

THE EQUITY.

No. 34, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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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.

On Monday evening the Good Cheer Club, and a number of their friends, drove to home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brownlee, 6th line. A very pleasant time was spent in games, music, etc., after which refreshments were served.

The Homemakers are looking for a large attendance at their concert in the lecture room of the Methodist Church Thursday night. You want to make it a point to be one of the crowd who will reap the enjoyment of hearing a rare program of music, etc.

The Choir of the Methodist Church purpose holding a Social evening in the lecture room of the Church on Friday evening, Feb. 22nd, for the purpose of purchasing new hymn books for the Church. Short program and light refreshments. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

The Guest business block on Main Street, Kennew, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening of last week, involving a loss of about \$10,000. The occupants of the block were: Chas. Peever, meat-shop; George Clarke, harness-maker, and James Smith, implement dealer. The two last named had their stocks absolutely destroyed and carried no insurance. The glare of the fire was clearly seen by Shawville citizens and also by many people of the neighborhood.

Those Heatless Days.

All that portion of industrial Canada which depends largely if not wholly upon the United States for its coal supply, had a surprise sprung upon it last week by the Fuel Controller which made a good many of those affected sit up and take notice in a manner to say the least, that they were little expecting. The surprise took the form of a decree ordering all peace-loving and law-abiding Canadian citizens within a certain area, covering the greater part of eastern Canada, to observe three heatless days—within which they were commanded not to use any more coal in their business places than merely what was needed to keep Jack Frost from doing any mischief. The order at first was designed to apply to those only who use coal for heating purposes; but it was speedily amended to cover wood-users as well and thus place all consumers on a common level. Thus amended the order became more far-reaching than would have been the case in the observance of the original, as the latter would not have been felt to any great extent outside the cities and towns. The inclusion of the consumers of wood fuel, however, brought the villages and small business centres within the scope of the decree, with the result that such places in the main decided to close up to meet the conditions of the enforced fuel famine. If the order was not observed in some cases, as doubtless it was not, the excuse could be reasonably advanced that people did not have time to hear about it. And if a good number of the country people were disappointed on coming to Shawville, for example, on Saturday to find the business places closed, the same apology could be urged—lack of time in which to circulate the information; although it may be said in their behalf our business men did the best they could to safeguard the public against inconvenience. But in these strenuous times everyone may expect and should be prepared to suffer some personal discomfort and even adversity. The burden of the world-conflict is so great, so overwhelming, that all, in some form or another must necessarily feel its depressing effect.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Maude McDowell is at present enjoying a visit with friends at Westmeath.

Mr. W. E. N. Hodgins went to Montreal last week on a business trip.

Mr. Norris Hodgins, of Peterboro, Ont., spent the week-end the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hodgins in town.

Dr. Fraser was in Ottawa last Thursday attending the funeral of his cousin, the late W. H. A. Fraser, whose death is recorded elsewhere in this issue.

Mrs. Kelley who is opening up a new millinery store in town, left Saturday last for Toronto, where she will remain for a couple of weeks attending the millinery openings.

Mr. J. P. McDowell, president of the Wool-growers' Association of the County, was in Toronto for several days last week attending a meeting at which wool-growers from all over Canada were present. A new Dominion-wide Co-operative Company, to be known as the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, was organized as one result of the meeting, and we notice that Mr. McDowell is one of the two directors appointed for this province.

The Murrell H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. John Stewart on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Program:—Canning meat for summer use—Mrs. M. McGuire; Reading by Miss Stephens. Roll call—Hot drinks for cold nights.

FIRE AT LADYSMITH.—The large hotel building, owned by Mr. F. Bretzlaff erected only a few years ago, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The fire is said to have started from the furnace. Part of the contents of the building were saved, but a good many things were consumed, making Mr. Bretzlaff's loss heavy, as there was no insurance. The fire spread to Mr. Foss' building across the street and did some damage before it was extinguished.

For the Halfax Blind.

The following contributions towards the Endowment Fund of the Halifax School for the Blind, for which an appeal was made in our last issue have been received:

Miss Inez Brownlee, R. R.	
No. 2, Shawville,	\$1.00
J. A. Cowan, Shawville,	1.00

When Horses are Poisoned.

When a horse, out at pasture or in the stall, is found staggering in a doxy condition with the pupils of the eyes dilated, it is usually apparent that he has eaten something that does not agree with him. The cause, of course, is not always the same. Bulletin No. 23, Scientific Series, of the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch of the Department explains at least one cause of this state of things. The authors, Messrs. S. Hadwen, D. V. Sc., Pathologist, and E. A. Bruce, V. Sc., Assistant Pathologist, tell of experiments by which it was found that bracken was frequently at fault. They say a disease known as "staggers" has been prevalent on the Pacific slope for many years, and then proceed to detail the results of their research. To show the serious nature of the complaint they quote an instance in which of 24 horses, owned by 11 farmers, 16 died. Not only are the symptoms fully set forth, but the treatment that should be followed is given and the steps that should be taken for the eradication of the fern from the horse's feed, whether gathered in the field or supplied from the hayloft. The title of the bulletin, is "The Poisoning of Horses by the Common Bracken."

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

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

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Mayor Howard, hitched up his team of horses to a large sleigh on Thursday evening and drove to where the members of the Shawville H. M. Club had gathered to hold their meeting, and took the ladies for a drive, which was much appreciated. Alf never fails to cater to the desires of the fair sex.

Births

At Beaver Mines, Alta., on Feb. 4th, to Mr. Geo. and Mrs. Ballantyne, a daughter.

At Davidson, Que., on Friday, January 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett, a son—James William Earl.

Marriages

WILSON—ARMITAGE.

The marriage took place at 6 o'clock p. m. on Monday, February 11th, at Ste. Anne's (Anglican) Church, Toronto, of Beatrice Irene, third daughter of the late William Armitage (formerly of Sturgeon Falls and Shawville) and Clair Evans Wilson, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Wilson, also a former resident of this place. The Rev. Geo. H. Bracken was the officiating clergyman. An hour later the young couple left for their future residence at Swan River, spending a few days en route with friends at Sudbury and Winnipeg.

February Rod and Gun.

"The Condition of the Fur Seals To-day" by Bonnycastle Dale; "His First Duck" by F. V. Williams; "The Civilizing of Split Rock" by M. A. Shaw; "Injun Devil" by H. A. Sturtzel; "A Toilet Set for the Camper" by E. G. Brewer; "The Old Time River Brigade" by R. J. Fraser; "Wandering Trails" by H. C. Haddon; "A Hunt with New Brunswick Guides" these are some of the stories and articles that go to make up the mid-winter number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor Limited. In addition to the above their February number contains under the heading of "Guns and Ammunition" two fine articles by expert gunmen, namely Thomas K. Lee and Major Townsend Whelen. Mr. Lee is described by the editor of this department as "undoubtedly the finest target shot with the .22 rifle that has ever lived" and his article on Repeating and Single Shot Rifles will be read with great interest by gunmen.

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A position for every Willis Graduate.

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EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
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FOR SALE—Beautiful 6 octave Karm Organ, piano case (Walnut) in A 1 condition. Cheap to quick buyer. J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.

WANTED—A working housekeeper (Protestant preferred). Will pay good wages to suitable person. Apply to Jno. C. HOWARD, Davidson, Que. 33-3

LOST—One Airdale (or Wire-haired) Terrier. Answers to name "Barney." Any information of this valuable dog will be thankfully received by A. B. PALMER, Portage du Fort, Que.

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

1 S. H. Massey-Harris Seeder
1 " Gilson Gas Engine, 1 1/2 h. p.
1 " Light Express
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 31st.

HERB. MITCHEM,
Shawville.

The city bacteriologist warns the citizens of Ottawa against drinking Hull water. Surely the warning is unnecessary. Who ever heard of Ottawans going to Hull for WATER?

THE HARDWARE STORE

WOOD

WANTED, 10 cords good sound
2 foot (not 18 inch) Hardwood. Delivery any time during February.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Take Time by
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Prepare or Spring

New Dress Gingham
attractive patterns 19c

Navy Prints 25

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Gingham Sheetings 30

Tickings 'Feather Proof' 45

36 in. Flannelettes 25

Dome Fasteners 5

Above prices good till March 1.

W. A. HODGINS

KITCHENER'S MOB

By JAS. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd.)

In addition to this staple, the daily rations consisted of bacon, bread, cheese, jam, army biscuits, tea, and sugar. Sometimes they received a tin of meat and vegetable ration, already cooked, and at welcome intervals fresh meat and potatoes were substituted for corned beef. Each man had a very generous allowance of food, a great deal more, I thought, than he could possibly eat. Shorty explained this by saying that allowance was made for the amount which would be consumed by the rats and the blue-bottle flies.

There were, in fact, millions of flies. They settled in great swarms along the walls of the trenches, which were filled to the brim with warm light as soon as the sun had climbed a little way up the sky. Empty tin-lined ammunition boxes were used as cupboards for food. But of what avail were cupboards to a jam-loving and jam-fed British army living in open trenches in the summer time? Flytraps made of empty jam tins were set along the top of the parapet. As soon as one was filled, another was set in its place. But it was an unequal war against an expeditionary force of countless numbers.

"There ain't nothin' you can do," said Shorty. "They steal the jam right off yer bread."

As for the rats, speaking in the light of later experience, I can say that an army corps of pied pipers would not have sufficed to entice away the hordes of them that infested the trenches, living like house pets on our rations. They were great lazy animals, almost as large as cats, and so gorged with food that they could hardly move. They ran over us in the dugouts at night, and fished cheese and crackers right through the heavy waterproofed covering of our haversacks. They squealed and fought among themselves at all hours. I think it possible that they were carrion eaters, but never, to my knowledge, did they attack living men. While they were unpleasant bedfellows, we became so accustomed to them that we were not greatly concerned about our very intimate associations.

Our course of instruction at the Parapet-etic School was brought to a close late in the evening when we shouldered our packs, bade good-bye to our friends the Gloucesters, and marched back in the moonlight to our billets. I had gained an entirely new conception of trench life, of the difficulties involved in trench building, and the immense amount of material and labor needed for the work.

Americans who are interested in learning of these things at first hand will do well to make the grand tour of the trenches when the war is finished. Perhaps the thrifty continentals will seek to commercialize such advantage favorable opportunities. Perhaps the Touring Club of France will lay out a new route, following the windings of the firing line from the Channel coast across the level fields of Flanders, over the Vosges Mountains to the borders of Switzerland. Pedestrians may wish to make the journey on foot, cooking their supper over night in the dugouts where he lay shivering with cold during the winter nights of 1914 and 1915. If there are enthusiasts who will be satisfied with only the most intimate personal view of the trenches, if there are those who would try to understand the hardships and discomforts of trench life by living it during a summer vacation, I would suggest that they remember Private Shorty Holloway's parting injunction to me:—

"Now, don't forget, Jamie!" he said as we shook hands, "always 'ave a box o' Keatings 'andy, an' 'ang on to yer extra shirt!"

CHAPTER VII. Midsummer Calm

During our first summer in the trenches there were days, sometimes weeks at a time, when, in the language of the official bulletins, there "nothing to report," or "calm" prevailed "along our entire front." From the War Office point of view these statements were, doubtless, true enough. But from Tommy Atkin's point of view, "calm" was putting it somewhat mildly. Life in the trenches, even on the quietest of days, is full of adventure highly spiced with danger. Snipers, machine gunners, artillerymen, airmen, engineers of the opposing sides, vie with each other in skill and daring, in order to secure that coveted advantage, the morale. Tommy calls it the "more-ale," but he jolly well knows when he has it and when he hasn't.

There were many nights of official calm when we machine gunners crept out of the trenches with our guns to positions prepared beforehand, either in front of the line or to the rear of it. There we waited for messages from our listening patrols, who were lying in the tall grass of "the front yard." They sent word to us immediately when they discovered enemy working parties building up their parapets or mending their barbed-wire entanglements. We would then lay our guns according to instructions received and blaze away, each gun firing at the rate of from three hundred to five hundred rounds per minute. After a heavy burst of fire, we would change our positions at once. It was then that the most exciting part of our work began. For as soon as we ceased firing, there were answering fusillades from hundreds of German rifles. And within two or three minutes, German field artillery began a search for us with shrapnel. We crawled from one position to another over the open ground or along shallow ditches, dug for the purpose. These offered protection from rifle fire, but frequently the shell fire was so heavy and so well directed that we were given some very unpleasant half-hours, lying flat on our faces, listening to the deafening explosions and the vicious whistling of flying shrapnel.

We were, in fact, busy during most of the night, for it was our duty to see to it that our guns lived up to their reputation as "weapons of opportunity and surprise." With the aid of large-scale maps, we located all of the roads, within range, back of the German lines; roads which we knew were used by enemy troops moving in and out of the trenches. We located all of their communication trenches leading back to the rear; and at uncertain intervals we covered roads and trenches with bursts of searching fire.

The German gunners were by no means inactive. They, too, profited by their knowledge of night life in the firing-line, their knowledge of soldier nature. They knew, as did we, that the roads in the rear of the trenches are filled, at night, with troops, transport wagons, and fatigue parties. They knew, as did we, that men become so utterly weary of living in ditches—living in holes, like rats—that they are willing to take big risks when moving in or out of the trenches, for the pure joy of getting up on top of the ground. Many a night when we were moving up for our week in the first line, or back for our week in reserve, we heard the far-off rattle of German Maxims, and in an instant, the bullets would be zip-zipping all around us. There was no need for the sharp word of command. If there was a communication trench at hand, we all made a dive for it at once. If there was not, we fell face down, in ditches, shell holes, in any place which offered a little protection from that terrible hail of lead. Many of our men were killed and wounded nightly by machine-gun fire, usually because they were too tired to be cautious. And, doubtless, we did as much damage with our own guns. It seemed to me horrible, something in the nature of murder, that advantage must be taken of these opportunities. But it was all a part of the game of war; and fortunately, we rarely knew, nor did the Germans, what damage was done during those summer nights of "calm along the entire front."

The artillerymen, both British and German, did much to relieve the boredom of those "nothing to report" days. There were desultory bombardments of the trenches at day-break, and at dusk, when every infantryman is at his post, rifle in hand, bayonet fixed, on the alert for signs of a surprise attack. If it was a bombardment with shrapnel, Tommy was not greatly concerned, for in trenches he is fairly safe from shrapnel fire. But if the shells were large-caliber high explosives, he crouched close to the front wall of the trench, lamenting the day he was foolish enough to become an infantryman, "a bloomin' 'uman ninepin!" Covered with dirt, sometimes half-buried in fallen trench, he watched his next weeks tobacco rations that the London papers would print the same old story: "Along the western front there is nothing to report." And usually he won.

Trench mortaring was more to our liking. That is an infantryman's game, and, while extremely hazardous, the men in the trenches have a sporting chance. Every one forgot breakfast when word was passed down the line that we were going to "mortar" Fritz. The last-relief night sentries, who had just tumbled sleepily into their dugouts, tumbled out to their again to watch the fun. Fatigue parties, working in the communication trenches, dropped their picks and shovels and came hurrying up to the first line. Eagerly, expectantly, every one waited for the sport to begin. Our projectiles were immense balls of hollow steel, filled with high explosive of tremendous power. They were fired from a small gun, placed, usually, in the first line of reserve trenches. A dull boom from rear warned us that the game had started.

"There she is!" "See 'er? Goin' true as a die!" "She's goin' to hit! She's goin' to hit!" All of the boys would be shouting at once. Up it goes, turning over and over, rising to a height of several hundred feet. Then, if well aimed, it reaches the end of its upward journey directly over the enemy's line, and falls straight into his trench. There is a moment of silence, followed by a terrific explosion which throws dirt and debris high in the air. By this time every Tommy along the line is standing on the firing-bench, head and shoulders above the parapet, quite forgetting his own danger in his excitement, and shouting at the top of his voice.

"Ow's that one, Fritz boy?" "Gooten morgen, you Proosian sausage-walloper!" "Tyke a bit o' that there 'ome to yer missus!"

(To be continued.)

Food Control in the West.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, Western representative of the Food Controller, is organizing work in the West from his office in Winnipeg. The co-operation of all the Provincial Governments in the West has been pledged and various progressive measures have already been adopted.

"A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners."—Chesterfield.

NESTLINGS AS GOBLERS.

Proving That Birds Are a Valuable Asset to the Farm.

The greediest thing on earth is a nestling bird. It consumes its own weight of food each day, with a daily gain of 20 to 50 per cent. in growth. Little else than mouth and stomach, it spends nearly all its waking moments eating.

A young robin in captivity requires fifty earthworms per day and asks for more. The progeny (a nestful) of a pair of European jays were observed by a naturalist to eat half a million caterpillars in a season!

During an outbreak of grasshoppers in Nebraska a few years ago Prof. Sam Hughey saw a long-billed marsh wren carry thirty to her young in one hour. At this rate, reckoning seven hours of feeding time to the day, he estimated that the brood would consume more than 700 per diem, and that the passerine birds of the eastern half of Nebraska, allowing only twenty broods to the square mile, would destroy daily 162,771,000 grasshoppers. The average grasshopper weighs

one thirty-second part of an ounce and is capable each day of consuming its own weight of corn or wheat or forage crops. Thus it would appear that the above-mentioned number of these insects eaten by nesting birds daily would be able to destroy 174,897 tons of crops worth, at an average of \$10 a ton, \$1,748,970.

This shows that the encouragement of birds on farms is not a mere matter of sentiment. They return a cash equivalent and have much to do with the success or failure of crops.

No less than 2,717 public and high school boys worked on Ontario farms last year.

It is possible for one to live in full health and vigor for long periods when subsisting on a diet of dried fruits, nuts and a few grains and some of the fresh fruits. It is the dried fruits that furnish the bulk of nourishment to fruitarians. In the summer time when both dried fruits and fresh fruits of all kinds are in the market, even those who are meat eaters in cold weather can plan a healthful and satisfying menu without flesh foods.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES. No. 7.—CANDY.

Candy is a luxury rather than a necessary of life but it is a luxury that has received such indulgence on this continent that it has become one of the food problems of the hour. It is not that candy is needed overseas in any great quantities but the sugar that goes into the manufacture of candy is.

Every Canadian who continues to indulge freely in the use of candy which he knows to be made from cane sugar should be filled with reproach for he is simply depriving people who are already hungry of the sugar which they need to keep up their strength and give them energy to fight and work.

Sugar in moderate quantities is absolutely necessary to keep the spark of life burning in the human frame. It furnishes heat and energy. It is necessary for the men who are fighting. It is even more necessary for that portion of the civilian population in Europe which is now in actual want. In England and France it is served in restaurants in tiny packages. A little pitcher of syrup is frequently substituted entirely for sugar. Candy is a thing of the past. Yet we in Canada and the United States go on in our reckless use of sweets and confections while people over in Europe suffer for lack of the amount of sugar that is necessary for their physical well-being. 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 no necessity for giving up the use of candy altogether but there is a crying need for a radical change in the varieties manufactured. Chocolate is the best kind to buy at present and there are many varieties of candy which might be made by the skillful combination of fruit, nuts, etc. Children should be taught to discriminate in the kind of sweets they buy. The varieties usually sold at the village store are apt to be "sugar candies" in the worse sense of the word.

Fully 25 per cent. of the sugar refined in Canada goes towards the manufacture of sweets, confectionery, biscuits and other luxuries.

If France's 1.1 pounds of sugar a month is to be maintained, if England is still to have 2 pounds a month for each person, then Canada must reduce her present per capita consumption of 7 lbs. a month.

An Apple a Day.

A perfect apple is eaten raw or baked. It must be of fine flavor and appearance. When baking apples, try this method:

Remove the cores and place the apples in a casserole dish. Add to six or eight apples one cupful of syrup, one-half cupful of water, one small piece cinnamon. Mix well, then pour over the apples. Place the lid on the casserole dish and then bake the apples in a moderate oven until they are tender.

Ideal Apple Sauce.—Cut the apples into quarters. Remove the blemishes. Place in a saucepan and add the water. Cook until very soft. Rub through a fine sieve. Sweeten to taste. Flavor with either cinnamon or nutmeg.

Apple Custard.—One cupful of thick apple sauce, sweetened to taste, yolk of one egg, pinch of nutmeg. Mix thoroughly, now fold in the stiffly beaten white of egg. Pour into custard cups. Set in a pan of warm water and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Spiced Apples.—Tie the following spices in a piece of cheese cloth: one dozen whole cloves, one-half dozen whole allspice, piece of stick cinnamon, two blades of mace. Place in a saucepan containing one cupful of syrup, one cupful of water, juice of one lemon. Cook slowly for one-half hour. Now add as many cored apples as can be conveniently cooked in this syrup. Cook very slowly, turning the apples frequently; when they are tender, lift in a dish. Soak two

The Prince and the Peasant.

Our soldier prince has lately taken considerable interest in those peasants who frequent soldier districts and sell choice eatables at equally choice prices. Sometimes he bargains with them himself, in order to test their characters, and it is to be feared that he encounters little more than the purely mercenary motive.

But one old Italian woman recently restored his confidence in her class by exhibiting a spirit of motherly sympathy.

"Poor lad!" she exclaimed, watching him as he studied some Italian coins in his hand. "I dare say he has run short of money, being so far from home!"

Make plans for spring gardening work without further delay. Study and decide what improvements it will be desirable to make about the grounds. Ascertain the number of plants and seeds required, and make provision for them early.

Raw Furs
And Ginseng
Wanted
Highest Prices
Paid

N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
20 years of reliable trading
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada

Shopping in a Big City



Scarcely anything pleases a woman more than to come to the city to shop. There are so many big stores with such endless variety and choice of everything.

Still there is just that little drawback about where to stay. The Walker House solves that problem. It is a home for you while in the city, and you can have all your purchases sent direct there, where there are special facilities for looking after your parcels.

Come to the city to shop and stay at

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The House of Plenty
TORONTO, ONT.

P.S.—Special attention given to ladies and children travelling without gentlemen escorts.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plates: Silver: Curious Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Cut Glass: Ornamental Watches: Rings: Table Ware.
Write or send by Express to
B. M. & T. JENKINS, Limited
ANTIQUARIAN GALLERIES
22 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

In Dutch Guiana the women carry upon their persons all the family savings in the shape of heavy bracelets, anklets, necklaces and even crowns of gold and silver.



AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR

On Time

In the army everything must be done on schedule. You can save time and appear on parade looking smarter if you have shaved with an AutoStop Safety Razor. Its smooth shaving qualities are such that no rough places are left nor is there any after-shaving unpleasantness.

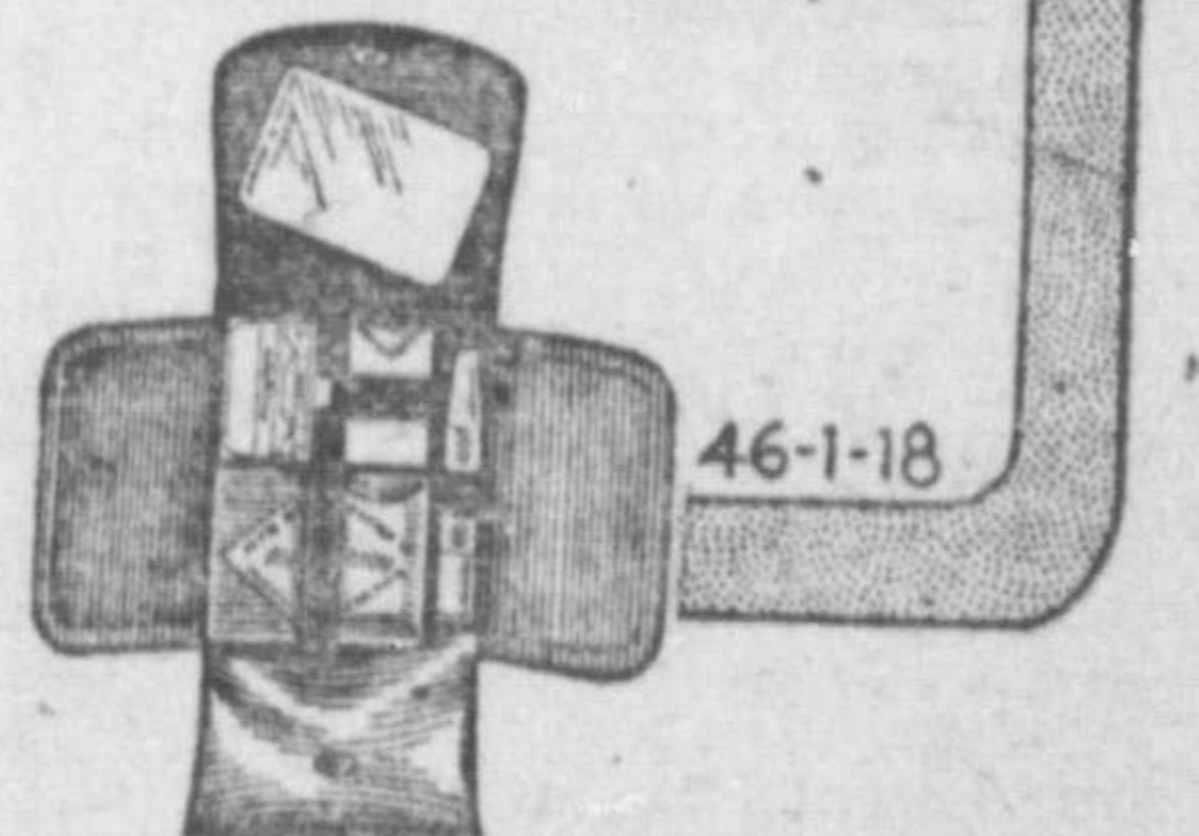
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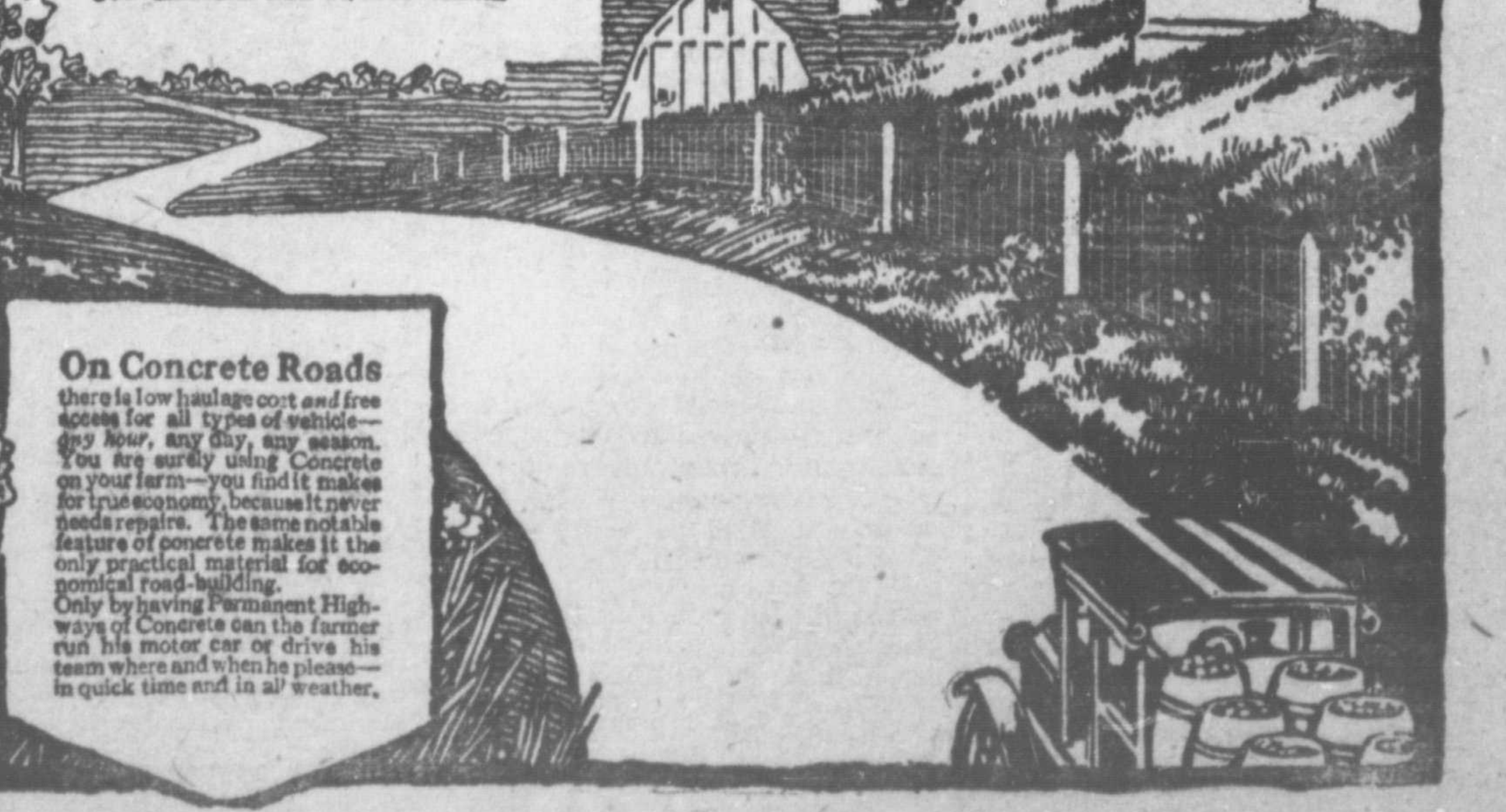
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Soils and Crops

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.

Growing Onions and Lettuce.

To get the finest results with green onions, starting this year you should use a good quality of white onion sets. These are not expensive. The best ones have very short tips, and the bulbs are firm and unwrinkled. Avoid those with long sprouts and the bulbs of which are withered and spent.

The soil should be very rich, loose, and with a sandy base. They do not do so well in a stiff limestone-clay soil.

It will pay you to give the onion bed special treatment as to working before it is planted. Dig, chop and rake the soil to the limit, and when in good condition dig under a heavy dressing of rich well-rotted stable manure. Make the top of the bed as fine as for seeds, ready to plant as soon as the soil dries out somewhat, as it should be drier for onion sets than for seed sowing.

The usual way, in ordinary soil, is to set them about three inches apart. This is not necessary when the soil is rich and porous. As the onions will be picked before the bulbs get more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter you can set them with only an inch space between them—and get good results.

A common practice is to make a shallow trench with the hoe or rake, in which process the bottom thereof is more or less compacted, making a solid mass of soil under the small onion-set. This makes it difficult for the fine roots of the onion, when they commence to forage for food and moisture, to penetrate this soil. In many cases the result is that the set is slightly lifted upward, checking its growth, and making a poor onion, of doubtful quality.

This can be overcome by planting them so that the soil under them is not compacted. Mark off the rows with the straight edge or use the garden-line. With an old spoon or the point of a bread knife, lift out enough soil to admit of the onion-set, insert the set, pour the soil around it, and firm the soil slightly around it. DO NOT PRESS ON THE ONION-SET WHILE PLANTING IT. This method is very simple, rapid and effective. It is based on the necessity for quick growth and good green onions.

Shallow Working Required

In order to facilitate growth quickly, onions when grown for eating green should be well and frequently worked. Only shallow working is required, and when planted intensively in the home garden this can best be done with the hand-weeder, working around the rows to keep down the weeds and a crust from forming on the soil, as well as a dust mulch over the top to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil. When to be

used green it is well to plant onion-set deeper than if intended to mature into full-grown onions. This will result in longer white stems, which is the edible portion; the more of this the more food value they have. If the sets have not sprouted when set out, plant them an inch below the tops of the bulbs.

Soil For Lettuce

As lettuce should be a quickly grown crop, it should have a light, rich, warm soil, well filled with humus. This latter quality can hardly be over-emphasized. The best lettuce grown in this country comes from the muck farms, which are almost pure humus. This condition of soil applies to most of the succulent crops.

Lettuce is of two general kinds—the "loose head," or "cutting," which does not make tight heads, and the head lettuce. Each of these kinds has its appropriate place and season in the home garden. The former is planted directly into the garden beds for immediate use as soon as large enough, while the head lettuce is sown in the seed bed to be transplanted later on, separately, in rows for heading-up.

Two Ways in Cutting Lettuce

There are two ways in which the cutting lettuce is generally handled. One is to sow it very thickly, and when it gets to be four inches high, cut it off just above the crowns for using as "snip" lettuce, allowing it to grow again large enough for several more cuttings. This is a wasteful and not very satisfactory way.

A better way is to sow the seeds thinly in drills six inches apart in a warm, well-drained location, dropping the seed from the hand so that they will be about three to the inch. When the plants get to be four inches high, remove every other one and repeat this process as they grow larger. This should insure good, tender lettuce as long as there is any to pick.

Make the top of the soil very fine and mellow for sowing the cutting lettuce. The drills can best be made by the straight-edge and should not be over half an inch deep. Cover the seeds by smoothing with the straight-edge across the drills and press down firmly along the rows.

As moisture is necessary to germinate, do not allow the lettuce bed to dry out until the young plants have come through the soil. However, the watering must be done in such a way as not to invite disaster. Early in the morning of a sunny day is the best time, and it should be done with the fine nozzle of a hose, pointed into the air, or a fine-nozzled watering pot. Usually after the lettuce plants get to a height of an inch at this season of the year they will get enough rain to keep them going—but be sure of it.

Top-Notch Strawberries.

"Nothing succeeds like success" holds true in the growing of strawberries that will sell themselves, says a successful farmer. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that after one has grown a plot of strawberries which causes passers-by to stop and wonder how such a crop can be grown, he never needs lack for customers for any subsequent crops so long as he keeps his fruit up to a high standard in quality and appearance and plays fair in selling.

I consider it a shameful neglect that so many farmers and suburban dwellers fail to grow a family supply of high-quality strawberries—the task is so small compared to the satisfaction that this appetizing product furnishes.

For a supply sufficient for a good-sized family and some to sell to local customers, my choice is the "hill system." Here is how I handle my plot of 12 rows, 60 feet long, rowed 30 inches apart, plants set 18 inches between hills:

After setting the plants in May in well-prepared soil, made very rich, I give them intensive and practically level cultivation until fall. No runners are allowed to take root, they being regularly clipped off. A piece of sheet steel, about six inches wide, formed into a hoop about 14 or 15 inches in diameter, and to which is fastened an upright handle, furnishes an excellent tool to clip the runners rapidly. The bottom edge of the hoop is made a little larger than the top, to prevent the soil from sticking in the hoop. The bottom edge of the hoop is also kept filed to a sharp cutting edge. Handled as described, the plants get to be giants in development and vigor, and in the spring following they send out an astonishing number of fruit-bearing stems. Then, if an abundance of plant food is present and conditions are right, the yield

is a large quantity of high-quality berries.

I find winter protection has much to do with successful strawberry-raising. I cover my entire berry plot with straw to the depth of about three inches after it settles. In the spring, when the growth commences, I remove most of the straw directly over each hill, and leave the rest undisturbed to act as a mulch to retain moisture and prevent weed growth; also, the heavy clusters of berries rest on the straw, and are kept from the dirt and grit that otherwise injures the appearance and quality of the fruit.

My little plot of not over one twentieth of an acre yields us from 12 to 15 bushels of fancy berries in an average season, and half of the crop sold to customers who come after them more than pays for all labor and cost of growing them. My recommendation is to get into the strawberry-growing game next spring without fail.

Whole Wheat Crumpets.

Scald one pint of milk and add two tablespoonfuls of oleomargarine and one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. When it has become lukewarm, add half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a few spoonfuls of tepid water. Stir in about one and a quarter cupful of whole wheat flour and one cupful of wheat flour, or enough of the blended flours to make a good drop batter, then cover well and set to rise over night. In the morning stir it down, beat vigorously and pour into hot greased muffin rings that have been set on a hot greased griddle. Fill the rings half full of the batter. It will rise to the top and bake slowly. Cool and toast on both sides, then spread with butter.

A kitchen in good repair inspires the cook to keep it neat.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest if they are 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.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis means inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchial tubes.

These are air tubes beginning like the branches of a tree at the end of the windpipe, getting smaller and smaller as they ramify, and ending in the balloon-like air vesicles in which the blood is relieved, in exhalation, of its carbonic acid and which absorb from the inhaled air its oxygen.

In pneumonia the bronchial tubes may be involved, but the trouble is essentially in the tissues in which the tubes are imbedded.

Anybody can have bronchitis, from an infant in arms to a centenarian; the chief sufferers are those who lack good resisting power.

When the large tubes only are involved the condition is not usually very serious, it is worse when the middle sized tubes are attacked and if the disease attacks the fine capillary tubes it is very apt to have a fatal issue.

Infants and young children are frequently victims of capillary bronchitis. The inflamed mucous membrane becomes swollen and obstructs the entrance and egress of air in this disease and in the fine tubes the passage is almost obliterated. It also secretes more material than it does in health and this secretion in the mild cases is plain mucous, in the cases which are severe and in which decomposition takes place it is purulent, and in those in which gangrene of the tissues occurs it is fetid and offensive.

Cough, expectoration and difficult breathing are therefore the characteristic symptoms of bronchitis.

The acute form of the disease lasts from a few days to a few weeks, the chronic for months or years, getting better and worse, being especially troublesome in winter.

The cough is worse in the morning after the secretions have accumulated during the night.

The disease is due to inhalation through the nose or mouth of some kind of irritant, either dust, gas or infectious germs. Hence the need of respirators in mining, laboratory work, fighting Germans, etc., and the importance of destroying the ever-present germs in the nose and mouth by routine spraying or irrigation with antiseptics like carbolic or boric acid menthol or eucalyptol.

Those who live in bad hygienic conditions, those whose habits are bad, and those who are physically weak from any cause, may get bronchitis.

It may be tuberculous in character, hence that must be determined. In order to prevent it, breathe deeply, sleep and live and work in well ventilated rooms and keep the body protected with warm clothing.

Keep the bowels open, use hot drinks to promote perspiration, a hot poultice on the chest to facilitate breathing, and a hot water bag at the feet.

A suitable dose of quinine at the beginning of an attack may arrest it. Let the food be abundant, but simple and depend more upon nature for relief, than upon drugs, if you can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. G. S.—1. Should one who has had a stone removed from the kidney drink only boiled water? 2. Is a tripoli stone water filter advisable? 3. Will it remove lime from the water?

Answer—1. That would, of course, be the safest plan, but with reasonable care, I do not think it essential. 2. It is well thought-of by some with whom I am acquainted. 3. Not that which is in solution, but that which is precipitated.

CO-OPERATION IN CUTTING ICE

By Earl W. Gage.

We have a splendid system of teamwork in ice harvest down this way. One farmer helps the other, and all have plenty of ice and do not feel the labor shortage or the "high cost of ice."

But a few tools are needed to cut the ice. A steel scraper is useful; some types of small road scrapers may be used for this, or a very good home-made scraper may be fashioned of wood and faced with a strip of steel, such as the back of an old cross-cut saw. An ice plow is almost essential if any quantity of ice is to be harvested, though for small jobs it is not necessary. This aids in removing the porous surface ice and simplifies cutting into blocks. Half a dozen ice pike poles, bearing vertical points and horizontal hooks, are necessary in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful or an ordinary cross-cut, one handle removed, may be substituted.

Dividing the Work.

Three squads of men have been found best in this section, each with a team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle and for the purpose for which the ice is intended. Larger cakes are best if they can be used, since the waste will not be as great. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface are more convenient to handle; if it is thinner than a foot thick three feet square can be packed well.

The second squad of the community co-operative ice party cuts loose the blocks and floats them to the side of the open water, where they are ready to be loaded on sleighs. Here a tramway with a pair of ice hooks attached to a rope will make loading a relatively easy matter. Let the rope extend across the sled-box from the tramway; hitch one horse to it and drag the blocks from the water to be loaded. This saves heavy lifting and keeps the men from becoming unnecessarily wet. Ordinary ice tongs may be attached to the cakes.

The third gang of men work in the ice-house. They place each load into position in the house, pack sawdust as rapidly as the ice is delivered. Eight men and three teams can work most rapidly in harvesting a crop of ice by this method.

January and February are the best months for the ice harvest, although in this section some very good ice, the best of the season, was put in during March. It is best to start cutting ice the afternoon before storing it, so that a good supply will be on hand to complete storing in one day with two teams hauling to the ice house. In case the weather is clear when beginning to cut, it is best to leave the cakes in the water until evening, when they should be drawn out to prevent freezing in, and to permit the water to freeze again.

Packing the Ice

In conveying the ice from the sled to the house two chutes may be used to advantage; one about twelve feet long for low work and another about twenty feet long to be used above eight or nine-foot doors. The smaller chute may be made of two-by-four's for sides, with one-inch stuff nailed lengthwise of the chute. The long chute had better be made of two-by-six for the sides, with cross braces nailed about every four feet. Make the chutes strong to prevent breaking and injuring the workmen. Fasten with a two-by-four nailed across the top underneath to hold it against the door. Place the other end on the rear of the sled gate so that the ice may be placed on the other end on

the rear of the sled gate. It is much easier to handle the ice this way than over the sides of the sled.

The best method is to pull the ice into the house by hand. Use about thirty-five feet of three-quarter-inch rope, the end at the house being hitched to a rafter so it will be handy and not slip. An ice tong should be tied to the other end, and with this arrangement one man can pull up large-sized cakes to a height of twelve feet on a twenty-foot chute. The tongs must be good and sharp to prevent slipping, as handling ice is dangerous work, and light tongs are preferable to heavy ones. It is well to have an assortment of sizes on hand.

Some farmers think it is too expensive to cut ice, yet ice is the only crop we may say truthfully that may be secured on the farm or near it at cost of taking it away. And ice increases the value of farm products many times, and is especially useful in handling milk, cream and fruits, to say nothing of aiding the farm family in supplying their table with delicious ice cream and cool drinks in summer.

The Amount Required

The dairy farmer should put up about 1,000 pounds of ice for each cow, if used to cool cream. For a twenty-cow herd, ten tons of ice will be needed. If whole milk is cooled, considerably more ice will be needed. Under average conditions it will take from two to two and a half tons per cow for milk cooling. As from forty to fifty cubic feet are required for a ton of packed ice, for ten tons 500 cubic feet of space must be filled.

The sides of the ice house should be well insulated to protect the ice from summer heat. Sawdust is good for this purpose. About a foot should be allowed for the two outside walls, which are filled between with sawdust.

When filling the house, keep the top level, and with a light stick tamp a liberal quantity of broken, chipped, and shaved ice into the joints. An adz is handy for shaving and leveling the ice. Square cakes are used in the middle and uneven ones are crimped for the edge. Good tight joints are necessary. As the ice is laid and swept with a broom plenty of water is thrown over the ice to freeze the cakes into a solid mass.

Caring for the Product

Not more than twelve to fourteen inches should be left between the walls and the ice, the intervening space being filled with sawdust or clover chaff; straw is too loose and will not pack tight enough. Sawdust is preferable to chaff, and both are better than straw. Tar paper tacked on the walls provides further insulation against the heat.

When the ice house has been filled, if the weather continues cold, it is well not to cover the top for two or three days; but before the weather moderates the top should be covered with two feet of sawdust or clover chaff. This covering should be redistributed and packed into the sides about once a month until the house is opened for summer use.

Ventilation is an important provision in an ice house owing to the presence of warm air which is certain to accumulate on top of the ice. In the newer ice houses it is necessary to place a small ventilator in the center of the roof which carries off this warm air. An opening of this sort will not melt the ice, as an opening in the end would, yet provides space for the warm air to pass out. Cold air is heavier than warm air and because of this fact the cold air which tends to keep the contents of the building from melting, sinks to the floor and from there adjusts itself around the sides of the ice. The warm air, on the other hand, rises to the top and escapes through the ventilator.

Breakfast foods, cereals, rice, macaroni, cakes, cookies, pastes, starchy desserts, puddings, potatoes, etc.

No. 4—Foods depended on for sugar: Honey, syrup, sugar, candies, jams, jellies, sweet cakes, icing, and other sweet desserts.

No. 5—Foods which produce fat: Butter, cream, lard, suet, salad and other oils, pork, etc.

If it is true—and we believe it is—that the war will be won not only in the trenches, but in our kitchens and dining-rooms, then the more we know about food values the better we will be able to "carry on."

When to Cut Trees.

Trees should be cut in winter, as timber dries more slowly at this time of year and there is little danger of damage from season checking. Logs can be handled most economically in the winter months, as four times as many logs can be hauled on sleds as on wheels. If the logs or posts are cut in winter they become well seasoned before they are set, and proper seasoning is the most economical preservative treatment one can give to posts or poles.

All the great industrial organizations, such as railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies, that use enormous quantities of timber specify that it must be cut between October 1st and March 1st. Experience has shown that best results have been obtained by cutting the trees at this time.

The cost of living in Great Britain has risen 106 per cent. since the war, according to official figures presented in the House of Commons.

Poultry

In every household there is a certain amount of food scraps and kitchen waste which finds its way into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals suitable for converting this waste into wholesome food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock is ten hens. Each flock should produce 100 dozen eggs, which at 50 cents a dozen, a fair average price, would be worth \$50, and give the family eggs of a quantity and freshness difficult to obtain.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Grit and oyster shell should be included in the ration for both young and old. To neglect this would be poor economy.

Supplement the regular feeds with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chickens will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough for it will sour.

The dust bath should be where the sun will shine on it in order that it may be kept dry and warm as may be. On almost all sunny days, one or more hens will be seen filling their plumage with the soft earth, and that will do much toward keeping down lice and assuring the health of the flock. A high-sided box should be used to prevent the fowls from throwing the dirt out when using the bath. The loam should be changed occasionally so that it will not become filthy.

If potatoes that are to be baked are boiled first in salt water for ten minutes they will bake in considerably less time than is the rule.

The British will soon fix it so that a man can go from Jerusalem to Jericho without falling among thieves. Even honest Turks will not regret the change.

The Dairy

The really big question is how to raise the heifer calves, for old dairy-men know upon the treatment accorded these youngsters will depend in no small measure their usefulness when they mature, as dairy cows. A few suggestions culled from the experience of some leading milk producers, may accordingly be helpful.

First. The dairy calf should be given its mother's milk for the first ten days, and if it is a weak individual, for at least three or four weeks.

Second. The calf should not be overfed. About two quarts at a feed is sufficient.

Third. Feed three times daily for the first three weeks.

Fourth. The change from whole milk to skim-milk should be made gradually, during a period of ten days. At the same time the number of feeds given daily should be reduced from three to two.

Fifth. Increase gradually the feed allowance until the calf is receiving from four to five quarts per feed.

Sixth. Replace the fat lacking in the skim-milk by feeding such things as ground oats and corn, with a little bran.

Seventh. Teach the calf to eat grain by placing dry grain in the bottom of the pail, or directly in its mouth.

Eighth. Food bright, clean hay. Ninth. Prevent scours by regular feeding, feeding in clean pails, avoiding over-feeding, providing clean, dry stables; allowing plenty of sunlight to enter, and by keeping the manger free from sour feed.

If skim-milk is not available, calf meal can be used. The following home-mixed calf meal, first tried by the Purdue Experiment Station, has been found to give good results: Hominy or corn meal, oil meal O. P., blood flour and red dog flour or flour middlings, in equal parts, at the rate of one pound of mixture to one gallon of water. This should be fed like skim-milk, though not in excess of one gallon at a feed.

Most birds eat more than twice their own weight of food every day.

Oil of citronella will restore the color to most shades of tan or brown leather.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Hurray! We're going to the park And take our supper—what a lark! But Willie's such an appetite, I doubt if he can wait till night.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 14, 1918.

Russia has gone out of the war without the formality of signing a treaty, and has ordered the demobilization of her forces on all fronts. It would appear from this turn in events that Germany has scored a rather important diplomatic success.

Canada uses more wheat per capita than any other country in the world. Human consumption of wheat in the Dominion should not exceed 5.4 bushels per capita per annum. Canada has been using wheat at the rate of about 9 bushels per capita each year.

Before the war England received approximately 1,400,000 long tons of sugar from Germany and neighboring countries. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and imported 50,000 tons. The French production in 1917 fell to 210,000 long tons. Before the war Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none.

The Government has been evolving methods during the past few days by which it is believed the problems that are at present engaging the attention of Canadian statesmen will be more successfully dealt with. Recent cabinet action includes the appointment of a Canadian War Trade Board, the replacing of the Food Controller by the Canada Food Board; the removal of the duty on cattle and also on traction engines.

The traffic in intoxicants in this province has little more than a year to live. Legislation put through at the late session in Quebec provides that licenses to sell liquor as a beverage shall expire on May 1st, 1919. Liquor for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing and industrial purposes will be dispensed under a special license. And thus old John Barleycorn's last dugout has been attacked and rendered untenable.

The Quebec Legislature, which has been in session about six weeks, was prorogued on Saturday. The session while of a comparatively quiet and non-sensational character, was nevertheless responsible for the enactment of some important and even drastic legislation, notably the prohibitory measure and the bill to give Montreal a new form of municipal government through which it is hoped to eradicate the evils that besmirched the old system.

The Commission appointed to investigate the Halifax horror of a few weeks ago have found that the captain of the ill-fated munition ship, the pilot in charge at the time of the collision, and the examining officer of the harbor were all guilty of gross negligence, as a result of which finding they were placed under arrest and tried for manslaughter, except in the case of Capt. Lamodee, who will be handed over to the French Government to deal with as it sees fit. That the negligence complained of was permitted to exist, shows that something was wrong with the officials higher up in the harbor's administration, and these should be made to bear their share of the blame.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Feb. 4, 1918.
Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and Councillors Campbell, Graham, Horner and McLellan.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Horner and Graham.

A letter was read from C. G. Malloch, asking what action this Council intended to take re. closing of the old Ross Point road.

Motion—Graham-Horner—That the Mayor get legal advice on the matter.

A letter was read from the Bronson Company, Ottawa, re. condition of bridges on the Quyon river for driving purposes.

Motion—McLellan-Campbell—That the Secretary notify the Bronson Co. that this Council will hold it responsible for any damage caused to any bridge in the municipality through their driving operations.

Motion—Campbell-Graham—That the following bills be paid:
O. Cuthbertson, 2027 lbs hay at \$12.00, 42.80
D. Hodgins, bill drain tile, 42.80
Motion—McLellan-Campbell—That we proceed to enforce the by-law re. taxation of dogs in this municipality.

Motion—Graham—McLellan—That the Secretary publish an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of this municipality for the year 1917.

Motion—McLellan-Campbell—That we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec. Treas.

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 Plaut St., Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for years with indigestion and tried all kinds of medicine. 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.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, Feb. 4, 1918.

Regular session of the Clarendon Council, held on the above date, at one o'clock, p. m. Present: Mayor Fred W. Thomas; Councillors Bert Hodgins, W. T. Barber, M. Sinclair, A. H. Horner, W. T. McDowell and Thos. Smiley.

The last three named were newly elected and having subscribed to their oaths of office, the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted on motion of comms. Hodgins and Sinclair.

The Financial Report for 1917 was then read.

Motion—Hodgins-McDowell—That the Auditors' Report of the Finances of 1917 be adopted.—Carried.

Motion—Horner-Hodgins—That the following bills be paid:—John T. Sparling, fixing Harris' bridge, \$3.75; bridge at Hodgins' mill, \$3.00; Stephen Smith, B. and J. Fund, \$12.00; Thos. Smiley, bill for valuing sheep \$2.75; W. J. Grier, work 1917, \$3.00; Jas. Rennick, \$3.00.—Carried.

After some further discussion the Council adjourned on motion of comms. McDowell and Horner.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.

Large Increase of Maple Products Advocated.

DEAR EDITOR:—As we are nearing another sugar season, I thought I would give a few hints on the production of maple sugar and syrup for 1918, if you can find space in your paper, if not let it go to the waste-basket.

We hear a lot of talk about increased production, and the raising of bacon hogs, etc., but the maple sugar crop should not be overlooked, supposing we have to raise a few extra hogs. Every householder knows how sugar has been tied up this last year, while the farmers in this County have maple trees by the hundreds and thousands, on their own land, that there never has been a sap-spoon driven into yet. There is three weeks' time in the Spring, when all the boys are home from the lumber camps; They have nothing to do only swap yarns, and go to see the girls. If they would get the maple bushes going full steam the girls would go and see them instead. After a dreary, hard winter like this one, when the warm days come in the spring, it is new life to the young people to get together and go to some sugar camp for a feast of "latiere" or snow-sugar. Even the old fashioned boiling method has not lost its charm, but old or new way of making, every farmer who has a bush should make use of it this season. If cannot procure sap buckets let him make the old fashioned troughs; they can be made very easily out of any soft wood that will split straight, such as Ash, Poplar, Basswood. A good axeman can make one hundred in three days; they can be turned up at the root of the tree at the close of the season and they will be good for four or five years' use. Every hundred pounds of sugar made in the bush this spring for home consumption will leave that amount to go to England and the Allies. We are told there is plenty of sugar in Cuba; but the Allies cannot spare the ships to carry it to Europe. The vessels are all taken up carrying troops and munitions of war. I am not going to say anything about the process of making, only this, it should be made heavy enough so it will not sour. A farmer who has any to sell should put his name and address on each package, as it is unlawful to sell syrup without a label of some kind and a guarantee of its purity.

Hoping I have not taken up too much space, I remain

Yours sincerely,
FRED W. SCHWARTZ,
Greermount, Feb. 6th, 1918.

FARMERS' WEEK

Macdonald College, P. Q.

February 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Practical Instruction. No Fees.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS.

Lectures and demonstrations on Farm Management, with special reference to labour shortage, stock management and breeding, roots and root seed-growing, hay and pasture crops, judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with prizes for the best judging during the course.

Accommodation for a limited number in the college residences. Charges for room and board will be \$1.00 per day.

Applications for this accommodation must be made to the Principal in advance.

Stay four days if you can—if not, stay one, two or three days.

Full particulars and detailed programme from

THE PRINCIPAL,
Macdonald College P. O., P. Q.

OTHER COURSES.

Horticulture, Feb. 5, 6, 7 & 8, 1918

Poultry, Feb. 19, 20, 21 & 22, 1918

Horticulture for Suburban Householders, Feb. 19, 20 and 26, 27, 1918.

Large Transport with American Troops Torpedoed

The Anchor liner Tuscania, with 2179 officers and men of the Thirty-Second National Guard division, was torpedoed by a German submarine on Tuesday night of last week and now lies at the bottom of the North Atlantic, off the Irish coast.

The Tuscania remained afloat two hours after being torpedoed, and although darkness prevailed the loss of life was not as large as would be expected under the circumstances.

British convoys near to the torpedoed ship closed in quickly and did heroic work, as the comparatively small number of losses—about 160—show. The position of the Tuscania, off the north coast of Ireland, evidently headed for England, also was such that numbers of British patrol boats and other vessels rushed to her side and in this way the losses were minimized.

Another big steamer, the Aurania, of the Cunard line, was reported to have been torpedoed between Feb. 5th and 7th, while bound for the United States. It is said the vessel was still afloat and making for port.

Attend the Shawville H. M. Concert Feb. 14th.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 8th March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route

Beech Grove Rural Route No. 1

from the 1st of April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Beech Grove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1918.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 8th March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route,

Wyman Rural Route No. 1

from the 1st of April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Wyman, Bristol Mines, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1918.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Time Table.

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA—
Lv. Shawville daily, except Sunday, 7.28, a.m. Av. Ottawa 9.25, a.m.
Lv. Ottawa Broad st., daily ex. Sunday, 5, p.m. Av. Shawville 7.04, p.m.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL SHORT LINE—
Lv. Ottawa Central daily ex. Sunday 8.45, a.m.
Lv. " " " 3.45, p.m.
Lv. " Broad st. daily ex. Monday 5.35, a.m.
Lv. " " " 5.55, a.m.

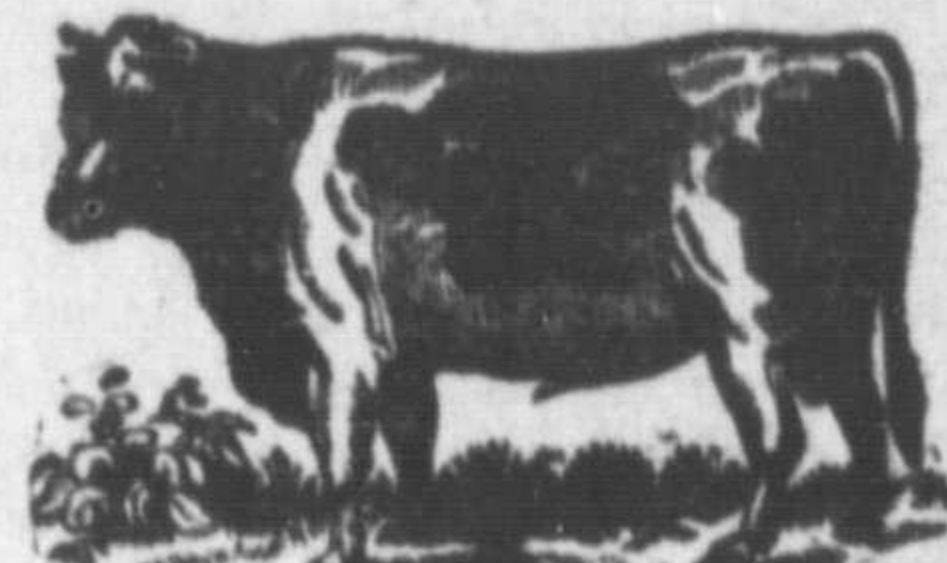
OTTAWA TO WINNIPEG AND POINTS WEST—
Lv. Ottawa Broad st. daily 2.05, a.m.

OTTAWA TO SAULT STE MARIE, ETC.—
Lv. Ottawa, daily ex. Sunday, 12.25, a.m.

OTTAWA TO TORONTO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, ETC.—
Lv. Ottawa Broad st., daily, 9.45, a.m.
Lv. " Central daily, 11.05, p.m.

For further particulars apply to C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent, Shawville.

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.

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.

SHELLS CUT THROUGH WIRE

New Projectile Has Scissors Attachment—Another Releases Short Chains When It Explodes.

There seems no limit to what the new shells can do. One of the latest shells has a sort of scissors attachment which, when released by the explosion, will cut through the strongest wire entanglements. Another releases a number of short chains when it explodes. These chains are sure to wreck anything they touch, says Popular Science Monthly.

The scissors shell has an opening in the casing through which the cutting arms project. They are slightly recessed in order to avoid wind resistance. The arms are attached near the nose of the projectile. They are mounted on steel studs in such a manner that they can rock and expand in order to throw the free ends outward at the base of the shell.

The fuse is made in the ordinary way, and behind it is a chamber for the explosive charge. The projectile is fired just as any shell is fired. The explosion releases the cutting arms and they cut through any object with devastating force.

The chain shell is considered similarly, except that the short chains are wound around the gaine and separated by disks which keep them in place until the projectile is emptied. Sometimes the chains are weighed heavily at the ends. When the explosion takes place the chains fly out with fearful force, and in addition to their high-speed forward movement they rotate rapidly. Needless to say, where they hit something, there is nothing left.

RELICS FROM FLINT RIDGE

Collection of Arrowpoints and Spearheads Donated by Ohio Man to Gonzaga University.

More than 70 arrowpoints and spearheads, gathered at Flint Ridge, O., have been donated to Gonzaga university museum of Spokane by Water A. Mikesell of Newark, O., says the Spokane Chronicle. They come from the most famous flint quarries worked by

prehistoric men in the United States.

It was at Flint Ridge that the warriors of the stone age bought their ammunition for the hunt and for warfare.

"The great quantities of flint implements dug up there even in our own days permit us to form an estimate of the extensive workshops that must have been in operation there during the stone age, in order to supply the actual demand from near and far and to store away such a vast surplus," said A. M. Jung, curator of the museum at Gonzaga.

The specimens in the Gonzaga collection show well the various colors which made Flint Ridge implements so much sought after in prehistoric times. The characteristic colors are white, gray, yellow, brown, blue, green and black.

Saw Soldier Cousin in Movies.

At a moving picture performance, says the Boston Post, there was shown "The Battle of Arras" and the retreat of the Germans. One view showed some English soldiers marching through a street in France. In the film the soldiers stopped in front of the camera a few seconds, when suddenly an American soldier jumped to his feet and yelled at the top of his voice, "Give 'em thunder, Johnnie, old top! Give 'em thunder!" The audience almost went wild in its applause; but the soldier, realizing what he had done, blushed and started for an exit, when a young woman usher told him not to mind, but stay and see the show. He later explained that the man in the picture was Johnnie Clark, his cousin.

She Wished Good Service.

Telephone girls have many questions put to them daily, according to a young woman who is employed at the Central Union exchange in this city, notes the Indianapolis News.

But the funniest request made by any of our subscribers in all my experience," she continued, "came from an old woman just the other day.

"Is this the Bell Telephone company?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," I replied.

"Well, I want to speak to Mr. Bell at once. There's something the matter with my telephone, an' I want him to come down here an' fix it."

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
E. S. H. WORKMAN, W. E. N. HODGINS
W. M. Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.
HERB HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

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 1837)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 tabs prints and rolls, 35c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50
Eggs per dozen 45c.
Fowls, 12 to 18c per lb.
Geese, 13c. per lb.
Hides per 100 lbs. 10.00
Pelts 25c. to 2.00 each
Horse Hides each 4.50
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins each 90c

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:

Butter, in prints 48c to 50c
Butter in pails 46 to 48c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 70 to 75c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.00
Pork per 100 lbs \$22.00 to 27.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$12.00 to \$14.00.
Oats per bushel 85c
Hay per ton 13.00 to 16.00

Equity Advs. 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 for each
subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD-B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF

Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.

Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines

and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

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

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN FURS

A visit to our Fur Department
will certainly convince you
of the many bargains to
be had

Every article has been reduced, both single
pieces and coats, to a third and in many cases
to half their original price. When you real-
ize that our original price is always reason-
able, you can understand what a big saving
there is to be had by making your purchase
now.

GODDESS . . .

Corsets that Lace in Front.

This is the new ideal corset, because it is
made along the correct line of fashion. You
must see this line of corsets to fully appre-
ciate them.

CORSETS—Broken sizes in up-to-date lines, to clear
at special cut prices.

STOCKINGS . . .

Extra good value at 55c. per pair. Women's Fine
Black Cashmere Stockings that cannot be duplicated
to sell at the above prices. As a matter of fact, this
price (55c.) is almost today's wholesale price.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

TAILORING

Now is a good time for you to select your
NEW SUIT

as goods are advancing in price almost
every month. It will mean money saved
for you to order early.

Ready Made Suits and Gents' Furnishings.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE ELEVATOR

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

Highest Market Prices Paid.

Oats 85c. this week.

WM. HODGINS.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

WHAT LONDON SAID.

Opinion of the Editors on Our Recent
Election.

The Canadian election result was
received in London with immense
gratification by the Canadian mili-
tary officers, not unmixed with sur-
prise at the substantial majority, for
there had been a feeling of uneasiness
as to how the civilian vote
would pan out. Here are some head-
lines which appeared recently in the
evening papers: The Evening News
—"Canada Decides to Win War";
The Globe—"Victory That Will Stir
Empire"; The Standard—"Borden's
Victory in Canada." The Manches-
ter Guardian, in a rather belated
criticism, says: "If Borden wins it
will be because his is the simplest
scheme for meeting the strain of war.
If Laurier is returned Canada will
have determined that the prosecution
of the war is not incompatible with
non-conscription and a Reform Gov-
ernment. In neither case is her iden-
tity with the rest of the Empire on
essential problems of the war in any
question."

The Daily Mail says: "Canada
has answered emphatically and
triumphantly the question whether
she was to drop out of the war. The
vote is not only in favor of the war,
but the adoption of the measure for
compulsory service, an object lesson
that will not be wasted on Australia.
We regard the verdict not less mo-
mentous than a victory on the battle-
field."

The Morning Post says: "German
advocates who migrated across the
border have failed in Canada as in
America, nor will Canada's example
be lost on Australia."

The Express: "If Canada had re-
fused the obligation she would have
strangled her nationhood at birth."

The Daily News: "A significant
decision, as it is as emphatic in the
West as in Ontario. Laurier's posi-
tion, exceptionally difficult, has suf-
fered what we may regard as a final
defeat in a long and illustrious life,
which unhappily opens anew the
breach he had healed. We may as-
sume Quebec will loyally accept the
decision of the majority, but the
situation is fraught with disquieting
possibilities."

The Chronicle: "The recrudescence
of race cleavage is very much
to be regretted. It is to be hoped it
will not persist indefinitely."

The Daily Graphic: "Canada
ranges herself on the side of her
mother and great American sister."

The Exhibition Prospers.

The Canadian National Exhibition
directors have a pleasant surprise in
store for Finance Commissioner
Bradshaw of Toronto. At a meeting
of the board the interim financial
statement for the fourth war year
Exhibition was presented and reflect-
ed a most prosperous condition of af-
fairs. As a result of the Confederation
year operations the Exhibition
will present to the city the largest
check in the history of the associa-
tion.

It was estimated early in the year
that the surplus would amount to
\$5,000 and this sum was placed in
the civic estimates. It develops,
however, though the actual figures
have not been announced, that the
sum to be turned over will nearly
double the original estimate and will
exceed the surplus of any previous
year, not excepting 1913, the record
year.

In the latter year Mr. John G.
Kent, who was then president, paid
over to the city \$62,000. This year
Mr. Kent will make another record
when with President Marshall he will
place in Mr. Bradshaw's hands a
cheque for an even larger amount
within the next couple of days.

In addition to presenting the city
with a record-sized cheque the Ex-
hibition has also met the expense
out of earnings in 1917 of heavy
maintenance and improvement
charges usually borne by the city.

The amount which the city will re-
ceive this year is all the more re-
markable when compared with 1913,
because of the fact that in the record
year there was an attendance of 1,109,000,
against only 917,000 in
1917. As compared with the 1916
Exhibition substantial increases in
revenue will be shown in every de-
partment.

Following are the amounts paid
over to the city in cash by the Ex-
hibition in the past fourteen years
up to 1916, not including large
sums spent annually by the associa-
tion in permanent improvements:

1903	\$31,029.55
1904	30,000.00
1905	28,062.47
1906	28,062.47
1907	20,515.22
1908	47,586.00
1909	37,959.32
1910	42,058.13
1911	36,431.38
1912	40,924.18
1913	62,580.87
1914	27,573.51
1915	45,116.13
1916	34,613.18

Returns for the Soldiers.

Despatches announcing the results
of the polling of the recent Dominion
elections at Bramshott Camp were
carried to Canadian headquarters in
London, distant some forty miles, by
relays of two teams, the runners con-
sisting of some twenty men. The
road race was organized by the Y.
M. C. A. Each soldier ran two miles,
a lorry following picking up the
runners, so that all arrived together
in London, where the message was
delivered to General Turner.

A "Y" representative met and took
the men for a bath and clean-up, and
afterwards they had dinner and a
theatre evening, returning to camp
in the morning by lorry. The cham-
pion teams participating were given
this run in lieu of an award of
medals for previous victories.

Real Estate Mortgages.

The real estate mortgage is the
oldest of all investments. Money we
now have been lent on mortgage
as long ago as 2,100 years before
Christ.

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 WORK

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.

For Service

Purebred Durham Bull—No. 104928.
C.N.L.S.R. Service fee—one dollar.
Apply to
WM. M. ORR,
5 R. Clarendon.

Nickel Is Out of Date.

It is announced by the press of one
of the large cities in the United States
that its 5 and 10 cent stores are to be
supplemented with 25-cent stores. This
looks very much as if, in the course
of time, the old-fashioned and once
popular dollar store would find its way
back.

Armoured Cars.

Most of the armoured motor-cars
used in the present war for outpost
and scouting duty are encased in a
light frame of tough steel plate,
ranging in thickness from three-six-
teenths to a quarter of an inch, and
are impervious to rifle and machine-
gun fire.

The Welland Canal.

About \$13,000,000 of the total
estimated cost of \$56,000,000 has
been spent to date on the Welland
hip canal. The work has been sus-
pended on account of the war.

Farming in France.

The French government has under-
taken to supply the depleted ranks
of the farmers and to give assistance
to the amateur farmer by means of a
correspondence course, which has been
eagerly received. The pupil receives
instructions as to a course of reading,
the management of a small experiment
plot, the carrying out of simple experi-
ments, visits to neighboring farms,
etc. The Union of Agricultural Syndi-
cates, which has assumed charge of
this work for the government, has ap-
pointed a number of "confiters" to su-
pervise the work of pupils in their se-
veral neighborhoods. The pupils pre-
pare monthly examination papers and
render monthly reports on their work.

Dog on Operating Table.

Mack, a bulldog owned by Mrs.
Charles Wright, teacher at the Rulo
school, says a Walla Walla (Wash.)
exchange, got so many porcupine
quills in its mouth and throat during
a fight with that animal that it had to
be chloroformed and hundreds of
quills were taken out with pincers.
The dog was protecting chickens
owned by its mistress. Mack has suc-
cessfully fought off badgers, snakes
and coyotes which have sought to steal
the chickens, and when the porcupine
appeared it charged it. Even with its
mouth filled with quills it continued
the attack.

Win Victoria Crosses.

Since the Victoria Cross was first
instituted, sixty-odd years ago, as a
reward for conspicuous valor in the
Crimes, the bestowals have not
amounted to a thousand. Five hun-
dred and twenty-two was the number
of the recipients before the beginning
of the present war, and during the last
three years 317 men have won the
most coveted of all decorations.

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We need no further introduction than
the fact that we have been in the Nur-
sery business SIXTY ONE YEARS, and
are now prepared to meet existing con-
ditions 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 di-
rect 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.

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

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the un-
dersigned up to March 4th for cedar
covering 6 inches thick for bridge at
Hodgins mill. Covering to be 16 feet
long and of sound cedar, and of suf-
ficient quantity to cover bridge in the
new.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

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.

NOTICE.

The snow plough belonging to the
Municipality of Clarendon will be found
by anyone requiring the same at David
T. Hodgins, Brick Yard. Persons using
the plough are requested to return same
as soon as finished.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

Wood Wanted

50 cords 2 ft. hardwood (for furnace)
for Shawville Academy. 25 cords to be
delivered in February and 25 cords in
March.

Not necessary that one person supply
the whole amount.

R. W. HODGINS,
Chairman

The Automobile

How to Prevent Cars Skidding.
"With winter here, every driver should learn how to drive a car on a slippery road," says an expert. "Being able to handle a car on wet road has prevented many an accident. It may readily be seen that if a new driver is experienced in the necessary manoeuvring of a machine during inclement weather that the repair bill will be maintained at a normal figure."

"On the other hand, a lack of education in manipulating the steering wheel while on a slippery road surface may result not only in damaging the car but in becoming injured."

"By the way of explaining what the skid really is, it is also necessary to make known that there is another form, which is known as the side-slip. To be able to pull a car out of a serious skid it is essential that the driver know the difference between these two."

"A side-slip is a lateral or sideways movement of the car. A skid is the continuous forward movement of the car, with one or more wheels not turning. Side-slipping usually is confined to the rear wheels, but in some cases the front wheels have figured in this peculiar movement."

"When in the throes of either a side-slip or bad skid the first thing to remember is to leave the brake pedal free. Partly close the throttle, but do not close entirely, as that would be equivalent to applying the brakes. Next turn wheels in direction of side-slip and open the throttle. This should right the car."

"One reason for side-slipping may be found in the fact that some drivers take corners at a fast rate of speed. Allowing that the road is slippery, the autoist should round turns slowly and with caution. The clutch should be released if there is a tendency for the car to slip."

"When this takes place, very frequently the rear tires will lose their lateral grip on the road surface. Motorists should never steer a machine sharply from a curb when the surface is wet."

"The reason for this is simple, in that the grip of the wheels on the road is insufficient to overcome the centrifugal effect, and the result is the rear of the car is forced toward the curbing. Sometimes a sudden speeding up of the motor will overcome the tendency to skid."

Keep Spare Tires Covered.

Tire wear and depreciation is not always the result of service. And it is an unwise policy to neglect the spare tire under the impression that as long as it is not in use it will keep its elasticity and strength indefinitely. Casings carried inflated on demountable rims do not, as a rule, suffer as much as empty casings, because, even when uncovered, light, moisture, and dust can attack them only on the outside. But when an empty casing is strapped to the rear tire holder and is left uncovered, mud, road oil, and air gradually accumulate inside of the tire, and in time will weaken the fabric. Furthermore, when such a casing is put to use, attempts to clean it are seldom thorough, especially if it is a roadside job. The dust and grit consequently injure the inner tube.

Another way in which spare tires suffer is through insecure attachment to the tire holder. Use plenty of straps, and have them tight enough to prevent rubbing and chafing. A good waterproof and light-proof tire cover will greatly prevent the injuries mentioned, soon paying for itself in the greater durability of spare casings as well as in the satisfaction of neat appearance.

WHAT MR. LLOYD GEORGE READS

REST FROM STATE AFFAIRS FOUND IN BOOKS.

The British Premier Delights in Stirring Fiction of an Historical Type.

There is no more omnivorous reader than Mr. Lloyd George, though, in the case of one who works, as he does, on an average fourteen hours a day, it is difficult to see where he can snatch the time.

The Premier makes time by reading in bed at night, after the long spell of official cares, at the week-end, when he goes to Walton Heath, where he has a modest country residence, and in long train journeys.

He finds novel-reading necessary to relieve his mind and to give him a little rest from his State work, and his choice of books is largely designed not to exercise his brain, but to divert it, on the same principle that hard-working business men choose light comedies for their theatrical fare.

Fascinated by Robespierre.

While not having very distinct prejudices in his fiction, he is most partial to historical novels, and his secretaries take it upon themselves to have always ten or twelve of the latest books of this character within his reach.

The historical novel appeals to him because it is an attempt to interpret in dramatic and picturesque form the psychology of famous historical personages, and no one is more interested in the study of psychology than Mr. Lloyd George. He believes that, without the ability to understand the psychology of peoples as well as of particular men, the statesman is ill-equipped for his task.

The Premier has his favorite historical figures. Perhaps of all the makers of history, he is most keenly interested in the character of Robespierre, whose motives and emotions he is never tired of studying. Essentially dramatic in his own composition, Mr. Lloyd George is fascinated by the vividly dramatic career of the great Revolutionary.

But everything appertaining to the French Revolution is of outstanding interest to him, as are all historical periods that bear witness to the struggle for freedom of the common people.

A Cure for Brain-fag.

It is almost amusing when the Premier is leaving London for Wales or Scotland to see one of his secretaries exploring the station bookstall for the newest novels of the type to please his chief, and to watch him return to the carriage with an armful.

Mr. Lloyd George reads through a book very quickly. He skims padding. He treats a book, in fact, very much like a Blue Book—he misses the unessential, and concentrates on the material. If a book bores him to begin with, he does not persist with it; he throws it down, and takes up the next. The fiction that does not pleasantly occupy his mind fails in its purpose, for he reads as an antidote for brain fag.

His favorite authors of fiction are Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, Jeffery Farnol, Baroness Orczy, Stanley Weyman, Morice Gerard, John Oxenham, E. C. Oppenheim, and Marjorie Bowen—all the writers, indeed, who make a point of giving their novels an historical salting.

Fleeting Interest.

Having read a book of fiction, Mr. Lloyd George immediately dismisses it from his mind. Its power to interest does not survive the actual time required to scan its pages. Herein the Premier is very different from most people, who, when they like a book, are never tired of returning to it in their thoughts.

But, with Mr. Lloyd George, when a novel has agreeably attracted his attention for an hour or so, it has served its object. He wants his mind free thereafter for more important concerns. It is doubtful whether he remembers one-tenth of the novels he reads in this quick and easy manner.

But in his light reading he must not be confused with his serious reading. There his aim is to absorb and critically analyze the contents.

But the necessity with the overworked Premier to-day is that, as much as possible, he should read for mental relief.

Warmed-over meat loses flavor and celery salt will give the desired taste. Rye mush is more palatable if made with half milk instead of all water.

TRIPS INTO NO MAN'S LAND

NIGHT-STALKING PARTIES BETWEEN THE LINES.

Their Tense Thrill and Excitement Have Never Been Better Described Than in This Article

For sheer, breathless excitement there is nothing to beat night patrol work at the front. Nothing is more trying to the nerves, not even a raid or the tension of waiting to go over the top. Big game hunters, men who habitually court danger as other men seek amusement, will tell you that never in their lives have they tasted thrills such as half an hour's night-prowling in No Man's Land can give.

It is with patrolling as it is with shells. If a man says he likes either, you can confidently write him down a liar. The bravest and stoutest soldiers in the best battalions in France will evince a certain reluctance when told off for patrol.

Like so many things in this life, the anticipation is worse than the actuality, and the same men who have clambered slowly and unwillingly over the parapet will, in almost every case, show themselves brave and resourceful and calm once they are launched into the black void of No Man's Land.

Tense and Thrilling Excitement.

For patrolling is an experience that grows on one. Cowering in a shell-hole, cheek by jowl with a wan and lonely corpse, in the dazzling green light of a star shell, you will tell yourself that, once back in the welcome shelter of the trench, nothing will ever make you volunteer for night patrolling again. But the danger past, some bit of good work accomplished, and one forgets the shocks and alarms, remembering only the tense and thrilling excitement of these night-stalking adventures.

A good company commander need never be idle in the trenches. The reason is that his work is never done. When his routine duties are accomplished, his daily reports sent in, the hundred and one details of ordinary, humdrum trench life settled in conference with the sergeant-major, there is always the enemy to watch and study.

Harass the Enemy.

The efficient officer in modern war will never be content with the affirmative answer to the question: "Is my trench secure against attack?" That question disposed of, another immediately arises in his mind: "How can I best harass the enemy?"—or, as a classic phrase in an Army textbook has it: "How can I make myself as offensive as possible?"

Before that question can be answered to a company commander's satisfaction he must know all about the little strip of ground in front of him. He must know what work Brother Boche is doing, whether his barbed wire is in good shape, whether he is active in patrolling, in what strength his trenches are held. A company commander must know his strip of front as a policeman knows his beat. He must, to carry on the metaphor, know the inhabitants of the street and their occupation and ways, so that, if anything untoward occurs, he is in a position to take rapid and effective measures.

A War of Nerves.

Therefore, out at the front, one of the means of spotting a good battalion is by the amount of patrolling it does. Patrol work does more than keep our side well posted about the enemy. It checks the Hun's patrolling activity, and has a bad effect on his nerves. Old Hindenburg knew what he was talking about when he said that the side which is going to win this war is the side with the best nerves. There are ways of wearing down the enemy's resistance besides killing Boches.

Will you come out on patrol with me this dark and chilly night? Right! Here's the officers' dug-out in the front line (company headquarters is in the support line, just behind). That young subaltern eating tinned peaches out of a soup plate by the light of a candle is going out on patrol in a few minutes. You can go with him. That dark figure, with rifle and bayonet slung behind him, is his orderly. Down the trench four men, similarly caparisoned, are sitting on the fire step, resignedly waiting to accompany the

party. Sentries have reported hearing the sound of wheels on a road that runs through No Man's Land, and the patrol is going to have a "look see" out there.

The Dreaded Moment.

Here you are at the fire step! Do you hear that whisper passing along the trench? That's the word going along—"Officer's patrol going out!"—so as you won't get shot coming in. Now you are on the parapet. Hup! Over you go, one man after the other. Now you are through the barbed wire, and here you are in No Man's Land. You take a few paces, and then the darkness swallows you up. You wonder how on earth the young officer will ever find his way back. You look around blankly for a landmark of any kind. There is nothing, not even a ruined house, a shattered tree. All is just blackness. Don't worry! The subaltern has a compass bearing on his objective, and a back-bearing to bring you safely home again. If you look closely, you will see the luminous disc of the compass in his hand as he consults it to get his proper direction.

Appalling Uncertainty.

You feel very lonely. It is as though you were utterly cut off from humanity. The only link with the world behind the parapet—the world of light and love and laughter—are the spasmodic reports of rifles that echo with loud reverberations through the night stillness. A machine gun joins in—tap, tap, tap, tap! Tap, tap, tap! Then another. The noise swells up, then dies away. All is still again.

The subaltern marches ahead, his orderly beside him, the four men spread out in a fan behind him. They walk upright, slithering in and out of the shell holes, with many halts to listen. When a star shell goes up, beginning with a loud report and ending with a gentle plop! and a burst of radiance, every man flops down and remains perfectly still. If you remain immobile under a Very light, a Hun can't see you, unless he is very close.

A German Patrol.

Presently you stumble over a sack—an evil-smelling, soft, dank bundle. You pick yourself up, and discover you have tripped over a German corpse. You stagger on, horrified, and bump full-tilt into the orderly. He holds up his hand. You listen breathlessly. At first you only hear your heart thumping. Then you catch an unusual sound—Click, click, click! Thump, thump, thump! The Boche is out working.

You plod on again. Now the grass is long and the shell holes fever. The party crawls on hands and knees. Suddenly there is a hard ground under your feet. You are on the road. It is grass grown, and a little investigation shows that the sentries' tale of carts in No Man's Land is a myth, as far as this particular road is concerned.

Crump! A burst of orange flame to the right and a loud explosion. A bomb! You have bumped into a Hun patrol. Crump, crump, crump! go three British bombs back. Instantly the very atmosphere breaks into noise. Bullets sing overhead, a machine gun starts rapping, and there is a swish of bullets in the grass. Somewhere close by a high, quavering voice is groaning "A-ah!"

Getting Back.

The subaltern pushes on resolutely. You find him standing by a dark form writhing on the ground. The officer produces a knife, and slashes off the wounded man's shoulder straps.

"Identification!" he whispers. "We can't get him in over this ground. No casualties? Good! It's time we got back!"

He whips out his compass and faces about, and the next minute you are in the dug-out, in the warm and welcome candle-light.

Well, how did you like it? Oh, it's all right, but—

BINDER TWINE OF FLAX STRAW

New Process to Use Prairie Product Formerly Burned.

The Flax Fibre Development Association of Regina, Sask., announces that it has discovered a process for manufacturing flax straw into binder twine, commercial twine and yarns for weaving into heavy sacking and towelling. Heretofore, the flax straw of the three western provinces, amounting to over 1,000,000 tons annually, has been burned after threshing.

It is said that experiments carried out this autumn with the new binder twine showed that it bound 99 per cent of the sheaves perfectly, a better result than was obtained with sisal twine. A co-operative company is being formed to manufacture the new twine.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A fund has been opened by the Wicklow Urban Council for the dependents of the men lost in the recent fishing disaster.

Miss Emma Gilmore, Portstewart, has been awarded the Royal Red Cross for devotion to duty.

Private Robert Howard, killed in action, was a son of the late John Howard, Deer Park, Dundrum, Tipperary.

A fuel famine is threatened in Athlone owing to the difficulty in getting peat from the submerged bogs.

A large bakery in the town of Castlereagh was forced to suspend business owing to the scarcity of flour.

A very successful concert was given in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in aid of the Irish Times' Red Cross Fund.

There is a great scarcity of hay for feeding purposes throughout the Midlands, as large quantities were uncut when the winter storms came.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Rev. Canon Q. E. Ross, Ballymena, now serving as chaplain to his Majesty's forces.

A large crowd assembled at the Warrenpoint Town Hall to witness the presentation of the Military Medal to Sgt.-Major James Boyd, Royal Irish Rifles.

HOT IN INDIA!

British Soldier Stationed at Multan Describes Climate.

A little while ago I was reading an English paper that had been sent out from home, and came across an account of a heat wave in the Old Country, the temperature being 75 deg. in the shade, says Gunner D. Leahy, of Multan, India. I read the article out to the other fellows in our room, and I can assure you some remarks passed.

The average temperature at Multan, where my battery is at present, is 108 and 109 degs. during the summer; but in the last week or so of June we had a heat wave in which the thermometer rose to 119 deg. in the shade, and then, on Wednesday, June 23rd, to 121 deg. in the shade.

But in June last year, at this same station, the highest temperature reached was 128 deg. in the shade, and four European soldiers died from the effects of it.

Of course, all stations are not like ours. Some have a climate very similar to England, but these are hill stations. Multan is one of the hottest stations in India, being on the edge of the Rajputana Desert.

I have had letters from home saying that fellows who have just returned from India are wearing overcoats during the summer. This is not at all surprising, owing to the fact that after two or three years out here our blood becomes very thin, and when we return home we are not able to stand the English climate.

WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.

Member of Royal Flying Corps Has Solved Mystery.

Many interesting stories come from the men in the different flying corps, but none perhaps more interesting, in a quiet way, than one related by Dr. A. P. Thurston, of the Royal Flying Corps. He says he has solved whatever mystery there may be in the rainbow.

"Do you know where the rainbow ends?" he asked of an audience. "I have been there. The rainbow ends on the top of every cloud. When you are above the clouds you sometimes see the rainbow a complete and beautiful circle and whenever you go above the clouds a halo encircles the shadow of our machine. I have charged this halo and it grows smaller and smaller as you approach. It finally becomes a ball of fire and then you plunge into the cold clammy cloud and you are where the rainbow ends. Sometimes as you run over the edge of a thunder cloud, great sparks eighteen inches long form a continuous line along the front edges of the wings."

Gumption is ability to put the grease where the squeak is.

SEA TO MAKE GOOD SHORTAGE OF FATS

IN FUTURE OCEAN WILL YIELD NEEDED SUPPLY.

Even Oleomargarine is Now Being Manufactured in Norway From Fish Oil.

The world's supply of oils and fats is going to be derived in rapidly increasing measure hereafter from the seas. This is the conclusion to which investigators of this problem, which was one of the first to become acute after the war started, have brought themselves.

The problem indeed was beginning to be a real one before the war started. The production of live stock for a long time had not been keeping pace with the world's requirements. This has been in considerable part because of the increasing number of peoples that are requiring more and more meat in their diet, and partly from other causes.

The net result is that in the search for new oils and fats, and indeed for new uses of fish as a substitute for meat, important progress has been made. Some recent developments suggest that the seas are altogether likely in coming generations to take the place of the great ranges of the Americas and Australia for the production of some important food articles.

Butter Substitute From Fish.

The announcement recently from Norway that a satisfactory substitute for oleomargarine had been produced from fish oils, while it was regarded as extremely important, is in fact only one evidence of this increasing dependency of the world upon the seas' sources of supply for various necessities. Now it is asserted that the denizens of the deep waters are presently going to be put under contribution for a variety of new foods and substitutes for leather in many uses.

The subjugation of the sea is not the only great step that men are contemplating toward a more effective utilization of nature's bounty. The tropics are going to be developed, after this war, at a rate never before imagined, unless all signs fail. Not only are the Governments preparing to give more systematic and scientific encouragement to proper colonial development in the tropical areas but the colonizing spirit has been receiving a great revival. One hears soldiers from every army, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Italians and, it is said, German prisoners, talking of the possibilities of South America, Africa, the Pacific Islands, in fact, the whole great undeveloped empires of the world.

Price Will Be Higher.

In Norway milk and butter supplies are very short, but the Morgenblatt announces that the problem of a substitute for oleomargarine has been solved and that the Norwegian oleomargarine could be made of purely Norwegian materials without the admixture of foreign vegetable oils, which experts had declared to be essential.

The discovery is due to the researches of a committee appointed by Hr. Vik, the Minister of Supply. For the present the Vera fat refinery will manufacture the article, and it is asserted that the factory will be able to meet the requirements of the whole country.

The secret is the use of different kinds of fish oil, of which there is plenty in hand, both of whale and other fish. The price will be slightly higher than the former oleomargarine, because there is a duty on fish oils higher than that on the vegetable oils previously used.

A representative of the Morgenblatt has been given the opportunity of tasting the new product and asserts that in flavor and appearance it is equal to the best oleomargarine. It is expected to be on the market in about a fortnight.

Problem and Solution.

Our problem is to feed our Allies by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value, in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar. Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have in abundance—and to waste less of all foods.

The Doings of the Duffs.



A WOMAN'S HEALTH SPITZBERGEN: NO MAN'S LAND

Can Only be Maintained by
Keeping the Blood Rich
and Pure.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headache, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and the cure at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one always unfailing way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood abundantly, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired, or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. Mrs. W. H. Alberry, Mallorytown, Ont., says: "I was very much run down and suffered from weakness and nervousness. At times I did not know what to do, as I would shake all over, and would have to go and lie down. I was treated by several doctors, who said the trouble was bad blood and weak nerves, but they did not do me a bit of good. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like a new woman. Later when I was nursing my baby, I felt run down, and again took the pills, and my baby at six months weighed thirty-five pounds. It was this medicine that gave me the strength to nurse him, and both baby and myself greatly benefited by it. I hope every suffering woman will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I did, for I have proved their wonderful merit."

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

You Shall Not Pass.

She is a wall of brass.
You shall not pass! You shall not pass!
Spring up like summer grass,
Surge at her, mass on mass,
Still shall you break like glass,
Splinter and break like shattered glass.
But pass!
You shall not pass!

German, you shall not, shall not pass!
God's hand has written on the wall of brass—

You shall not pass! You shall not pass!
The valleys are quaking,
The torn hills are shaking,
The earth and the sky seem breaking,
But unbroken, undoubting, a wonder and sign
She stands, France stands, and still holds to the line,
She counts her wounded and her dead;
You shall not pass!

She sets her teeth, she bows her head;
You shall not pass!
I'll fill the last soul in the fierce line has fled

You shall not pass!
Help France? Help France?
Who would not, thanking God for this great chance,
Stretch out his hands and run to succor France?

—Harold Begbie.

Value of Peanut.

The peanut is a substantial food, according to the Confectioner's Gazette, six ounces of shelled peanuts being sold to possess a food value of 2.3 ounces of round steak, 5 ounces codfish, 1 ounce rice, 4.2 ounces rye bread, 35.5 ounces spinach, 5.6 ounces apples or 6 ounces bacon. The peanut is rich in fat, and also has mineral salts important in the diet, such as phosphorus, lime, sulphur and iron.

Ox tails make good soups and stews at small cost.

There are 3150 British Red Cross motor ambulances at the front.

Italy's 1917 wheat crop was 3,810,200 metric tons, compared with 4,804,400 metric tons in 1916.

The peace that would hand Syria and Armenia back to the Turks would mean the peace of death for multitudes.

Cocoa and tea stains can be removed by dissolving one heaping teaspoonful of soda (baking soda) in a pint of hot water and soaking the stain for a few minutes.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

MAY PROVE TO BE A SECOND ALASKA.

End of the War Will See a Rush to Establish Claims to This Rich Country.

Spitzbergen, virtually the only "No Man's Land" of any value left on the earth, promises to present an important question after the war ends. Jutting up from one of Europe's most northerly points toward the regions of perpetual ice, Spitzbergen received little attention from world powers, even those near by, until its important mineral resources were revealed. By some it is said the country will prove to be a second Alaska in the surprises awaiting its complete exploration and study.

Coal in apparently unlimited quantities, easily mined without shafting, abounds in Spitzbergen. Besides there are found deposits of iron ore, marble, copper ore, iron and copper pyrites, molybdenum, galena, zinc blende and other minerals.

Areas claimed by the five different nationalities working in Spitzbergen are: British, 3,574 square miles; Norwegian, 770; Swedish, 448; Russian, 80; and German, 23. In addition the Scottish Spitzbergen Syndicate, Ltd., of Edinburgh, lays claim to Bunzow Land, known also as the Sassen Bay Peninsula. This district comprises one-third of the total claims and includes five-sixths of the potential output of the Swedish coal company. After the war these two claimants of one property promise to make a hard fight for what each believe is its rights.

Extensive Mineral Resources.

This war has revealed more than ever before the advantage accruing to a nation controlling deposits of coal, metals and oil, which fact alone is enough to cause a scramble for Spitzbergen with its extensive resources.

Spitzbergen at various times has been accredited to Russia as a result of annexation, but as it is contended they failed to follow up any formal action of the kind—if it ever was taken—the Russians would have a hard time to convince other nationalities of title to the land. Especially is this the case in regard to Great Britain in view of recent developments in Russia.

More than 300 years ago, in 1614, James I. of England formally claimed Spitzbergen. The Muscovy Company, a British concern, was ordered "to uphold the King's right to Spitzbergen" by an Order in Council. That claim also was allowed to lapse in the same manner in which the Russian claim lapsed, the Britons interested in the country say.

With the end of the war old data will be dug up, with records of comparatively recent times, to bolster the contentions of the various claimants, as Spitzbergen is sure to occupy a prominent place in north European affairs.

Teach Seventy Occupations.

At the present time in Montreal there are 1175 re-educational courses given to returned soldiers comprising instruction in seventy different occupations. The policy of the Military Hospitals Commission, to combine instruction under competent teachers selected from returned officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with the practical instruction under practical conditions, has been found to work most satisfactorily indeed, the marked interest displayed by the men and their ambition to succeed, is a constant inspiration to the teaching staff. The great willingness of manufacturers to co-operate with the vocational department in giving over their plant facilities for instructional purposes indicates clearly the wonderful appreciation of the services rendered by returned men at the front, and the importance of the great economic problem which confronts the nation.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or gripe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How the Boys Can Help.

A novel and practical plan to use school boys to assist in keeping pigs and thus to help in the campaign for increased hog production in Canada has been taken up by the Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

If the glass percolator of your coffee pot breaks, use a glass lemon squeezer for the time being.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

If history can be relied upon it is just one hundred and thirty-one years since the first ship was built on the Pacific Coast of Canada. A century and a quarter passed without bringing the industry to any immense proportions, but within the last few years shipbuilding advanced in British Columbia as if by magic. In the summer of 1916 there was one ship to be valued at half a million dollars in process of construction in the province. At present the industry represents an investment of \$30,000,000. Nine large vessels the product of British Columbian enterprise, are now sailing the vessels, the product of British Columbia, which are of steel construction, are either being built or have been contracted for.

The incentives for these gigantic strides in British Columbian shipbuilding have been the demand for ocean tonnage created by the German submarines, and the many extraordinary facilities which the geographical situation of British Columbia and her forest resorts offer for the shipbuilding trade. It was for these reasons that the Imperial Munitions Board selected British Columbia to build twenty-five vessels.

British Columbian shipbuilding is carried on mainly at Vancouver and Victoria, but New Westminster has a yard of considerable proportions at Poplar Island, where four of the ships ordered by the Munitions Board are being constructed. The classes of ships being built are divided into schooners and steamers. The majority are built mainly of wood, but several are made principally of steel. At present the shipyards of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are engaged in building fifty of these vessels, which will have a gross tonnage of 116,980, and a deadweight capacity of 185,000 tons.

The cost of the material alone that must be applied for the completion of these ships is estimated at \$1,700,000. In order to finance the shipbuilding undertakings, actual and contemplated, the British Columbian Manufacturers' Association is endeavoring to secure a "Shipbuilding Loan" from the Dominion Government.

There is a bright prospect before the shipbuilders of British Columbia. It is possible that the yards there will be making ships for the Australian Government in the near future. Negotiations are now being carried on by the shipbuilders of British Columbia with the Government of the Commonwealth with a view to securing orders.

The great ships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, now plying between Vancouver, Victoria and countries of the East, when they have lived their allotted time and done their appointed work, may be replaced by other liners, just as magnificent, that will be built in the shipyards of the Canadian Pacific Coast, for it is not likely that industrious British Columbia will ever relax its hold on an undertaking that has begun so auspiciously.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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

DIAMOND-CUTTING INDUSTRY

Ideal Occupation For Maimed Soldiers, Says London Paper.

The old proverb about diamond cut diamond used to be true, but to-day a diamond can be sawn through by a thin disc of phosphor-copper revolving about three thousand times a minute. For many years all diamonds had to be sent to Amsterdam, where the Jews had a monopoly of the trade of diamond-cutting. Even the Cullinan diamond was sent there to be "clef" in two, says a London weekly.

But there was a time when a diamond could be efficiently cut in England, and the time is coming when it will again be possible. Mr. John Hodge, the British Pensions Minister, has it on his list, as the song says, for he regards diamond-cutting as an ideal occupation for legless men. It is a much larger trade than anyone outside has any conception of, for not only is the cutting of a diamond a slow task, but the number of diamonds which require cutting is very large. The machinery is intricate, and used to be driven by steam; but now electricity has superseded steam. Thus does war bring some compensations in giving a profitable occupation to our maimed heroes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Western Woman Speaks With Enthusiasm

Mrs. R. Eckford Tells of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Says They Are "All Right," and Gives Her Reasons For Saying So—Why They Are Popular on the Prairies.

Leslieville, Alta., Feb'y 4th (Special).—It is with true Western enthusiasm that Mrs. R. Eckford, of this place, gives her opinion of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I wish to inform you that Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right," says Mrs. Eckford.

"I have only taken two boxes, and my back is fine. Of course I will keep on taking them whenever I think my kidneys are not just right."

"Your Diamond Dinner Pills are dandy, too," Mrs. Eckford added. "I keep them in the house, and take one occasionally as required."

What strikes one most on the prairies is the warm praise the people give Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are used for all kidney troubles, including backache, rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, diabetes, and dropsy and Bright's disease, and their popularity is proof of the good work they are doing. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard Canadian kidney remedy.

Clean Hands.

The law of Moses, still binding on devout Jews, was ages before its time in many of its regulations, and not least with respect to diet and cleanliness. One recalls especially its insistence on the frequent washing of hands, which in later times became a sort of fetish.

The Bible makes clean hands accompany a "clean heart," and there is more in the association than meets the eye, for clean hands often mean freedom from disease or the means of communicating it; and the medical faculty washes its hands oftener and longer and more thoroughly than any profession in the world, and with most reason.

In certain hospitals they have a set of rules for hand-washing which it would be well to apply to all and strictly enforce. Before operations these strict regulations prescribe four washing processes of five minutes each.

For the first five minutes the surgeon is supposed to wash his hands in the ordinary way with soap and warm water, and then carefully to clean his finger-nails. When he has leisurely cleaned his nails, he goes to the pail again for another five minutes, still with soap and warm water.

The third five minutes is occupied in washing his hands in alcohol, and the fourth for the process of sterilization with a wash of corrosive sublimate.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by
Sun, Dust and Wind quickly
relieved by Murine. Try it in
your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.
YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
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

Keeping Oil Sweet.

If lump sugar is added to olive oil—two lumps of the sugar to a quart of oil—it will not become rancid. If the oil comes in a can, empty as soon as opened into a bottle or preserve jar and put in the sugar. It will be kept in perfect condition to the last drop.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King"

says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

The movement in England looking toward the adoption of the decimal system for currency, which has the backing of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, is gaining ground.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Wring Linen by Hand.

If you put your table linen through the wringer you will have creases which are hard to remove when ironing. Rather, wring by hand, smoothing when putting on the line. Do not use starch. Iron with hot irons while the linen is still quite wet.

EAGLE MOTOR STYLE
Write to-day for our big
FREE CATALOGUE
showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.
ISSUE No. 6—18.

The Little Ghosts.

He shall see many ghosts before he dies!
The ravished and the murdered and those slain
In torture, shall arise from earth and main
And close about him, mute and shadowy;
And ever first and foremost to his eyes
From the red streets and from the sea's vast plain
The little children shall come back again—
The frail crushed blossoms of the sacrifice.

And in their eyes no fear will be, nor wrath,
Only a child's bewilderment at hate,
And in their hands no lifted menace dwell;

Yet these frail shadows shall obstruct his path,
And at the last, or be it soon or late,
These helpless hands shall push him into hell.

—Theodosia Garrison.

Money Orders.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Dr. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., says that sixty varieties of potatoes are grown in Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.
Suet pudding is a good dessert for cold weather.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

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

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Selgel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 10

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

High Prices Being Paid for Syrup and Sugar

Pure Syrup commands a high price. Maple Grove owners using our "Champion" Evaporator have been making good money on a rising market for years. You can do the same by ordering your machine now in readiness for next season's crop. Write for Free Booklet
THE GRIMM MFG. CO., Limited
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Machinery For Sale

1 **WHEELLOCK ENGINE, 18x42.**
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 **ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.**
Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—\$30; 12x66—\$20; 12½x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.

1 **BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make.**
14 inch discharge—\$30.

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

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years. Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

EWGILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Finish grapevine pruning in cold weather before the sap starts to flow in the early spring. Late pruning causes "bleeding," which weakens the plants and reduces the size of the fruit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Dried potato parings make good fire lighters.

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

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe 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.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLES

The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal
Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

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

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my household work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own household work. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

February Bargains

20 p. c. off all lines

Felt Goods.

15 pairs Women's Cravenette Boots, rubber heel and sole. 20 p. c. off regular prices. These are very comfortable boots, well lined and will give good service.

If you think you will need a pair next winter, they are good buying as they are bound to be much higher next season.

P. E. SMILEY.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Local and District.

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

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

DUNRAVEN.

Feb. 6.—We are glad that the weather has taken a change for the better.

The Misses J. Caldwell and J. Carswell were the guests of Miss Voilet O'Hare Tuesday evening.

Miss Bessie Letts is at present visiting her sister, Miss Mabel.

A number of our young people attended the prayer meeting held by Rev. J. A. Macfarlane last week.

Miss Irene Hearty was the guest of Mrs. Kinsley recently.

We are glad to report that our Red Cross meetings are being started up again. We want to try and keep up the good work.

Miss Zella Carswell is at present visiting her cousin, Miss Flora Woods, of Bristol.

We are glad to see Mr. Eric Sparling out again after his serious illness.

Mr. Malcolm Lett was a visitor of Mr. Jas Carswell recently.

Miss Nellie Moore was the guest of Mrs. Cahill last week.

A couple of our young folk enjoyed quite a nice, but long drive latter part of the week; if not ask

BLUE JAY.

STARKS

The Girls' Mission Class held a concert on the evening of Feb. 1st, in the Templars' Hall, Starks Corners. The girls of the Class gave almost the entire program, consisting of choruses, recitations, a drama and a drill, all of which were much appreciated by the audience. There was also a sale of candy, fruit and useful articles, and altogether they netted about \$28. Rev. Mr. McCallum acted as chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Bradley of St. Andrews East were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Smart. Mrs. Bradley was formerly Miss Gertrude Walker, of Lachute and took occasion to visit her old-time friend, Mrs. Smart, while on her honeymoon.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Robert Harris has gone to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment.

The people of Starks Corners and vicinity are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to a social evening at Mr. H. S. Elliott's, under the auspices of the Home-makers' Club here.

The date is fixed for Feb. 21st, and the proceeds will be used at the discretion of the ladies—mostly in aid of Red Cross work. Admission 25c. each.

The public have only to be informed that the social will be at the home of the hospitable host and hostess above mentioned to be sure of a pleasant and enjoyable time.

Miss Alma Brownlee has gone to Ottawa to enter as a nurse-in-training at St. Luke's Hospital. Mox.

Shawville Council

Regular meeting of the Municipal Council of Shawville on Monday, Feb. 4th, 1914.

Present: Mayor Howard and Councillors Smith, G. W. Dale, Shore, Cowan and M. Dale.

Motion—Smith-M. Dale—That minutes of last regular and special meetings

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

H. IRLSON,
Artist in Portraiture.

as now read be adopted.—Carried.

Motion—Shore-Smith—That petition of G. W. Dale and W. A. Hodgins for license to keep a temperance hotel be granted.—Carried.

Mr. A. G. Brough having appeared before the Council with a proposition asking exemption for a period of twenty years for a factory for the manufacture of butter and allied products.

It is hereby resolved on motion of couns. Shore and M. Dale that this Council enter into an agreement with Mr. Brough on the basis of his proposition aforesaid, save and except that portion which asks for a guarantee that no other similar industry will be allowed to locate in this municipality within a period of ten years; the Council, however, agreeing that no exemption or other privileges shall be given during the period stipulated to any other such industry. Further, that the Mayor and Secretary be, and they are hereby authorized to prepare and execute the necessary agreement with Mr. Brough in behalf of this Council.—Carried.

On motion of couns. Cowan and Dale the Council then adjourned.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Grant for Street Improvement

Mayor Howard has handed in the following letter received by Mr. William Hodgins from the Secretary of the Department of Roads, Quebec, which shows that he has obtained a grant covering 50 per cent of the amount expended in gravelling during the past year:

Quebec, 5th Feb. 1918.

Wm. Hodgins, Esq., M. P. P.,

Legislative Assembly.

Dear Sir,—At your request the Honorable Minister of Roads directs me to inform you that he will recommend the payment of 50 % of the amount expended in the municipality of the village of Shawville for the gravelling work done during the year 1917. The grant will be paid after the Session.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
Secretary, Dept. of Roads.

Deaths

Mr. Robert Lothian of Bristol passed away about two o'clock on Thursday morning last following an illness of only twelve hours' duration. On Wednesday he was engaged doing the chores around the yard when he took a weak turn which rendered him unable to open the door leading into the house. The inmates, noting his condition, got him inside and had a doctor in attendance as soon as possible; but despite all that could be done, the end came as above stated, death being attributable to heart trouble from which the deceased had had previous attacks. Funeral to Norway Bay cemetery at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

The death is announced of Mr. Ernest Mulligan, formerly of Thorne, who moved to the West some years ago. He was 27 years of age. His remains were interred at Semans (Sask.) cemetery on Feb. 20th. Service was conducted in the Methodist Church by Rev. J. C. Bard. Deceased leaves to mourn his loss, his mother, five brothers and four sisters, all of whom were present.

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. IRLSON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

MRS. G. H. BRABAZON.

THE EQUITY records with much regret the death of Mrs. Gerald H. Brabazon, which occurred at the home of her son, Claude, 83 Fairmount Ave., Ottawa, on Wednesday morning of last week. The deceased had for many years past been a great sufferer from asthmatic affection, and on numerous occasions was at the breaking point of human endurance, when she would rally again, and for a short time show evidences of improvement, which in turn would be succeeded by a recurrence of previous distressing experiences, and thus a bright and usually cheerful life was depressed by a malady whose shackles could not be shaken off.

By her death is removed one of the life-long residents of Portage du Fort, and a person who was held in high esteem by a host of friends who mourn her departure and share in the bereavement which the family have been called upon to bear.

The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Edward Murphy, of Portage du Fort, and is survived by her sorrowing husband and three sons; also by two sisters, and two brothers, one of whom is Sheriff Geo. B. Murphy of Moosomin, Sask.

The funeral took place on Friday. The remains leaving Ottawa at 8 a. m., were conveyed by train to Haley's station, thence taken to Portage du Fort, where the burial service was held in St. George's Church at 2 o'clock. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Ball, who was attending Synod, the Rev. Mr. Quatremaine, of Renfrew was the officiating clergyman. Following the church service, the cortege proceeded to the village cemetery, where interment took place in presence of a large number of sympathetic friends, including a good representation from different outlying points.

Six elderly men, old-time friends and acquaintances of the family, acted as pall-bearers.

Mr. Wm. H. A. Fraser, second son of the late Alex. Fraser, the millionaire lumberman, died at his home in Ottawa, after a short illness, on Monday of last week, aged 55 years. He is survived by his wife and one daughter; also one brother (Mr. John B. Fraser) and two married sisters. The deceased lost his only son in the war some months ago, and the blow is said to have affected him very severely, and no doubt told against his health. The late Mr. Fraser was a partner in the firm of Fraser & Co., a director of the Fraser-Bryson Lumber Co., and of the Ottawa and Hull Power Co., and had an interest in various other industrial enterprises.

Chas. McGee Dead.

Mr. Charles McGee, banker and capitalist, of Ottawa, was found dead in his office in the Union Bank building, on Monday evening last, he having been stricken with heart failure. He was 77 years old. The late Mr. McGee was one of the founders of the Bank of Ottawa, and was the first vice-president of that institution, afterwards becoming president on the death of James McLaren. He was also one of the organizers of and the first president of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, an office he held for four years. In his death the Capital loses one of its most prominent and respected citizens.

Light is known to have an injurious effect on bacteria; hence it is an important hygienic factor.

What Canada Has Done.

To those who know anything of the vast quantities of high explosives and munitions of all sorts shipped across the Atlantic in the past three years the biggest wonder in connection with the Halifax tragedy is that something of the kind has not happened in one of our harbors before. Every single day for more than two years past Canada alone has shipped 40 to 50 carloads of munitions and an average of 35 carloads of other army supplies. That means that two very long freight trains loaded with supplies, more than half of them explosive in character, have gone to the wharves daily for the voyage across the Atlantic. But not only has there been no earlier accident on shipboard, but it is noteworthy that not a ship loaded with Canadian munitions or other supplies has been a victim of the U-boats, with the single exception of the Mount Temple two years or so ago. That ship, loaded with horses, was sunk, but every man in the crew was saved.

That record is a very remarkable one, when we consider the great increase in commerce that it indicates and the loss of shipping that commonly comes in peaceful times. The U-boats have claimed victims among ships returning to Canadian ports for another cargo, but every shell, every cartridge, every overcoat or pair of shoes or bushel of wheat or case or canned goods that has left Canada for England or France has reached its destination safely in spite of submarines and storms and the ever present perils in the cargoes themselves, such as wrecked Halifax.

MANUFACTURER'S

CLOTHING SALE!

\$2500. Clothing Stock

Bought at 75c. on the dollar of
MANUFACTURER'S COST PRICE.

Must be cleared out in 4 Days -

- Feb. 27 to Saturday March 2,

Both days inclusive.

Just imagine for a moment the saving. It means 50 p. c. of the price of a suit or overcoat saved!

Below we give a list of what this stock contains. The Sale is on CLOTHING and CLOTHING ONLY and lasts only four days, so first here first served. Come early before the stock is picked over.

This stock is all perfect goods, well tailored and in the newest styles. There are suits for the 5-year old, up to old men's models.

The Elephant Brand Clothing Co. having gone out of business, we were luckily the highest cash bidder for the stock and we got it. It is now in our store and open for inspection.

No goods in this lot sold until day sale opens. Buy heavy - all you can - as this opportunity will not present itself again for some time to come.

Look this List over:

LOT 1—60 Men's Suits, worsteds—tweeds, serges and vicunas—grey, blue, black, brown, etc. Not one suit in the lot worth less than \$26 and up to \$32, at one price to clear \$18.75

LOT 2—32 Men's Suits, mainly tweeds, in different shades and styles; values from \$16 to \$21, at one price to clear \$14.50

LOT 3—23 Men's Suits, suitable for wearing every day but still not too coarse, at one price to clear \$10.50

LOT 4—34 Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats, Ulster and Trench models—sizes 34 to 42. Not one coat worth less than \$24. At one price to clear \$18.75

LOT 5—16 Men's Heavy Ulsters, shawl and notch collars; values up to \$18.50. At one price to clear \$12.75

LOT 6—65 Boys' Suits, all shades (also blue) and styles—sizes 25 to 31. At one price to clear \$5.90

LOT 7—38 Boys' Suits in tweeds, worsteds and serges—sizes 32 to 35. At one price to clear \$9.00

LOT 8—23 only Boys' Tweed Wearing Suits, Norfolk style, two patterns—sizes 27 to 33. One price to clear \$3.90

Every line represents a saving of from 40 to 60 per cent. on today's values; so don't miss this sale if you value money. Had we not been fortunate in securing this stock for our patrons we could never think of selling Clothing now at above prices.

COME FROM FAR AND NEAR
We assure you it will pay you.

ARCHIE DOVER, SHAWVILLE.