

THE EQUITY.

No. 32, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Mr. C. A. L. Tucker, our genial station agent, has purchased the residential property on King St., acquired some time ago by Mr. Fred Dale from Mr. R. Morrison. Welcome to our ally, Charlie. Aldermanic honors next in order.

SPECIAL—15 pairs men's box calf boots, Blucher 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.

How HE DOES IT.—It was John Fixter, of the Dept. of Agriculture who "snapped" J. R. McDowell, of Village View Farm (Mr. T. McDowell's) in the act of demonstrating how a land roller and harrow could be successfully operated by one man and three horses, thus effecting a saving of man-power—one of the knotty problems which farmers have to deal with at present. Mr. Fixter had the "snap" developed and since then half-tone pictures of John R.'s demonstration in agricultural economies have adorned the pages of the Farmer's Advocate and other farm publications of the country. When Mr. Fixter saw a good thing, he at once took the proper steps to pass the information on. In the meantime hats off to our own John R.!

The "Neverwasers" improved their status in the hockey world last Wednesday night, when they put it over the Star Ladies' team in the return match which was pulled off at the local rink on that occasion. But they required several minutes overtime in which to break the tie, and so had nothing much to crow about. The night was very frosty, and so it is not surprising that some of the lady players took "cold feet" in the literal sense and were observed to bear evidences of that discomforting fact the next day.

The attendance, owing probably to the severe weather conditions, was not as large as at the previous match, yet a tidy little sum was netted for Red Cross work.

After the match, players and officials partook of an inviting lunch at the Russell House.

A Municipal Wood Yard.

The Dominion Fuel Controller, is calling attention of the urgent need of increasing the production of wood for fuel, to relieve the coal situation, which is bound to become more serious till after the war. His advice is to secure a reserve supply of wood fuel, and he approves of the steps which some cities, towns and even villages have taken to accumulate a reserve. The matter is worthy of serious consideration by the citizens of Shawville and some are already devoting some thought to it. During the early part of the present winter not a little hardship and inconvenience was experienced by the non-arrival of coal which was ordered early in the summer. The stock of wood in the hands of farmers within seven or eight miles of the village was soon exhausted, the quantity being restricted to the non-ability of farmers to cut it, owing to the shortage of labor. Most of our citizens are now using this year's cut which is likely to be exhausted before next Christmas for the same reason somewhat accentuated. Next year is likely to witness a diminished supply and a consequent increase in price. It would be well to consider if any measure of relief can be procured or devised before the stringency is felt, and we think it would be good municipal politics for the council to discuss the matter in conference with citizens interested. Someone may suggest a good way to meet the situation. Think it over anyway.

WANTED.—Any of our subscribers who can supply us with two or three copies of THE EQUITY of Nov. 15th will greatly oblige.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the Bristol H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. McKillop on Thursday, Feb. 7th at 2 o'clock. Program:—Quebec Missions—by Mrs. (Rev.) Harris; Quilt-making—by Mrs. John Telfer. Roll Call—Exchange of Patterns.

The Austin H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. C. H. McCagg, on Feb. 5th, at 7:30 p. m. Subjects:—Heating and ventilation, value of different methods, by Florence Morrison; A story by Mrs. C. H. McCagg. Roll Call—What to do in case of accidents.

Keep in mind the concert to be given by the Shawville H. M. Club in the Methodist Church lecture hall on Feb. 14. Aid the ladies in their noble Red Cross work by placing all the funds they need at their disposal. A big attendance at the concert will contribute to doing this.

HE GETS EVEN.—A valued and prompt paying subscriber, who read the short article in reference to oleomargarine in these columns a couple of weeks ago, and which was rather favorable to that compound—(regarded by some people as objectionably mysterious)—has handed in the following item, as an offset to that above referred to:—

A woman giving oleo to her children is doing them an irreparable harm. What she saves between the price of oleo and butter may later be paid out many times in doctor's bills.—Prof. H. H. Dean.

Our friend need not experience any alarms, however. So long as he continues to produce prime butter, he will find ready purchasers in the chaps who don't want the substitute. But it is only fair to those who do, that they be privileged to take the risk which Prof. Dean says the eating of "oleo" entails.

Rural Schools.

There are many vacancies in our Protestant rural schools this winter, and already seventeen of these have been filled by students from the elementary class which was graduated at Christmas from the School for Teachers, Macdonald College.

These vacancies extend from Pontiac County to Gaspé, and are more numerous in English speaking counties than would be credited.

The new course leading to an elementary diploma has therefore been a success, as the students graduated at Christmas started work at the New Year in schools which otherwise would have been left empty. Five vacancies have been filled along the Gaspé coast and others at Papineauville, Calumet, Franklin Centre, South Roxton, Rawdon, Island Brook and Rock Forest. The average salary is \$30 to \$50 a month, but there are other vacancies of a temporary nature worth as much as \$75, which will be filled by other students not yet placed in schools.

Only seventeen of the thirty-eight graduates with elementary diplomas have yet been engaged but there are vacancies known to exist in the municipalities of Godmanchester, St. Louis de Gonzague and Shawinigan Falls. Secretary-Treasurers may have the list of dis-engaged teachers on application to Macdonald College.

The new elementary course begins on the 1st of February. Applications should be sent to Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, at once.—SINCLAIR LAIRD, Macdonald College.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

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

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Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time.

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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.

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

Births

At Cedar Lane Farm, Zion, on January 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Walsh, a son.

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

Mrs. W. J. Connelly, of Cobden, was in town for a day or two last week.

Miss Marjorie Murray is enjoying a holiday with friends in Ottawa this week.

Mrs. Earl Hodgins, and little daughter, of Ross, Ont., have been visiting relatives in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Seaman, of Edmonton, are at present visiting the sister of the latter, Mrs. H. S. Hodgins.

Miss Irene Paul, formerly assistant to the postmaster here, who has been attending Gowing Business College for the past three months, has resumed her old position in the P. O.

MEMENTOS RECEIVED.—Mrs. John Landry has received through the Chaplain of the 4th C. M. R's in which battalion her son Pte. John X. Landry, was serving when he met his death at the storming of Vimy Ridge last April—the following articles found on his person:—His identification disc, and a ring made by himself from a portion of shell; also a letter. Mrs. Landry prizes very much these little mementos of her gallant son.

Food Controller Hanna Has Resigned.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna has handed to the Prime Minister his resignation as Food Controller for Canada. The resignation has been accepted, and Mr. H. B. Thomson, of Victoria, who has been associated with Mr. Hanna, as Deputy Food Controller for some months, has been appointed as his successor.

Mr. Hanna in his letter of resignation explained that he could not continue to exercise the duties of Food Controller without serious impairment of his private interests. The Prime Minister in accepting the resignation expressed regret that Mr. Hanna had found it necessary to relinquish his duties and paid a tribute to the ability and devotion he had brought to the administration of his office.

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GOWLING Business College
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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.

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FOR SALE—Ford Car (1917 model) Apply to G. C. HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Between 3 and 4 thousand laths of good quality. Apply to WESLEY HYNES, R. R. No. 2, Shawville, or on premises at Clarendon Station. 32-3

FOR SALE—Several S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels (famous Barren Strain). Price \$1.50 each. W. GERALD GRIMES, R. R. No. 2, Aylmer, Que. 32-1

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. 30-2

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.

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

W. M. A. HODGINS,
Shawville.

FOR SALE

1 S. H. Massey-Harris Seeder
1 " Gilson Gas Engine, 1 1/2 h. p.
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1 " Double Driving Harness

1 good Cow, milking
1 general use mare
Also a number of the FAMOUS SEELEY PUMPS. Must be cleared up by March the 5th.

HERB. MITCHEM,
Shawville.

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WOOD

WANTED, 10 cords good sound
2 foot (not 18 inch) Hard-
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during February.

J. H. SHAW.

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Prepare for Spring

New Dress Gingham
attractive patterns 19c

Navy Prints 25

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Gingham Sheetings 30

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36 in. Flannelettes 25

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Above prices good till March 1.

W. A. HODGINS

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VI.

Private Holloway, Professor of Hygiene

The following morning we wandered through the trenches listening to the learned discourse of the genial professors of the Parapet-etic School, storing up much useful information for future reference. I made a serious blunder when I asked one of them a question about Ypres, for I pronounced the name French fashion, which put me under suspicion as a "swanker."

"Don't try to come it, son," he said. "S'y 'Wipers.' That's wot we call it."

Henceforth it was "Wipers" for me, although I learned that "Eeps" and "Yips" are sanctioned by some trench authorities. I made no further mistakes of this nature, and by keeping silent about the names of the towns and villages along our front, I soon learned the accepted pronunciation of all of them. Armentieres is called "Armentiers"; Bailleul, "Baillyall"; Hazebrouck, "Hazy-Brook"; and what more natural than "Plug-Street," Atkinsoe for Ploegsteert?

As was the case wherever I went, my accent betrayed my American birth; and again, as an American Expeditionary Force of one, I was shown many favors. Private Shorty Holloway, upon learning that I was a "Yank," offered to tell me "every bloomin' thing about the trenches that a bloke needs to know." I was only too glad to place myself under his instruction.

"Right you are!" said Shorty; "now, sit down 'ere w'll I'm goin' over my shirt, an' ask me anything yer a mind to." I began immediately by asking him what he meant by "going over" his shirt.

"Blimey! You are new to this game, mate! You mean to s'y you ain't got any graybacks!"

I confessed shamefacedly that I had not. He stripped to the waist, turned his shirt wrong side out, and laid it upon his knee.

"Ave a look," he said proudly. The less said about my discoveries the better for the fastidiously minded. Suffice it to say that I made my first acquaintance with members of a British Expeditionary Force which is not mentioned in official communiques.

"Trench pets," said Shorty. Then he told me that they were not all graybacks. There is a great variety of species, but they all belong to the same parasitical family, and wage a non-discriminating warfare upon the soldiery on both sides of No-man's-Land. Germans, British, French, Belgians alike were their victims.

"You'll soon 'ave plenty," he said reassuringly; "I give you about a week to get covered with 'em. Now, wot you want to do is this: always 'ave an extra shirt in yer pack. Don't be a bloomin' ass an' sell it fer a packet o' fags like I did! An' the next time you writes to England, get some one to send you out some Keatings"—he displayed a box of grayish-colored powder. "It won't kill 'em, mind you! They ain't nothin' but fire that'll kill 'em. But Keatings tykes all the ginger out o' 'em. They ain't near so lively arter you strafe 'em with this 'ere powder."

I remembered Shorty's advice later when I became a reluctant host to a prolific colony of graybacks. For nearly six months I was never without a box of Keatings, and I was never without the need for it.

Barbed wire had a new and terrible significance for me from the first day which we spent in the trenches. I could more readily understand why there had been so long a deadlock on the western front. The entanglements in front of the first line of trenches were from fifteen to twenty yards wide, the wires being twisted from post to post in such a hopeless jumble that no man could possibly get through them under fire. The posts were set firmly in the ground, but there were movable segments, every fifty or sixty yards, which could be put to one side in case an attack was to be launched against the German lines.

At certain positions there were what appeared to be openings through the wire, but these were nothing less than man-traps which have been found serviceable in case of an enemy attack. In an assault men follow the line of least resistance when they reach the barbed wire. These apparent openings are V-shaped, with the open end toward the enemy. The attacking troops think they see a clear passage-way. They rush into the trap, and when it is filled with struggling men, machine guns are turned upon them, and, as Shorty said, "You got 'em cold."

That, at least, was the presumption. Practically, man-traps were not always a success. The intensive bombardments which precede infantry attacks play havoc with entanglements, but there is always a chance of the destruction being incomplete, as upon one occasion farther north, where, Shorty told me, a man-trap caught a whole platoon of Germans "dead to rights."

"But this is wot gives you the pip," he said. "Ere we got three lines of trenches, all o' 'em wired up so that a rat could n't get through without scratchin' hisself to death. Fritzies got better wire than wot we 'ave, an' more of it. An' 'e's got more machine guns, more artill'ry, more shells. They ain't any little old man-killer ever invented wot they 'ave n't got more of than we 'ave. An' at 'ome they're a-s'yin', 'W'y don't they get on with it?' W'y don't they smash through?' Let some o' 'em come out 'ere an' 'ave a try! That's all I got to s'y."

I did n't tell Shorty that I had been, not exactly an armchair critic, but at least a barrack-room critic in

England. I had wondered why British and French troops had failed to smash through. A few weeks in the trenches gave me a new viewpoint. I could only wonder at the magnificent fighting qualities of soldiers who had held their own so effectively against armies equipped and armed and munitioned as the Germans were.

After he had finished drugging his trench pets, Shorty and I made a tour of the trenches. I was much surprised at seeing how clean and comfortable they can be kept in pleasant summer weather. Men were busily at work sweeping up the walks, collecting the rubbish, which was put into sandbags hung on pegs at intervals along the fire trench. At night the refuse was taken back of the trenches and buried. Most of this work devolved upon the pioneers whose business it was to keep the trenches sanitary.

The fire trench was built in much the same way as those which we had made during our training in England. In pattern it was something like a tessellated border. For the space of five yards it ran straight, then it turned at right angles around a traverse of solid earth six feet square, then around another traverse, and so throughout the length of the line. Each five-yard segment, which is called a "bay," offered firing room for five men. The traverses, of course, were for the purpose of preventing enfilade fire. They also limited the execution which might be done by one shell. Even so they were not an unmixed blessing, for they were always in the way when you wanted to get anywhere in a hurry.

"An' you are in a 'urry w'en you sees a Minnie [Minnenwerfer] comin' your w'y. But you gets trench legs arter a w'ile. It'll be a funny sight to see blokes walkin' along the street in Lunnun w'en the war's over. They'll be so used to dodgin' in an' out o' traverses they won't be able to go in a straight line."

As we walked through the firing-line trenches, I could quite understand the possibility of one's acquiring trench legs. Five paces forward, two to the right, two to the left, two to the left again, then five to the right, and so on to Switzerland. Shorty was of the opinion that one could enter the trenches on the Channel coast and walk through to the Alps without once coming out on top of the ground. I am not in a position to affirm or to question this statement. My own experience was confined to that part of the British front which lies between Messines in Belgium and Loos in France. There, certainly, one could walk for miles, through an intricate maze of continuous underground passages.

But the firing-line trench was neither a traffic route nor a promenade. The great bulk of inter-trench business passed through the traveling trench, about fifteen yards in rear of the fire trench and running parallel to it. The two were connected by many passage-ways, the chief difference between them being that the fire trench was the business district, while the traveling trench was primarily residential. Along the latter were built most of the dugouts, lavatories, and trench kitchens. The sleeping quarters for the men were not very elaborate. Recesses were made in the wall of the trench about two feet above the floor. They were not more than three feet high, so that one had to crawl in head first when going to bed. They were partitioned in the middle, and were supposed to offer accommodation for four men, two on each side. But, as Shorty said, everything depended on the ration allowance. Two men who had eaten to repletion could not hope to occupy the same apartment. One had a choice of going to bed hungry or of eating heartily and sleeping outside on the firing-bench. "Ere's a funny thing," he said. "W'y do you suppose they makes the dugouts open at one end?"

I had no explanation to offer. "Crawl inside an' I'll show you."

I stood my rifle against the side of the trench and crept in. "Now, yer supposed to be asleep," said Shorty, and with that he gave me a whack on the soles of my boots with his entrenching tool handle. I can still feel the pain of the blow.

"Stand to! Wyke up 'ere! Stand to!" he shouted, and gave me another resounding wallop.

I backed out in all haste. "Get the idea? That's 'ow they wykes you up at stand-to, or w'en your turn comes for sentry. Not bad, wot?" I said that it all depended on whether one was doing the waking or the sleeping, and that, for my part, when sleeping I would lie with my head out.

"You would n't if you belonged to our lot. They'd give it to you on the napper just as quick as 'it you on the feet. You ain't on to the game, that's all. Let me show you suthin'." (To be continued.)

Bad for the Baby.
Dirty playthings, dirty nipples, dirty bottles, dirty floors. Nonabsorbent diapers except for temporary use. Violent rocking, bouncing and rolling or play of every sort immediately after feeding. Testing the temperature of the baby's milk by taking the nipple in the mouth. Sucking empty bottles. Sleeping on mother's breast while nursing. Sleeping in bed with the mother.

Most of us spend too much time in grief over calamities that never overtake us.

Buying in Toronto



You'll enjoy buying in Toronto. The big stores are so busy and attractive. And the range of merchandise is so extensive that it is certainly a great pleasure—buying in Toronto.

And this pleasure is the greater because you can stay at the most comfortable of home-like hotels, THE WALKER HOUSE (The House of Plenty) where every attention is given to ladies and children travelling without escort.

And your purchases may be delivered there for you and relieve you of all worry.

When you come be sure you stay at

The Walker House

The House of Plenty
TORONTO, ONT.

Food Control Corner

Information received at the Food Controller's Office indicates that the shortage of wheat in France is becoming more and more alarming each week. A further reduction of twenty per cent. in the bread ration will soon become imperative, according to M. Maurice Long, Minister for General Revictualing of France. The manufacture and consumption of pastry regarded as a luxury has been entirely prohibited since January 1st except on Sundays and holidays.

In Denmark a reduction of the wheat ration is anticipated. The cereal harvest, according to final figures, is only about 62,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916 and about 10,000,000 less than was estimated in the summer when the people were put on bread rations.

The food situation in Switzerland is extremely serious. A new ration, far below the consumption even in many of the countries at war, has been ordered. The new regulations allow only one and one-half pounds of sugar per month. The bread ration is only one-half pound a day and butter ration one-fifth of a pound per month.

The Food Controller's Office has been receiving letters suggesting that regulations in the different Provinces of the Dominion protecting game and fish should be modified so that these foods might be available to a greater extent as substitutes for beef and bacon.

Letters are also being received urging taxation and other steps to reduce the number of useless dogs which, it is urged, constitute a menace to sheep-raising and consequently have been responsible for keeping the industry in many parts of the country to very much smaller proportions than it ought to be.

An official of the Food Controller's Office states that these matters come entirely within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments and that communications relative thereto should be addressed to them.

Not On That Line.

After two years in the mud and trenches of Flanders, Pte. Thomas Atkins got his leave at last, and made what he conceived to be the best use of his holiday by getting married.

On the journey back at Southampton, he showed to the inspector his marriage certificate in mistake for his return railway pass.

The official, who chanced to be a Scot, studied it carefully, and then said:

"Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a lang, wearisome journey but no on the South Western Railway."

Always save sour cream for cheese or cooking.

Haul A Load Each Way

Crops must be hauled to town, and fertilizer must be hauled home. Why Not Combine the Trips?

When you take a load to town

Plan To Haul A Load Of Spring Fertilizer

on the return trip

Play safe and get your fertilizer stored in your own barn. War conditions have decreased the supply of fertilizer, and increased the demand. Co-operate With Your Dealer

Few dealers have sufficient storage space. Shipments in less than capacity car loads—40 to 50 tons—are discouraged, even refused. Order now—enable your dealer to combine orders and make up a full car load. When car arrives take your part of the fertilizer directly from it—free the car for other use.

Order Spring Fertilizer NOW

Make certain of your supply and at the same time help relieve railroad congestion.

Send for literature to Department 45

Soil Improvement Committee

of the National Fertilizer Association

1401 Taylor St., Chicago, The Henry Bly, Baltimore



WAR AND FOOD SERIES. No. V.—FISH.

Granted that beef and bacon are being gradually ousted in many homes where they have hitherto been popular, what then is to be substituted as a staple food, one which has the nourishing properties of meat and which may be used without any qualms of conscience over depriving the armies and the needy of Europe with the sustenance which they require?

The realization is being forced home on the people of Canada that fish comes first in supplying this need, and that its possibilities are practically limitless. In this the Dominion is singularly fortunate.

But it is essential that the women take the matter seriously to heart. Virtually they are going to control and broaden the fish market. They must remember that they are not necessarily buying fish because it is cheaper than meat but because meat is needed in Europe. The appeal of the Allied people is one which can neither be denied nor ignored. And there is the other consideration that the armies must have the strongest and most sustaining foods.

The war should be the means of bringing fish into its true and proper place in the diet of the people of Canada. Fish has been much neglected and it is only now that it is being seriously thought of as a national source of food supply. The Food Controller has repeatedly emphasized the necessity for the use of more fish and the Fish Committee has promoted a vigorous campaign for the popularization of various kinds of fish hitherto deprived of an honorable place on the market.

Custom and tradition have combined

THE "VERY HARDEST AGE."

It was a very young mother who told me yesterday that her child was just at the hardest age. She is just learning to walk and is into every thing. I have no doubt every mother of a real, live child of any given age, would claim loudly that her offspring was at the very hardest age, for at any age the child presents problems that turn one's hair gray; unless the child happens to be of the sort that dies young, or the mother is one whose way is always right.

I am positive that no age could be harder to manage than that at which one of my boys has now arrived, the age when he is too old to spank and too young not to need it occasionally. Just what to do with a boy who is almost as big as you are, and yet not old enough to have arrived entirely at self-government, I'll admit is beyond me at times. It wouldn't be quite so hard if this particular boy didn't have quite so much masculine contempt for a skirt. He has more than the usual share allotted to man. And while he is fond of his mother in a very toler-

ant, superior, patronizing sort of way, it is really more than he can do to render unqualified obedience to a mother who only weighs ninety-five pounds when lots of the "fellers" younger than he is don't have to mind a mother that weighs one hundred and fifty. Every once in a while he makes a dash for liberty.

The last time he was told to be home from school at four o'clock, there was a soccer game he wanted to see, and at 5.30 he pranced into the kitchen. Dinner preparations were under way, with sundry smells calculated to enrage the appetite of a hungry boy. He fairly explained that he had stopped to see a game, and begged for a bite, all in one breath.

In the hour and a half of waiting I'd had time to go through all the stages of maternal wrath, and was very polite and calm. "Do you know what law is?" I asked. "Yes, mother, dear." "Do you know what an outlaw is?" "Yes, mother dearest," sweeter than

to stultify the fish trade. A few varieties have been standardized and have come to represent the fish supply of Canada, while all the time there have been as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.

The other day pollock was served at a luncheon in Ottawa to a group of men who did not know what kind of fish they were eating. When asked how they liked it, they declared it to be better than cod or even halibut, of which Canadian housewives make such persistent use.

There are the gray fish, the Atlantic Blue Back, the cusk, the hake, the catfish, the mackerel, the alewife, the shad and the swordfish. All of these if well cooked are extremely wholesome and palatable. The fisherman knows their virtues and marvels at the women inland who scorn them. He is ready to supply them. The dealer is ready to carry them if he is assured that there will be a market for them.

Thus it is "up to" the women of Canada to create the market. They can do it by persistently demanding the unfamiliar varieties.

They will soon find them making their appearance on the market if the demand is kept up.

The responsibility of the women does not end there. Once on the market the fish must be bought. They must be cooked in such a variety of ways and so attractively that they will make an immediate conquest of the family palate. By doubling our consumption of fish we could send overseas 23 shiploads of beef and pork of five thousand tons each.

Meantime, other problems have cropped out, and I suppose will keep cropping. That's why every age is the hardest age with most of us mothers.

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honey because he was in wrong.

"Do you know what the I.W.W. is?"

"Yes, mother darling."

"Very well, you're an outlaw and a member of the I.W.W. You can go up to bed."

"Don't I get any supper?" he belated. All the cloying sweetness suddenly vanished.

"No, I don't feed the I.W.W. If your want-to-belong to Imperial Wilhelm's Warriors you can get your meals the best way you can."

"But I don't want to belong. I ain't. I'll be good. Can't I have even a sandwich?"

"Absolutely no quarter to anarchists. If you can't obey laws you don't deserve to eat. Go on to bed."

I had scarcely got into the kitchen the next morning when a still, small voice at my elbow said, "I don't belong to the I. W. W. this morning, mother. I'm a peaceful law-abiding citizen."

"Perhaps, but you'll have to show me." Still very lofty and remote.

"But I am, mother. Don't be so cruel. Smile a little at a feller, can't you?"

"I'll have to see a change. Just a night's sleep doesn't prove anything to me."

"I'll change. I'll tidy my room and eat slowly and get home at 3.45, and"—he spied the table with one vacant chair. "Don't I get any breakfast, either?" he waived.

"Yes, if you get it for yourself."

"O, I can do that." And he did. For one week he got all his meals and sewed on all his own buttons. By the end of that time I agreed to take him on trial again. That was six weeks ago and to date he has not had a bad lapse. A casual allusion to the I. W. W. at any indication of an upheaval has brought on a spell of meekness and sobriety.

A Tall Story.

A private in an Irish regiment and a Life Guardsman were "blowing" about the standard of height in their respective regiments. "Why," said the Life Guardsman, "one of our fellows is so tall that he can light his pipe at a lamp-post." "He jabbers!" retorted Pat, "Flannigan, of D Company, is so tall that the beggar has to get down on his knees when he wants to put his hands in his trousers pockets."

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

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

The Garden Seed Bed.

A noted garden writer has said that the greatest pleasure in gardening is "the joy of seeing things grow," and in no way can this pleasure be had in the same measure as in the raising of small plants from seed for your own garden.

It does not require a very large space to grow a large number of young plants. For the home garden, 50 by 100 feet in size, a plot three feet wide by fifteen feet long will be amply sufficient. This for the start, but in following years, when you become more expert in handling of the seed bed, you will cut this down and get just as good results.

It is an advantage to have the seed bed long and narrow, so that it can be easily reached from the path, making the work more pleasant and getting better results. A short person will get better results with one thirty inches wide.

The location of the seed bed is very important; in fact, there is but one good location in every garden, and that is along the north fence, so that it will be exposed to the sunshine all day and be protected from cold winds. If the fence is an open one, such as palings or wire, it will be well to cover it along the seed bed with building paper, fastened on, to make it tight from the wind.

Good Drainage Necessary

The seed bed should be specially prepared. The soil should be deep and well drained. If necessary to get it so, excavate it to a depth of two feet, fill in four to six inches of drainage materials, such as stones, the size of railroad ballasts, bats, coarse cinders or other similar mineral rubbish.

On this put the soil, which should be specially prepared. Use the loam removed from the excavation, with as much in addition as may be needed to take the place of the subsoil removed. Give it a heavy dusting with powdered lime, and one of a good chemical fertilizer. Work all well together.

On top of the drainage put four to six inches of the richest well-rotted manure you have available, and on this

the soil, which should then be worked as fine and smooth as possible.

However, the soil is not just thrown in. It is an advantage in earliness to plant seeds on a bed which slopes to the south. This you can accomplish when putting the soil in the seed bed by making it six inches higher at the back than the front, using a board in front to retain it. This makes a warmer bed, and produces a better growing condition for continuous seed and plant growth.

In the seed-bed are planted the main crop or late varieties of vegetables, and a small space should be reserved for the transplanting of a few of the early ones when it is safe to plant them out, but before setting them in the garden proper.

Sow Seeds Compactly

Do not plant the different kinds of seeds promiscuously, or in long ribbon rows. Try the newer and better way. Mark off the seed-bed into as many squares as may be needed, each of a size to suit the quantity of seeds to be planted. Plot these on a paper, and mark the names of the seeds on them, as a matter of reference and record. You will find it very convenient to be able to work with all the plants of one kind right under your hand in a compact square, instead of having to walk along a long row.

Take sufficient time to plant the seeds in the seed-bed thinly; by which is meant do not crowd them in the rows. When planted carelessly they are likely to be bunched in some place and thinly set in others. Practice a few times dropping small seeds from the thumb and two fingers on a paper until you can do it evenly, and you then are ready to sow them in the soil.

One of the things desired to be attained in transplanting plants is to increase the root-mass before there is much top-growth. When a plant is taken from the seed-bed and transplanted it loses most of its root hairs, which are reproduced in greater number in its new location before the top gets additional growth. This makes for a vigorous plant.

The vegetables usually sown in the seed-bed are: Cabbage, onions, beets, cauliflower, parsley, peppers, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, chard.

Eat More Poultry and Eggs.

"We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increased production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and farm. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?"

These are the words of Herbert Hoover in an appeal directed to the American Poultry Association and producers of poultry and eggs in the United States. The words are just as applicable to Canadian Poultry Producers. More meat must be provided for the fighting men. Less of the meats that can be shipped must be eaten at home. Something else must be substituted for the red meat. Poultry and eggs make the best and cheapest substitute at the present time and should be used more than they are for that purpose.

The prices asked for these are reasonable when compared with the prices of other meats. At present rates poultry, either fresh or stored, is one of the cheapest meats on the market. Though new-laid are high, the stored eggs are reasonable in price and quite palatable. Fresh poultry is selling on many markets at from 15c. to 24c. per lb., and good stored eggs from 40c. to 50c. per dozen. These prices are practically the same as before the war but when compared with the present prices of other meats prove conclusively that they are no longer a luxury.

The prices of eggs and poultry were formerly comparatively high, and consumers, to a certain extent, discontinued eating poultry produce, now, when the relative prices have changed the impression remains that poultry and eggs are still a luxury. As a

result the consumption of these is not as large as it usually is.

There are several good reasons why poultry and eggs should be used more than they are as a substitute for beef and bacon:—The soldiers and the Allies must have meat and we cannot send them poultry and eggs: We have a good supply of poultry products in Canada at present: They make a palatable and a cheap substitute for the red meat required by the soldiers: Poultry are more easily grown and can be produced in less time than other live stock: The young and the old can supply all the labor necessary for this work.

Take-It-Back Day.

Be quick to take it back again, The article you borrow; And don't postpone that duty plain To some remote to-morrow.

I fear it sounds a little stern, And yet I have the feeling That borrowing without return Is 'most the same as stealing.

Our neighbors good our needs supply Without a word of fretting, 'Tis wrong to pass such kindness by And pay it by forgetting.

Then take it back, whatever you owe, Till neighbors all are sunny; For friendly hearts, of course you know, Are worth far more than money.

Oh, all who labor, all who strive, Ye yield a lofty power! Do with your might, do with your strength,

Fill every golden hour— The glorious privilege to do Is woman's noblest dower. Then to your country, to yourself, to your own God be true!

A weary wretched life is theirs Who have no work to do.

When making cakes with dripping if a few drops of lemon juice are beaten up with the dripping the cake will taste as well as if butter had been used

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier 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. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Who would not be covetous, and with reason, if health could be purchased with gold.—Temple.

Cancer.

Cancer is always a tumor, a swelling, a "lump," as many people say, and they are apt to think of a tumor as being necessarily a cancer. But to the doctor any kind of a swelling means a tumor; and there are at least a score of them—bone, cartilage, fat, fibroid and the like. Also there are several kinds of cancer differing in the degree of their malignancy (their life-endangering effects) and in their development. Most benign tumors, however innocent to begin with, may by reason of constant irritation become cancers; therefore whenever possible they should be removed. Thus may not only definite and sure cure be vouchsafed, but also such a relatively slight and shockless operation will result in the least disfigurement or mutilation. Certain kinds of moles and birth marks may take on malignancy. For their removal, only the expert advice and skill must be sought. An unskillful operator (many a beauty doctor is such) may leave some microscopic portion of the growth, which may become the seat or focus of a future cancer. Superficial cancers, as those of the face and lips, are reasonably recognizable by professional sight and touch and by microscopic examination. Deep seated cancers are much more difficult to detect. Oftentimes the only indication of them is a functional disturbance of the organ involved in the growth and perhaps also of other and associated organs. Therefore those

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER.

Take No Chances.

About a month ago a swelling formed under the left side of my tongue bluish black in color. About in the center of this is a little pus pocket. Although I have been using a mouth wash prescribed by a druggist I don't seem to notice the swelling go down. It is about the same size as at first. It troubles me mostly when I eat.

Answer—I have no desire to frighten you; but this may be cancer, as may any growth in the mouth that does not get well within a week or at most a fortnight. Go to a capable physician and get thoroughly examined. Yours is no case for over-the-counter prescribing. Read the above. I am mailing you further information.

Bronchitis.

I am 20 years old. This fall I broke down with my nerves. I have chronic bronchitis, and have had a bad set of boils and carbuncles. I have now no desire to keep up my physical being.

Answer—Are you sure the ailment is bronchitis; better get thoroughly examined. Am mailing you information regarding boils, which are most weakening.

MOTHER WISDOM

By Fisticuffs and Quarrels the Child Works Out Ideals of Right and Justice

By Helen Johnson Keyes and John M. Keyes, M.D.

There are many ways in which children receive education; many ways outside of school, even outside of the direct influences of home. These are forms of self-education—education through the instincts.

Quarrelling is one of these educational instincts. It is exceedingly disagreeable to grown-ups; it is noisy, vulgar, and selfish. Yet, undoubtedly, it is a means by which children learn for themselves the meaning and need of fair play, peaceableness and co-operation.

We may preach these virtues to our young people year after year without really gaining their attention but when Sam learns from Bill's fisticuffs that the social organization does not tolerate a bully; and when Julia finds out from May's bitterness that friendship will not endure piggishness, these children are beginning to become citizens.

Most of our moral progress since first we tested of the knowledge of good and evil, has been along the line of yielding to other men the same privileges we claim for ourselves.

It has been a strangely slow progress. Truly it is curious that it should have taken our race hundreds and hundreds of years to learn the joy of being just to the human creatures with whom we share this earth!

Curious that we are learning so slowly that law and order make for happiness! Even into the midst of an age confident of its humanitarianism has broken the great European war. In view of all this we should be patient with our children who, like us, learn the golden rule very slowly and who, after having seemed to learn it, like ourselves, break it over and over again.

Fight For An Ideal

When men go to war, we look beyond the horror and brutishness and the atrocities and find the courage, the loyalty, the idealism of the fighters. Do not you believe that children when they quarrel and fight also have an ideal for which they are struggling? Surely they have! Beyond the coarse struggle for a sack of candy or for the front seat at the "show," there is a principle in their minds and they are working out a problem of right and justice even stronger than their greed.

I believe it is dangerous to make a habit of settling children's quarrels for them, to separate them in their encounters. I believe this for the reason that I think the education of experience and the punishment of consequences are the strongest corrective forces we have. When we settle a quarrel we shield our children from the consequences of their acts and thereby, perhaps, make cowards of them or else headstrong men and women who will rush into experiences without counting the cost because they have never had to pay that cost.

I said it was dangerous to make it a habit to settle children's quarrels. Of course, there are occasions when they must be stopped abruptly. I do not believe that children should be allowed to disturb the quiet of the home and the work and rest of older people.

Your Child's Time.

Friendship is one of heaven's most supreme gifts, and certainly our friends should be cherished. But for the very reason that our friends are so dear and close to us, and have so great an influence upon us, hardly any other element outside the home touches the lives of our children so intimately and so frequently. Our friends are a great possible influence for good or harm in the lives of our children; and the extent to which we shall allow them to influence us in handling our children and the extent to which they shall directly influence our children constitute one of our gravest problems and concerns.

The facing of this problem requires that we must know our friends—must study them from the standpoint of the best interest of our children.

First, we must rid ourselves of the conventional ideas of what is due one's friends—of that fear of "what will Mrs. Blank think?" and for them we must substitute, as our foremost consideration, the happiness and well-being of our children.

If this be our first consideration, if we know our children, and if we have tact, many of the harmful ways in which our friends thoughtlessly touch our children's lives can easily be avoided. Even so seemingly trivial a situation as a friend calling at a time that interferes with a child's eager expectations can easily be met in a manner so that no one is hurt or disappointed. "This is my afternoon with John, and we have planned a very special party"—this said graciously, with some light elaboration or emphasis appropriate to the project, and with the manner of continuing immediately, will save the situation for the child, and can not possibly give offense to any sensible friend. As a rule, if we proceed in the right manner, we will suffer no loss in friendship. But consideration for our children must always come first.

A garden is troublesome at times. There are troublesome insects and diseases and unfavorable weather that cause anxiety and loss, but there is nothing worth having in this life that is to be had without trouble.

people. There is no necessity for it, and the effect of such license is their selfishness.

On the other hand, they must have the freedom of outdoors, space and privacy to wage their wars. Children will quarrel. Boys will fight. Fortunately, we can not help it. Their honor is involved and it should make us feel more trustful of humanity to observe that when a child's sense of honor demands a certain act, he performs it even though some grown-up may tell him his sense of honor is all wrong.

So then in quarrelling and fighting, a child has an idea of justice to fight for and a law of honor to fight with. These are his moral inspirations. Physically, in the fight, he must be strong, quick-witted and decent, all qualities deserving respect and exercise. Moreover, a boy's fights do not destroy friendships; they often make them stronger.

Quarrels Are Educational

Girls usually remain "huffy" after their quarrels, probably because these are only intellectual and do not have the exhilaration of physical exertion! Even so, I believe their quarrels are educational. They make girls less sensitive to disapproval and criticism, which is a hardening they need when they go out into the world; and these encounters teach them to take care of themselves and express themselves outspokenly, which power is a real defense to a girl in many perilous situations.

Teasing has not any nobility. It is an employment where one person has all the fun and the other person all the torture. The habit should be broken. Its effect sometimes is to ruin a disposition. Of course there is such a thing as good-natured bantering but it is seldom seen among children, who are too personal to receive the attack without temper.

A child grows into a responsible man or woman through his increasing powers of working and playing fairly with other human beings. He does not learn this until he has found out the penalties of being unfair and ungenerous. What he learns from experience, he believes in thoroughly; what he is merely told he must believe in, he always feels doubtful about.

Moreover, what he learns for himself he likes; what is taught him by commands from other people, he often dislikes. The men and women who like goodness are the really good people and we should give children every chance to find out the happiness and the advantages of virtue.

I do not say that children need no guidance and no checks. But in the case of quarrelling and fighting, I believe harm comes of interference at the moment when they are taking place (unless they are disturbing the peace of the household) and that parents can best guide their children away from the quarrelsome habit by the influences of a home where every member has his or her own rights and is taught to yield the same rights to his family and neighbors fairly and generously.

A Gymnasium "Bee"

By M. B. McNutt.

The spirit of the old-time "bee" which led people to do things together is not entirely dead. You have heard of spelling bees, husking bees, and many other kinds of bees, but did you ever hear of a gymnasium bee?

La Fayette, Ohio, and surrounding community needed a place for indoor recreation. So the class in manual training, inspired by the principal of the high school, began the construction of a gymnasium as a part of the regular public-school work. But as the winter weather was approaching, all the boys in the school turned out one day with hammers and saws and helped finish the work. The girls of the domestic science class prepared a dinner for thirty-five workmen, planning and serving the meal themselves.

The structure cost \$900 besides the work. One third of this amount was contributed by the school board, one third raised by popular subscription, and the remaining third is to be raised by school entertainments.

There are many uses to which a building like this, in a country community, may be put. Aside from basketball, indoor baseball, and all sorts of gymnastic exercises, it may be used for musical and literary entertainments, dramas, singing schools, institutes, fairs, poultry shows, school exhibits, political and patriotic meetings, lyceum course, moving-picture shows, stereopticon lectures, union church services, and all public meetings. It may be made the social center of the whole community.

This institution is managed by a board of three directors. What enterprising La Fayette did, any community can do. Young people become interested and are developed by engaging in worthy projects.

Apples and dates make a good combination requiring no sugar. To prepare them, steam until tender in a covered pan, one and one-half quarts of sliced apples and the grated peel of one lemon with one-half cupful of water. Add one-half cupful of chopped dates, simmer the fruits together for six minutes and serve cold.

Hog

Two or three pigs are enough to a pen during cold weather for the animals crowd and when many are together they become very sweaty. Exposure while in this condition makes them unhealthy.

Little pigs are happy in a snugly built, warm, movable hog house, and so is their mother. Such a house is splendid in providing warmth, dryness, abundant direct and indirect sunlight, ventilation, sanitation, safety, comfort, convenience, serviceability, durability, low first cost, low maintenance, and pleasing appearance.

These movable sunlit houses are easily cleaned because they have solid wooden floors and plenty of space inside in which to work. That they are durable is proved by the fact that several such houses built at the Iowa Experiment Station in 1907 look as if they would stand ten years' more service.

Such a house is good for the brood sow, the little pig, the fattening hog, and the herd boar. All are contented within its walls; and it costs not more than one half the present value of a 250-pound hog.

The Dairy

Finding The "Boarder" Cows.

I have been in the dairy business for fifteen years with varied success, says a dairymen. According to my experience it takes about five years for a cow to develop. Up to that age I am not positive whether she is going to be a "boarder" cow or not. Now if there could be some means provided to aid one in determining exactly whether a yearling is going to grow into a good cow or not, such means would prove very valuable to dairymen. Many of the heifers would be fattened and sold for meat while, on the other hand, not a few that go directly to the shambles without a trial at the pail would be given a chance to show their value as dairy animals. The scales and the Babcock test are the only accurate means we have of knowing what a cow can do, but these can be used only when the animals are producing, and as a heifer may prove to be a good cow after an unprofitable season or two, we cannot see where the practical dairymen are going to avoid the heavy expense involved in weeding out the "boarder" cow and at the same time not waste valuable potential dairy cow material.

Artificial coloring of gold fish by keeping them in water containing certain chemicals is extensively carried on in Sicily.

Poultry

Selecting a Receiver.

In selling eggs in case lots, or live poultry by the crate, locate good trustworthy receivers and stick to them. The writer met a poultrykeeper the other day who had shipped eggs to the same city concern for twenty-five years. He seldom had cause for complaint about returns, and when he did complain, errors were quickly rectified. Between him and the commission firm there was more than an ordinary business relationship; there was friendship. The steady, dependable shipper gets thrice the attention at the hands of a receiving firm that the producer does who ships first to one house, then to another.

Business standing and reputation should be considered in selecting a receiver. Some egg receivers deduct no commission, others deduct one or two cents a dozen, and still others charge a percentage. Some concerns buy either by case count or loss off (for breakage, bad eggs, etc.), and others by case count only. Simultaneous trial shipments and a comparison of returns from different firms is the best way of getting at facts. The concern which charges no commission may really be the costliest one to ship to. It will pay the producer of well-graded eggs to ship loss off where that is possible. On numerous markets there are no loss-off buyers.

Beware of the agent who calls at your farm and solicits shipments, promising better than market prices.

A Fan-Bag Obstacle Race.

To prepare the "race course" for this amusing contest, form a zigzag passageway about three feet wide by arranging two lines of chairs, tables, benches, and other articles of furniture. The more it winds the better it will serve the purpose.

Blow up a medium-sized paper bag and tie it at the top with string. Place the bag at the beginning of the course; then get a palm-leaf fan and, while one of the company times you with a watch, fan the bag along the passageway to the end.

You must take care not to allow the bag to strike at any time the sides of the course or any part of your person. Neither should you allow the fan to touch the bag during the entire effort. Should you commit either of those errors, you lose your turn. The player who covers the course in the shortest space of time without violating any of the rules of the game wins the contest.

"Observation is the most enduring of the pleasures of life."—George Meredith.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Sister tip-toed softly by. It really wasn't fair; For Willie thought he had her sure, And only caught the chair.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 31, 1918.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, widow of the late Hon. Ralph Smith, Minister of Finance for British Columbia, has been elected to the legislature of that province by a large majority in a by-election held last Thursday. She was opposed by two returned soldiers, who had the endorsement of two military organizations. Mrs. Smith ran as an independent and made a strong appeal for the women's vote.

Seventy-six German aeroplanes have been destroyed by two British airmen. Captain J. F. B. McCudden, M. C., is 36 years old; he has brought down 34 enemy machines. He is the son of a warrant officer in the Royal Engineers, and enlisted at the age of 15 as a boy in his father's old corps, the Royal Engineers. Captain P. F. Fullard, D. S. O., M. C., is only 19 years of age, and he has accounted for 42 hostile aeroplanes. When the war started he was at Norwich Grammar School. He is the only son of a widowed mother. He has brought down four machines in one day and has averaged two a week since he went on active service with the Royal Flying Corps.

The Francoeur resolution, introducing the question of Quebec province dropping out of the Canadian confederation, was discussed and disposed of in the Legislature last week. No vote was taken, nor was any intended; but the resolution gave some of the members an opportunity of airing the imaginary wrongs from which French Canadians are said to be suffering at the hands of the people of other provinces, especially Ontario. The debate, however, was moderate in tone, and nothing very serious was threatened. Mr. Gouin dealt with the matter in a common-sense light and discouraged the thought of Quebec isolating herself from the rest of Canada, even though national issues are not treated in the manner which Quebecers have been insisting they should be.

Mine Disaster in Nova Scotia

A terrible disaster occurred at the Allan mine of the Acadia Coal Company near Stellarton, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday last. The disaster was caused by an explosion which wrecked the shaft and resulted in the entombing of over 80 men, whose chance of escape from death was regarded as hopeless.

Up to Thursday night 25 bodies of the victims of the explosion had been recovered by rescue parties, who worked to the limit of their endurance to liberate their imprisoned comrades.

Lost 220 of Monitor Crew

London, Jan. 25.—Two hundred and twenty members of the crew of the British monitor Raglan, one of the vessels engaged in the recent action with the Turkish cruisers Midulla and Sultan Selim (formerly the German warships Breslau and Goben) at the entrance of the Dardanelles, perished according to the casualty lists as announced last night. Fourteen men were wounded.

The Breslau was sunk and the Goben was driven ashore and finally wrecked by aeroplanes.

Two Ships Sunk and 718 Lives Lost

London, Jan. 23.—By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago 718 lives were lost, it was announced officially today.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas J. McNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. McNamara's announcement gave the first news received of any heavy loss of life in any recent sinkings in the Mediterranean. A despatch from Tokyo on January 4 showed that an attempt had been made by hostile submarines to attack British transports convoyed by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean on December 30.

Japan May Take a Hand in the Fight

Tokio, Jan. 25.—"Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world, and consequently in the event of that peace being endangered to the inevitable detriment of our interests, the Government of Japan will not hesitate a moment to take the proper measures."

Thus Count Terachi, the Japanese Premier, spoke at the opening of the Diet yesterday in referring to the internal disorders in Russia spreading to the Russian possessions in Eastern Asia. The Premier declared that the situation in Russia was causing him the greatest measure of anxiety. "As a true friend of Russia," he said, "Japan earnestly hopes that country may successfully settle its difficulties without much further loss of time and establish a stable government."

He said also that Japan joined unreservedly with the allied powers in the determination not to sheath the sword until an honorable peace was secured.

War Flour won't Cheapen Bread

Toronto, Jan. 24.—The layman will never notice the difference between old flour and that which the Food Controller intends to introduce, is the verdict of the millers. The bread and pastry made from flour will be just as nourishing, just as palatable, and incidentally just as expensive, for there is no probability at present of a drop in price.

It would be necessary for flour to drop \$1.75 per barrel to effect a 1-cent reduction in bread. There is only a slight possibility of a reduction of about 50 cents on the barrel, and as a cent is our smallest unit this would not reduce the price of bread.

Although they know nothing definite as yet, the millers hold that the price of new flour will just counteract the rise which otherwise would have occurred. A rise in price is a natural event at this time of the year to cover the carrying expense of storage, insurance, shipping, etc., of the wheat.

The regulation will affect the layman very little. It is not primarily a measure for saving, but one to standardize quality and price. In England other grains are mixed with the wheat. This will not be the case in Canada, for the flour will still be a pure wheat product.

Bolsheviki won't accept German Peace Terms

London, Jan. 25.—After weeks of vacillation the Germans at last have made their demands at the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk and the Russians have declined to accede to them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Imperial German Chancellor, Hertling, in his many times postponed speech to the main committee of the Reichstag announces that he still holds the hope that an early and satisfactory conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk conference will be reached, the terms of the Germans, as enunciated by General Hoffman, one of their chief delegates to the peace conference, so far form an insuperable barrier for the Bolsheviki Government, which has expressed a determination to carry out a policy of no annexations and no indemnities.

Courland in its entirety and all of Russia's Baltic Provinces are to be retained by Germany, according to Gen. Hoffman, in what is termed as Germany's last proposal to the Russians, and the added threat was given that if the Russians failed to acquiesce with the demands, further inroads into their territory would follow, and the important port of Revel, near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, would be occupied.

In theatrical fashion Hoffman delimited on a map before the astonished Russian delegates the new Russian frontier as the Germans intend it to run—from the shores of the Gulf of Finland eastward to the Moon Sound Islands and then to the west of Minsk and thence to Brest-Litovsk—leaving within German boundaries some of Russia's choicest territory.

Amazed at the audacity of the German programme, the Russian delegates asked for time to consider the demand. This was grudgingly given, together with the announcement that it was the latest postponement that could be expected. The latest advances are to the effect that the Russians have unanimously rejected the German terms.

What the new situation will bring forth is problematic. With the political situation in Russia still in turmoil and with the battle line depleted of fighting men through defections, it is hardly probable that the Russians will be able to withstand at the present moment any great show of force by the Germans towards the capture of Revel, which would prove a handy base from which to operate against Petrograd, or to push their line further eastward from the old battle line.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE
LARGELY USED WITH VERY GREAT SUCCESS.

For rheumatism or kidney trouble, this medicine has no equal, and it is highly recommended for indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick or sour stomach, headache, bitter taste in mouth, loss of appetite and asthma. If you have a sore back or sluggish kidneys, two to five doses will remove the trouble.

A. J. Miller, grocer and baker, Renfrew, writes: "I had rheumatism in my shoulders for over a year. I used two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and I am free from all pain and stiffness."

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 5, Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism for over fifteen years, and at times unable to work. Two bottles of your remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plamant St., Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism for over fifteen years, and at times unable to work. Two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

Mr. D. M. Robertson, Renfrew, writes: "I have not had an attack of asthma or coughing since I took the fourth dose of your remedy."

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Conlonge Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; or direct from the manufacturer, W. F. Ritchie, Box 296, Renfrew, Ont. Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting for mail orders, add sufficient to cover postage.

Quebec may become Dry before Surplus Boose is Exhausted

Under date of January 22nd, the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald says:—

A bill to enforce total prohibition in the Province of Quebec, starting on the 1st of May, 1919, will be introduced and probably passed during the present session of the Legislature.

The decision was arrived at this morning at a largely attended Liberal caucus, presided over by Sir Lomer Gouin.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Francoeur, member for Lotbiniere, that light wines and beers should be excluded from the prohibition order, but it did not meet with much favor. A second suggestion was made by Mr. Peter Bercoitch for Montreal-St. Louis that before the final decision is taken by the legislature a referendum all over the province be taken.

The members of the caucus did not approve of this suggestion, the prevailing opinion being strongly in favor of a total prohibition law being adopted at the present session.

Sir Lomer Gouin said that he would introduce a bill embodying the opinion of the majority on the question.

The news that total prohibition is to be enforced on the 1st May, 1919, has given great satisfaction to the temperance advocates. Mr. John H. Roberts of the Dominion Alliance is here, and he is elated at the decision taken by the caucus.

If no prohibition had been brought in by the province, the sale of liquor would have continued until the present stocks in the hands of the dealers ceased, notwithstanding the order of the Federal authorities preventing the importation and manufacture of liquors, that order did not limit the time during which existing stocks must be sold.

The decision of this morning's caucus makes it certain now that Quebec will have prohibition on the first of May next year.

NEW FACES IN HOUSE

MANY CHANGES WILL BE NOTED IN PARLIAMENT.

Some of the Men Who Are Going to Ottawa for the First Time Have Already Won Reputations in Local Politics, and Others Have Been Prominent in Social Activities.

WHEN the new Parliament assembles some time in March—it cannot be called before—it will be hardly recognizable. Few of the old-timers are left, and there will be at least one hundred and thirty-five new faces. This is particularly true of Ontario and the West.

Of the four Prince Edward Island members only one sat in the old House, J. J. Hughes. Parliament could have lost him without any mourning. He was one of the bores in the last Commons. No man could so quickly empty the House and the press gallery. The three new members are all without Parliamentary experience.

Although by the present returns the Opposition has a majority in Nova Scotia it is expected by the time the deferred elections in Halifax are held and the soldiers' vote is counted that the Government will have a majority. However, under the present line-up there are not many new faces.

Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hance J. Logan, of Cumberland, are both old members with long experience. Robert H. MacKay, who carried Pictou for Laurier, is a member of the local Legislature. There are new faces from Hants and Yarmouth. L. H. Martell, who carried Hants for Laurier, is a brilliant young lawyer, who was formerly in the civil service at Ottawa. E. K. Spinney is the Liberal Unionist, who was elected from Yarmouth. Laurier campaign managers have been predicting that Spinney would support him, but this is doubtful. Old members who will be back are A. L. Davidson, of Annapolis; D. D. MacKenzie, George W. Kyte, Dr. Chisholm, Lieut. W. H. Carroll, and Hon. F. B. McCurdy.

Of New Brunswick's representation of eleven no less than seven were in the last House. F. J. Robitoux, one of the few French-Canadians in the last House, who stood by conscription, was defeated in Kent, a French riding. The French voted solidly against him, and a new representative, a Richibucto farmer, Auguste T. Leger, will represent the county. Robitoux's defeat is much regretted. A quiet, unostentatious member, he was growing in the opinion of the House and was marked for advancement. With Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. Wm. Pugsley no longer in politics, St. John City has sent two new representatives for Union, both men who stand high in that city. The Conservative-Unionist is R. W. Wignmore, one of the Commissioners of the City of St. John. He is a public man of experience and with splendid administrative ability. He should be a decided acquisition to the House. Stanley E. Elkin, the Liberal-Unionist, is a prominent manufacturer and business man.

Some of the old-timers will be missing when the Ontario roll is called. Those veteran members, Hon. David Henderson and Hon. Andrew Broder, will be specially missed from their familiar haunts. They were two of the oldest and two of the most popular men in Parliament. They have both retired on account of ill health. Two other figures familiar at Ottawa,

who will not be in the Commons, are the new Senators John Fisher and W. H. Bennett.

It is interesting to recall that away back in 1892 there were held at the same time five by-elections which were bitterly contested. The Conservatives carried all five and five new members made the next session their bow to the House. All five remained in politics for nearly twenty-five years and became influential members of the Commons. They were Sir Sam Hughes, Mr. W. F. Maclean, Mr. W. B. Northrup, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. W. H. Bennett. Despite the many and rapid changes in the political arena, all five sat in the last Parliament. However, only three will be found in the next Parliament: Sir Sam, Mr. Smith, who carried his riding, South Ontario, by over a thousand, and Mr. Maclean.

Oliver Wilcox will be missed from North Essex. He was a very popular member. He died recently of cancer of the stomach. New Ontario has an almost complete new representation. Hon. Frank Cochrane is the only old member back. A. C. Boyce, in West Algoma, resigned to go on the railway commission, and J. J. Carriek, in Port Arthur and Thunder Bay, retired in the interests of Union.

Only four members in the last House were defeated. They are Mr. W. F. German, in the new riding of Welland; George Elliott, in West Middlesex; Dr. Steele, in South Perth, and W. F. Weichel, in North Waterloo. Mr. German's defeat marks the passing of another veteran from the political field. He was first a candidate in 1891, but was unseated. He sat in the Ontario Legislature and was elected in 1900 for the Dominion. He has sat continuously for Welland. The other three members defeated first entered politics in 1911.

The two Renfrews will be represented by new members. In North Renfrew Colonel Gerald White lost the convention. He has sat for that seat since 1906, when he was elected at a by-election, when only 27, to succeed his father, the late Hon. Peter White. The new member is Col. MacKie, a son of the old antagonist of Hon. Mr. White, and former member for two Parliaments. In South Renfrew Hon. George P. Graham is succeeded by Isaac Pedgley, a Laurier candidate. Mr. Graham is another member missing from the new Parliament. Thanks to his efforts to ride both horses. He tried to get a nomination as a Unionist candidate, but failed to get a convention. Towards the end of the campaign he supported on the platform what he called conscription Laurier candidates.

The West will have an almost complete new representation. Only three of the former Manitoba members will be in the new House, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Robert Cruise, and Dr. Molloy. There will be some new blood from Manitoba which should have considerable influence on the deliberations. George W. Allan, K. C., the new member for South Winnipeg, is one of the leaders of the Manitoba bar. R. C. Henders, the new member for Macdonald, is one of the leaders of the Grain Growers. He is an able speaker and a man of wise and original thinking. Dr. Whidden, president of Brandon Baptist College, is the new member for Brandon. He is a man of outstanding ability who will be watched at Ottawa. Mr. R. L. Richardson, the aggressive editor of The Winnipeg Tribune, who sought the hard seat of Springfield, is returning to Ottawa after over twenty years' absence. He was elected in 1896 as a Liberal for Lisgar. Later he was defeated in a by-election.

Saskatchewan also, which Calder has succeeded in sweeping, despite hard opposition, will have but three old members: Mr. J. G. Turfitt, in Assiniboia; Mr. Levi Thompson, Qu'Appelle, and Mr. Thomas MacNutt in Saltcoats. They were all former supporters of Laurier, who deserted him on the issue of conscription. Of the new members the most outstanding is Mr. James Wilson, of Saskatoon, a pioneer of that city who has been one of the leaders in every public-spirited cause in that ambitious centre for a decade. Dr. Cowan, the successful Unionist in Regina, is a Mayor of the city and prominent for years in southern Saskatchewan politics.

Three former members of Alberta will also be back: W. A. Buchanan, Lethbridge; Dr. M. Clark, Red Deer, and James Douglas, Strathcona. Mr. W. H. White, who ran as a Laurier candidate in Victoria, may be elected, but it is doubtful after the soldier vote is counted. General Griessbach, who has defeated Hon. Frank Oliver in Edmonton West, is one of the most brilliant of the young Canadian Generals who have brought such lustre to the name of Canada in France. He is only 28. He took the famous 49th Battalion of Edmonton to the front and is now Brigadier-General. Calgary, despite the retirement of R. B. Bennett, will be again well represented at Ottawa. T. M. Tweedie, the new Unionist member for Calgary West, is one of the most popular lawyers in Alberta. He is almost as brilliant an orator as Bennett. He sat in the Alberta Legislature for two terms, where he was recognized as the main fighting force of the Opposition. He is able, energetic, and aggressive. Major D. E. Rodman, who has carried East Calgary, is a returned soldier, who is a prominent lawyer. He is one of the few veterans of the war who will sit in the next Parliament.

Four of the old House will be found in the new Parliament from British Columbia. They are Hon. Martin Burrell, Herb Clements, R. Green, and H. H. Stevens. The best known of the new members is S. F. Toimie, who was Dominion Life Stock Commissioner for the West and retired to run. He is a recognized authority on live stock, and his wide experience will be of the greatest value to the new Parliament.

Broken Soldiers Become Citizens

ALTHOUGH the details of the United States plan for re-educating disabled soldiers and sailors have yet to be worked out, it is likely they will follow in many respects the example of Canada, which has been a pioneer in this work. Particulars of the Canadian plan are given rather fully by Douglas C. McMurtrie, a Red Cross official, in the Survey.

Disabled Canadian soldiers are received at Quebec and classified medically. Those whose military usefulness has been ended are distributed to their home districts and receive at once a furlough of one to two weeks to visit their families.

At the end of his furlough the soldier returns to the convalescent centre of his home district. This is a hospital, hotel, recreation house, and school rolled into one. There are facilities for all kinds of medical treatment; there is a general dining-room for those able to go actively about. There are bowling alleys, a library, and provisions for games. The discipline is military but not exacting.

Medical treatment and military routine are of minor importance. The great feature of the convalescent centre is the shops and the classes. These the men attend voluntarily and eagerly. Some of them take a six-months' commercial course including bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting, and they may continue this course if they desire beyond the half year. The object is not to train experts or specialists but to fit men to keep the books and accounts of a retail store or other small business. There is a class to teach English to foreigners who enlisted in the Canadian forces. Men of all nationalities are there. English is taught by the "objective" method. The instructor, who need not know the pupils' native tongue, teaches English names of objects first, proceeding then to the formulation of sentences expressive of simple wants.

Many men of another group study for civil service examinations that will lead to jobs in the postal and revenue services. They will be preferred in appointments to such places.

Woodworking, both carpentry and furniture making; draughtsmanship, gardening, poultry raising are some of the other things taught. Outdoor work especially benefits many of the men. And occupation has a healing quality for body and mind in itself. After a time men are discharged from the convalescent centre and from the army. But those whose disabilities debar them from resuming their former employments may have further training, and this is where re-education really begins.

Each man has to choose his new vocation for himself, but he has the advantage of excellent advice and the opportunity to correct a choice which he decides to have been mistaken. He is no longer in the army, but his further training is without cost to himself, and he and his family continue to receive compensation payments from the Government.

Often the occupational work at the convalescent centre dovetails with the later training. So far as possible the men are steered into the study of the trades in which wage standards are high, employment steadily, and the demand for labor constantly increasing. These considerations are taken into account for the future, and temporary conditions occasioned by the war are discounted.

Machine shop practice, gasoline engine operation (stationary or tractor), automobile mechanics (operation and repair), electric power station practice, railroad or commercial telegraphy, surveying, architectural draughting, some forms of manufacturing, the work of sanitary inspectors, chemistry, motion picture projection, public school teaching and farming are some of the trades for which Canadian soldiers are fitted by re-education. They are sent to schools, factories, and fields to get their training.

Those who have their direction seek and gain their friendship. The disabled man is not "Jackson," but "Mr. Jackson," when the vocational officer addresses him. "A small point," as Mr. McMurtrie allows, but typical of an effort, generally successful, to strengthen the ex-soldier's courage in the task of beginning life anew.

Beginning afresh! But some of us would give a great deal to be able to! It is conceivable that in the case of many disabled men re-education will give them the training they have always wanted but never had been able to get, the great chance to do at last the thing they can do best, and the thing they have longed to do.

Elk Teeth.

Those who are in a position to know, tell us that three dollars is a fair average price for an elk tooth, such as are sold to jewelers and to members of the Order of Elks. Much higher prices are paid for very good specimens. A curio dealer in Steubenville, Ohio, has a coat covered with 3,300 of these teeth, which he values at \$10,000, and does not wish to sell it at that or any other price. The coat proper was made by an Indian in Manitoba, Canada, and is a sinew-sewed. It weighs twenty-eight pounds. There are two rows of antelope teeth, one hundred and fifty-five in all, down the front. The owner of the coat is a prominent member of the Order of Elks, and wears the coat at all conventions. With the coat the owner wears an ornate necklace made of the largest of the elk teeth in his collection.

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, Rec. Secy.

L. 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. Secy.

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,
or each month.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—

Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

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

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

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 \$11.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.10 to 2.15
Oats, per bushel, 85c
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50
Eggs per dozen 45c.
Fowls, 12 to 15c 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 tubs 45 to 50c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 55 to 60c
Potatoes per bag, 82c
Pork per 100 lbs \$4.00 to 25.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$1.00 to \$12.00.
Lard per bushel 16c
Hay per ton 13.00 to 16.00

Equity Advt. Pay.

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
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Professional Cards.

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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

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

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

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Will attend Courts and Business in the
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ALL KINDS OF
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Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.

Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

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Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
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All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

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AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
304 University St. Montreal.

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 1½ 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.

Harness Oil 70c. per gallon or 20c. a quart.

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.

BARCELONA AN ACTIVE CITY

Most Progressive of All Spanish Mu-
nicipalities and Center of the Rev-
olutionary Movement.

The revolutionary movement in
Spain centers in the city of Barcelona.
The goal of the revolutionists is a re-
public, and republics stand for prog-
ress. Of all Spanish cities Barcelona
is the most progressive, writes Niksha.
For ten years the conservatives have
been looking askance at this great
modern shipping and manufacturing
center, so different from their sleepy
inland strongholds, and from the pe-
asant villages of the quiet hills, with po-
litical ideas of the last century.

Barcelona is a great world city. It
is outdistancing Marseilles as the
Commercial queen of the Mediterra-
nean. The Spaniard has often been
charged with a lack of business and
enterprise. Barcelona is his answer.
Here his factories rival those of Lan-
cashire, his shipping that of Liverpool.
The great industrial suburbs, each a
city in itself, are reminiscent of the
outlying cities that cluster about
Manchester in the industrial north of
England.

Yet Barcelona remains characteris-
tically Spanish. The city has taken
the ugliness, the bitter competitive
spirit of modern industry, and, more
nearly than any other industrial cen-
ter, has blended them with beauty and
Latin courtesy and good nature. Bar-
celona is Spain awakened, but not
Spain transformed.

It is a sunny town, with a clear,
bracing air and a blue sky that the
smoke of a thousand chimneys never
hides. It has plenty of parks and
tree shaded boulevards; even its poorer
quarters lack the sordidness of the
Anglo-Saxon slum. The flower
markets, the promenades, the cafes,
are thronged with loungers, not of the
leisure classes, but workmen in their
leisure time. The Spaniard has
learned to work without forgetting
how to idle. And withal, the crowds
are keen and wideawake, mightily in-
terested in public affairs, and discuss-
ing politics with the heat that is a
birthright in the Latin races. Barce-
lona promises to remain at the fore-
front of progressive Spain.

MUSKRATS ARE FOUND EDIBLE

Little Animals Sold and Eaten in
Many Cities as "Marsh Rabbits,"
According to Correspondents.

Newspaper correspondents advise
us, says the Peoria Journal, that last
fall they appeared in the Washington,
New York and Boston markets many
barrels of plump little animals, all
dressed and skinned, which were sold
as "marsh rabbits."

It appears that for several weeks
the good people bought these animals,
cooked them according to the special
directions and served them at family
and party dinners as "rabbits"—not
realizing that this food was really
something vastly different from that
of the ordinary rabbit.

Then came the announcement that
the "marsh rabbit" was nothing less
than the muskrat.

All of which goes to show that even
now the American people are not
averse to being fooled. In fact, they
like it. Barnum's statement holds true
as it did when he displayed a sand-
papered elephant as "the only sacred
white elephant in captivity."

We sometimes think that this is
becoming a "marsh rabbit age."

Liberty Bell Bonds.

Thousands of banners and posters,
and nobody knows how many circular
letters and newspaper advertisements,
have vied with one another in bring-
ing to public attention the excellent rea-
son why everybody should own Lib-
erty bonds. Here is a reason which has
not been mentioned by any of the ban-
ners, posters, or advertisements, ob-
serves a New York exchange.

"Have you bought your Liberty
bond?" asked McCole's friend as the
two came through the tube on a crowd-
ed subway train.

McCole replied proudly that he had
done so—with the bit of money he had
been able to scrape together.

"You see," he added, "I figured they
was good things to have. For instance,
if you got arrested and needed bail you
could use them and not lose the inter-
est."

Three Legs of a Stool.

Andrew Carnegie was once asked
which he considered to be the most
important factor in industry—labor,
capital or brains? The canny Scot re-
plied, with a merry twinkle in his eye,
"Which is the most important leg on a
three legged stool?"

Well Defined.

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is
a bucket shop?"

"A bucket shop, my son," said the fa-
ther feelingly—"a bucket shop is a mod-
ern coöperation establishment to which
a man takes a barrel and brings back
the bung-hole."

An Egotist.

Tommy—Pop, what is an egotist?
Tommy's Pop—An egotist, my son, is
a man who thinks he can form an
impartial opinion of himself

Beware of the man who offers you
advice at the expense of a mutual
friend.

FALL WEATHER

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

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

PARTY IS SAFE IN LABRADOR

Message Received Indicates Explorers
Have Traversed the Peninsula
From South to North.

The peninsula of Labrador has
been traversed from the south to the
north for the first time by a scientific
exploring party, according to an an-
nouncement by Dr. W. J. Holland, di-
rector of the Carnegie museum, at
Pittsburgh, following the receipt of a
telegram from St. Johns, Newfoundland,
announcing the arrival at that
point of the expedition, which under-
took the journey.

The expedition was jointly financed
by the Carnegie museum, the National
Geographic society and Alfred Mar-
shall of Chicago, who was a member
of the exploring party. In addition to
Mr. Marshall, the personnel of the ex-
pedition included W. B. C. Todd, the
curator of ornithology in the Carnegie
museum, and O. J. Murie, the curator
of mammals in the same institution.
They took with them a number of
Indians.

The telegram received by Doctor
Holland gave no details of the expedi-
tion other than its safety and suc-
cess. A number of similar attempts
by explorers have failed.

Then Head for Statehouse.

Major P. Dale, who has a smokers'
establishment in Ohio street, says the
Indianapolis News, has a relic of the
Civil war that is causing the soldiers
of today considerable worry. Major
Dale's father, Colonel Dale, was the
commander of the Fourth Missouri
cavalry during the Civil war. Among
the relics left by the colonel was a poster announcing a meet-
ing of soldiers at the statehouse in
Jefferson City, Mo. This poster is
now the property of the son here.

"Several days ago," says the owner
of the poster, "I put the relic in the
window of my store, thinking it would
interest passersby. The poster calls for
a meeting of soldiers at the statehouse
at 8 o'clock. I guess I'll have to take
it down as the soldiers in town from
Ft. Harrison read the thing and then
head for the statehouse. They don't
observe it closely or they'd discover
that it is dated 1863 and that the state-
house mentioned was in Jefferson City,
Mo."

Crepes and Pongees.

Crepe de chine, in spite of its name,
does not come from China but from
Japan, Italy and France. There are no
factories for making silk piece goods
in China, all the weaving being done
by hand. With the exception of pon-
gees, the products of the Chinese looms
are not popular abroad, except in
Oriental countries, being too heavy,
although the patterns are wonderfully
beautiful and the colors exceedingly
rich.

The pongees are woven in the homes
of the peasants, and as they come from
many looms no two pieces are ever ex-
actly alike in weight, fineness, color
and texture. The Shantung come from
the Liutang district, and the Nanshai
from the Nighai district.

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.

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.

Telephone Rentals Notice

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

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

HORSES WANTED.

About 30 good horses (mares pre-
ferred) 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.

Tenders for Cedars

Sealed Tenders will be received by
the undersigned Secretary of the Muni-
cipality 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, Yarm;
5,000 " " Shawville.
To be 6 x 6 inches,
to be 8 x 8 "
Lengths— to be 16 feet,
to be 12 or 8 feet.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, January 10, 1918.



Ray Coon And The Birthday Basket
"Do you know what morning this is?" asked Mother Coon one crisp morning in the early part of the winter. When she asked the question, Ray Coon was just taking his sled to go coasting.

"Oh, yes, indeed!" answered Ray Coon promptly. "It is Saturday."

Mother Coon laughed and laughed until her glasses fell off her nose and the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Trust you to know that!" said Mother Coon at last, wiping her eyes with a corner of her apron. "Especially when school is keeping. But this is a very special Saturday. It is the birthday of your dear grandfather, and I've filled a basket with good things for you to take to him. Can you start right away?"

Of course Ray Coon could start right away, and very gladly, too, for he was always happy to do any kind of errand for his mother; and there was no place that he liked better to go to than Grandfather Coon's home in Oak Hollow.

He put the basket of good things on his sled. Then Mother Coon buttoned his coat tight and told him not to stop and play on the road, and he set off through the woods, whistling cheerily as he trudged along.

Ray Coon had not gone far when he heard the sound of a trumpet beyond a hill, not far from the pond where he sometimes went skating.

"That's Reddy Fox," said Ray Coon to himself, "or may be it is Rusty Fox. They blow that trumpet so much that sometimes I am almost sorry that I gave it to them."

Pretty soon Ray Coon met Reddy Fox. He did not see Rusty Fox, and he did not know that Rusty was hiding behind a big tree when he and Reddy stopped to say "Goodmorning!"

"Where are you going?" asked Reddy Fox politely.

"Over to Grandfather Coon's," said Ray Coon. "It is his birthday, you know, and Mother Coon is sending over some good things for him to eat."

"I hope that he will like them," said Reddy Fox, and he chuckled in a way that Ray Coon did not understand. Then he put his trumpet to his lips again and went on down the road.

Ray Coon did not know that while

he and Reddy Fox were talking Rusty Fox had reached from behind a tree with a crooked stick and had taken the basket of good things from the sled. That was a little joke that the Fox boys had planned to play on Ray Coon when they saw him coming through the forest.

Ray Coon had not gone far, however, before he looked to see whether the basket was safe. The sled was bare! The basket was gone!

"My!" cried Ray Coon. "The basket must have fallen off! I'll run back and find it!"

Just at that moment he heard a cry from the pool beyond the hill. "Help! Help!" came the cry; and Ray Coon knew that it was the voice of Rusty Fox.

Ray Coon at once forgot all about the lost basket and ran through the woods to the shore of the pond as fast as he could go. There he saw Rusty Fox struggling in the water. He had fallen in not far from the shore.

"I'm coming, Rusty!" panted Ray Coon as he ran. "Hold tight a minute longer!"

He took his new Christmas knife from his pocket and cut one end of the long rope on his sled. With the help of that he quickly pulled Rusty Fox to the safety of the shore. Not until then did he see the basket of birthday good things on the shore of the pond. Rusty Fox had left it there when he stepped out on the ice to see whether it were strong enough to bear him.

"Why?" cried Ray Coon. "There's my basket! Did you find it when it fell from the sled?"

Rusty Fox was shivering from the icy water, and he looked very wretched and unhappy as he answered. "It did not fall from the sled, Ray. I took it off when you and Reddy were talking. We wanted to play a joke on you. I am ashamed of it now."

"Well, well!" chuckled Ray Coon. "You got the worst of that joke. It's lucky that I heard you call for help. Run home now and get dry. I'll come over to see you this afternoon."

And Ray Coon put the basket of good things back on his sled and went off through the woods toward Grandfather Coon's, whistling cheerily as he trudged along the snowy road.

Youth's Companion.

have done it, too. So Atwell stepped aside and remained silent. I was nearly bursting with suppressed laughter. One word and I would have exploded. It is not exactly diplomatic to laugh at your general in such a predicament.

"The sentry and his prisoner arrived at Brigade Headquarters, with disastrous results to the sentry."

"The joke was that the general had personally issued the order for the spy's arrest."

A much more grim story finds its place in the book. About two one morning Empey was awakened. "Opening my eyes, I saw a regimental sergeant-major bending over me. He whispered:

"Get on your equipment, and, without any noise, come with me."

Sealed Orders.

"This greatly mystified me, but I obeyed the order."

Outside of the billet I asked him what was up. But he shut me up with:

"Don't ask any questions. It's against orders. I don't know myself."

"It was raining like the mischief."

"We splashed along a muddy road, finally stopping at the entrance of what must have been an old barn."

An officer took particulars of Empey's name and rank.

"When he had finished writing he whispered: 'Go into that billet and await orders. No talking. Understand?'"

"I stumbled in the barn and sat on the floor in the darkness. I could see no one, but could hear men breathing and moving."

"During my wait three other men entered. Then the officer poked his head in the door and ordered: 'Fall in, outside the billet in single rank.'"

"We fell in, standing at ease. Then he commanded: 'Squad—Shut! Number!'"

"There were twelve of us."

"Right—Turn! Left—Wheel! Quick—March. And away we went."

In the Grey Dawn

"With the officer leading, we must have marched over an hour, when suddenly the officer made a left wheel, and we found ourselves in a sort of enclosed courtyard."

"The dawn was breaking, and the rain had ceased."

"In front of us were four stacks of rifles, three to a stack."

"The officer brought us to attention and gave us the order to unpile arms. We each took a rifle. Giving us 'Stand at ease!' in a nervous and shaky voice he informed:

"Men, you are here on a very solemn duty. You have been selected as a firing squad for the execution of a soldier who, having been found guilty of a serious crime against King and country, has been regularly and duly tried and sentenced to be shot at 3.28 a.m. this date. This sentence has been approved by the reviewing

authority, and ordered to be carried out. It is our duty to carry on with the sentence of the Court."

"There are twelve rifles, one of which contains a blank cartridge, the other eleven containing ball cartridges. Every man is expected to do his duty and fire to kill. Take your orders from me. Squad—Shut!"

A Human Target.

"We came to attention. Then he left. My heart was of lead and my knees shook."

"After standing at 'Attention' for what seemed a week, though in reality it could not have been over five minutes, we heard a low whispering in our rear and footsteps on the stone flagging of the courtyard."

"Our officer re-appeared, and in a low but firm voice ordered: 'About—Turn!'"

"We turned about. In the grey light of dawn, a few yards in front of me, I could make out a brick wall. Against this wall was a dark form with a white square pinned on its breast. We were supposed to aim—at this square. To the right of the form I noticed a white spot on the wall. This would be my target."

"Ready! Aim! Fire!"

The dark form sank into a huddled heap. My bullet sped on its way, and hit the whitish spot on the wall; I could see the splinters fly. Someone else had received the rifle containing the blank cartridge. But my mind was at ease, there was no blood of a Tommy on my hands."

Dismissed.

"Order—Arms! About—Turn! Pile—Arms! Stand—Clear."

The stacks were re-formed.

"Quick—March! Right—Wheel!" and we left the scene of execution behind us.

"It was now daylight. After marching about five minutes we were dismissed with the following instructions from the officer in command:

"Return, alone, to your respective companies, and remember, no talking about this affair, or else it will go hard with the guilty ones."

"We needed no urging to get away. I did not recognize any of the men on the firing squad, even the officer was a stranger to me."

The writer learnt later that the man had been shot for cowardice."

WASTAGE IN LOGGING CAMPS.

Food Conservation in Canada's Lumber Camps Urged at Congress.

At the Pacific Logging Congress held recently, Mr. W. B. W. Armstrong of the British Columbia Loggers' Association made some very pointed remarks in connection with the present wastage of foodstuffs in logging and lumber camps. Something like a competition has developed among the several companies in providing luxurious food for their employees, with the definite object of attracting men to their employ. It was stated that: "now the foods served in our logging camps are more expensive and more varied than those used in our own homes or in the average hotel."

Mr. Armstrong attributed the present "great waste of food" in the camps to the general and lavish use of canned fruits and vegetables. This waste he classified as follows:

1. The labor cost of canning fruits and vegetables is greater than that of drying or evaporating.

2. The heavy syrup in which fruits are put up is very expensive—and this class of fruit is used almost exclusively in the camps.

3. The material of which the containers is made is expensive and scarce, and is, moreover, very necessary for the conduct of the war.

4. It has been demonstrated that the food values of evaporated fruits are equal, if not superior, to those of the same materials put up in a heavy syrup.

No class of men, he pointed out, requires better food than the logger if he is to be efficient, "but, of late years, the selection of his food has been wrong in theory and wasteful in practice."

As a remedy, Mr. Armstrong urged that this mistaken competition should be stopped by the companies co-operating and working out a standard diet of palatable, body-building foods for their employees. He urged that legislation be had enforcing such standardization, at least for the period of the war.

It is most desirable that the men should be given plenty of wholesome food prepared in sanitary kitchens and served in clean, bright dining rooms, but this may be done without "the tremendous waste that now prevails."

Music During Air Raids.

To the folk of London town air raids have ceased to be a novelty. Londoners are meeting the trying circumstances with fortitude. During the raids music is frequently called into commission to enable the people to keep cool, be cheery, and stand the strain. One evening it is related that when the raid was on, a street organ in a sheltered corner of a busy thoroughfare ground out Leslie Stuart's "Soldiers of the King" with an air of defiance that is typical of the British spirit. In the days of the South African war that same number, which was then "Soldiers of the Queen," nerved many a heart.

A little later the same evening there was heard in a home some voices accompanied by a piano singing the old hymn "Hold the Fort." These represent the spirit that will not down.

Never forget that rye flour is a good substitute for wheat.

THE WAYS OF THE SPIES

ESPIONAGE NATIONAL UNDER-TAKING OF GERMANY.

Incidents Which Throw Light on Methods Used by Prussians to Obtain Information.

A comprehensive account of the system of espionage in peace and in war would need something resembling the dimensions of a general encyclopedia, but incidents which have come under my observation during the last few years throw white side lights on the whole of the game, says Capt. D. Fallon, of the Australian Army.

The Germans, before the war, as everyone knows to-day, made of espionage a great national undertaking. Spying is a very essential ingredient of Prussian character. The German has a natural tendency to spy not only upon his acquaintance but upon every one and every thing. Their military spying is as perfect as such work can be, marred occasionally by the contempt they feel for other nations in military masses.

In the course of my travels about the world I have met many Germans of high rank who have sunk their social distinction and taken up the most menial work. They served as hotel workers and porters, stewards on board passenger steamships; anywhere, in fact, they could come in close contact with people of the outside world, from whom they could glean a little information for their government.

Spies Shot on Sight.

The public in general believe that all spies are shot at sunrise, but you can take it from me that they are shot on sight. It might happen that they are caught in some action at four o'clock in the afternoon and at ten minutes after four they are dead. But does that deter them? Not in the least. They just keep on coming.

They come at morning, at noon and in the evening, and even at night they are to be found. They come dressed as our own people, as peasant girls, as natives of a country whom one is fighting and even the church is desecrated by these spies, who hold nothing in reverence.

The first regular spy with whom I came in contact was on board the good ship *Thénic Koes* as we were going from Australia to Egypt. A Boche had signed on as a stoker and had been caught in the act of attempting to destroy the engines with bombs. He was taken and summarily disposed of. The other ships of our convoys were not so fortunate, for six of them had to return to Australia. Their engines had been tampered with. The natives of Egypt used to do most of the menial work in our camps, clean the linen, look after the tents and tidy up where necessary.

Posed as a Native.

One of these natives, who had received a billet to clean up headquarters, was found one day looking over correspondence which was marked secret. He was just handed to an escort and shot.

During our stay in Egypt spies were at work in all disguises. Bazaars were plentiful and many a good Anzac met his death in them, until we found arms in one of them and burnt it about the heads of the occupants.

Other spies were caught while asking information about the numbers of battalions and brigades, the divisions and how many men Australia could send if they were all sent. On one occasion one of the men was asked if he would sell his rifle for £100. He reported that to his officer, and they trapped this native as he came along with the money for the rifle. He was found to be a German in disguise and was taken away and shot.

In the Dardanelles we had these spies about us constantly. Even after we had surmounted the impossible heights of Gallipoli we were not free of them. The day following the night of the first attack, as the sun rose over the hills to the east, the order was passed down the lines to fix bayonets. Soon as the order reached me I shouted along the line, "Who gave that order?—Unfix bayonets!" But the harm was done. We were simply buried under Turkish shrapnel. And even to this day I do not know who gave that command.

Spies in British Army.

Later on, during our advance on Lone Pine, after a bloody hand-to-hand combat where we had wrested the position from the Turks and were consolidating it, the order came from the left to retire on the first line. I knew when this order reached me that it was given either by a spy or by a fool. So I sent my platoon sergeant over to find out whence the order came.

He shouted along the line, "Who gave the order to retire?"

The reply came, "From Lieutenant Wilhelm."

But the sergeant, knowing that there was no officer in the battalion with that name, suspected one chap in khaki to be a German spy. The sergeant went right up to him, found he had a square head and blue eyes and light hair, and drove his bayonet right through him. On examining the spy we discovered in his pockets a code of signals which had been ar-

ranged between the spy and his friends in the Turkish lines.

When resting in Belgium, just behind the lines, a young peasant girl who daily supplied us with the European edition of the *Herald* and other newspapers and occasionally with food, was noticed by one of the boys to jot down something on a piece of paper. He at once reported the matter to me, and I watched her until she had sold all her newspapers and supplies and followed her into a disused house which had been partly destroyed by shells.

Father and Daughter.

I lurked around for about a quarter of an hour, expecting something to happen, and I noticed a pigeon making its way out of the tumbled down cottage and flying toward the enemy lines. Drawing my revolver I entered the house and made my way to where I heard bits of conversation. I surprised a man and this young peasant girl talking rapidly and excitedly. While moving toward them I tripped over a piece of stone and made a noise which turned their attention to me. The man was in the act of pulling a revolver out of his pocket when I fired and caught him full. I then frightened the girl by telling her that I would do likewise with her if she didn't hand over all the documents and maps and any information she had of our lines. From her I received rough sketches of our trenches, ammunition stores, food dump and the whereabouts of our rest billets.

Getting the information, I marched her back to battalion headquarters and handed her over, with the documents I had obtained. The court sentenced her to imprisonment for life. She proved to be the daughter of the man who was with her.

When we were occupying Heberturne before the Somme drive we noticed that though all the buildings of the town had been destroyed the church tower had escaped any material damage. The Germans were heavily straining Heberturne at that time, and somehow or other they would commence their fire just as our convoys and reinforcements were coming up with supplies and food, ammunition and mail.

Cloak of Religion.

We were nonplussed at this regular straining of our convoys, and though we had changed the times of sending up men and supplies the shell still found them. One night one of the sentries during his tour of duty noticed a lamp flashing from the tower of the church and reported the matter immediately. An officer and a few men were detailed to enter the church and make inquiries as to the cause of the unusual incident. They met the curate leaving the church, and asked him if he had noticed any lights flashing from the tower.

Without looking into the officer's eyes he said "No," but the officer was suspicious, placed him under arrest and searched the tower. There he found a heliograph and a flash lamp. The curate, or spy, hiding under the cloak of religion, was shot at dawn.

YOU WILL WIN IF YOU STICK.

Wherever's a will there's a way, my lady,
If the will have the strength to serve;
But the goal is not reached in a day, my lad,
And the winning takes patience and nerve.
It's a long, long way and a hard, hard road,
And a lifetime is hardly enough
But you'll win if you stick
To the roadway you pick
And your heart is the right kind of stuff.

Oh, a bit of a song will help, my lad,
And a grin will ease many a pain.
The coward goes down with a yelp, my lad,
Get up and go at them again.
It's a long, long way and a hard, hard road,
To the thing that you're longing to do,
And the key to the game,
Is to stick to your aim,
And courage will carry you through.

Aye, many a path leads out, my lad,
From the road to the thing you want,
And they're pleasant to travel, no doubt, my lad,
And it's hard to know that you can't.
It's a long, long way and a hard, hard road,
And you haven't the time to rest;
So pick up your load
And stick to your road;
You will win; if you give it your best.

—Edgar A. Guest.

WEARS HAT BEFORE KING

Lord Kingsale May Remain Covered in Royal Presence.

There is but one other peer beside the holder of the Forester barony who enjoys the privilege of wearing his hat in the Royal presence. This is Lord Kingsale, an ancestor of whom, having in the reign of King John been champion of England in a dispute with France, was granted, and his successors in perpetuity, the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the Sovereign. The privilege is, of course, never exercised at the present day, but in the time of King William III, the then Lord Kingsale appeared before the Sovereign covered.

Delicious muffins can be made from dried bread crumbs.

NATURE OF INSURANCE

Combination of Interests Distributes Individual Losses.

Experience may show that, of 10,000 dwellings having an aggregate value of \$50,000,000, fifty are damaged by fire every year and a loss of \$250,000 entailed. Experience does not indicate, however, which 50 of the 10,000 will be burned next year nor the proportion of damage that will be done in any one. Consequently, each individual owner, where there is no system of insurance, is liable at any time to the total loss of his investment. But, assuming that these 10,000 property owners combine into one group, it is clear that they substitute for individual uncertainty a definite knowledge. Upon the basis of past experience, the annual loss upon the whole group will amount to \$250,000, and it, therefore, follows that an assessment of one-half of one per cent. upon the valuation of each individual's property will provide sufficient funds to reimburse the loss of the entire group. The element of probability, when distributed over a group, becomes a certainty, and the larger the group the greater the certainty.

In its commercial aspect, fire insurance is an accumulation of funds to meet future eventualities by applying the law of average to losses by fire. Damage to any given building, in any given location, within any given space of time, is a matter of uncertainty. With the combination of a number of separate buildings into a group, the element of probability is introduced. It is in the application of this principle that a distinct gain to society is apparent in the institution of insurance.

CONVALESCENTS AT HALIFAX.

Returned Heroes Are Undaunted by Big Handicap.

The indomitable spirit of the Canadian men who return from the front disabled for further military service, subject, according to the extent of their wounds for further medical treatment or vocational re-education under the Military Hospitals Commission, is glimpsed in the following story told by the Y.M.C.A. officer at the Halifax receiving depot.

Concerts are held every night in the recreation room of the depot while the men are detained there, and the talented citizens of Halifax have been very generous in giving their services. For the last load, to land before the big disaster there was the customary programme on the night of their arrival. The battered heroes lined the big room. In the back a row of wheel chairs drew up as a rear guard, and in the front on the floor sat a row of lads cross-legged.

The artist was a young woman, a visitor in Halifax, unaccustomed to the maimed back-wash of war as Halifax has seen it since the first transport of disabled pulled into port. The expectant faces before her were a stimulus she never had known before and when she stopped the room rang with a clamor of approval.

In the front row were two lads each of whom had lost an arm. They were boyish men carried away with enthusiasm. They just had to applaud somehow and so they got together on it. One lad held out his one hand and the other laid his into it with resounding whacks.

The young woman sang every song she knew at that, and when after the encores a friend said, "You never sang so well before," she replied, "And I never expect to sing so well again. I'll never again have those two wonderful lads to inspire me."

MOTOR FROM RURAL CHILDREN.

Country Schools Give Second Bus For Convalescent Soldiers.

The rural school children of Ontario have given a second motor bus to the Military Hospitals Commission to be used in transferring soldiers under treatment in the various convalescent hospitals in "D" Unit.

The presentation was made by Premier Sir William Hearst in front of the Parliament Buildings in Toronto and it was a proud day for the youngsters who had sacrificed many little pleasures to make their patriotic contributions.

The first motor bus was presented in the fall and came from the contributions made last year. It was a fine bus and has seen very active service in getting the men from the hospitals to their vocational training classes and the theatres. The second is a similar car.

These same children are purchasing a moving picture machine for the soldier settler colony at Kapuskasing.

A Child's Thought of God.

They say that God lives very high;
But if you look above the pines
You cannot see our God; and why?

And if you dig down in the mines
You never see Him in the gold;
Though from Him all that's glory shines.

God is so good. He wears a fold
Of heaven and earth across His face—
Like secrets kept, for love, untold.

But still I feel that His embrace
Slides down by thrills, through all things made,
Through sight and sound of every place;

As if my tender mother laid
On my shut lips her kisses' pressure,
Half waking me at night, and said,
"Who kissed you through the dark,
Dear treasure?"

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A WALL AND A FIRING SQUAD

GRIM RECITAL OF A COWARD'S FATE

Many Vivid and Varying Experiences Make Up the Life of a Fighting Man.

It is unlikely that you have ever heard of Arthur Guy Empey, sometime a United States citizen, now a machine-gunner in the British Army. Yet in America he has made known the British fighting-man and his methods to a wider public than perhaps any other writer. Some half a million copies of his book, "From the Fire Step," have already been sold, and there is no slackening in the demand.

Mr. Empey, like many thousand others of his race, was not too proud to fight when the Huns sunk the Lusitania. He tells of many vivid and varied experiences in his book.

There is the story of the spy in the trenches, for instance. For days rumor had been rife that a German, dressed as a staff officer—red band and all—was prying round the British lines. It was whispered that an order had been issued to place any one answering the description under arrest.

The Irishman's Capture.

So it happened that Empey and a friend—Atwell—on special intelligence duty, happened to be in a communication-trench when "we were horrified to see our brigadier-general, Old Pepper, being brought down it by a big private of the Royal Irish Rifles. The general was walking in front, and the private, with fixed bayonet, was following him in the rear."

"We saluted as the general passed us. The Irishman had a broad grin on his face, and we could scarcely believe our eyes. After passing a few feet beyond us the general turned, and said in a wrathful voice to Atwell:

"Tell this d—n fool who I am. He's arrested me as a spy."

"Atwell was speechless. The sentry butted in with:

"None o' that gassin' out o' it! Back to headquarters, you goes, Mr. Fritz. Open that face o' yours again, an' I'll dent in your napper with the butt o' me rifle."

"The general's face was a sight to behold. He was boiling over with rage, but he shut up."

Bayonet Stops Argument.

"Atwell tried to get in front of the sentry to explain to him that it was really the general he had under arrest, but the sentry threatened to run his bayonet through him, and would

Models for the Week



Sailor suits are always appreciated by the boy, and this is a particularly good model of one. McCall Pattern No. 7776, Boy's Middy or Sailor Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



This is a practical design for the cold-weather leggings. There is a choice of lengths. McCall Pattern No. 6810, Child's Leggings and Legging Drawers. Pattern in 7 sizes, 1 to 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

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

A DISLIKE FOR FOOD

Victims of Indigestion Often Dislike the Sight and Smell of Food.

Every healthy man and woman should have a natural desire for food at meal times. This means that the digestion is in working order and that the blood is in good condition. But if you feel a dislike for food—if the sight and smell of wholesome food repels you—then you may be sure that all is not well. If after a night's rest you have no appetite for breakfast, your digestion requires attention. If your food is distasteful, or if you feel that it is a trouble to eat, your stomach is rebelling. You do not digest properly the food you are taking and therefore not hungry.

All these symptoms of a disordered digestion mean that the blood is not absorbing proper nourishment from food, for the work of the blood is to collect proper nourishment from food and impart it to the system. The stomach tries to refuse food the nutrient from which the blood cannot absorb, and this causes the lack of appetite. If you force yourself to eat the undigested food becomes a clog to the system. Nature is warning you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone give the blood the richness and purity that it requires to perform its natural function. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion—why they will cure any trouble due to poor blood. Miss Lizzie Ashton, Thamesville, Ont., says: "I suffered for years with stomach trouble. At times the distress was so great that vomiting would follow, and there was always severe pain after eating. I tried several remedies but they did not help me. On the contrary the trouble was growing worse, and got so bad at last that I could not keep anything on my stomach. Finally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gradually the trouble began to leave me, and I regained in all respects my customary good health, and enjoyment of food. I make this statement voluntarily so that others may know of the wonderful results that follow the use of this medicine."

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

Jack Frost Failed.

I like to hang my washing out of doors in winter as well as in summer, but the clothes freeze, and so frequently the clothes pins freeze to the clothes so tightly that they tear when taken off the line. I have found that by adding salt to the bluing water the clothes pins will not stick fast even in the coldest weather.

Cleanliness is a matter of tremendous importance in everything that pertains to food.

How Kidney Trouble Struck Uxbridge Man

Mr. R. J. Thompson Was Seized With Convulsions.

His Life Was Despaired of, But After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills He Feels Himself Again.

Uxbridge, Ont., Jan. 21st (Special.)—Mr. R. J. Thompson, who lives on R.R. No. 2, near here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," he says. "The doctors said I could not live, and if I did I would never be able to do anything again, as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work again."

"My trouble came on very suddenly. I had just finished my dinner, and was taking a man home when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon, and the third day I had nine more."

"I have taken only eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I feel like myself again."

Mr. Thompson is only one of many in this neighborhood who look on Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for kidney ills. They are purely a kidney remedy, and are used for all kidney troubles from backache to Bright's disease.

CHINA'S PAPER SCARCITY.

Is Now Importing Old Newspapers From United States.

The scarcity of paper has become so acute that China is now importing over issue and old newspapers from the United States in large quantities. One Hongkong house alone reports that so far this year it has imported such paper to the value of over \$225,000 gold.

The papers are imported to be used for wrapping purposes, and to meet the needs of the market it is necessary that they be whole and of good standard to large size. In some recent consignments bales have been found to contain old magazines and even old clothing, shoes and other waste. A shipment to Saigon through Hongkong and for the account of a Hongkong firm was found to be so badly mixed with all sorts of waste that the Chinese concerns for which the paper had been imported refused to accept it.

In some cases material mixed with the paper would have as much value for paper stock as the over issue newspapers, but it is not wanted and does not meet the purpose for which the newspapers are purchased. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce now has on hand an arbitration of claims growing out of the shipment of paper not up to contract, and Hongkong importers at present are accepting deliveries only after examinations.

There is a steady demand for these over issue and old newspapers throughout the Far East, which can be maintained as a profitable trade (at least so long as the price of paper remains where it is) provided exporters will realize the special purpose for which the paper is bought and ship only such stock as will probably fulfil requirements.

ORIGINATORS OF SEA KULTUR.

Bluefish Resembles the Prussians in Its Barbarous Habit.

The bluefish is the leading subterranean exponent of kultur now that the U-boat has begun to subside. Not even the shark is proportionately so vicious as this small game fish. He kills for the fun of killing, without reason or excuse slaughtering anything that crosses his path, and not hesitating to attack any large creature of the deep that goes sailing by.

Scarcely ever weighing more than five pounds, he consumes at least seven ounces of food a day, and this weight does not take into account the amount of food he swallows, for the bluefish has the most barbarous habit of all fish.

As he attacks he bites off large pieces of flesh from his victim, and without taking time to cast the mouthfuls aside he swallows the quivering meat and snaps again with his powerful "chopping machine" jaws. He keeps this up until the flesh he has swallowed makes him slow, in which case he darts away and vomits the accumulated mouthfuls. After this he sweeps back to the attack again. When attacking a giant fish the bluefish assaults in force.

Kultur with them is scientific, as it is with the Prussians. They move in perfect order and discipline, sweeping round and round the fleeing monster in circles, each fish darting out of the circle, tearing away a piece of flesh and falling back into the line.

Keep Baby Warm.

When the baby creeps around the cold floors in winter he should have something warm on. I made a warm petticoat out of three pairs of white stockings which he had outgrown. I cut off the feet, cut them lengthwise and put them together, stitching on each side of seams. The top of the stockings were used for the bottom of the petticoat. I put a little waist on of cotton flannel.—J. P. H.

The worst thing about many machine sheds is chickens.

King Honors C.P.R. Official

SIR ARTHUR H. HARRIS, who has been made a Knight Commander of the British Empire for his services in Canada as Director of Overseas Transport, is a son of the late Henry Vinton Harris of Devonport, Devonshire, England. Educated at the Devonport and Stoke Grammar School he came to this country in the seventies, entering the services of the Grand Trunk Railway, and rising to the position of General Freight Agent Through Traffic.

In 1902 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway since which date to August, 1914, he was actively engaged in initiating traffic for the Company's rail and ocean services.

On the outbreak of the war, the President of the Canadian Pacific offered Mr. Harris' services to the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the purpose of organizing and directing an Overseas Transport Department, the successful administration of which is now recognized by His Majesty.



SIR ARTHUR H. HARRIS, Director of Overseas Transport.

He is a member of St. James' Club, Montreal; Rideau Club, Ottawa; and the Montreal Royal Golf Club.

In 1888 he married a daughter of the late William B. Lorne, B.C.L., of Montreal, granddaughter of the late Hon. Wm. Morris, at one time Receiver-General of Canada, and niece of the late Hon. Alexander Morris, First Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

Mothers when your baby is ill; when his little stomach and bowels are out of order; when he is troubled with constipation, colic, colds or his teething is painful give him Baby's Own Tablets—the perfect medicine for little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Pelletier, St. Damase, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a grand remedy for little ones. I used them on my baby with wonderful results." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOOD AND THE WAR.

Relative Position of the Entente and the Central Powers.

Britain has been slow to realize and slower to admit, but it is now beginning to make the confession, that in the matter of food and some other though much less important supplies, time is now beginning to fight on the side of Germany and against the Entente; whereas formerly time was always accounted the ally of the Entente. The Germans are preparing to make the most of the Italian agricultural areas which they have conquered to produce more food for Austria and Germany. By the 1918 crop season they will be able to produce very largely from the conquered areas of Old Poland, Rumania, France and Belgium.

Further their human power for the purposes of this production will be increased not only by the release of hundreds of thousands of prisoners useful enough for agricultural purposes if not for further military service, but also by the privilege of drawing upon the labor capacity of the conquered areas. The moment that peace or even a long armistice is arranged with Russia, Germany will resume with all the zeal which its spectacular necessities dictate, the programme of penetrating Russia and making Russian resources available for the support of Germany.

So that Britain, France and Italy, none of them now able to produce nearly all their food requirements, confront a future in which their food necessities will tend to face an increasing deficit of supplies, in proportion as the cumulative effects of submarine warfare become more serious. Germany on the other hand, will tend to escape from the effects of the food blockade and to increase its supplies.

RECEIVING DEPOT REPAIRED.

Halifax Hospital Ready for Disabled Men From the Front.

The Receiving Depot of the Military Hospitals Commission on Pier No. 2 at Halifax, which was badly damaged in the great explosion, has been repaired and is now ready to receive the ships from overseas bearing the invalids and disabled men back to Canada.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sharples, C.O. of the Military Hospitals Commission Command, left Ottawa for the scene to offer all the aid which the military hospitals could afford in the care of the injured. On his arrival arrangements were immediately made to restore the big depot which has received thousands of men in the past year, and the work has been completed.

In the interim the men returning were landed in New York and train service handicapped by lack of coal delayed their homecoming considerably. The value of the Military Hospitals Commission in the splendid facilities and organization of Halifax for the care of returning soldiers has gained a new appreciation in this one experience.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Forest Associations of Quebec.

The co-operative forest protective associations in the province of Quebec have been remarkably successful in reducing the damage by forest fires throughout large areas of that province. The pioneer in this movement was the St. Maurice Forest Protective association, organized in 1912. The success with which it met resulted in the organization of other associations until now there are four such, protecting a total of nearly 70,000 square miles of forest land. These associations are maintained and administered primarily by timber owners, although the provincial government contributes to their support in consideration of the protection afforded unlicensed Crown lands. Approximately 80 per cent. of the licensed Crown timber lands of the province are now under this form of forest fire protection. Each association has a manager, staff of inspectors, and force of fire-rangers, all selected on the sole basis of fitness for the work in hand.

Money Orders.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The City of Lyons has opened a professional training school for the higher technical and scientific development of French women.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The popularity of the easily accessible wrist watch was doubtless what inspired the production by Parisian jewelry designers of a ring watch. It consists of a tiny timepiece mounted on a finger ring, and, if desired, embellished with precious stones.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Canoes of Mahogany.

Major John S. Leitch, one of the five rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch in Manitoba, who has been overseas from the beginning of the war with the Royal Fusiliers in British East Africa, writes as follows: "Out in the tropics the majority of rivers can be crossed by a standing jump as it were. Rivers such as Canada has are a great surprise to the tropical man. What canoes are here are dugouts made by natives out of solid mahogany or teak trees. They take months to make and are very heavy. I have yet to see the first African making a portage with his canoe on his back. Some of these canoes are big enough to take 60 men or 3½ tons of stores."

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

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

Diamond Cutting For Heroes.

When peace is restored and England's disabled soldiers return to civil life they will not be without resources. Bernard Oppenheimer, who fought for England in the Boer War, realizes the lot of an ex-soldier who has to face life with the handicap of an amputated leg or arm.

In the London Technical College about 100 limless soldiers are being taught diamond cutting. The scheme has been so successful that Oppenheimer has started building a block of factories in Brighton, where more than 1,000 will be able to learn the trade. Six months is the period of training allotted the soldier workman. On completion of the training Oppenheimer offers them a guaranteed minimum of three years' employment if they care to stay in the factory and a minimum wage of \$10 a week.

MURINE Granulated Eye-lids. Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. **YOUR EYES** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. **Murine Eye Remedy** At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4.

It is hardly possible to realize the lack of knowledge of proper gardening methods which exists among the farming population of certain portions of the country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

In taking out silage for feeding remove an equal depth of the material from the whole surface daily; this exposes the smallest possible quantity of the silage to the air, and so prevents excess spoiling.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure bismuthated magnesia in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bismuthated magnesia, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot water and travellers who are frequently obliged to take hasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Bismuthated Magnesia after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

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

WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

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

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

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe the Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$4 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-septic ointment for man and horse, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; shaves Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

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

GILLETTE'S LYE



The soy bean is a specie of the bean family having seed pods. It closely resembles the navy bean, but takes longer to cook and requires more heat. It is used for baking and in soup. There is also a flour form of soy bean used in bread, etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Green feed is essential to the health of laying hens, and it must be remembered that only healthy hens can lay eggs.

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.



Railroad Men

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

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all drug-

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

CUTICURA HEALS PAINFUL ECZEMA

Itched and Burned. Wanted to Scratch All the Time. Scarcely Any Sleep.

"When I was fifteen years old, eczema came in a rash, first on my head, then on my ears, and afterwards on my body. It was very painful and burning so I wanted to scratch all the time. I scarcely had any sleep."

"After I used four cakes of Cuticura Soap and six boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. H. Carlton, Country Creek, Sask., Feb. 6, '17. Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—Mrs. ALLIE B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

ISSUE No. 4—18.

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. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

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

The British Government has issued a proclamation which prohibits the sending through the mails any daily, weekly or other periodicals or newspapers except in single copies. This should be remembered by those of our subscribers who are in the habit of sending bundles of newspapers to the boys at the front.

Preliminary steps have been taken to curtail the use of cane sugar in the manufacture of candies. Manufacturers have been informed of the necessity for saving such sugar and are now endeavoring to adjust their business to the requirements of the situation. The money spent for candy in the United States and Canada in the past year is double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.

There is a report that the Presbyterian and Methodist churches at Ashton are to be united in a physical sense, the former being the stronger there, to absorb the latter, whose edifice will then be for sale. The reverse is to occur at Ashton the Methodists to take over the Presbyterians. Out of the wreck will therefore come forth strength. The lines of demarcation are practically invisible; the union will make them wholly so.—Central Canadian, Carleton Place.

Donations to the Tobacco Fund.

THE EQUITY acknowledges with thanks the following donations received since last issue:—

Phil Toner, Portage du Fort, \$1.00.

Rich. Russett, Maryland, Bristol, \$1.00.

Arthur Caldwell, No. 1 Shawville, \$5.00.

Mr. Russett has been a liberal contributor to the fund since the lists were opened in this office.

Mr. Caldwell is not a user of the fragrant weed himself; but from the grateful tenor of the acknowledgments he has read from soldiers in receipt of tobacco donations, he has come to the conclusion that there is nothing they appreciate more.

Newspaper Errors.

"Where do you get the absurd facts you print?" is a favorite query put to newspaper men. In the view of these cynics, newspapers spend most of their time misspelling names, imagining incidents that never happened, and generally manhandling life as it is led.

There is just one answer to be made to the query above, and that is: "Newspapers get such of their facts as are absurd from the absurd human beings who for one reason or a thousand refuse to relate facts accurately." Newspapers, truth telling newspapers, spend a very large part of their time correcting these misstatements, running them to their source, and getting at the truth. A certain proportion of error gets

by—not as great a proportion as can be heard in any village neighborhood gossip, for it is the concern of newspapers, of honest ones, that is, to allow for errors and correct them, whereas it is the concern of those other purveyors of news, gossips, to create errors whenever they are more interesting than the truth.

The next time you find an error in your favorite newspaper, try an experiment. Try to capture one small fact yourself, in your own home town. You will quickly discover just how wary a bird the truth is and how very unpopular.—New York Tribune.

The Otter Lake mail service which has been performed by Mr. Wm. C. Smith for the past three years, was taken over on Monday by Mr. James D. Horner.

Deaths

At Vancouver on January 5th, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Houston, Hannah Hodgins, (widow of the late Wm. Thompson, of Onslow), in her 75th year.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gallagher and family will regret to hear of the death of their youngest daughter, Lena Charlotte, who passed to rest in her twelfth year, a victim to cancer of the stomach.

She leaves to mourn her loss her sorrowing parents, five sisters and one brother.

The funeral which took place on Tuesday morning, January 9th, was largely attended. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Jos. Manary, Thos. McKeen, Roy Sharpe, Anthony McKee, Jack McKee and Jack Gallagher.

Rev. Fr. Côté sang a Requiem High Mass at St. Edward's church, after which the funeral proceeded to the cemetery.—Com.

After a long and painful illness Mrs. Jas. Armstrong passed quietly to her eternal rest, on Tuesday evening last, at her home at Green Lake. Deceased was the daughter of the late Henderson Harris of Starks' Corners. On May the first eighteen and eighty-eight, she married Mr. Armstrong and since then they have lived at Green Lake. To them were born four sons and three daughters, six of whom survive her, the second boy, Wilmer C., having been killed at the Somme a few months ago.

She was ill for about a year, during which time she suffered extremely, but throughout it all she maintained a cheerful spirit and bore her pain with most remarkable patience and wonderful Christian fortitude.

Her whole life was marked by quiet, consistent Christianity, and her character was such as to command the respect of all who knew her. The example she set in her home and community was indeed worthy of imitation. Her influence has always been for good and it will live in the lives of many for years to come. "By it, she being dead yet speaketh."

A feeling of wide-spread sympathy is felt for Mr. Armstrong and family in this the latest of a series of afflictions which has become their lot, in recent years to bear, and this feeling has found expression in numerous kindly acts towards the afflicted which the latter appreciate to the full and feel profoundly grateful for. The late Mrs. Armstrong's funeral took place on Thursday after-

Make Your Decision Right Now

Purchase a Confederation Life Contract.

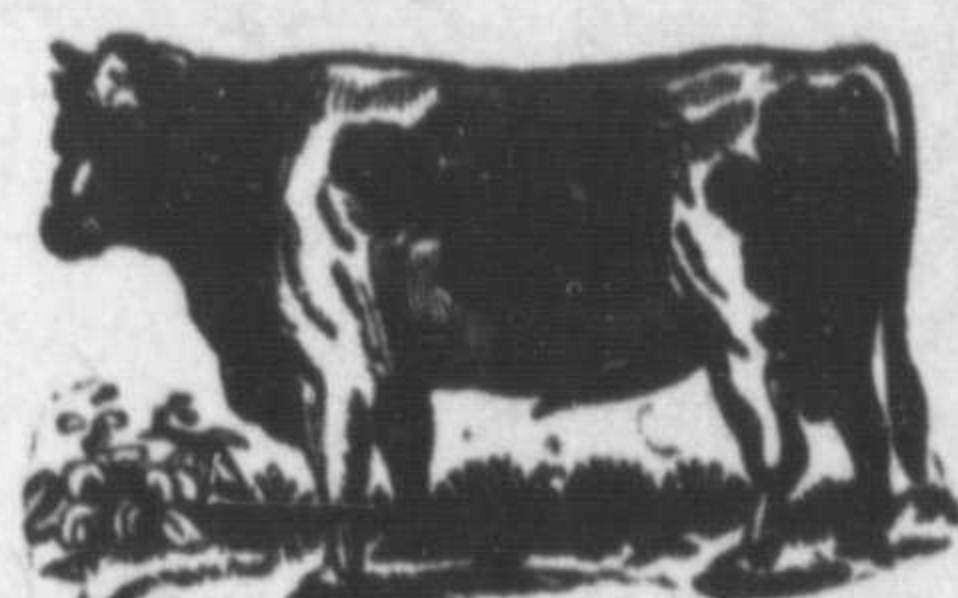
Send for our Booklet covering plans of Life Insurance. We sell every plan of Life Insurance offered on the Market To secure Confederation Life results, you must hold Confederation Life Policies.

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.

noon and was one of the largest witnessed here for some time. Service was held in the Methodist Church, in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. Mr. Cooke of Yarm and also Rev. J. A. McNeill of Cobden. An impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Tripp, and a very touching address was made by Rev. Mr. McNeill, who, an intimate friend of the bereaved family, was enabled to give personal testimony of the high character of the deceased and the many Christian virtues which adorned her life.

At the conclusion of the service the remains were conveyed to their last earthly resting place in the village cemetery, there to await "the dawn of endless day." The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. Alex Hodgins, Thos. Eades, Wm. C. Belshe, Thos. A. Elliott, Wm. Smith, A. W. Chamberlin.

A wealth of beautiful floral offerings bedecked the casket, among them being a "spray" from the pupils of one of the Academy rooms, which a member of the bereaved family is attending.

Home-makers' Red Cross Work

The following is a list of the goods sent to the Red Cross Society from the several Home-makers' Clubs of this district during the year 1917:

Shawville Club—55 suits pyjamas, 100 pairs socks, 12 flannel shirts, 1 hot water bottle cover, 8 pairs slippers, 1 pair gloves.

Murrell's Club—24 pairs slippers, 22 suits pyjamas, 66 slings, 6 doz. pieces soap, 39 pairs socks, 28 towels.

Charteris Club—12 kit bags, 12 suits pyjamas, 6 bed jackets, 28 pairs socks, 10 flannel shirts, 17 pairs slippers.

Radford Club—52 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 5 towels, 10 handkerchiefs, 51 suits pyjamas, 3 doz. pieces camphor, 2 doz. pieces soap.

Austin Club—42 pairs socks, 10 pillow covers, 14 slings, 167 handkerchiefs, 24 pairs towels, 2 doz. wash cloths, 3 doz. pieces soap, 5 suits pyjamas.

Bristol Club—8 pairs socks, 1 flannel quilt, by the girls of Clarendon Front.

Dunraven—15 pairs pillow covers, 15 pairs socks.

Starks Corners Club—3 lbs. absorbent cotton, 3 pkgs. gauze, 46 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 9 suits pyjamas, 24 slings.

Yarm Club—10 bed jackets, 7 night shirts.

DUNRAVEN.

Quite a number of young people are busy portaging hay and oats up river. Mr. Stanley Cahill has returned to Joliette after visiting friends here.

Misses Nettie Moore, Bessie and Edna Letts have returned home after spending a few days in Ottawa city.

Miss Irene Harty was the guest of the Misses McGee for the week-end.

Miss Celia St. Germain is the guest of Miss Lizzie Cahill at present. Miss Carmel Needham visited her cousin, Miss O'Hare last week.

Mr. Jim Ostroin is busy drawing ice for the summer months.

Mr. Eric Sparling has a severe attack of sickness after returning from Campbell's Bay.

Mr. Ernest Murray seems to be en-

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery business SIXTY ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at Rock Bottom Prices.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

THE CHASE BROTHERS CO.
of Ontario, Ltd., Nurserymen.
Established 1857.

Colborne, Ontario.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

joying his driver these moonlight nights.

We expect to have good skating after we get our new snow plows in operation.

Miss Ruby Lathem has returned to Greenmount after visiting her cousin.

Miss Irene Harty visited at Mr. S. Cahill's last week.

Mr. Thomas McGee has returned from Winnipeg after visiting friends there.

Miss Tessie McGee is visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. Newell.

Mr. Thomas Donnelly left for South Porcupine last week.

The road is very good across the swamp after you leave the cow path. If you think this is not so, ask the one who keeps it broken out.

G. B.

Card of Thanks.

With a deep sense of gratitude for the many evidences of sympathy shown toward myself and family, and also for numerous kindly acts performed by neighbors and friends, previous to and during our recent great bereavement, I take this opportunity of conveying to one and all a sincere expression of our heartfelt thanks. Those evidences of true friendship, so thoughtfully and so generously bestowed in the dark hour of our affliction, shall always be remembered by us with truly grateful hearts.

JAS. ARMSTRONG.

Green Lake, Jan. 26, 1918.

COUNTY ORANGE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Shawville, at 2.30, p. m., Tuesday, February 5th, 1918. Brethren are requested to attend this meeting.

By order,

JOHN H. SMILEY,
County Sec'y.

January 28th, 1918.

FOR SALE

Five Holstein Bull Calves, grand-sons of the famous "Pontiac Hengervelt Pieterji," and of the champion cow in dairy test at Toronto, 1913.

Three of these bulls are fit for service this season; the others are younger.

J. B. KILGOUR,
Glenhurst Farm,
Shawville.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

SHAWVILLE ELEVATOR

will be open for business
every THURSDAY only
until further notice.

Highest Market Prices Paid.

Oats 85c. this week.

WM. HODGINS.

TAILORING

A good assortment of

Heavy Tweeds for Fall Suits

Also a nice stock of

Overcoats, Sweaters, Caps, Gloves.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

Do You Need
A New Suit
For Spring 1918
? ?

If so you would be wise and save money by coming in now and selecting one before the new spring stock comes in at a much higher figure than our present prices.

We still have a good selection to choose from including 10 Blue Serge Suits at \$20.00, guaranteed fast indigo and pure wool. Sizes 36 to 40 in this lot. They cannot be duplicated to-day at less than \$30. We also have a nice line of tweeds and worsteds at prices from \$8.00 up.

All Overcoats less 10 p. c. for this month. Call and see us before buying, it will be to your advantage. Thank you.

ARCHIE DOVER