoroughly well down
with boiling water daily. A whole
kettleful isn't a drop too much to use,
and you must take care to have it boiling.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES—ARTICLE No. III.—CORN.

As in the old Biblical days when it was symbolic of the fruits of the earth, corn is again likely to be a power in the land. The magnitude of the crop in the United States is tending to focus attention on this grain which may to some extent take the place of wheat. The yield in the United States is estimated at more than three billion bushels. This far surpasses any previous crop and is curiously opportune, coming, as it does, at a time when the crops on the North American continent are of paramount importance. The greatest corn crop in the United States previous to this one fell considerably short of the present yield.

Corn is an ancient and honorable crop. It is an ancient and honorable food. It is an ancient and honorable staple. It is an ancient and honorable food. It is an ancient and honorable staple. It is an ancient and honorable food. It is an ancient and honorable staple.

Corn is an ancient and honorable crop. It is an ancient and honorable food. It is an ancient and honorable staple. It is an ancient and honorable food. It is an ancient and honorable staple. It is an ancient and honorable food. It is an ancient and honorable staple.

at all times. It contains from 4 to 5% of fat and where the whole grain is ground, the fat percentage still remains so high that it is the most fattening of all cereals. It is made up of seven-tenths starch, one-tenth protein, one-tenth water and the other tenth half fat and half crude fibre and mineral substances.

Despite the fact that such large quantities of corn are available and that it is so rich in nutriment, only 2% of their corn supply is used as foodstuff by the American people. From this it is apparent that there are vast possibilities in the corn crop and that it may yet figure largely as a satisfactory substitute for wheat.

The Canadian housewife should welcome the more general use of corn, for the cereal is one which is versatile in its properties and can be extensively used in the preparation of wholesome dishes. Cornmeal puddings, griddle cakes and waffles, cornmeal fritters and cornmeal pancakes—to mention but a few—are favorites on the American table and might well become a permanent feature of the menu in Canada where the use of corn means the saving of wheat.

AN INSULT TO ASK ANYONE TO PLAY YOUR PIANO IF THE KEYS ARE UNCLEAN.

There is something peculiar about the fact that many housekeepers, who are otherwise most careful about their house, will neglect the piano keys. This is more likely to happen where the mistress, herself, is not a player and her piano is only used when she has visitors. If the work of dusting is relegated to a maid, she may use the same cloth with which she already cleaned the furniture. After absorbing all the dust and oil from the furniture polish, she may run the very same rag over the keys and the result is worse than not cleaning them at all.

It is an insult to anyone to ask them to play on an unclean keyboard, just as it would be to invite them to sit down at dinner to use dirty knives and forks, and a soiled tablecloth. "Not long ago I was asked to play on a grand piano," comments a music teacher on this same subject, "in a home where the housewife herself is immaculate and who prides herself on her faultless housekeeping. The outside of the instrument was shining and dustless. But the keys were sticky and my fingers, could make no headway at all. I was annoyed. This lady knows no music, and never bothers with the keys, that being left to the help."

This is really an important matter for piano owners. Only the children use the piano in many homes; they practice daily with unclean hands, the mother is busy, the keys go without any attention whatever until perhaps some musical friend or the

children's teacher drops in. They are asked to play either on the keys as they are, or in some cases the mother with profuse apologies will give them a rub with her apron—a lick and a promise as some people say, but the promise remains unfulfilled.

Clean cloths, soap and water is recommended by one competent housewife for use on the keys frequently. This person says "give them a daily wiping with a clean, damp cloth, a weekly wash with soap and water, and an occasional wash with pure alcohol, the latter to prevent the keys becoming yellow." In the latter connection she advises that the piano be left open a good deal of the time.

Britain's Air Glants.

The new Handley-Page biplane which England is constructing in large numbers are mammoth affairs, capable of carrying a pilot, six passengers and 700 pounds of luggage. Such machines fly from London to Paris in two hours without unusual effort. Some of these machines are constructed to carry 8,000 pounds of explosives, enough to give Berlin a thorough taste of war horrors. English experts say that they could make the flight from London to New York in twenty hours.

The necessary work of tramping the snow around young fruit trees so as to keep mice away from the trunks began early this Winter, that is if it was not overlooked.

WE KNOW DADDY
IS COMFORTABLE.
HE IS STAYING AT
THE WALKER HOUSE
THE HOUSE OF PLENTY

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

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

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

Fertilizers Pay Better Than Ever

TODAY a bushel of corn or wheat buys more fertilizer (potash excepted, of course) than at any time during the past three years. Note how much cheaper you can buy a 2-10 fertilizer now than before the war.

In 1914 100 Lbs. Fertilizer would buy 2 Bushels Corn

Today 100 Lbs. Fertilizer will buy 1 1/2 Bushels Corn

In terms of farm products, fertilizers cost less today than in 1914. Fertilizers are today more profitable and more necessary to efficient production than before the war. Boost crop production, grow more per acre and increase your profits by using fertilizer. Help both the railroads and yourself by ordering Spring Fertilizers NOW.

Soil Improvement Committee
of the National Fertilizer Association

Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago The Munsey Bldg., Baltimore

"Hundreds of Dollars In Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible. The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

Specially what you want information about	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARN
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHS AND TANKS	ROADS

What the Farmer can do with concrete

Canada Cement Company Limited 303 Herald Bldg., Montreal

Figure the Time Waste involved in providing the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

Permanent Highways of Concrete will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm produce. All our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rutted roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm up-keep—because Concrete eliminates "ruts." For the same reason, boost for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the farm.

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.

Mistakes in Buying Land.

One of the first things to consider when planning to go to a new place, is to find out whether that particular section of the country is suited to the kind of farming you propose to do. Next, find out whether there is a good market for the things you will grow. Then there is the all-important question, the health of the community; next, the moral and social conditions of the people.

Many people who change locations are induced to do so by some real estate agent. The individual decides that he wants to go to some other place to live, and writes to maybe a dozen real estate agents in as many different places; and the agent that claims the most impossible things for his special section of country is the one that gets the most consideration in far too many instances. As I have had some experience with this, I want to give some advice to people who contemplate moving to a new location.

Never buy until you are sure that you have the kind of land you need for your particular kind of farming; don't buy land with the idea of growing crops that you know nothing about. When you go to a new location to look at a piece of land with the idea of buying it, never be in too big a hurry; better pay a few days' hotel bill than to lose a few thousand dollars in the deal.

Now let me say that it is an easy matter to get fooled in regard to values in farming land. You may see a farm that looks as good as farms selling for \$200 per acre near your old home, and in fact it may be just as

fertile; but that is no proof that it is worth as much locally or anything near it. While it may produce as much per acre, you may not have a market for your crops. There are too many things that influence the value of land for me to try to call attention to them all. The best way to find out the value of the land is to go and talk privately to the people who own land around the piece you are thinking of buying. Ask them all about it, what it ought to sell for, etc. Next, go to the local banker and ask him what the land you want to buy is worth, and find out how much money he would loan you on it. Then go to the tax books and find out what the taxes are on the property, and what per cent. of value property in that county is taxed. Better take this trouble than to pay two or three times the value of the property.

Another big mistake many people make in buying farms, is to buy a too expensive farm for the amount of capital they have. You can take a very little money and buy a large or high-priced farm. You pay down all the money you have as first payment, then you find that you have to go in debt for your supplies. When your first note comes due you can not meet it; hence you lose what you paid down on the place. If you had bought a smaller and cheaper farm you would have had no trouble in meeting the payments. Better buy a small place at first. And never pay out all your money—keep enough to run you until you make a crop. You can make more money if you have a little money to use as you go. Go slow at first; it is the safest way.

Poultry

As the poultryman starts the new year, it is advisable that he start operations on a well-planned system. System saves both time and money, and makes the work more pleasant and much easier. At this time of the year it is not always the most pleasant task to go out to do the chores among the poultry, but the man who takes a deep interest in the work goes about it cheerfully, just the same.

On days that are intensely cold, or when there are high winds or cold rains, or if there is snow on the ground, it is best to keep the fowls indoors. If they have plenty of house room, and a good supply of litter to encourage scratching, the hens will not only busy themselves, but will warm up their bodies and feel a great

deal more comfortable than if allowed to be outdoors. It is the comfortable, contented hen that does good winter laying.

Keep up the good work of culling. Get rid of every undesirable fowl, so as to cut down the expense and encourage the workers. Follow good business principles.

Gather the eggs several times each day, and especially when the days are very cold. Eggs that are intended for incubation should be held in a temperature of 50 degrees.

There is something wrong with pullets that do not start laying this month. Either they have been hatched very late, or they have not been properly fed and cared for.

Do not ship dressed poultry to market before the middle of this month, unless by special order. Many people have not yet fully recovered from the holiday feasts, and chickens do not

Hogs

Buttermilk is equal to skim-milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey, being low in protein, is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

To keep the hens out of the hog house, hinge the doors at the top, so they will swing both ways. The hogs can push them open and the doors will swing shut after the animals have passed through.

There isn't much curl in the tail of a hungry pig.

Corn, when fed alone to young pigs, produces relatively slow gains at a

high feed cost. One lot of pigs which was fed nine parts of corn and one part of tankage gained nearly twice as much as another lot on corn alone, and required almost twenty per cent. less feed for a pound of gain.

It's a poor practise to purchase hogs in small lots and hold them in local stock-yards four or five days until a car-load shipment is collected; facilities for feed and watering are inferior in small yards, the hogs make no further gains on their feed and often suffer actual loss of live weight. Local buyers should do well to specify a certain day for the delivery of hogs from the various farms and load and ship without holding. Farmers also could club together to make up car-load shipments on regular week days.

and the attendant. Let them have no chance to try their strength and they will not be so likely to manifest it in an ugly disposition.

There is not much milk in timothy hay. Instead of feeding it to dairy cows, give it to the herd bull and use alfalfa, clover, vetch, cow-pea or velvet-bean hay for the milkers.

Skim-milk, if made into cottage-cheese, furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. As far as possible, therefore, skim-milk should be used for human food and only the excess fed to live stock.

shearing difficult. When timothy or other coarse-stemmed hay is fed to sheep in winter quarters, supplementary protein feed is needed. From one-quarter to one-half pound of linseed-meal per ewe daily should be used, depending upon the size and condition of the animal and the other feed used.

A shed opening to the south, built in the corral, protects sheep from cold rains. This equipment, including fence and shed for 100 mature sheep, costs about \$125. It affords dog protection, simplifies the breeding of ewes, the feeding of grain, the weaning of lambs, and safeguards against exposure to severe weather and, if well drained, provides dry quarters.

Instead of keeping the pancake griddle smoking on the stove while waiting for a late comer, just slip it into your oven and shut the door until you are ready to use it again.

Family Portraits

"Really, you needn't laugh. It's the thing! Everyone says so. Uncle Jim, what are you doing?"

Young Uncle Jim's keen, spectacled eyes revealed sudden alarm.

"Hold on, Eveline!" he implored. "Don't move! There, that's better. Just keep still a minute more and I'll be done."

"But what are you doing?" "Making your portrait, of course. I—"

Eveline made a dash at the paper. "Why, Uncle Jim, I didn't know you drew! Let me see it!"

Uncle Jim's long arm kept the paper tantalizingly out of reach. "Curb your impatience, infant. Artists can't be browbeaten. When the masterpiece is finished, it will be put upon exhibition—not before."

"It had better be finished pretty soon!" Eveline threatened ominously. "It will be. There will be an exhibition of family portraits in the library after dinner. Seven sharp." And Uncle Jim fled to his den, sacred from feminine intrusion except by special invitation.

Uncle Jim was esteemed in the family as a rising young biologist, to say nothing of being a very lovable young fellow to boot. His invitations were never slighted. Even Mr. Everts joined the procession to the library at seven o'clock.

"He probably has pictures of our skulls or something equally artistic!" Eveline grumbled.

But there were no pictures whatever; indeed, at first sight there was nothing unusual; then Jack gave a shout. He had discovered a sheet of paper covered with Uncle Jim's scrawling writing, under a big interrogation point.

"Adore," he read "Darling—Crazy over—Crush—The thing—Elegant. Garnish plentifully with italics." The boy's voice, full of perplexity, cleared to a whoop of joy. "I know—it's Ev!"

"Never mind," Eveline retorted, coloring a little over the applause that greeted the recognition of the salient characteristics of her vocabulary.

"Here's another, 'Us fellers—Play ball—Punk—Bonehead—Sport—Airships—You bet!'"

Jack grinned; then he hunted up the next.

"Rational—Graft—Statesmanship vs. Politics—Yellow Journalism—Sound—Sane—True Democracy—Rant"

One day about a year ago found me with a lone dollar in my pocket and no work in sight. After doing some hard thinking as to how I could add to my available funds, I thought of some pine stumps on land belonging to a milling concern. On inquiry I found that the owner would be very glad to get rid of those stumps.

Accordingly, I invested my dollar in as much dynamite, fuse and caps as I would buy. That wasn't very much, but it was sufficient to blow out and break up three full loads of the stumps, that I was able to sell at \$1.50 per load as fast as I delivered them. In short, in less than a half day, I converted my original dollar into \$4.50. With that capital I purchased a larger supply of explosives, and repeated the operation on a larger scale. Before I finished I had a pocketful of money in the place where the lone dollar had formerly reposed.

The average-sized stump in this part of the country will yield a good one-horse load of the finest kind of firewood. When the stumps are blasted out they are broken up into pieces about right for firewood. The

Common sense, the rarest virtue under heaven."

This time Mr. Everts joined in the laughter; but Eveline's applause was distinctly absent-minded. Only as she left the room did she give a clue to her thoughts.

"We've enjoyed the exhibition so much, Mr. Kline," she said. "I am expecting to give a little one myself, very soon. I do hope you will be able to come."

"Nothing shall keep me away," Uncle Jim responded, with twinkling eyes.

As he took down the "portraits" a few minutes later his eyes were still smiling. Unless he were greatly mistaken, Eveline's would need a rather complete revision before very long.

The Load Line.

"How about a walk till dinner time, Jess?"

Jessica pushed back the pile of papers on her desk and turned a tired face to her uncle.

"I've no right to," she said doubtfully. "Look at all the work waiting! But my head does ache, and you will be here only a few days. I'm afraid I can't resist the temptation." "That's right," her uncle agreed heartily. "I'll give you five minutes to get ready. There's going to be a great sunset, and it will be wonderful down by the wharves. Besides, I have an errand that way."

Jessica was prompt; it was not quite five minutes later that the two were on their way to the wharves. Even before they caught the breath from the bay a bit of color crept into the girl's face, and a little of her weariness fell away from her. But the trouble in her eyes was still there. Her uncle, taking lightly of one thing and another, was in reality waiting; and presently the outburst came.

"Uncle Andrew," Jessica cried passionately, "how do you stand it?" "Stand what, little girl?" her uncle replied.

"All the sin and suffering and pain in the world. If I find it so hard here where I see so little, if I feel the burden of it all the time, how do you stand it over there in China?"

They were down by the wharves then. Before them were a dozen vessels rocking slowly on the tide; some, already loaded, lay close to the water, but many of them sat high, and all those showed marks upon their hulls. Her uncle pointed to one of them.

"Do you see those marks?" he asked. "Do you know what they are for?"

The girl shook her head.

SELLING STUMPS

Turning a Waste Product Into Dollars and Cents.

By Lawrence C. Longstreet

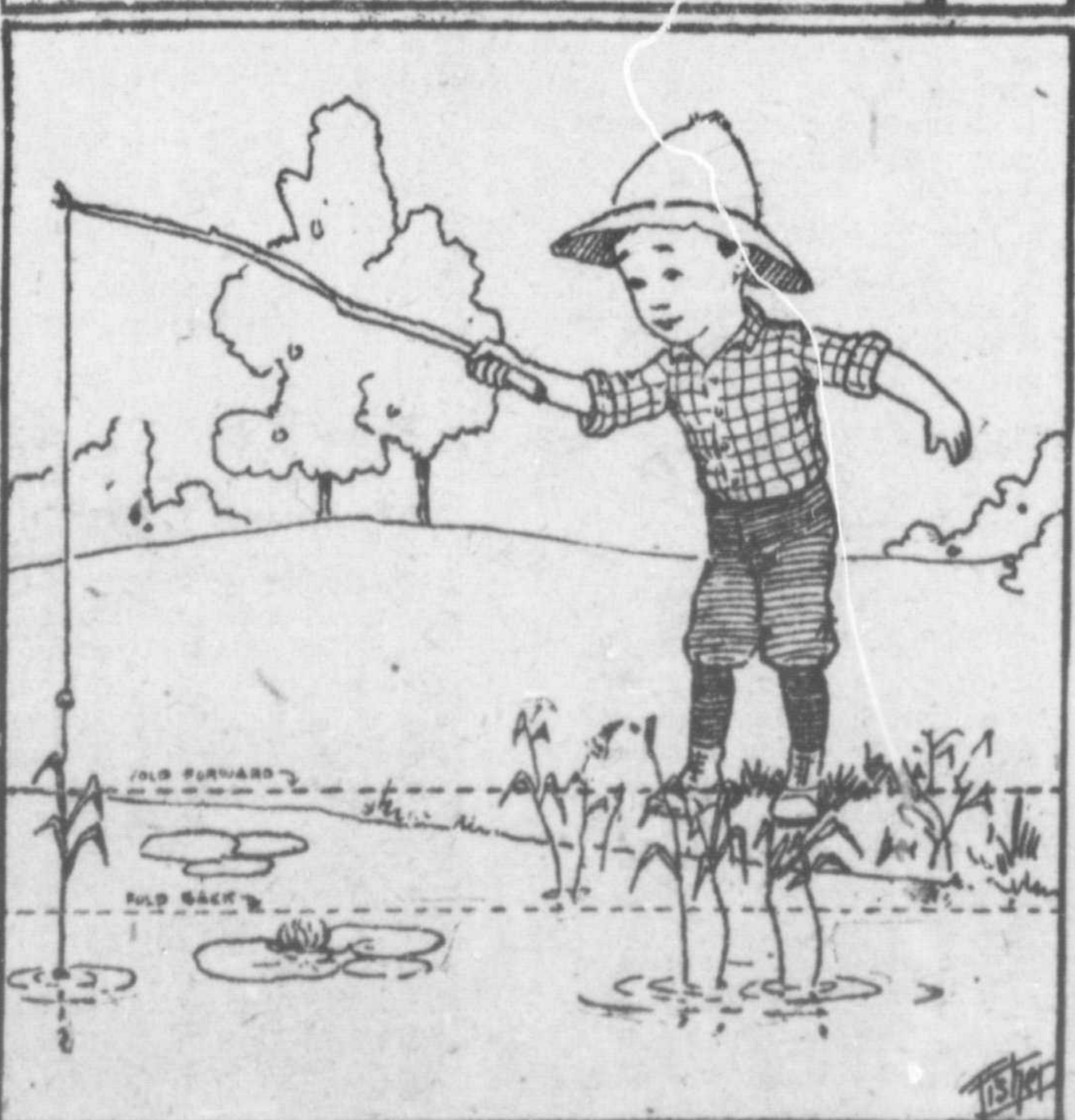
smaller pieces can be used in the kitchen stove, and the larger ones in the sheet-iron heaters commonly used in this locality. The wood readily sells for \$1.50 a load here, although I am told that in the large towns a two-horse load of the wood brings \$8. It takes about six stumps to make a two-horse load. They can be blasted in from one to two hours' time, and at a cost that will enable the blaster to more than double his money by selling the wood.

It is easily possible to make money both ways in a business of this kind. Men that have stumps on their land are usually willing to pay a fair price to have them taken out. This will at least cover the cost of the work, and the amount realized from the sale of the wood should be clear profit.

It seems strange to me that so many farmers permit stumps to remain in their fields when the stumps can be taken out at no expense to the farm owner. By that I mean the stump wood can be sold for more than it costs to blast it out. I believe that if farmers owning stump land knew this, there would be more clearing done.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Our Will was fishing in the brook, When 'las-a-lack he snagged his hook. But did he hesitate? Not he; Just waded in and set it free.

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.

Every child has the right to be protected from disease.

Baby's Development II.

Second Month: Squint in occasional until the end of this month. Baby now recognizes human voices, turns its head toward sounds. Pleased with music and with human faces—not however with all it sees. Sleeps three, sometimes five or six hours. Tickle it about the eighth week and it will laugh. Claps with its forefinger at eighth week. First consonants from forty-third to fifty-first days as am-ma, ta-hu, goo, ara.

Third Month: Sixty-first day, cry of joy at sight of mother and father. Eyelids not completely filled when it looks up. Accommodates its eyesight to light and distance at ninth week. Notes the ticking of a watch at ninth week; listens with absorbed attention. Now some considerable baby!

Fourth Month: Eye-movements perfect. Objects seized are moved toward the eyes. Grasps at objects too distant. Enjoys seeing itself in mirror; girl babies exhibit this phenomenon earlier and more insistently than boy babies. Can grasp with thumb contraposed to hand at fourteenth week. Can hold up head without support. Sits with back supported at fourteenth week. Begins to imitate.

Fifth Month: Discriminates strangers. Looks inquiringly. Takes pleasure in crumpling and tearing newspapers, rings a bell with zest; likes to pull hair; has been known to pretty nearly if not altogether eviscerate an adult ear or uproot a mustache. Can sleep ten to eleven hours without food. Desire shown by stretching out

arms. Seizes and carries objects to mouth. Enlarges its vocabulary with the consonants l and k.

Sixth Month: Raises itself in sitting posture. Laughs and raises and drops arms when pleasure is great. "Crows" with pleasure. Compares image of father in mirror with original.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Have it Snipped off.

I have been troubled for the past year with a growth on my nose.

4 years with an elongated palate. I have painted it with various remedies. I have been advised to have it snipped, but others claim this would cause an impediment of speech. I find it worse when I lie down at night.

Answer—Be sure first there is no infectious inflammation of the upper air passages then have a good doctor snip it off. Applications having been tried and found wanting, this is the best way. It is possible for an extra long palate to obstruct breathing seriously during sleep. No speech difficulty will follow amputation.

Winter Itch

I have the winter itch of which you write—an itchy stinging sensation nearly all the time; and my finger nails look like warped planks after a rain. My hands crack easily in winter. I have to be careful about putting them in water. My skin is smooth enough in the summer but chaps with the first Northern in the Fall.

Answer—Eczema, fissured, of the hands; am mailing you advice. As you note, water makes the ailment worse, always does in cases of eczema.

When Your Shoes Get Wet.

Many who do not like to wear rubbers take a chance of not getting caught in a storm and once in a while the shoes get wet. Drying directly over a register or near the stove makes the leather hard and brittle, in which case it will soon crack, so dry slowly in warm air, stretching upon shoe trees.

An old-time and very good method used by our forefathers is to fill the damp shoe with hot oats; the grain soon absorbs the moisture and the leather is left pliable. After shoes are wet give them a treatment of yellow vaseline. This will not injure the finest kid, but, of course, is not feasible for colored shoes, as it darkens tan or brown and makes gray or champagne muddy and dirty-looking.

Colored shoes are best dried by stuffing with tissue paper, after which they should be treated with the dressing intended for that particular leather and finish.

To wear wet shoes is to court a cold, for the feet are very sensitive and dampness close against them contracts and closes the pores. It is a peculiar fact that one seldom gets cold when the shoes become damp with salt water. This is because the salt is in itself a tonic, and the one with damp shoes usually walks upon the dry sand after, so the moisture is pretty well absorbed.

With the coming of cold weather coughs and colds are sure to be prevalent, many induced by wearing damp shoes. Coughs and colds lead to more serious complications. There is a deal of truth in the advertisement which says, "It was the cough that carried him off."

Take good care of the shoes; alternate one pair with another frequently, and one step will have been taken toward maintaining good health.

Old-Time Corn Bread.

Hotel and restaurant men as well as housewives will find the following corn bread excellent for serving cold on week-end days. In olden times the Saturday's baking was incomplete if this corn bread and a big crock of well-browned beans were not baked:

One quart rye flour, two quarts Indian corn meal (yellow), put in deep pan; scald by pouring over it fast enough boiling water to merely wet it, not make a batter, stirring constantly with a spoon. When it is cool enough so it will not scald the yeast add one-half teaspoonful molasses, two teaspoonfuls salt, one of soda, one cup yeast. Make as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon by adding warm water and let rise over night. Then turn into a large, well-greased pan, smooth the top with the hand dipped in cold water, then with a spoon spread melted drippings over the top. Let it stand for a while to rise again, then bake in a moderate oven slowly for five or six hours. If preferred, Graham flour may be used instead of rye. This bread in olden times was baked in the iron kettles on the hearth before the fire and coals heaped on the lid.

Cost of a Soldier.

It costs Uncle Sam approximately \$5,000 to put a soldier in England, as against \$3,700 to place a Canadian soldier in the same place, according to recent figures given out by the War Department. So it is expensive to train and equip a man and send him overseas, unless he is physically fit and stays so.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS

Please write for particulars.

J. F. FOWLER & CO., 20 Monmouth Street, Montreal.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

When You Want to Buy Shoes

You want the best you can get for your money, don't you? Most people come here for that. People expect more off us than they do off others. They know we can give more and they know we have been in the habit of doing it ever since we started business. They know that we are determined to give them always the biggest possible value for the least money and we can do it.

P. E. SMILEY.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Local and District.

Your family, friends and business associates want your portrait. A nice range of folders to choose from.

H. IKESON,
Artist in Portraiture.

LOST—On either Main Street, Shawville, or in Methodist Church shed, Saturday before Christmas, a leather hand-bag, containing two electric railway tickets, and bill from Rae's Store. Finder will oblige owner by leaving at Shawville post office.

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.

Pte. Edward Nicholl, who recently returned from overseas, was found dead in bed in the Ottawa Hotel, Hull, on Thursday night. A superficial examination by the coroner led him to conclude that death may have been due to other than natural causes, and an inquest was ordered.

The Water Street hospital, Ottawa, was the scene of a fire on Thursday morning last, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire building, in which there were 163 patients at the time. But abundance of assistance and heroic work won the day. The blaze started in a laundry chute near the children's ward, where four young lives were snuffed out through suffocation by smoke. The fire made such progress that these little unfortunates could not be reached in time to save them. The other patients were hurriedly conveyed to the sister hospitals and other places of refuge and safety. The damage to the hospital is placed at \$50,000.

Hockeyists Aid Red Cross.

Friday night's hockey match, in aid of Red Cross work, being the first of the season, was favored with a fairly good attendance and everyone seemed to enjoy the rather unique brand of game that was presented.

As announced last week, the contest was between a star ladies' team and a heterogeneous aggregation which took the name of "Archie Dover's Never-wasers," of which Archie himself was one of the components. The rest of the outfit bore something of the evidence of high finance, tempered with a touch of the artistic, and reinforced by an admixture of mechanics, transportation perplexities, with a keen edge for any contingencies that might arise. Nevertheless, all this high-class dope availed little in warding off the signal defeat which the ladies administered, and when all was over and done the Never-wasers had not improved their hockey status by the smallest fraction.

The ladies, garbed in the uniform (we mean sweaters) of the old Senior seven, seemed to be endowed with something of the winning streak which that old team in its palmy days possessed, and the way they slammed in the goals during one stage of the game was simply a shame. This was when the "wasers held the south net, and seemed to be largely attributable to a "breeze from the north" bearing strongly upon that position. The artistic Point of the "wasers, (Count De Gink), tried to relieve the situation repeatedly,

HORSES WANTED.

About 30 good horses (mares preferred) for the Western Market. May be slightly heavy, but must be sound in limbs and in good fat condition, and not over 9 years old. Apply at once.

G. A. HOWARD,
Shawville.

but all attempted speed-stunts on his part were promptly blocked by the Bolshevik referee, who grimly trailed him off to the penalty coop to reflect upon his rashness; and of course this procedure proved a striking object lesson to his cool, calculating partner not to get too gay.

The ladies were out to win and the referee was bound that nothing should interfere with their plans. Hence a score of 6-4 in their favor. It would, perhaps, be indiscreet if not dangerous to add further comment, save to remark that the proceeds amounted to \$47.50.

After the match refreshments were served at the Misses Wilson's confectionery.

The officials were:—
Referee—Tom Shore; Umpires—J. Gibson and Rev. Phillips; Timekeepers—W. M. Ollerinshaw and C. E. Shaw.

The teams are billed to play again on Wednesday night, January 23rd.

Wants Change in Educational System.

Quebec, Jan. 11.—Educational matters are to have an inning in the assembly next week, Mr. T. D. Bouchard, deputy for St. Hyacinthe, having decided to propose a number of cases. He will advocate compulsory education throughout the province and the uniformity of text books.

He wants to have six French high schools established to fill what he considers to be an educational gap between the primary schools and the classical colleges. He also wants a uniform standard for diplomas all over the province.

Mr. Bouchard will also ask for a radical change in the administration of Catholic education in the province. He wants as many members of the Legislature appointed members of the Catholic council of public instruction as there are bishops in the council. This would mean that the bishops would be very much in the minority.

Margarine vs. Butter.

A. S. Wade, M. D., of Renfrew, has the following to say in his press about oleomargarine:

"Many people are timid about using this excellent substitute for butter because they do not know that it is an article of food perfectly wholesome and in many cases a much superior article to most of the dairy butter which we buy in the stores.

"Margarine, when properly made, is chemically pure and perfectly sterile. It should have been on the market long ago. Some people to my knowledge have been eating lard and other fats, who could not afford to pay the high price for butter.

"Margarine was served to me for three meals recently in my own home without my knowledge. I thought I was eating good creamery butter and my wife gave me the laugh when she informed me that I had been using margarine

Hockey Match

In Aid of Red Cross Society
Wednesday Night, January 23rd

LADIES vs. MEN

Admission 25 and 15 cents.
SKATING AFTER THE GAME.

Make Your Decision Right Now

Purchase a Confederation Life Contract.

Send for our Booklet covering plans of Life Insurance. We sell every plan of Life Insurance offered on the Market. To secure Confederation Life results, you must hold Confederation Life Policies.

Prosperous and Progressive after 45 years of Business.

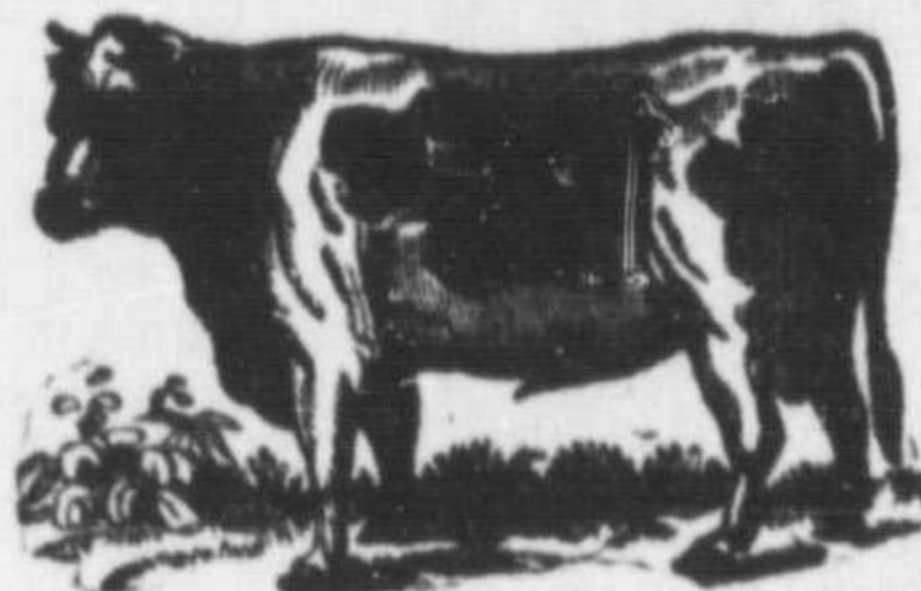
Confederation Life Association

Established 1871.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent, Shawville, Que.

P. SEWELL ROBERTS, District Manager Eastern Ontario, 115 Sparks St., Ottawa.

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS



If you are thinking about buying
A Young Bull for this coming season

come and see the very choice lot we are now offering for sale. They are rich colored, thick fleshed, growthy fellows that should make good money for their owners.

Elmhurst Stock Farm,
Portage du Fort.

PUMPS

I wish to inform the public that I have on hand a number of the

"Famous Selley Pumps"

and am in a position to receive orders for the same—For wells of and depth. Mail or phone orders promptly attended to. Apply to

HERB. MITCHEM,
Shawville.

PUMPS

thanks for such a tangible expression of sympathy. We can assure you that every item in it can be used to the best advantage and we are asking the clothing committee to distribute it where it will do the most good.

Yours truly,

RALPH P. BELL,
Secretary Relief Committee.

Wedding at Melfort, Sask.

A very pleasing event took place at the Movement Parsonage, Melfort, Sask., Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, when Rev. I. C. Smith assisted by Rev. Bishop Warren, united in marriage Mr. G. Frank and Miss Mannacher both of Melfort.

The bride was beautifully attired in a gown of mauve, while Miss Henrietta Barclay, of Star City, who was bridesmaid, was becomingly attired in dove and tan suit.

The groom was assisted by Rev. W. J. Major as best man.

We all join in wishing the happy couple a joyous and happy life.—Com.

Tenders for Cedars

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned Secretary of the Municipality of Clarendon, before Monday, February 4th, 1918, for 15,000 feet (B. M.) of good, sound cedar squares, to be delivered as designated, not later than April 1st at the following points:—

3,000 feet at Brown's mill;
3,000 " " Mill Creek, 5th con. line
4,000 " " Bert Hodgins' Farm;
5,000 " " Shawville.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to be 6 x 6 inches,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to be 8 x 8 "
Lengths— $\frac{1}{2}$ to be 16 feet,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to be 12 or 8 feet.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, January 10, 1918.

Telephone Rentals Notice

Subscribers of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company, Limited, are respectfully reminded that rentals for the first half of 1918 are payable in January. Up to January 5th, inclusive, 44 subscribers had paid 6 months' rental or more for 1918. Thanks.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I do not hold myself responsible for the payment of any bills contracted in my name, except my wife.

JOHN L. FRASER,
Shawville, Jan. 14, 1918.

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Highest Market Prices Paid.

Oats 80c. this week.

WM. HODGINS.

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A good assortment of
Heavy Tweeds for Fall Suits

Also a nice stock of
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... FOR ...

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The balance of our Heavy Goods at reduced prices.

Come early as the stock is low.

3 pairs Men's black Mackinaw Pants (long) \$5.00

1 Men's Black Dog Coat, size 48 \$28

1 " Fur Collared Coat size 38 \$14

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1 " Black Mackinaw Coat 46 \$7.75

1 " Fancy Mackinaw Coat 36 \$8.75

Men's Cloth Overcoats less 10 p. c.

1 Lady's Fur Collared Coat size 44 \$18.75

1 Lady's Plush Coat size 42 \$23.50

Men's Red, all wool Underwear \$2.00 a suit

Many other lines to clear out at Bargain Prices.

Bring us your Red Foxes and Furs for highest price.

ARCHIE DOVER