

THE EQUITY.

No. 36, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

There is a universal call for saving NOW.
Start a Savings Account at any Branch
with a Dollar or more.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH. W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
CAMPBELL'S BAY BRANCH. R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH. G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

Why are our sales a success? Because we have and give what we advertise. DOVER.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

The Murrell Homemakers' Club will hold a social evening at the home of Mrs. Wm. Cameron on March 6th. The proceeds to be used for buying material to make up for the soldiers. Doors open at 7 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

The Social evening given by the Choir of the Methodist Church on Friday, was fairly well patronized, and a pleasant time was spent in music, games, etc. Towards the close of the program light refreshments were served. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing hymn-books for the church.

The Bristol H. M. Club will hold their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Roy Macfarlane on March 7th, at 2 o'clock p.m. Program:—Ways affecting Quebec in the 17th and 18th centuries; Siege of Quebec by Mrs. Geo. Drummond; A discussion on butter-making by the members. Roll Call. The resources of Quebec.

Come in, you will be treated kindly, and will not soon forget the bargains you saw at DOVER'S.

For the Halifax Blind.

Contributions towards the Endowment Fund of the Halifax Blind:

Previously acknowledged, \$3.00
Geo. W. Pingle, Ottawa, 2.00

The Fuel Question and Your Piano.

To Homemakers' Clubs, Shawville District:—

If you are saving heat in the room your piano occupies, be very careful when turning it on and off to do it gradually, as there is nothing worse for your piano than extreme atmospheric changes.

Contributed by Geo. W. Pingle, Piano Tuner, 45 Louisa St., Ottawa.

It will be many days before such bargains are offered again, as are now being given at DOVER'S Sale.

Presentation.

On Monday evening, Feb. 28th, citizens of Quyon and neighborhood to the number of about 150 assembled at McCann's hall to do honor to Mr. D. McCullough, who has recently severed his connection with the flour-milling industry of the village, with which he had been connected for a number of years. The object of the function was to present Mr. McCullough with a handsome club-bag, neatly inscribed with the initials of the recipient; also with a substantial purse.

After the presentation, which Mr. McC. acknowledged in becoming terms, supper was served and the evening was otherwise spent in social intercourse, music, singing, etc. Mr. James Amm presided.

Arrange a Seed Supply Before Spring.

In many sections home grown seed will not be available. To meet this condition, western grown seed wheat is being brought in by the Dominion Seed Branch. It is practically all of the Marquis variety that has been specially selected for seed purposes and well cleaned. It will be sold at cost in car load lots only. The price has been fixed at \$2.50 per bushel in bulk, sacks will be charged for extra. Orders should be sent to J. A. Simard, Seed Branch Office, Post Office building, Quebec.

Merchants, Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs should give the matter of seed supply immediate attention. JAS. MURRAY, Macdonald College.

We can save you from \$5 to \$10 on a suit or overcoat. So why not come in and look over our bargains. DOVER.

The work meeting the Shawville H. M. Club will be at the home of Miss E. Dale on Thursday evening at 7.30.

The Bank of Ottawa has rented from Mr. Wm. J. Dagg the property now occupied by Mrs. Shadel and expects to take possession as soon as vacated.

The report of the social at Mr. H. S. Elliott's last Thursday is unavoidably held over, also the account of the presentation to Miss Cecilia Horner.

The Secretary of the township of Clarendon informs The EQUITY that he has received from the Department of Roads, Quebec, a cheque for the sum of \$483.00, to cover fifty per cent of the cost of the travelling done in the municipality during the past year.

In another column will be found an account of the sad and tragic death of Mr. Gordon Smart, third son of Mr. Alex S. Smart of Edmonton. The EQUITY extends to Mr. Smart and family sincere sympathy in the great affliction which has come upon them.

Members of the Shawville H. M. Club were treated to a driving party on Thursday evening last, through the kindness of Mrs. G. A. Howard, the objective being H. S. Elliott's, Starks, where the Homemakers of that section held a very successful house social on the date mentioned.

Several days of the real thing in zero weather, followed a two-day thaw last week, which in some parts of Southern Ontario, where the land is low-lying, resulted disastrously for the inhabitants, many of whose houses and out-buildings were inundated to a depth of several feet. At one point, where an ice-jam formed in the Thames river, it is said the water raised nine feet in one hour.

A few of the Shawville young ladies served coffee and cake at the rink on Saturday evening in aid of Red Cross work. The effort was much appreciated, but the crowd was considerably larger than the ladies had anticipated and consequently the supply of refreshments was not equal to the demand. This is a nice way of keeping the local R. C. exchequer in a healthy condition, and the ladies should keep it up, if possible, while the season lasts.

Portage du Fort will shortly boast of a new flour mill, as a building for that purpose is in course of erection on the corner of Main and Mill Streets, opposite T. Richardson's store. The EQUITY learns the new industry has been got under way by a few Portage du Fort citizens, and a number of the farmers of the surrounding district. It is said the machinery is to be driven by artificial power, for a time, at all events.

MANY ATTENDED.—The first of the series of Union Services arranged between the several congregations in Shawville, were held in St. Paul's church morning and evening last Sunday, and were well attended, especially that in the evening, which taxed the seating capacity of the church to the utmost. The Rev. Mr. Tripp announced the hymns and read the lessons on both occasions, while the other portions were conducted by Rev. Mr. Phillips, who also preached the sermons.

Next Sunday, (March 3) the congregations will unite at the Methodist Church, and the following Sunday the Presbyterians will hold their services at St. Paul's, the other congregations uniting with them.

Sunday School at Methodist Church, 9.30, a.m. Dr. Fraser's Bible Class will meet at 2.30, p.m. Everyone is invited to attend these services.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

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

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

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

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

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

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.

Are you a money saver? If so, and you need a suit, then by all means come in and see our values. DOVER.

Births

At Shawville, on Feby 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Dover, a daughter.

Our store may be small but our values are big. Attend our sale and convince yourself. DOVER.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. George Nash, of Aylmer, was the guest of her cousins Mrs. P. E. Smiley and Miss Hilda Thomson last week.

Mrs. Heman Lester, Ottawa, visited her mother over the weekend.

Miss Annie Mather, of Ottawa, was the guest of the Misses Steele during the past week.

Mrs. W. A. Cohen, of Smith's Falls, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Archie Dover.

Dr. A. H. Beers, Surgeon-Dentist, Campbells Bay, will be absent from his office from March 4th to 13th.

Miss Edith Smiley, of Ottawa, is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Hodgins, and other friends in town.

Mrs. Alex McDonald, of Wellesley, Ont., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. W. Knox and Mrs. Hunter, at Bristol Corners.

Mr. J. K. King, former Macdonald College demonstrator for Pontiac, who has been stationed in B. C. for some time, has returned East again, and is a visitor in town this week, accompanied by Mrs. King, and little daughter.

The big Sale is on this week at DOVER'S.

The congregations of the Arnprior Presbyterian and Methodist churches have united for Sunday services. They worship alternately for two Sundays in one church and two Sundays in the other. Arrangements are completed for united services until after April 6th.

Coulange Boy Killed in France.

Word was received at Fort Coulange last week, that Lt. John Prondfoot of Royal Flying Corps was killed in France, on Feb. 6th. He is the youngest son of Mr. John Prondfoot. No particulars as to how the young man met his death accompanied the message.

"Canada's Best"

GWOLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.

W. E. GWOLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT.
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EXPERIMENT.

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

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

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere. Last year our increase was 43%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate.

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COMPANY, LIMITED

EYES EXAMINED

NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES

GROUND AND FITTED

MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST

UPTOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—Six Octave piano case Organ, in excellent shape, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Fifteen cows to freshen in March. For particulars apply to E. C. DAHMS, Thorne Centre.

WANTED AT ONCE—Man and woman to work on Western Farm. Good wages, free house, firewood, vegetables, butter, etc. Apply to Box 61, Shawville.

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

A GREAT SNAP—We have 18 men's good wearing suits to clear at \$6.00 each. A. DOVER.

HOCKEY MATCH

Highland Hockey Club
of Hull

VS.

Shawville,

Friday Night, March 1st.
Everybody Come.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Tea Market:

Owing to transportation difficulties, as a result of the war, it costs 20c. to carry a pound of tea from the country of production to the Canadian markets, this with other extra costs has caused prices to advance to what seems very high figures when compared with prices ruling say two years ago.

However, even at 50 or 60 cents, tea is the cheapest drink in the market, except pure water. A pound of good tea makes from 150 to 200 cups.

We have now in stock a new line of Japan (commonly called Green) at 45c., and one of Black at 60c., both of which we strongly recommend. Try some.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

SPRING

Seeds are very scarce and extremely high in price. The wise farmer will secure his supply as early as he can.

We have Rennie's Reliable
Clovers
and
Timothy

We also have a quantity of
good Home-Grown CLOVER---
Thoroughly recleaned.

See our Samples and Prices
Corn

We placed our order early last fall and if said Corn is obtainable we will certainly have our stock in April.

W. A. HODGINS

The AUTOMOBILE

Choosing a Car.

Choose a car with the same care as you employ a man. When you employ a person you ask for recommendations, for a statement that will help to identify him, to be able to judge his worth to you. You cautiously investigate his record, his reputation with former employers, his reliability in past performance of duty. You are particular about his appearance. If he gives you a bad impression at first he may never have another chance. You are anxious to secure the best available for your need.

Your car should be selected with the same care. In the beginning, however, keep in mind that no single car is the only good car. No car is the best in the world. There are many cars of acknowledged reliability in make and performance, and hence you should judge a car by the known reliability of its maker. Seek a car built by a company of acknowledged financial standing, inquire of the extent of its equipment, of the number and size of its plants, of its reputation. It is safe to assume that only a successful car can create a large and sustained demand from the public.

Make up your mind to the fact that a motor car presents the ideals of the manufacturer—and its worth will be in proportion to that ideal. You should seek a car that has been sincerely built—in which there is incorporated a high mechanical standard. There is wisdom in the public taste. Find out how the average owner regards the car you intend buying. You should buy a car that your wife and children will be proud of—a car with a good name. You cannot be too scrupulous in your choice, when you purchase an automobile you make an important investment.

Like Buying a Horse

Let us compare buying an automobile with buying a horse. In buying a horse, you would make certain of the strength of the foundation. You would inspect it inside and out. You would go over it from every view. You would weigh each item. You would consider the purchase from the angle of sturdiness, its method of construction and material used. It would be the same from an artistic standpoint. You would consider the harmony, the finish, the detail, comfort and beauty.

Cover these points in buying an automobile. Be just and careful. Be thorough. It pays, for your thoroughness will help you to gain a good idea of automobile construction. And you need this knowledge. For once an automobile owner, always an

TRAINING WAR WIDOWS.

Scheme Under Preparation by British Ministry of Pensions.

The British Ministry of Pensions is preparing a scheme under which widows of soldiers and sailors can receive training in some occupation whereby they may become self-supporting. These occupations have not yet been designated, but there are certain callings for which women are well adapted. The scheme will be worked under the Local War Pensions Committee and consideration will be given different local conditions.

After the war there will undoubtedly be an oversupply of stenographers, as many temporary government officers will be no longer needed with their clerical staffs, and the same will apply to many private businesses. In this and similar occupations training would be restricted to those who have possessed knowledge of the work before marriage and could regain former proficiency. Determining factors will also be her age, education, previous occupation and apparent adaptability and her prospects of success in augmenting her income. A course of training will not be considered advisable where there are children under 16 years of age, unless adequate provision is made for their care.

The fee for the training, exclusive of cost of maintenance if living in the

owner. And with increased knowledge you will be better able to judge values in the future.

Buy a well balanced car—a car in which equal attention has been given to mechanical dependability and good looks. But in judging let mechanical dependability come first, for without it you will be helpless.

A beautiful exterior is something to feel proud of. But it will not help you in case your car breaks down on the road. It is good business sense to buy a car that is right mechanically as well as artistically.

Learning to Drive

After you have made your purchase be careful how you start. In the beginning read minutely the instructions furnished with the car. They are given you for the purpose of acquainting you fully with the various mechanical operations. Know every rule, every definition, every instruction. Have confidence in yourself and your ability to master the knowledge of driving. Learn in the beginning the functions of the motor, clutch and transmission. Know how the power is delivered to the rear wheels.

Know what each lever will do. Study the use of each instrument on the dashboard. Learn thoroughly the principles of motoring. These will be found simple. Take your first lessons when there is little traffic and as you increase in knowledge and practice venture in busy streets.

Keep your eyes in front of you. Do not endeavor to speed. Go slowly. Forget everything but the car. In learning to drive, exercise care. Do not get nervous. That leads to confusion. It is comparatively easy to go through the motions of starting, steering and stopping before you drive your first mile—if you concentrate!

Hold your feet ready on the clutch and brake pedals. This adds confidence. Hold the steering wheel lightly. Steer easily. Start and stop gradually. Practice makes perfect. Use good common sense all the time and do not lose your head.

You should see a service man when you notice an unusual noise or a grinding or binding, or when your car does not seem free in running. A good driver is a good listener. The adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," holds especially true here.

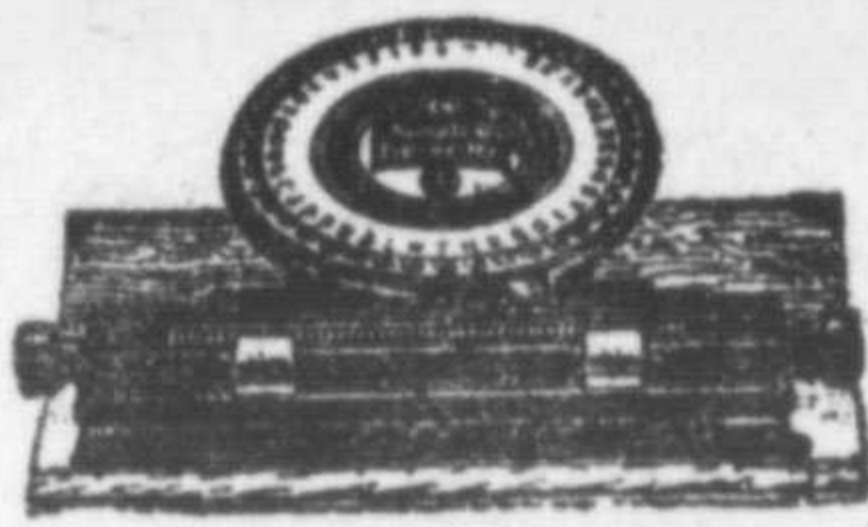
Little neglects bring big troubles. If a brake band needs tightening have it done. Delay might prove disastrous. You may want to stop suddenly and be unable.

Select for your work men who know your car. Do not take it to strange places. When your car is injured have it attended to promptly.

Institution in which the training is given, will be paid by the Ministry and will not ordinarily exceed \$1.80 a week. The Ministry may also make a maintenance allowance at a maximum of \$3 per week. A normal training period of three months is contemplated, but in more skilled or semi-professional occupations a longer time will be necessary.

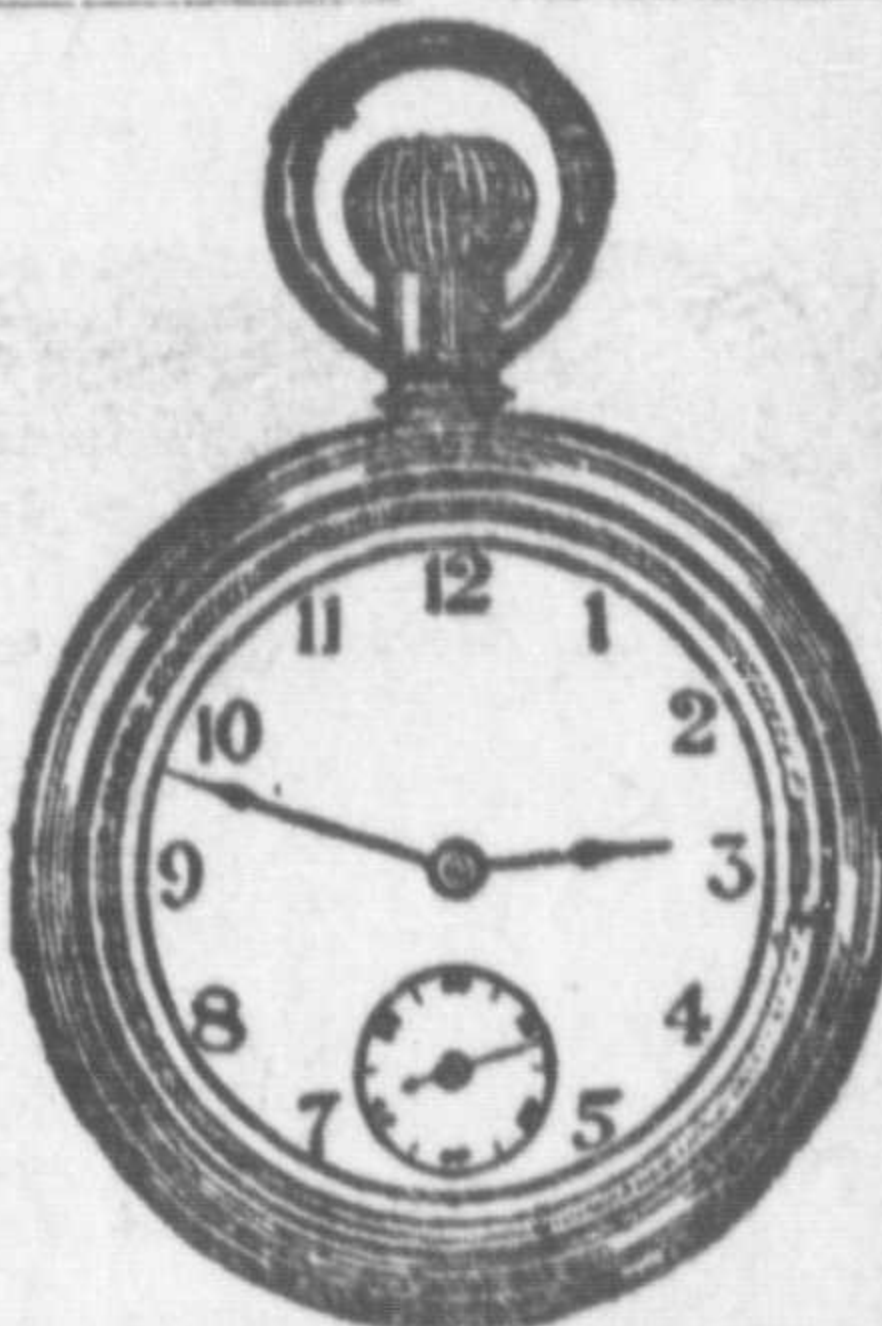
The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has sent a circular letter to officials of all urban municipalities in the Province urging backyard and vacant lot cultivation.

FREE to Boys or Girls



SIMPLEX LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER

Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable. Iron body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. Send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN, Dept. 39, TORONTO



THIS WATCH FREE TO ANY BOY

This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem wind and stem set, double dustproof back, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 35 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter post cards to sell at 10 cents a set (six beautiful cards in each set). When sold send us the money, and we will send you the watch, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 42, TORONTO

CONSERVATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

KEROSENE NO LONGER USED FOR CLEANSING PURPOSES.

London General Omnibus Company Utilizes Grease Removed From Motor Vehicles.

Grease removed in the cleaning of wheels, axles, and other parts of motor buses, trucks, and other motor vehicles is now utilized in England by the London General Omnibus Company.

Before the war kerosene was largely employed for the cleansing of engines and other parts of vehicles, but now its consumption is restricted to the barest minimum, the net effect being the saving of five-sixths of the former consumption. Kerosene, as a matter of fact, is now employed only on certain parts of the mechanism for the cleaning of which there is no practical substitute. For the cleansing of wheels, axle casings and front axles, a weak solution of hot caustic soda is employed.

When the engines, gear boxes, back axles or other parts are stripped for overhauling, a very great saving is effected over the former practice.

The unit is dismantled and the parts are placed in a cradle and dumped into a tank of water into which a jet of steam is turned so as to bring the water to boiling point. Caustic soda is added to the water until a solution of about 3 per cent. strength is obtained.

Removed by Boiling.

All the grease is removed from the parts in the process of boiling and comes to the top of the water. Before the contents are removed the grease is drawn off the top. This is done through an overflow pipe of large diameter which leads into a barrel.

The carcle of parts is then transferred to a second tank of clean boiling water, which finishes the cleansing and as the parts are drawn out quite hot they drain perfectly dry and absolutely clean.

The result so far as cleanliness of parts is concerned is considerably better than if kerosene had been used. All minute parts of metal, dirt and grit go to the bottom of the first cleansing tank, where there is a large drain cock, the tank occasionally being washed out and all the sediment drawn away.

The London General Omnibus Company has a central depot for reclaiming oil and washing rags, and to this depot the barrels of waste oil, as they are obtained from the various garages, and the rags are sent.

At this depot there is a battery of three tanks erected over a furnace, each of which is filled to about two-thirds with water which is brought up to the boiling point. The barrels of oil as they come in are drawn off into the first boiling tank, a little being added at a time.

Process of Cleansing.

The oil is thoroughly boiled, and when it overflows into the second tank (by adding more oil to the first) it has become almost fit for use again, but it passes into a second tank and is given a second boiling, and then on to the third tank, where it goes through its final stage of cleansing, and from the last tank it is drawn off and run into barrels.

As to rags, their price to-day is much higher than before the war, when they were thrown away after being used. At present every rag is

collected in each garage and sent once a week to the central cleaning depot.

The first process through which they go is the extraction of all grease and oil in a centrifugal steam heated chest. All oil, by the rotary action of this chest, is expressed from the rags, whence it runs into barrels for the reclaiming process already described. The rags are then put into a washing machine and later into a rotary drying machine.

The oil gained by the reclaiming process is not entirely suitable for use again as a lubricator, but as much of it comes from solid grease it is of a far better quality than cleansed engine oil. It still has a value as a fuel, as can be gathered from the fact that at the North Road coach factory of the London General Omnibus Company two 80 horse-power Diesel engines are run from the output of the oil reclaiming depot, leaving a certain quantity in excess available for sale.

Has Paid For Itself.

The cleansing plant of the London General Omnibus Company has paid for itself in a very short time, because oil reclaimed may easily be sold for blending or fuel. A small plant can be easily put up in any garage, fuel for the furnace being rubbish and shop sweepings, or if the raw material is too small in quantity for economical handling on the spot, it can be collected and dealt with in larger bulk at some central collecting plant.

CANADA'S FORESTERS ABROAD.

A Splendid Record of National Service By Youngest Profession.

Forestry, the youngest of all the engineering professions in Canada, has given liberally of its manhood to the overseas forces of the Dominion. Numerically, the ranks of Foresters or Foresters-in-training have not yet reached beyond a few hundred.

According to lists compiled for the Canadian Forestry Journal, and which at best cannot be free from some omissions and inaccuracies, there are 112 foresters or forestry services or tached to Canadian forest services or colleges who have donned the uniform and gone overseas. Of this number at least 17 already have been killed, while many others have been wounded in action, some repeatedly. Most of these men enlisted before Forestry Battalions were organized. A few have been transferred so as to utilize their technical abilities, but it is a striking fact that the greater number of Foresters and students were at the front early in the campaign and chose to take their place as fighting men. Some have fought in Mesopotamia, others across the sands of Egypt and most of them in France and Belgium.

Of the relatively small group of graduates and students of Toronto University Forest School, under Dean Fernow, twelve men have made the supreme sacrifice, while twelve others have been either wounded, gassed or victims of shell shock. From the Toronto school alone, there went forth 4 captains, 29 lieutenants, 8 N.C.O.'s, and 24 privates. Indeed, the only men who did not go were those debarred by physical defects. The profession of forestry in the degree to which the graduates and students promptly placed themselves at the service of their country and cheerfully accepted a tragic record of casualties surely stands in the forefront of all callings. Many have given their lives whose services were sadly needed by Canada. Letters from the wounded and from men in desolate corners of the field of war, thoroughly homesick and tired of the business of fighting, nevertheless refuse to complain against conditions or express regret that they were called to a perilous and exhausting task.

WORST FOE OF THE SUBMARINE

CYLINDER SHAPED BOMB OF INGENIOUS MECHANISM.

The "Depth Charge" is Best Remedy Yet Found For the U-Boat Menace.

The so-called "depth charges," which have proved the most efficient weapon against the submarine to date, are now being manufactured in great numbers by the U.S. Bureau of Ordnance of the navy, and of larger size than any hitherto used. The latter point means, of course, that they hold a greater quantity of high explosive and have a wider "radius of action." In other words, one of these bigger depth-bombs is capable of destroying a U-boat at a further distance.

Bombs of this description have the shape of a cylinder. They are steel cases of size sufficient to hold several hundred pounds of explosive. For setting them off reliance is had upon hydrostatic pressure.

How the Bomb Works.

The depth-charge is set to go off at fifty feet beneath the surface, at 100 feet, or further down, if desired. It is simply dropped overboard. Of course, the water pressure (reckoned in pounds to the square foot) varies directly with the depth, and is known so accurately as to furnish a mathematical formula.

When the bomb reaches the level at which it is set to explode the pressure actuates a sort of trigger-arrangement and it goes off automatically. Nothing could be more simple, though the details of the ingenious mechanism are a carefully kept secret.

A submarine does not ordinarily venture to descend more than 200 feet below the surface for fear lest its steel shell be crushed by the pressure. Usually it travels at a depth of about fifty feet. But in any case the revolution of its propeller makes a sort of wake that is easily discernible from an airplane or "blimp," or even, as often happens, from a destroyer or patrol boat.

In the meantime, of course, the U-boat has no notion that it has been discovered, and it is an easy matter (watching its course) to get ahead of it and drop a few depth-bombs. To make an actual hit is not necessary inasmuch as the explosion of one of these depth-charges within some hundreds of feet of the submarine will either smash it or else bring it to the surface, an easy target for guns, and probably with its delicate machinery deranged.

The Useful Microphone.

Destroyers, in their search for submarines, are greatly aided nowadays by an arrangement of microphones that constitute a most sensitive listening apparatus, adjusted to the keel. By this means they are enabled to hear the U-boat's propeller at a long distance, to determine the direction of the sound, and even to know how far away the submarine is.

Thus one can understand why so many U-boats are being successfully attacked and destroyed. The depth-bomb is the nearest thing that has been found to a remedy for the submarine mischief.

ANZACS LIKE WINTER SPORTS.

Australians Learn to Skate During Convalescence in Canada.

The Australian soldiers, like the Canadians, have seen a bit of the world in their military service, but according to the men from the southern Commonwealth they have seen nothing in the way of sport that appealed to them more than the hockey matches they have watched on the Canadian rinks.

At Cobourg, where a number of these men are under treatment in the Ontario Military Convalescent hospital they have enjoyed the open air rink in connection with the institutions, and learned to cut a few curves themselves. The fine expanses of skating surface in Canada are a novelty to them.

FREE TO GIRLS



ROLLED GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN

We will give this beautiful rolled gold locket and chain free of all charge to any girl who will sell 30 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package. Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the locket and chain. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 41, TORONTO.

2,000 MILES THROUGH ICE.

Stars Were the Only Guide to Ice-circled "Endurance."

Although Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, made a perilous voyage of 2,000 miles through pack ice in the Weddell Sea, scientific work never ceased. After three days' gale the ship was held fast, and then she drifted slowly on the ice to the northward. Finally she had to be abandoned.

Work of the scientific instruments, said Lieutenant J. M. Wordie, who had charge of the oceanographic work, at the Royal Geographical Society, was considerably hampered by four inches of frost rime, and the position of the ship was tested by the stars.

When the ship was abandoned amid the pack ice, said Lieutenant Wordie, the crew took to the boats, but it was some months before they could find a passage through the ice, and it was not until April, 1916, that, after many adventures, they were able to land on Elephant Island.

Lieutenant Wordie spoke of two points of land in the Weddell Sea which had been named by their German discoverers, "Luitpold Barrier" and "Wilhelm Barrier." He thought the names ought to be changed to their English equivalents, "Leopold" and "William" Barriers, but the Admiralty insisted upon the first names being retained.

Jewels as Medicine.

Certain precious stones are still regarded as talismans, the believers in destiny and the influence of mascots pinning a good deal of faith to them. But even these people would be surprised if their family doctor were to prescribe amber for a sore throat, or garnet for scarlet fever or influenza, whilst if one of our surgeons at the Front were to try to stop bleeding from a bloodstone, instead of a tourniquet, he would be regarded as a fair case for Bedlam.

Yet it is not long since these qualities of healing were attributed commonly to precious stones. The moonstone, generally regarded as rather uncanny, according to this belief would be invaluable in our county asylums, especially if associated with the sapphire, for the first cures epilepsy, and the second insanity.

Anyone wearing a ruby might venture into the most pestilential haunts, for it was a sure disinfectant, whilst the pain of a burn or scald was stopped by the topaz, of toothache by the tourmaline, and cuts found a panacea in the turquoise.

Begin at the top in pruning a tree to secure a low, broad-spreading branching system, with open centre, to admit sunlight and air from above. Do not remove strong lower limbs if they can be given sufficient light from above. Aim to secure bearing branches throughout the main body of the tree. If the tree is shaded by too much growth at the top the inner and lower twigs will weaken and die instead of bearing fruit.

Free to Girls



We will give this beautiful Bracelet free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of Easter Postcards at 10 cents a set.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any arm. Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 40. TORONTO, ONT.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LAGRIPPE

Often Worse Than the Disease Itself—Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out.

La Grippe—the name by which influenza is most generally known—is a disease prevalent throughout Canada during the winter and spring months. Anyone who has felt its pangs is not likely to forget the trouble. La Grippe starts with a slight cold—and ends with a complication of troubles. It lays a strong man on his back; it tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. In fact its after effects are more serious than the trouble itself. You can avoid la grippe and winter colds by keeping your blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this and the disease lays you low, you can banish all its evil after effects by this same great blood-building, nerve restoring medicine. This has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada by la grippe victims who have been made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cured is Miss Irene Bootes, Portsmouth, Ont., who writes:—"I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I have proved their worth in my own case. Last winter I had a severe attack of la grippe and it left me weak and all run down. I had severe pains in the chest, and under the arms, palpitation of the heart and attacks of neuralgia which left me with the feeling that life was scarcely worth living. I was taking doctor's medicine, but it did not help me and I was much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began their use only on the principle that I would try anything that might better my condition. I had only been using the pills a couple of weeks when the pains began to leave me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and in a little more than a month I felt all my old time vigor had returned. I am sincerely glad I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say for them."

BRITISH USE HORSE FLESH.

People Pay As High As Sixty Cents a Pound For Steaks.

Horse steaks are in demand in Great Britain. The effect of the meat shortage is to break down the insular prejudice of the Britisher against foods to which he has not been accustomed. In a number of districts horse meat shops have been established. Quite a number have sprung up in the Soho district, but until lately their patrons have been Belgians or the proprietors of the cheaper little French restaurants.

During the past few weeks, however, there has been quite a rush of Englishwomen for horse steak and chops, and in consequence the prices have risen enormously, and people have been paying up to 60 cents a pound for horse steak.

Horseflesh does not come under the meat price order of the Food Ministry at present, but if the English people continue to add it to their menu it will shortly.

In the provinces the prices are far lower than they are in the London districts. A story is told of a woman who failing to receive from the family butcher the supply of meat for her favorite dog visited a Liverpool horsemeat butcher and obtained for a small sum more than one appetizing meal for her collic.

One day, so attractive was her purchase—it could hardly be distinguished from a fillet steak—that she was tempted to cook it, but after it was served her insular prejudice proved the stronger. Still she remarked, "One might do worse in these hard times."

Retain All Breeding Sows.

The demand from overseas for bacon and other pork products is such as to ensure a profitable market for many months and farmers are urged to retain all breeding sows. The keep-a-pig campaign is meeting with a large measure of success. The response indicates not only that the farmers are preparing to keep more pigs but that many people living in suburban areas are also planning to buy one or more and feed them on household garbage. It is certain, therefore, that young pigs will be in strong demand in the spring. To kill sows under present conditions, is, therefore, not only unpatriotic but is likely to prove distinctly unprofitable.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TENNYSON'S KNOWLEDGE.

The Gifted Poet Possessed a Store of Scientific Learning.

Of the poet Tennyson's wide knowledge in scientific matters Sir Norman Lockyer speaks entertainingly in Tennyson and His Friends.

About the year 1866, he says, we used to devote Monday evenings to our friends who came informally to talk and to smoke. One night it happened that many travellers—Bates, Baines and Winwood Reade among them—were present, and the question of a certain kind of dust storm came up. Tennyson listened for some time, and then remarked how difficult it was for a student to gain certain knowledge on such subjects, and astonished the company by giving the names of eight authors, four of whom had declared that they had seen such dust storms, although the other four insisted that they simply could not be produced under any known meteorological conditions.

In many of our talks I came upon similar evidences of minute knowledge in various fields; nothing in the natural world was trivial to him, or to be neglected. This great grasp was associated with a minute accuracy, and it was his double habit of mind that made Tennyson such a splendid observer, and therefore such a poet; for the whole field of nature from which to cull the most appropriate epithets was always present to his mind.

WORTHLESS DOGS.

A Menace to the Sheep-Growing Industry of Canada.

Everyone loves a useful, gentlemanly dog. Such a dog is invaluable. But, one dog eats as much as a man and more than a sheep. Two dogs will eat as much as a hog on alfalfa and more than a dozen chickens. And there are thousands of dogs in the country, one for eight sheep. Sheep furnish wool and mutton, hogs make pork, and chickens produce meat and eggs.

More than 5,000,000 hogs are needed to relieve the present meat shortage, and many sheep furnish wool and mutton. Hill farms are ideal for sheep raising, and almost every prairie farm is adapted for keeping a small flock without much extra expense for buildings or added use of grain.

No single thing has done more to throttle the sheep industry in this country than the curs which are allowed to run at large. Besides killing and worrying sheep, they kill poultry, attack cattle and carry hog cholera.

Fences will not solve the problem, for that added expense will keep many farmers who already have hog-tight fences from starting a farm flock. Keeping the dogs chained at night will not do, for dogs often attack sheep in daylight. Paying for the animals killed helps some, but it does not encourage those whose flocks have been destroyed to start again.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Home Letters.

Write a sunny, funny letter To the boy somewhere in France, Happier it is the better, Make it cheer him at first glance. Tell him of the latest winning Of the team from Homeville High, All the little home jokes spinning Leave out every doleful sigh.

We must keep the home fires burning, Bright within each khaki breast, If we drown our fears and yearnings His courage will do the rest. His to fight the nation's battle Ours to work and wait and pray Then when guns have ceased to rattle Freedom shall have come to stay.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

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

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

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

A good cooking fat may be made by taking two pounds of kidney suet running it through the meat grinder and rendering out the fat. This is strained, and just before it hardens one cup of vegetable oil is added. This keeps the suet from hardening and gives it a delightful flavor so that it may be used in any kind of cookery.

She Often Had to Lay Off For a Day

Mrs. Mantle Tells Why She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Results, She States, Were So Good That She Recommends Them to All Sufferers From Kidney Disease.

St. John, N.B., Feb'y 18th (Special.)—Mrs. Mantle, an estimable lady living at 117 King St. East, this city, is always ready to tell of the benefit she has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer. "For three years I was in a worn-out condition, often having to lay off for a day or two."

"I suffered from drowsiness and sharp pains across my back. I had headaches, and was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills helped me so much that I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands of women who were once run down and worn out.

GENERAL PETAIN.

Some Characteristics of the Noted French Commander.

A war correspondent recently saw Gen. Petain, the French generalissimo, bestowing war crosses upon some of his soldiers.

My first impression, he says, was tinged with a little disappointment. He might be a business man, a lawyer or a village doctor. I could name half a dozen men who could look the part more acceptably. He has a good, wholesome face. I think it must have been there that I suffered the disappointment. I had pictured him as thin-visaged and frowning, with a downward look. The prominent nose seemed not unlike Gen. Pershing's, but there the resemblance ended. Gen. Petain's chin gave no indication of his character, as chins are supposed to do, and his head seemed of average size and shape. His cheeks have color and his eyes are kindly and brownish.

He means well to you, but no liberties must be taken—a glance tells you that. He wore brown chamois gloves on his hands, which were frequently in action, but there was neither extravagance nor affectation in his gestures.

Gen. Petain does not play to the galleries. You are sure that he is not thinking of himself, even glimmeringly; he gives the impression of being sincere in what he is doing. He is "on his job" every minute. If he is pinning on a medal, he is looking at it and thinking of that particular thing.

Gen. Petain has not a certain mystery and magnetism that characterize Gen. Joffre, nor has he the stature. No one else can speak in that soft monotone of Gen. Joffre's—a tone in which one might read a psalm. But Gen. Petain has fixed his place as a soldier. He took over the command under most extraordinary circumstances of difficulty, and has met the test splendidly.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE!

Can anyone who has not seen them imagine what it is like to be a prisoner in this present war? Someone, who saw the first French, English, Russian and Canadian prisoners either returned or escaped, writes of them: "They have an expression of their own, a concentrated, unuttered suffering in their eyes, an unending patience in their voices. There is all the difference in the world between them and the soldiers returned from the front. The latter, even when severely wounded, have a proud, almost satisfied look, as if in making their supreme effort, something of the glory and exaltation of those fearful moments still clung to them. They are warriors hurt in the great game, brought gladly and triumphantly home, where they know well what welcome awaits them."

"How different is the lot of the allied prisoners? The sight of them, of any nation, is an unforgettable recurring nightmare. A voice, weak, but insistent, rings in your ears: 'Won't you help us?'"

"They know what it is to do valiantly, without praise, to suffer silently without sympathy, to ache with homesickness, surrounded by the enemy. They are the unseen heroes and we cannot guess at half their pain."

There are at present more than a million and a half Allied prisoners of war in German hands. The Prisoners of War Society, of which Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, is president, is appealing through the churches of Ontario for money to help provide the bare necessities of life to these unfortunate heroes. Congregations who have not yet contributed may send their donations to the treasurer of the society, Hugh Fletcher, Esq., 532 Huron St., Toronto.

"Might is right, so it is—the right to bear the burdens of the weak, to cheer the faint, to uplift the fallen."—Napier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea.

February Gardens.

The days of catalogues have come, the best of all the year. When every mail its quota brings of books from far and near, With gorgeous blossoms on their fronts and cabbage on their backs, Their insides filled with fruits and flowers all tabled neat as wax. We reckless grow, extravagant—no cost too high we find For this February garden we are planting in our mind. But, mercy me! while we have dreamed, there is no sign of doubt, That miserable coal stove has gone completely out!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Weight For Gold.

The weight used by goldsmiths in gauging the quality of gold apart from the alloy, i.e., carat, is derived from that of the seed of an Abyssinian carat flower, which, being exceedingly uniform in size, was employed in weighing gold and precious stones.

Mansonsville, June 27, '13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N. S. Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am, Sincerely yours, GEO. H. HOLMES.

Sugar Situation in Europe.

Before the war England received approximately 1,400,000 long tons of sugar per annum from Germany and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 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.

PAIN? NOT A BIT!

LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right off. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach—Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommends a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think these things are the RESULT of indigestion when in reality they are the CAUSE.

It is just as foolish to give artificial digestants such as pepsin, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had stepped on a tack to rub liniment on his foot without removing the tack.

Some stomachs generate too much gas and acid. Gas distends the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated or oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sours, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestants will push this

sour, fermenting mass into the intestines and so relieve the stomach pain but the acid still remains in the stomach to generate more gas and produce more trouble at the next meal.

If you are using digestive aids after meals drop them for a while and instead get a few 6-grain tablets of pure Bileurated Magnesia from any druggist and take two with each meal. Bileurated Magnesia does not digest food but will neutralize the excessive acid in your stomach, keep the food sweet and will drive the gas and bloating right out of your body. As Magnesia is prepared in various forms be sure to get Bileurated Magnesia for this purpose as it is not a laxative and in this refined form will not injure the stomach in any way.

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. 25x66—\$30; 12x60—\$20; 12½x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.

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

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.

60 Front St. West, Toronto



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Cleaning Wringer.

When rubber rolls on your wringer become dirty so that they streak the clothes try cleaning them with a cloth moistened with kerosene. Rub briskly and rinse with clean water several times. Dry with a clean cloth.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

"A Nasty Thing Called Famine."

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine.'"—Lord Rhonda.



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. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort.

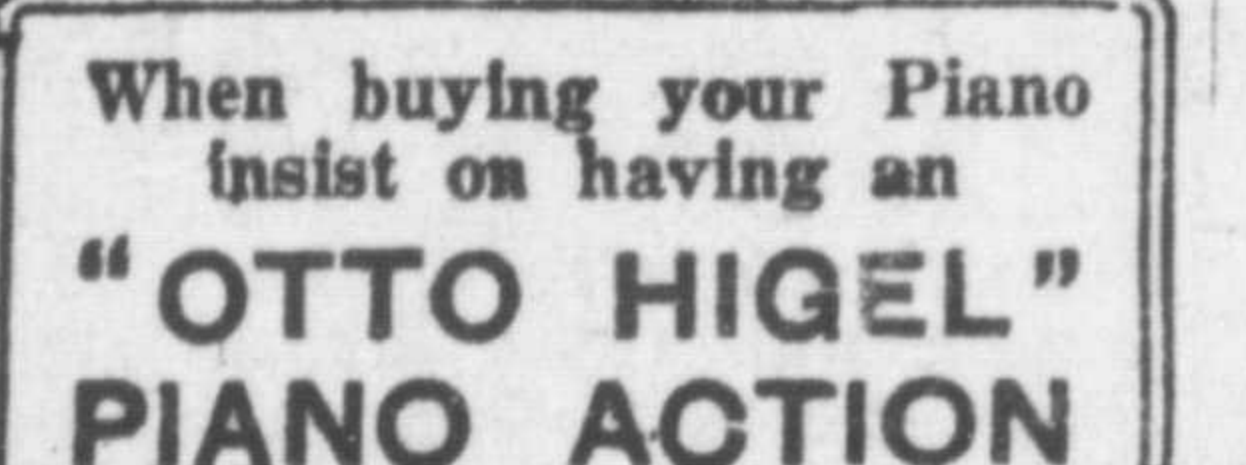
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist or by Mail, 50¢ per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25¢. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"S.O.S." Has New Meaning To-day.

There is a new meaning for the familiar "S.O.S." signal. The letters now stand for another imperative command, "Save or Starve."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Grated cheese and chili sauce make a good sandwich filling.



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



EAGLE MOTOR CYCLES

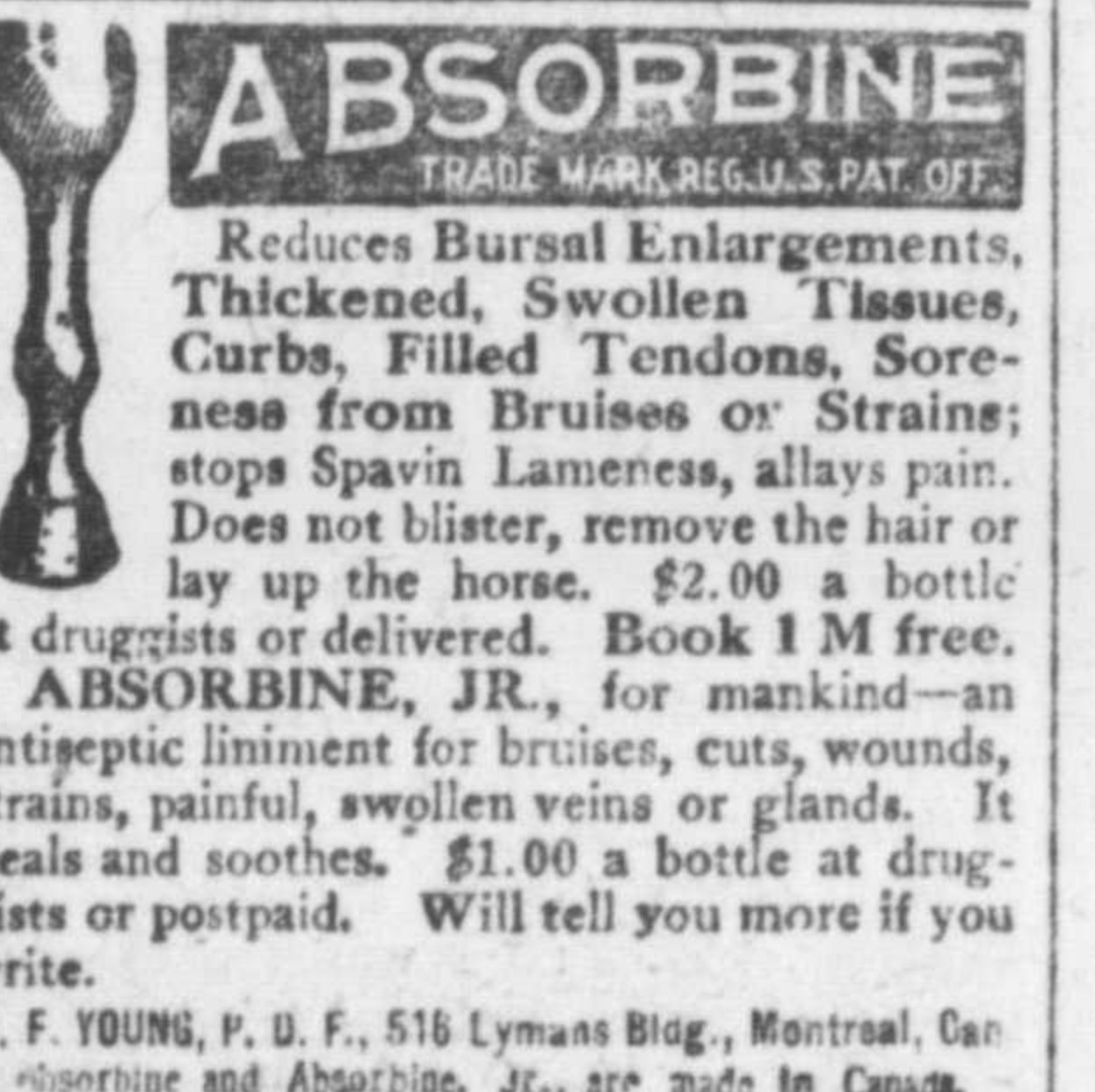
Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

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.



ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Cuts, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

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

Oilcloth on Shelves.

To lighten the work in the pantry, use shelf oilcloth instead of paper. The oilcloth is easier to clean. Roaches will keep out of the pantry, for there is something about the oilcloth they dislike.

If teas leaves are ground they will make twice the amount of tea.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

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.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 32, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it 'Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

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 TERRIBLE ITCHING

On Hands From Salt Rheum At Very Small Cost for Soap and Ointment.

"I was a great sufferer from salt rheum on my hands. It came in small blisters between my thumb and finger and it itched terribly and kept spreading. I could not use my hands at all and the skin would crack and bleed so that I could not bend my fingers. I cannot describe what I have suffered and the sleepless nights I had."

"Then I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment when my hands were healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. L. Aiken, Highwater, Que.

"Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Ointment now and then."

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

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONAHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 28, 1918.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of New York has received word that three million persons in Turkey, Armenia, Persia and Syria now face death from starvation.

The spread of German intrigue in East Russia has become alarming to the Japanese, who do not want to see the peace which exists in that corner of the world disturbed. It is not improbable that the little men may yet take a hand in the scrap.

One hundred and forty million lbs. of beef have been saved in the United States since the meatless day order came into force, so the food administrator announces. And no one seems to have suffered from the imposition of this war-winning measure.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council wants the Dominion Government to take over the flour mills and bakeries of the Dominion and assume control of the same during the period of the war; and to stop any increase in the present price of bread.

The British forces operating in Palestine are gradually driving the Turks out of the Holy Land. Their latest capture is the Bible city of Jericho, 14 miles north east of Jerusalem. The place now is described as little more than a collection of hovels with about 300 inhabitants.

Trotsky and Lenine, the heads of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, who are mainly responsible for having that disturbed country give up the fight, are now believed to have been working in the interest of Germany right along. In fact it has been pretty clearly proven that they are more Hun than Russ.

A stirring appeal is being made to the farmers of Quebec province to raise 400 thousand more bushels of wheat than last, in order that there may be sufficient to supply the people of the province without importing any. Farmers are requested to increase their wheat crop by at least four acres. Sow all you can; the demand was never so great.

Bolo Pasha, the French traitor, at the recent trial in Paris, was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. The court-martial deliberated for only fifteen minutes. Darius Porchere, an accountant, who was a co-defendant, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Filippo Cavalistine, another co-defendant, who is under arrest in Italy, was sentenced to death, although he is not within the court's jurisdiction.

Farmers and others who have maple sugar outfits, even if they have not been in use for years, should put them to work this year. There is a sugar shortage, and Canadian maple trees should be made to produce to the maximum. Even if you haven't the most up-to-date equipment, tap all the trees you can and make the most of the facilities you have on hand. There will be a good market for all the pure maple syrup and sugar produced.

A great shortage of feed is reported from England. According to a recent statement made by Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, there were only enough oats available in Britain to feed working horses on reduced rations after making allowance for milking stocks. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding and this shortage would continue for at least a year, he declared. He was afraid that all carriage horses which had not been sent out to grass would have to be sent to grass and kept there.

New Cabinet Position Created.

An Order-in-Council has been passed creating a new portfolio of the Government to be known as the Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment. Sir James Lougheed, minister without portfolio, and Chairman of the Military Hospital Commission, will be the new minister. Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Under Secretary of the Military Department, will be transferred to the new branch as Under Secretary.

Mr. Samuel A. Armstrong, who has been managing director of the Military Hospitals' Commission, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the new department. Mr. Armstrong was former Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

The new department has been created in order to take charge of the ever growing work of rehabilitating the returned

soldiers. Sir James Locheed, in his new department, will take over the Military Hospitals' Commission work. The Pensions Board which is now under the Finance Department, will also be placed under the new department. Other agencies which are connected with the work of looking after the rehabilitation of soldiers will also be placed under Sir James. The Soldiers' Settlement Board will remain under the Department of Interior for the present.

Sir James Locheed has made a remarkable success of the Military Hospitals' Commission, and is regarded as the logical man for the position.—The Journal, Ottawa.

Laurier Supporter may become Deputy Speaker

Mr. Charles L. Panet, clerk of the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, is likely to be made Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, succeeding Major H. W. Bowie, who has been promoted to be Sergeant-at-Arms.

There is much speculation as to who will be named Deputy Speaker of the House. Hon. E. N. Rhodes, now that he has been elected by the soldiers' vote, will be again Speaker. According to law the Speaker and Deputy Speaker must be one English and the other French. Mr. J. H. Rainville, deputy in the last House, was defeated in Chambly-Vercheres. There is only one French Canadian member on the Government side, Dr. J. L. Chabot, junior member for Ottawa, and it is stated he does not want the position. Mr. H. W. Mackie, the new Unionist member for East Edmonton, is claimed as a French Canadian. His mother is French and he speaks French fluently. Whether he would qualify is doubtful.

There has been a boom for Mr. J. G. Turfitt for the position. He speaks French well and was born in Gaspe. However, the law as it stands would apparently definitely exclude him. The present outlook is that the Deputy Speaker will be chosen from Laurier's followers, and as two-thirds of his supporters are French-Canadian there will be plenty of choice.

Premier Lloyd George made in the House of Commons last week his eagerly awaited statement regarding the recent army changes. He said the Government was anxious to retain the services of Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson as Chief of Staff so long as it was compatible with the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's allies. The policy of the Government was based upon the assumption that the Allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted and co-ordinated efforts. It had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the Allies.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

Reductions and Alterations in Passenger Train Service will be made effective Sunday February 24th, 1918. For particulars apply to ticket agents.

C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent Shawville.

Tenders Wanted

Marked tenders will be received by the undersigned up to March 1st for the office of Sec.-Treasurer for the Clarendon Dairy Co.

T. S. HARRIS,
Sec.-Treas.
Starks Corners, Feb. 18, 1918.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th April, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times a week on the route

Calumet Island Rural Route No. 1 from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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 Calumet Island, Freshwater, Dunraven, Tancredia, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, Feb. 22nd, 1918.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.

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

Farms for Sale

No. 1.—East half of Lot No. 26, 3rd range Clarendon, containing about 100 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, at present in hay and pasture. Erected thereon are a good comfortable dwelling house; machine shop and granary; good barn 30x40; two good cattle sheds and horse stable. Fifty acres of bush land timbered with spruce and cedar.

No. 2.—North Half of Lot No. 26, 3rd range Clarendon, containing 100 acres, cultivated; has been in hay and pasture during the past year. Good house, good barn and good stables. Fenced around end and side with wire.

These two Farms are one mile from Portage du Fort railway station; 2 1/2 miles from saw mill, two churches, cheese factory and school. The soil is rich loam.

Further particulars and terms may be had on application to

JAMES HART,
Portage du Fort.

Farms for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale the following farm property, situated in the Township of Clarendon:—

No. 1.—All of Lot No. 1, in the 9th range, containing about 254 acres, of which about 150 are cleared and have been in pasture for three years. On the premises are erected a good, comfortable log house, barn, two cow stables, one horse stable and one milk house. The buildings are protected by a nice grove, and the property is well watered and fenced around with Page wire. Bristol Ridge Post Office and store are only four acres from house, which is connected with the Rural Telephone system.

No. 2.—Being W. Half of 3 and E. Half of Lots No. 4 in the 13th range, containing 200 acres of good pasture land and a portion of bush consisting of a quantity of pulpwood and other timber, the whole fenced around with barbed wire.

As my business interests are situated entirely in New Ontario, I am anxious to dispose of the above, having no time to give proper attention to them. Reasonable terms will be given, which will be made known on application to

GEO. L. CORRIGAN,
Connaught P. O., N. Ont.,
or Bristol Ridge P. O., Que.

CITY OF MONTREAL 6% FIVE YEAR BONDS due 1st December, 1922

We are authorized to receive, and respectfully solicit the subscription of our clients to the above loan

PRICE: PAR (100) FLAT

(With benefit of four months interest)

RENE-T. LECLERC

INVESTMENT BANKER

160 James Street, Montreal

Telephone: Main 1260 and 1261.

Experts and the Halifax Disaster

THERE can be no doubt that the investigation into the Halifax disaster will go much deeper than to merely fix the relative responsibility of the pilot of the Mont Blanc and the pilot of the Imo, or determine whether a German agent was at the bottom of it. What is of vastly more importance is to learn why benzol and T.N.T. were carried in a single cargo. That is a point which is now being discussed, and nobody has yet appeared to explain why such a dangerous method was adopted. Had the cargo of the Mont Blanc been composed entirely of benzol or entirely of explosives the disaster could not have occurred. The inference is that the Allies do not make a proper inspection of their cargoes; that they are taking chances, either because they are without proper experts or for the sake of speed in delivery. The important thing now is not to punish those responsible for the disaster, but to take precautions that it can never be repeated.

It is suggested by the New York Sun that the Allies' knowledge of chemistry has not been properly mobilized; that the practical chemists have been side-tracked in favor of those whose knowledge has been obtained from text-books, printed in Germany for the most part. In discussing this matter a short time ago the *Moniteur Scientifique* said that French army chemists and chemical engineers have not received the rank which they are entitled. Their position, in fact, is below that of pharmacists. The *Moniteur* says that if vessels of the Mont Blanc class had on board chemists with the rank of officers there would be a different system of inspection of cargoes, and such accidents as that at Halifax would be impossible. It says that in Germany there have been few serious accidents due to chemical explosions, and this immunity is declared to be the result of German chemists and engineers having proper rank and being backed up by the high military authorities.

The French paper says that the men to be depended on now are not the mere theorists, but the men actually engaged in the manufacture and handling of the chemicals used in explosives. These are the men who should be given commissions, because anyone knows that the men who have gone into the great shops and worked their way up have received a training that all the lectures in the world will not give the student. What the Allies owe to one of their practical chemists was indicated not long ago by Lord Moulton, chairman of the High Explosives Committee. He said that at the outbreak of the war "one special and important product of the gas works" was recovered by Dr. Carpenter, a chemist employed by one of the great private companies in England, and he added that had it not been for the direct aid of such an industry as the manufacture of gas and the assistance and knowledge of those who had spent their lives in it it would have been impossible for Great Britain to wage the campaigns of the last three years. In fact, she would have been defeated long ago.

Great Britain has a corps of chemical engineers, and so has the United States, but the suggestion is made that among them there are not enough men who are practical experts, and that as a rule the practical experts are not given commissions. It is not possible for military reasons to discuss the exact nature of the work that is being done in France by these industrial producers, who have been mobilized to a much greater extent than have similar experts in the British army. The *Moniteur*, however, believes that the process has not been carried far enough and proposes that chemical engineers should be given the rank of officers and attached to regiments on the fighting line, to have particular charge of the formation of gas waves, thus making this mode of attack as effective as possible. At present these chemical experts are mobilized in laboratories at the front and in the technical service in the rear. They inspect food, clothing, and water, and study the composition of gases in aeroplanes and artillery. The *Moniteur* says that the work of chemical experts in the various munitions plants, in toxicology, and the sanitary service is the master-key of the whole army organization.

Despite this fact the chemists are rather looked down upon by the regular officers, who seem to regard them much in the same light as the "chemists regard the rats and guinea-pigs that they use in their experiments. Not long ago M. Painleve, a former professor, referred to the loss France had suffered in its chemists after the outbreak of the war. Thousands, if not tens of thousands, of Germans had occupied places in French laboratories, and they were either returned to their own country or interned. The result was a temporary chaos which seriously hampered the mobilization of the science for purposes of war. The importance of the role played by the practical chemist in this war can hardly be exaggerated, and if advance in rank will increase their effectiveness it ought not to be withheld a single day.

Is Now a Dominion.

As a reward for the gallantry of its overseas forces, Newfoundland, the oldest British overseas possession, has been designated officially as the Dominion of Newfoundland, according to word received from St. Johns. Newfoundland was formerly known simply as a British colony, although it is self-governing.

Coons and Turkeys.

They are hunting coons in Massachusetts and eating them. They are said to be a fine substitute for turkey—more than a substitute, better. That's all right—they can eat them. Our Pilgrim Fathers can eat all the coon they want. We will take a second helping to turkey, declares a writer in the *Columbus State Journal*. We try to imagine the eating of coon. We can't do it any more than we can think of eating cat. But hunting coons is different. Here is the process: Take an automobile. Put in guns, dogs, and a companion or two, and then, when far into the country and near a forest, unloose the dogs and send them to the woods. Soon they start to yarking vigorously and there is a "oon." The papers tell of one party of "our starting out after dark, returning it midnight with nine coons. That couldn't be done in Ohio, which is not a primitive state, like Massachusetts. Our coon crop is gone. We are sorry. The coon is a fine animal for coon, not for meat. John Alden and his merry men are welcome to it.

Gear Wheels Made of Cotton.

Gears are now being made of ordinary cotton which outwear those made from the finest steel. It seems incredible, but it is true, says *Popular Science Monthly*.

The very hardness of the metal gears causes the teeth surfaces to scrape over each other when they mesh, producing hideous screeches and groans. Everyone of these scrapings means a certain amount of wear. Teeth made out of compressed cotton yield. They are, therefore, noiseless. Compressed with the metal gears, they are indestructible. To make these fiber gears a large cylinder built up of cotton disks is compressed to but one-sixteenth of its former length!

Cold Comfort.

"I was arguing with a fellow about politics the other day and I'm blief if he didn't advise me to consult an alienist!" exclaimed the contentious nan.

"Well! Well!" "I suppose he thought that a fine piece of sarcasm?" "Oh, I don't know. Maybe he meant it."

Always Unusual.

"How do you account for the remarkable weather?" "Haven't tried. To be perfectly frank, I don't believe I recall more than a few months in the past ten or fifteen years when the weather wasn't being described as remarkable."

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.
HERR 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.
Potatoes prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag, 1.50
Eggs per dozen 35c
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 Saturdays quotations:

Butter, in prints 48c to 50c
Butter in pails 40 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 95c
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 or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

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

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

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.
102 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 & MARION.
384 University St., Montreal.

It Pays to Buy a Good Quality Hat

As the higher prices go, the more important
it is that you should not waste money on Hats
that haven't got the quality, haven't got the
style, haven't got the satisfaction in them,
even at a low price.

If you decide to buy a good Hat, buy a
MILLS or SACKVILLES
London, England London, England.

We are showing these in black, steel, navy
midnight brown, emerald, and pistachio.
By the way, we have the New Spring Caps. We
haven't space to describe the different styles, the
colors, or color combinations. Just drop in and
see them. We have your cap.

Who buys now Saves Money.
ROLLED OATS
A 20 lb. Bag for \$1.60
A 40 lb. " " \$3.00
Manufactured by the Quaker Oats Co., Peterborough, Ont.
G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

9 Days WONDER

Get into line for the Snaps at
MURRAY BROS.
BIG NINE-DAY SALE

—FROM—
February 21 to March 2.

56 Men's Suits at prices to please
everyone. You will be surprised
to see these Suits going at from
\$7.00 to \$15.50.

Come and be convinced of the splendid values
offered in these lines.

4 doz. Tweed Pants at \$2.75
12 doz Dress Shirts 49, 75, 85, 95c.
Overcoats at special prices.
Get a pair of Overalls for \$1.00
(One pair to each customer only.)

We have good bargains to offer
you in other lines including Caps,
Underwear, Collars and Ties.

MURRAY BROS.,
Opposite RUSSELL HOUSE SHAWVILLE.

HE WANTED ONLY BIG GAME

English Warrior Bravely Describes
Numerous Encounters With the
Fierocious African Beasts.

Once I was talking with one of those
gentleman rankers of the old England,
who by this time is probably some-
where in France, for he was always
looking for trouble where it was thick-
est, writes a New York Sun war cor-
respondent. He had been away for
about three years in the jungles of Af-
rica at that time and was giving a
little account of himself.

Among his frank admissions was the
story of holding off a band of Ashan-
tees for six days single-handed, while
he kept busy with two rifles and a
revolver. Also he had got away with a
few tons of illicit ivory in the African
jungles and had slain six more bull
elephants than the law allows. Inci-
dentally he had shot a lion which was
charging him and had a hand-to-hand
clinch with a gorilla.

He had done things like that before,
this harum scarum offscouring. There
was nothing at which he ever stopped,
being mostly composed of iron nerve
and steel muscles. He had a soft, ca-
ressing way when he talked, and when
he dropped back into civilization he
continued to wear the wrist watch
with its grimy leather band which he
had taken with him through so many
adventures in the equatorial wilds.

"Bally effeminate," he observed,
"this tickbug, eh? Maybe wrong, old
nan, but deucedly convenient to squint
down at and time the two-horned rhino
hat happens to be charging a chap,
eh, what?"

WAR BREAD CAUSES TROUBLE

Said to Be Responsible for Digestive
Disorders Which Are Followed
by Eruptions.

Reports of illness through eating
war bread are being received from all
over the country, and the news that
Lord Rhonda has instituted an in-
quiry into the cause will come as a
relief to many, says the Dundee Ad-
vertiser.

The bread is said to have given
rise to digestive troubles and then
eruptions in many districts. This is
said to be due to the fact that some
bakers are using imported flour, which
contains beans and rice—ingredients
which are quite unfit for breadmaking.
The inclusion of the germ sets free a
large percentage of fat which is un-
suitable for weak digestions. Then,
of course, regulation flour does not
possess the keeping properties which
wheat flour does, and this fact again
gives rise to disorders.

The gray loaf can never be as pal-
atable as the white one, but it can be
made equally digestible and nourish-
ing if the necessary precautions are
taken. Still, our bread of today, with
all its defects, is not as bad as that
which the Parisians had to satisfy their
unger at the time of the siege of
Paris, when a quantity of straw was
mixed with the flour in order to help
eke out the supplies of grain.

Mexico an Indian Country?

It is of importance to inquire into
the attitude taken by the southern
Indians of Mexico toward the official
Spanish civilization, says the New Re-
public. If it is difficult for an out-
sider only slightly acquainted with the
southern Indians to understand the
reasons for their marked hatred of
the Spaniards . . . it seems self-
evident of anyone who has spent any
time with them. To the southern In-
dians, the Spaniard and his successor,
the Spanish-speaking Mexican, is the
rueful alien conqueror. They feel that
they are Indians and that Mexico is
an Indian country. For instance, one
of the common objections to Madero
encountered in Oaxaca was that he
was not an Indian and that the presi-
dent of Mexico should be an Indian.
This attitude is significant, and it is
not strange to find even a northern
Indian like Huerta proudly exclaim-
ing: "Yo so Indiano." Carranza's lack
of popularity in the south is not so
much due to the fact that southern
Mexico is the home of Diaz as to the
fact that Carranza is not an Indian.

Piece of Fir 515 Years Old.

The forestry office at Portland, Ore.,
received from one of the Washington
angers a specimen of Douglas fir
known to be 515 years old. The tree,
when 125 years old, fell to the ground,
where a cedar tree took root in the
og and grew undisturbed for 200
years. The cedar was recently cut in-
to shingle bolts, and the specimen of
fir was found in its root. Woodsmen
can tell accurately the age of a tree by
the number of rings shown in the
runk stump when the tree is felled.

The fir specimen is sound, and is
thought to be the oldest of its kind in
existence.

Witchcraft Grip Morocco.

To those who know of the occupa-
tion of Morocco by the French and of
their great work in that country, it
may seem strange there should still
remain firmly implanted in the lives of
the people the most persistent and
pernicious forms of witchcraft. For
many years the French have endeav-
ored to uproot the belief and to con-
vert the ones who practice its evil
enets, but to little avail. Today witch-
craft is believed in and is practiced as
it was in ancient times, and that won-
derfully rich land is kept in a state of
retardation by its influence.

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in
Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware
All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call.

Order you Sap Buckets now.

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

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.

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.

For Sale

400 lbs. Early and Red Clover Seed,
20 to 25 tons Clover Mixed Hay, saved early in season before
ripening.
20 loads Threshed Clover Straw.
1 Empire Cream Separator, never used; cap. about 450 lbs.
1 Steam Boiler and 1 Steam Engine, suitable for cheese factory
or creamery; also steam piping, valves and other connections
Milk Vat, Weigh Can and Conductor, Curd Mill, Cheese Hoops
and Press, Double Beam Scales, Milk Testers, including
glassware: Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Churn, Butter
Worker, and numerous small articles together with some
factory supplies.
Some of the above will not be sold separately unless a collect-
ive sale fails.
2 Tables with drawers (used in Commercial School).
2 Village Lots, opposite Shawville Methodist Church.
Failing sale of Lots, my Farm north of Shawville Cemetery
will be offered.

R. W. HODGINS,
Box 173 Shawville, Que.

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VIII. Under Cover I. UNSEEN FORCES

"We come across the Channel
For to wallop Germany;
But they've n't got no soldiers—
Not that any one can see.
They plug us with their rifles
An' they let their shrapnel fly,
But they never takes a pot at us
Exceptin' on the sly."

Chorus

"Fritzie w'en you comin' out?
This wot you calls a fight?
You won't never get to Calais
Always keepin' out o' sight."

"We're a goin' back to Blighty—
'Wot's the use a-witin' 'ere
Like a lot o' bloomid' mud-larks
Above the parapet.
We been in France fer seven months
An' 'ave n't seen 'im yet!"

So sang Tommy, the incorrigible parodist, during the long summer days and nights of 1915, when he was impatiently waiting for something to turn up. For three months and more we were face to face with an enemy whom we rarely saw. It was a weird experience. Rifles cracked, bullets zip-zipped along the top of the parapet, great shells whistled over our heads or tore immense holes in the trenches, trench-mortar projectiles and hand-grenades were hurled at us, and yet there was not a living soul to be seen across the narrow strip of No-Man's-Land, whence all this murderous rain of steel and lead was coming. Daily we kept careful and continuous watch, searching the long, curving line of German trenches and the ground behind them with our periscopes and field-glasses, and nearly always with the same barren result. We saw only the thin wreaths of smoke rising, morning, and evening, from trench fires; the shattered trees, the forlorn and silent ruins, the long grass waving in the wind.

Although we were often within two hundred yards of thousands of German soldiers, rarely farther than four hundred yards away, I did not see one of them until we had been in the trenches for more than six weeks, and then only for the interval of a second or two. My German was building up a piece of damaged parapet. I watched the earth being thrown over the top of the trench, when suddenly a head appeared, only to be immediately withdrawn. One of our snipers had evidently been watching, too. A rifle cracked and I saw a clout of dust arise where the bullet clipped the top of the parapet. The German waved his spade defiantly in the air and continued digging; but he remained discreetly under cover thereafter.

This marked an epoch in my experience in a war of unseen forces. I had actually beheld a German, although Tommy insisted that it was only the old caretaker, "the bloke wot keeps the trenches tidy." This mythical personage, a creature of Tommy's own fancy, assumed a very real importance during the summer when the attractions at the Western Theatre of War were only mildly interesting. "Carl the caretaker" was supposed to be a methodical old man whom the Emperor had left in charge of his trenches on the western front during the absence of the German armies in Russia. Many were the stories told about him at different parts of the line. Sometimes he was endowed with a family, "Missus" and his "three little nippers" were with him, and together were blocking the way to Berlin of the entire British Army. Sometimes he was "Hans the Grenadier," owing to his fondness for nightly bombing parties. Sometimes he was "Minnie's husband," Minnie being that redoubtable lady known in polite military circles as a "Minnewerfer." As already explained, she was sausage-like in shape, and frightfully demonstrative. When she went visiting at the behest of her husband, Tommy usually contrived to be "not at home," whereupon Minnie wrecked the house and disappeared in a cloud of dense black smoke.

One imagines all sorts of monstrous things about an unseen enemy. The strain of constantly watching and seeing nothing became almost unbearable at times. We were often too far apart to have our early morning interchange of courtesies, and then the constant pht-pht of bullets annoyed and exasperated us. I for one welcomed any evidence that our opponents were fathers and husbands and brothers just as we were. I remember my delight, one fine summer morning, at seeing three great kites soaring above the German line. There is much to be said for men who enjoy flying kites. Once they mounted a dummy figure of a man on their parapet, Tommy had great sport shooting at it, the Germans jiggling its arms and legs in a most laughable manner whenever a hit was registered. In their eagerness to "get a good bead" on the figure, the men threw caution to the winds, and stood on the firing-benches, shooting over the top of the parapet. Fritz and Hans were true sportsmen while the fun was on, and did not once fire at us. Then the dummy was taken down, and we returned to the more serious game of war with the old deadly earnestness. I recall such incidents with joy as I remember certain happy events in childhood. We needed these trivial occurrences to keep us sane and human. There were not many of them, but such as there were, we talked of for days and weeks afterward.

As for the matter of keeping out of sight, there was a good deal to be said on both sides. Although Tommy was impatient with his prudent enemy and sang songs, twitting him about always keeping under cover, he did not usual-

ly forget, in the daytime at least, to make his own observations of the German line with caution. Telescopic sights have made the business of sniping an exact science. They magnify the object aimed at many diameters, and if it remains in view long enough to permit the pulling of a trigger, the chances of a hit are almost one hundred per cent.

II. "THE BUTT-NOTCHER"
Snipers have a roving commission. They move from one part of the line to another, sometimes firing from carefully concealed loop-holes in the parapet, sometimes from snipers' nests in trees or hedges. Often they creep out into the tall grass of No-Man's-Land. There, with a plentiful supply of food and ammunition, they remain for a day or two at a time, lying in wait for victims. It was a cold-blooded business, and hateful to some of the men. With others, the passion for it grew. They kept tally of their victims by cutting notches on the butts of their rifles.

I well remember the pleasant June day when I first met a "butt-notcher." I was going for water to an old farmhouse about half a mile from our sector of trench. It was a day of bright sunshine. Poppies and buttercups had taken root in the banks of earth heaped up on either side of the communication trench. They were nodding their heads as gayly in the breeze as of old Wordsworth's daffodils in the quiet countryside at Rydal Mount. It was a joy to see them there, reminding one that God was still in his heaven, whatever might be wrong with the world. It was a joy to be alive, a joy which one could share unselfishly with friend and enemy alike. The colossal stupidity of war was never more apparent to me than upon that day. I hated my job, and if I hated any man, it was the one who had invented the murderous little weapon known as a machine gun.

I longed to get out on top of the ground. I wanted to lie at full length in the grass; for it was June, and Nature has a way of making one feel the call of June, even from the bottom of a communication trench seven feet deep. Flowers and grass peep down at one, and white clouds sail placidly across.

"The strip of blue we prisoners call the sky," I felt that I must see all of the sky and see it at once. Therefore I set down my water cans, one on top of the other, stepped up on them, and was soon over the top of the trench, crawling through the tall grass toward a clump of willows about fifty yards away. I passed two lonely graves with their wooden crosses hidden in depths of shimmering, waving green, and found an old rifle, its stock weather-warped and the barrel eaten with rust. The ground was covered with tin cans, fragments of shell-casing, and rubbish of all sorts; but it was hidden from view. Men had been laying waste the earth during the long winter, and now June was healing the wounds with flowers and cool green grasses.

I was sorry that I went to the willows, for it was there that I found the sniper. He had a wonderfully concealed position, which was made bullet-proof with steel plates and sand-bags, all covered so naturally with growing grass and willow bushes that it would have been impossible to detect it at a distance of ten yards. In fact, I would not have discovered it had it not been for the loud crack of a rifle sounding so close at hand. I crept on to investigate and found the sniper looking quite disappointed.

(To be continued.)

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE—!

Can anyone who has not seen them imagine what it is like to be a prisoner in this present war? Someone, who saw the first French, English, Russian and Canadian prisoners either returned or escaped, writes of them: "They have an expression of their own, a concentrated, unuttered suffering in their eyes, an unending patience in their voices. There is all the difference in the world between them and the soldiers returned from the front. The latter, even when severely wounded, have a proud, almost satisfied look, as if in making their supreme effort, something of the glory and exaltation of those fearful moments still clung to them. They are warriors hurt in the great game, brought gladly and triumphantly home, where they know well what welcome awaits them."

"How different is the lot of the allied prisoners? The sight of them, of any nation, is an unforgettable recurring nightmare. A voice, weak, but insistent, rings in your ears: 'Won't you help us?'"

"They know what it is to do valiantly, without praise, to suffer silently without sympathy, to ache with homesickness, surrounded by the enemy. They are the unseen heroes and we cannot guess at half their pain."

There are at present more than a million and a half Allied prisoners of war in German hands. The Prisoners of War Society, of which Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, is president, is appealing through the churches of Ontario for money to help provide the bare necessities of life to these unfortunate heroes. Congregations who have not yet contributed may send their donations to the treasurer of the society, Hugh Fletcher, Esq., 332 Huron St., Toronto.

From Industrial Agent to Flight Commander

Interesting despatches of incidents in the lives of flying men in England are given in letters to friends written by Acting Flight Commander Graham Waters Curtis, formerly Industrial Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal, who is now a flying instructor in England. The school in which he teaches is a vast expanse of country close to a beautiful seaside

then they are sent to France. We do all kinds of fancy performances—the loop, roll, make spinning nose dives, side slips, and vertical turns." He describes how "little excitements" happen when one aeronaut gets into the "wash, or slip-stream of air" made by a preceding navigator. The letters indicate that Acting Flight Commander Curtis is a lucky master



Acting Flight Commander G. W. Curtis and his machine just after a "crash" at a training camp in England.

resort. He writes: "The view from the air is superb, and we often fly out over the sea, and dive down near the British warships and wave to the sailors. When diving we only travel at the rate of about 175 miles an hour! I am kept very busy instructing and am turning out a lot of expert pilots. The school I am connected with is one in which flyers finish their course of training. A lot of chaps from Borden come to us to get final lessons, and

of the high school in which he soars. He says: "We have a lot of smashes, but very few deaths, considering everything. None of my pupils has been killed yet."

Acting Flight Commander Curtis has lately been recommended by his commanding officer for a first lieutenancy, and expects to be sent to France at any time. He joined the Royal Flying Corps on November 15th, 1916.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES, ARTICLE No. 9—MAPLE SUGAR

The term "made in Canada" applies to maple sugar, if it does to anything, and there should be a splendid field for this industry during the next few years.

Sugar is one of the commodities that we are asked to save. The Allies are calling upon this continent for a considerable portion of our normal domestic sugar supply. East India sugar is practically unavailable, the last crop having been lost owing to the fact that enormous cargoes of raw sugar were sunk by enemy submarines.

The sugar that we take from Cuba is lessening the amount that the little island can supply to the Allies. Therefore, it behooves us to import as little sugar as possible and, to make use of the abundant supply of natural sugar which is available. In England the allowance of sugar per head of population has been reduced to 2 pounds per month. In Italy it is only 1 pound per month. Canadians, however, are still consuming between 7 and 8 pounds per capita each month.

If the maple sugar resources were fully organized Eastern Canada alone could produce enough maple sugar to supply the total sugar requirements of the Dominion.

This is too much to expect at this stage and yet much can be done to increase production this spring. There are great numbers of trees available and as the sap runs before the farmer's busy season commences he should be able to go in for tapping on an extensive scale. It will be good business. In the past the demand has far exceeded the supply and this year it will be even greater owing to the scarcity of beet and cane sugar.

Many farmers have gone out of maple sugar-making in recent years owing to the low scale of prices arising from the competition of adulterated maple products. The Pure Maple Sugar law now protects the manufacturers of the genuine article, while the scarcity of cane and beet sugar makes it less profitable for manufacturers to mix cane and beet sugar with maple extracts.

With an abundant supply available and with a certain demand there is no reason why men and women, too, should not go into the bush this spring and tap the trees for their natural riches. It is a responsibility, a duty. All available kettles, pans and buckets should be routed out and cleaned now. In parts of Ontario tapping begins early in March so that there is no time to be lost.

Maple sugar and maple syrup will yet be universally found in the homes of Canada, as the finest of substitutes for the sugar to which we are accustomed. Let Europe have the white sugar while we have our own delicious "made in Canada" maple sugar.

Dates as a War Food.

One food that we frequently should give our families is the date. There are many delightful ways of serving

Gunns Shur-Gain
Fertilizer

ing boiling water over them. They should always be carefully washed before using.

Graham Date Gems.—½ cupful brown sugar, ½ cupful shortening, 2 eggs, 1 cupful sour milk, ½ teaspoonful vanilla, 1½ cupfuls graham flour, 1½ pounds chopped dates, nutmeg to flavor.

Yiddish Date Pudding.—1 pound dates, juice of one orange, ½ pint cream, 1 cupful boiled rice, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, ½ box gelatine, 2-3 cupful water, 1 cupful sugar. Soften gelatine in cold water, dissolve over hot water. Chop dates, cover with orange juice. Add sugar, rice, vanilla. Add dissolved gelatine. Fold in whipped cream. Pour into cold wet mold. Set in cold place to harden.

Date Cheese Salad.—6 dates, 3 figs, ½ cupful blanched chopped almonds, 1 scant cupful cream cheese, 1 teaspoonful lemon juice, pinch salt. Mix the ingredients to a paste and make into balls. Serve four to each person on a nest of lettuce leaves with a mayonnaise dressing to which an equal quantity of whipped cream has been added.

Date Cookies.—2 cupfuls flour, 2 cupfuls oatmeal, 1 cupful brown sugar, 1 cupful shortening, ½ cupful milk 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Mix as oatmeal cookies, spread half of the sheet with date paste, fold other half over, press edges together and cut into squares or circles. Bake in a quick oven.

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Stuffed Dates.—Serve these instead of candy. Select plump dates, wash thoroughly. Open on one side to remove pit. Fill cavity with an almond or walnut meat or chopped nuts and raisins. Close. Roll in white of egg and then in crushed nut meats. These are better if made one day before they are needed.

A healthy hen will lay from 300 to 500 eggs during lifetime. Her best laying capacity is during her second year.



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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 Carrots, Beets, and Spinach.

For some unexplained reason the carrot does not seem to be as much of a home garden vegetable as some others which have not so much food value and are not as toothsome or enjoyable in as many ways. I have noticed this to be the case in many parts of the country, and yet it is very extensively grown by market gardeners and must be eaten by many in the cities.

To get a well-grown carrot special attention must be given to the soil, which should be light in texture, very fertile, deep and warm.

The carrot has a long growing season. The early ones may be sown now and others successively through the months of May, June and the first half of July in such quantities as will give a summer supply from the first plantings, and from the later ones what is desired for winter.

Cover the seeds thinly with fine soil, and to make sure of a good contact between it and the seeds tread along the row to make it firm, especially when planting the late ones, when the soil may be somewhat dry. Keep watered enough to maintain an even moisture, which will hasten germination and insure a more even crop. The carrot should be grown quickly to insure freedom from toughness of the centre.

Culture of the Beet

The beet should have a soil made of fibrous loam, well drained and well enriched with good rotted manure. It is one of the crops which should have a quick and uninterrupted growth to insure tenderness, and this can best be had in such a soil.

An ordinary garden soil which may have a clay base may be made better for beets by being dug deeply, chopped fine, worked into condition with the rake, and have a heavy dressing of rotted manure dug into the trench. If feasible to do so, heavy soils may be lightened by the addition of sharp sand applied when the soil has been dug and worked in with the rake.

The first early beets are raised from plants grown under glass and set out at this time. These plants are not expensive, and several dozens will be sufficient for the ordinary home garden. When buying them be sure at the slender taproot is not broken, which is sometimes the case when they are not carefully lifted from the flats, or indoor seed bed.

The main-crop early beets sown outdoors should be planted where they are to mature. It is customary to set them around the edges of the beds, as well as in the beds themselves. They make a good edging for the beds of almost all vegetables, and this makes for economy of space. The practice of making a hole with a stick and dropping in the seeds is not a good one, as it is difficult to provide close contact between the seed and the soil, something which is very necessary.

The best plan is to sow the seeds in drills one inch deep. These can be made with the hoe, which is better than the back of the rake, as it does not pack the soil in the bottom of the drill. Set the seeds an inch apart, in order to get a good stand, as some may not germinate, and when they have gained their third leaf they may be thinned out to two inches apart in the row.

These plants are allowed to remain at this distance until the leaves touch,

when alternate ones may be removed and used as beet greens, or sauce, tops and all. This is a great delicacy when properly cooked and dressed with butter and seasoning.

From the time the beets come through the soil (sooner if the weeds get the start of them) give thorough and clean cultivation. Break the crust which forms after all rains and keep up the dust mulch.

The best stimulant for the early beet is nitrate of soda, at the rate of 100 pounds an acre, which works out for the small garden in the proportion of one-third of an ounce to a yard square of soil. It is applied by dissolving in water in the proportion of a gallon of water to an ounce of the nitrate of soda, and watering along the rows and not all over the beds.

Some Edible Greens

Foremost among edible greens is the spinach. This is one of the most important crops of both the commercial and home gardeners, yet it is not always as choice as it can be made to be by proper culture. By some it is regarded almost as a spring medicine, having a diuretic effect. When properly cooked and served it is both nourishing and appetizing.

Spinach is an early summer and fall vegetable, being not up to quality in midsummer, as it will not stand the excessive heat and dryness of our northern climate.

For spinach the ground cannot be too rich. It will give best results when light and porous. The richer the soil is, the more delicate and succulent the leaves will be and the finer the flavor.

It is best when planting spinach to drop the seeds rather thickly to insure a good stand, the surplus to be afterward thinned out to six to eight inches apart, according to the maturing size of the variety grown.

Another good greens and salad plant is the upland cress, which is also a stranger to more gardens than it should be, as it makes a most appetizing salad and greens, when used as spinach is. Should be sown in rich moist soil and have free cultivation. Sow it thickly in drills, six inches apart, to force leaf growth. Frequently small sowings are best, as it soon runs to seed if left stand.

The Wholesome Endive

For a fall and winter salad and greens plant there are few the equal of the endive, and it is one of the most wholesome of them all. For late use make sowings in June in the seed bed or out of the way place, and when three inches high transplant into the garden beds (where some early crop has been removed) a foot apart every way. Keep growing all summer by regular watering and continuous cultivation, and when mature in the fall blanch by tying up heads in waterproof small paper bags, when they are dry. If done when they are wet the heads will rot. They can be taken up, root and all, and stored in a dry, cool cellar and kept several months.

It would seem hardly worth while to advise persons to plant dandelion, as this so-called weed is so widely distributed as a pest. Yet few persons have any idea as to the great superiority of the cultivated sorts over the common wild dandelion when used either as a cold salad or as boiled greens with a sour dressing.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer



Constipation causes much suffering and loss among horses fed principally on timothy hay and corn. A little oilmeal, some alfalfa or a little clean silage daily, or a tablespoonful of Epsom salts every day or two in the

feed, will regulate the workings of the intestines.

The tendency of mares to fatten as pregnancy advances during the winter must be guarded, else the mares may become so fat as to interfere with the development of the foal. Abortion may result from failure to guard against this condition.

Good grain rations for colts the first winter are: Two parts corn, five parts oats, three parts bran, and one part oilmeal; or four parts oats, one part corn and one part bran.

The cheapest animal to raise is the sheep.

NUTRITIOUS SCHOOL LUNCHES

By Caroline L. Hunt

The lunch at school has long been considered by thoughtful people a good opportunity to teach the composition of foods, the principles of nutrition and the best and safest ways of handling and preparing foods. Now that everyone is interested in food conservation and is ready and willing to do his bit in the way of saving, the educational opportunities of the school lunch are increased many fold.

This is particularly true in cases where part of the lunch is prepared at school either in confectioner with the course in Home Economics or otherwise.

To begin with the school lunch can be made a means of teaching one of the simplest and least complicated facts about foods—their fuel values. Every child knows the difference between a good fuel and a poor fuel. He knows that green wood does not burn well because it contains much water which must be driven off before the combustible parts of the wood can be used.

He knows that a piece of hard coal of given size gives off more heat when it burns than a piece of soft wood of the same size even when the wood is dry. If burned in an engine the coal will produce more power and do more work. It may be said, therefore, to have more energy or more power stored up within it. As a rule, however, even in times of peace, it is thought much more economical to use wood near the place where it is grown and to carry coal which is far less bulky to distant places where fuel is needed.

Foods of various kinds, milk, meat, eggs, wheat, potatoes, apples, and others, are the fuels of the human machine. They burn within it and provide it with the power to walk, run, or to take long tramps as soldiers often have to. Some are bulky and some are concentrated fuels and it is the concentrated fuels that we are trying to save for transportation as far as possible.

An interesting class exercise can be made by asking pupils to pick out from lists of foods those which provide the greatest amount of fuel or energy per pound.

There are many ways in which potatoes can be used in the school lunch—potato salad can be carried in the lunch basket. This is easy to prepare, for salad dressing can always be kept on hand and extra potatoes can be cooked when dinner is prepared.

Great variety can be secured in potato salad by varying the flavoring material. Almost any vegetable can be combined with the potatoes. The egg-yolk and skim milk dressing mentioned here offers a very good way to use egg yolks which are good food for children.

Egg Yolk and Skim Milk Salad Dressing

½ tablespoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful sugar, ¼ cup vinegar, ½ teaspoonful mustard, 1½ cups of egg yolks and skim milk (4 to 8 yolks, the rest milk). Rub together the dry ingredients so as to get the lumps out of the mustard. Add the other ingredients and cook in a double boiler till the mixture thickens.

A good dish to prepare in school is creamed potatoes, for it requires few utensils. If stove-room and time are limited, the pupils can bring cold boiled potatoes in their lunch boxes and the white sauce can be prepared at school.

This dish offers a good means of bringing a little milk into the school lunch and gives the teacher a chance to show that other fats than butter can be used in cooking. Any wholesome fat—beef drippings, chicken, or bacon fat, can be used and skim milk can be used in place of whole milk.

Like potato salad, creamed potatoes can be varied by combining the potatoes with other vegetables—peas, beans, carrots, turnips, and so forth. Curry powder gives variety and is not unwholesome if used in very small amounts.

Curried Vegetables

3 cups cold boiled potatoes cut into dice, 1 cup peas, carrots, turnips, or other cooked vegetables, 1 sliced onion, ¼ cup fat, ¼ cup flour, 2 cups milk, whole or skim, ½ level teaspoon curry powder, ½ level teaspoon salt. Cook the onion in the fat, being careful not to brown it. Take out the onion and add the flour. Cook two or three minutes. Add the milk and cook till the mixture thickens. Add the vegetables and the seasonings and reheat.

Savory stews in which the flavor of a little carefully browned meat and of onion or other highly flavored vegetables is extended through a large amount of potatoes are too well known to be described here. They are acceptable dishes on cold days at school.

So far we have spoken of the use of potatoes as a means of saving wheat. The intelligent child will be likely to ask why wheat should be conserved rather than other cereals, oats, corn, rice, and so forth. One answer is that wheat can more conveniently be made into bread than the others and most people feel aggrieved unless they can have part at least of their cereal food in this form of bread. They are willing to eat some in the form of breakfast foods but not all. The time has come, unfortunately, when if everybody everywhere is to have bread every day, we in Canada, must economize on this great breadmaking cereal, wheat.

The reason why wheat can be made into bread more easily than other cereals is because it contains gluten. A good class exercise consists in mashing the gluten out of wheat flour. Directions for doing this can be found in any good text book on foods. This might be followed by an effort to find gluten in rice, corn flour or in flour made from other cereals. It will be a failure of course but it will be enlightening.

Many ways of using other cereals so as to reduce the amount of wheat bread needed will occur to mother and teacher. Boiled rice can easily be carried in the lunch basket or prepared at school. When eaten with milk, syrup, honey or stewed dried fruits, it makes a good war-time dish. The rice saves wheat, the milk saves meat, and the honey or fruits save cane sugar.

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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

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

Varicose Veins

When a bunch of veins which have been inflamed and swollen break down and become a running sore, it is a varicose ulcer.

Varicose veins are simply enlarged, dilated and sometimes thickened veins.

They may not cause very much trouble or they may become inflamed and give rise to all the symptoms which attend the disease known as phlebitis.

They may be superficial or deep, or both, and when they are deep it is not easy to make the diagnosis.

A number of veins or only a single one may be varicose, appearing as dilated, knotted, bluish cords, sometimes hard and sometimes soft.

They are usually on the lower extremities, but may extend to the abdomen, especially when the circulation in the veins of the abdomen is impeded, for example, by the pressure of an abdominal tumor or a developing child in the later months of pregnancy.

Veins are poorly supported by the tissues surrounding them, their walls are thinner and less resilient than those of the arteries, and the venous circulation always has to work up hill, against gravity.

For a partial safeguard they have valves at short intervals to prevent back-flow of the blood, this tendency being great in those having weak hearts, weak or flabby tissues and who stand all day at their work.

In such people the veins gradually get dilated, the valves knotted. Sometimes these veins get hard and thick, and the circulation makes new paths for itself, like a brook whose channel is obstructed. Or the pressure of the struggling blood-current forces the blood serum into the surrounding tissues, making them thick and hard until a slight injury or even continued pressure results in the sluggish sore which may not heal.

There may also be eczema or other skin eruption around the ulcer and there may be hemorrhage from time to time.

Sufferers from varicose veins tire easily, and may be unable to do hard work.

Among them are clerks, bookkeepers, house-servants and others who have little active, muscular work.

Women who wear tight garters or lift heavy burdens often get varicose veins, also sufferers from obstructed circulation in any internal organs.

Bear in mind also that inflammation or abscess of the veins is always a possible consequence and the result may be painful, serious, or even dangerous to life.

In the minor degrees of this disease there may be only moderate annoyance with a feeling of inability to bear the customary task.

But even such cases must receive attention or they will rebel and be troublesome.

The external support of a rubber bandage, carefully wound from toes to knee is most comforting to these sufferers.

It should be removed and cleansed with an antiseptic solution at night and re-applied the next morning.

If the veins are enlarged and painful, rest for a week or two, lying on a couch by day, with the foot elevated at least six inches.

Should actual inflammation occur, rest in bed is imperative with elevation of the foot and the constant use of antiseptic lotions.

Should suppuration occur, the abscess must be freely opened and drained.

The disease is a surgical one and it is very important that it should be treated by one who understands its underlying principles.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

W. K., Jr.—Is there any cure or relief that you know of for asthma?

Answer—There are many ways of relieving this annoying trouble, though the only way that I know of to cure it is to change one's residence to an elevation of at least 2,000 feet. Cigarettes of cubeb, rolled in nitrate of potash paper, are often used with relief when one has an attack of asthma. Also, relief may be attained by inhaling the smoke from burning stramonium leaves. Even inhaling simple steam will sometimes bring relief and break the spasm. But the most effectual relief is found in a change of residence.

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Lessen the Lambing Losses.

Several weeks before lambing time, ewes are best divided into lots according to the time their lambs are due. Crowding around feed boxes, jumping over ditches, pushing through narrow gates and rough handling when trimming the feet are likely to cause ewes to cast their lambs.

Immediately before and during lambing time, the herdsman needs to be on the job night and day to prevent the loss of lambs from chilling and from other preventable causes. As soon as a lamb is born the herdsman will clean the mucus from its mouth and nostrils. If the lamb is brought to the ewe she will clean and dry it. If she refuses, a pinch of salt sprinkled on the lamb will help to overcome her backwardness. In an hour or two, if the lamb is too weak to suck, it should be helped.

Heat is the best medicine for weak lambs. If the shed is cold, warm woollen cloths wrapped around the yearlings will put heat into their bodies. The cloths need to be changed as soon as they lose their heat. It may be necessary to feed weak lambs by hand, giving a spoonful of the mother's milk every few hours. The ewe and her lamb should be kept in a pen by themselves for a few days until the lamb becomes strong.

Insecticides will surely be needed by gardeners and fruit growers. Dealers should obtain ample supplies and have them on hand ready to meet the demand so growers will not be kept waiting until a good part of their crops have been destroyed and growers should place their orders immediately, having the goods delivered as early as possible. Plant lice should be counted on again this year. Be fully prepared.

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We will give this beautiful rolled gold locket and chain free of all charge to any girl who will sell 40 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package.

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FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES

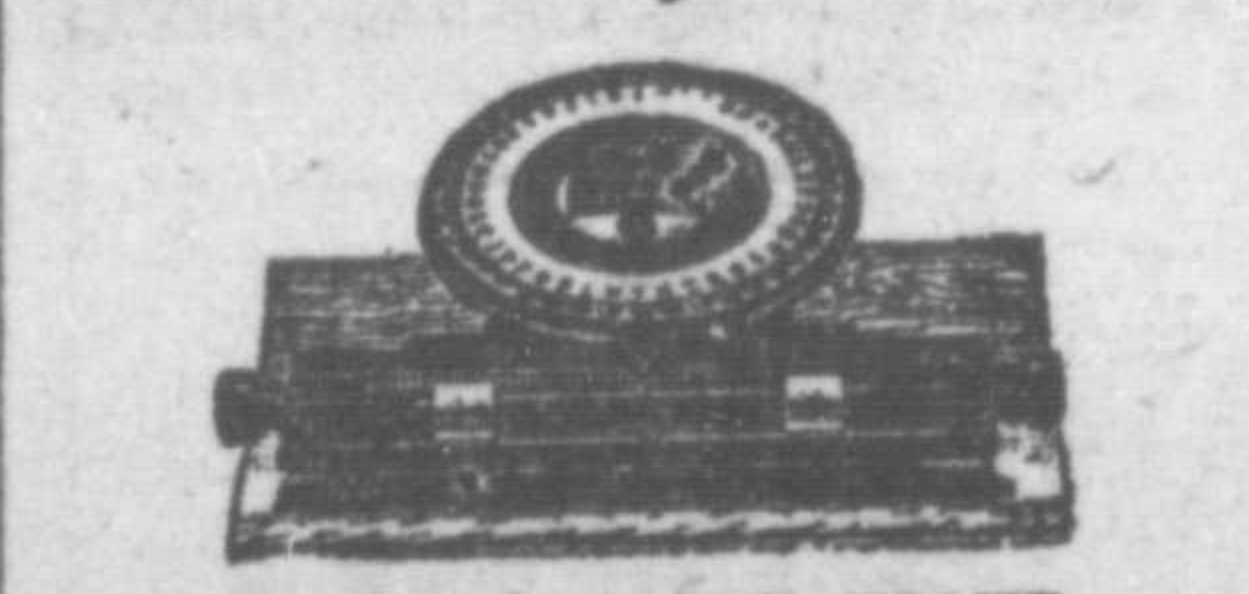


Each day, with sprinkling can and hose. Into the garden Willie goes; It's thoughtful care like this you know, That makes the lovely flowers grow.

To preserve the color in black stockings, wash them with soap that is free from soda, and add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the last rinsing water.

Tomato seeds may be started in the house the middle to the last of February for early plants. Keep the plants growing slowly to make them low and stocky. Too much heat will develop tall, spindling, undesirable plants.

FREE to Boys or Girls



Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable. Iron body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. Send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN, Dept. 39, TORONTO



Hogs as usual, only more so. Meat is needed, and it is not yet too late to breed sows for spring pigs. Sows that are bred now will farrow toward the last of June, in time for the pigs to get the benefit of rape, soy-beans or other pasture. Late June pigs can be made to weigh 200 pounds before Christmas, if they are kept growing all the time.

Satisfactory prices for hogs are certain. Should the war cease immediately there would still be a great demand for swine, because the countries abroad whose herds have been depleted will need foundation stock with which to start again.

Because of their prolificacy, hogs furnish the best means of relieving the present meat shortage. Two litters can be produced in a year under most conditions. In four years the possible increase from one sow is 1,002 hogs. This is based on the assumption that the sow produces two litters of six pigs each in a year, and that half of the pigs are females, and that each gilt should farrow when one year old and every six months thereafter.

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.

By Order-in-Council, Wednesday has been substituted for Tuesday as a meatless day.

Seventy-one thousand boys and girls of school age last year increased the agricultural output of Ontario to the value of \$125,000.

The ratepayers of the Fitzroy Harbor school section are already preparing to erect a school building much more modern and a great deal larger than the one recently destroyed by fire.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, formerly Provincial Secretary for Ontario, and who lately held the position of Dominion Food Controller, has resigned his position as minister without portfolio in the Ontario Government.

Half the seed corn in Essex County has been found to be worthless owing to the effect of the heavy frosts in the fall, and farmers will have to get part of this year's supply of seed from other places.

The Dominion Government has purchased a thousand Ford tractors at cost. They will be sold to Canadian farmers also at cost plus freight. Details of freight costs have not yet been worked out, but it is estimated that the average cost to the farmer, including freight, will be about eight hundred dollars. In addition the Government has secured options on another thousand of the Ford tractors.

"John," said the vicar to his new man, "do you—er—ever employ strong language?" The new man blushed self-consciously. "Well, sir," he faltered, "I—I may be a little bit careless-like in my speech at times." "Ah," murmured the vicar, "I'm sorry, John—I'm sorry! But we will converse on that at some more fitting time. Just now I want you to go to Jenkinson and Blenkinson and settle this bill for five pounds—ten for repairing my summer-house. And you might talk to them, John, as if it were your own bill, in a careless-like sort of way. Will you John?"

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

H. Iwison,
Artist in Portraiture.

Incubators and Brooders.

QUESTION.—I am writing you for a little information on poultry raising. I want to know which is the best incubator and the cheapest, also how to obtain the best results in incubating chicks. As I am thinking very strongly of buying an incubator and brooder for spring use I will be pleased to have information concerning same.

ANSWER.—The Prairie State, American make, the Cyphers and Buckeye incubators are all satisfactory. These are three of the best makes on the market, and if you purchase an incubator and require further information in regard to operating the same, I shall be pleased to hear from you. I might say that we always supply moisture to all of our machines, that is, we put a water pan in the bottom of each machine. This prevents the eggs from drying up too rapidly. M. A. JULL, MacDonald College.

James Manuel Dead.

Ottawa lost one of its most whole-hearted citizens on Wednesday, when Mr. James Manuel passed away, aged 63 years, at his home, following an illness which had affected him more or less since 1812. He caught cold on Friday last and in his weakened condition was unable to bear up under it and his death took place from heart failure. A leader in every humane and benevolent movement, the late Mr. Manuel will be sorely missed. In hospital and charitable work, in efforts to fight the spread of disease and in work for the upbuilding of the youth of the city he had taken a foremost place since he came to live in the capital some 18 years ago, and his wise counsel and successful solving of the many institutional problems made him a man to be revered by all who, with him, had the welfare of the community at heart. He is survived by two brothers, Rev. David Gilmour Manuel, of Mertonville Parish, St. Boswell's, Scotland, and Dr. Wm. Manuel, now of Ottawa; and one sister, Elizabeth Gilmour, widow of the late Dr. Arthur Airdrie, Scotland.

Wedding at Campbells Bay

A quiet but happy event took place in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, February 13th, at 2 p. m., when Mr. Silas Somerville, of Mantario, Sask., son of Mr. George Somerville, of Litchfield, was united in marriage to Annie Pearl, eldest daughter of Mrs. D. B. Stevenson of this place.

The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother Ernest, amid the strains of the wedding march, rendered by Miss Annie Stevenson, cousin of the bride.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Rae R., while the groom was accompanied by his brother, Arthur.

The bride looked charming in a dress of white Duchesse satin trimmed with picot edging and pearls. She wore the customary bridal veil fastened with a bunch of white roses, while the bridesmaid wore a dress of Belgian blue satin dechene silk, trimmed with gold beads and picot edging; she also wore a gold pendant, set with pearls, the gift of the groom.

The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome cheque, and to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links was given.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, pastor of the church.

After the ceremony a large number of invited guests proceeded to the home of the bride's mother, where a most sumptuous supper was served.

The presents to the bride were both numerous and costly, including some handsome cheques from the bride's brothers, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held.

Bill join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Somerville a long and happy voyage through life. They left Campbells Bay on Monday, Feb. 25th, for their future home in Mantario, Sask. Com.

FOR SALE

A quantity of Banner Oats, Marquis Wheat, Arthur Peas, Flax,
1 M. H. Binder, New Disc Harrow,
1 Waggon, New set Sleighs,
40 Barred Rock Hens,
Incubator and Brooders,
Span Black Mares, (about 2800 lbs),
And other articles.

NELLIS HODGINS,
Shawville.

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. Iwison,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

Gordon Smart is Killed by Fall

(Edmonton Bulletin Feb. 14.)

Robert Gordon Smart, manager of the Dominion Billiard Room, died at the Misericordia hospital at 11.15 o'clock Wednesday night as the result of a fractured skull, caused by his falling three stories down the stair well of the Moser & Ryder block, on 101st street, a few hours earlier. An inquest will probably be held.

Mr. Smart was visiting a number of chums who room in the block, on the third floor. Those in the party were C. Allen, G. Robertson, J. Macdougall and A. Knisely. About eight o'clock they left the rooms with the intention of going to supper. Mr. Smart is believed to have tripped on the stair tread in some manner and to have fallen over the balustrade. He struck the railing at every floor in his descent and fell with great force in the vestibule on the street floor.

Dr. H. A. Woods, the dentist, who has an office in the block, telephoned for medical aid, and the injured man, who was taken up unconscious, was rushed in the Connelly and McKinley ambulance to the hospital. Everything possible was done to restore him, but death occurred without his recovering consciousness.

Mr. Smart was thirty years of age and unmarried. He lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Smart, at 11405, 102nd avenue. He is also survived by three brothers—Thomas, who is in the customs; Ernest, who is in the railway mail service, and Jason, who is overseas in the trenches. There is also a sister, Miss Mary Smart.

The young man was prominent in local sporting circles, was exceedingly popular, and had many friends who will regret the tragedy of his sudden death. He was manager of the Dominion hockey team.

OBITUARY.

The many friends of Mr. Robert Lothian of Bristol will be shocked to hear of his sudden death, which occurred at his late residence, on February 7th, at the age of 67 years.

He was well and favorably known throughout the neighborhood and was held in the highest respect by the whole community. He was honest and upright in all his dealings and was a man of the strictest integrity. He spent his whole life in this neighborhood, having farmed near Elmside till a year ago.

The family wish to thank the many kind friends and neighbors for their sympathy and help in their bereavement. Com.

Acknowledgment

Mr. D. McCullough desires to thank the people of Quyon and vicinity for the generous donation they made to him previous to his leaving for Edmonton. He desires also to refer to the kindness of the good people of Shawville, among whom he and Mrs. McCullough have made their home for the past few years. Com.

"RIGHT OF WAY"

—AT—
Bristol Presbyterian Churches

"Right of Way" Services
Monday, 25th and Tuesday
26th at Knox church, Wednesday, 27th and afterwards at the Brick church.

Speaker, Rev. R. B. Nelles, Toronto (Western Congregational church), February 25th to March 3rd, 7.30 p. m. (Be on time.) Good Music. Children's service Friday afternoon. "The big man with the big message."

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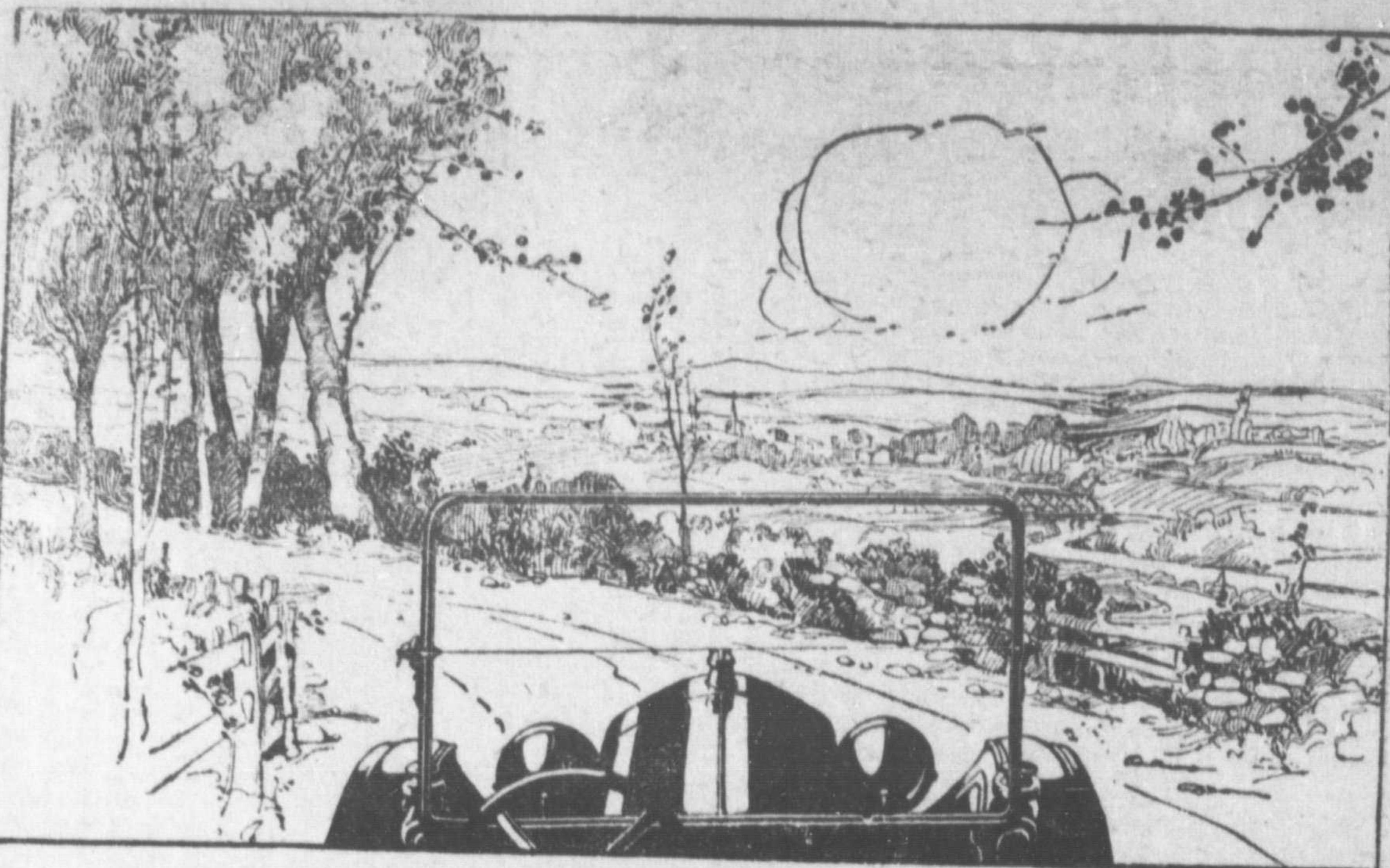
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BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

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FOR SPRING PLANTING.

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

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of Ontario, Ltd., Nurserymen.
Established 1867.
Colborne, Ontario.



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TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

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F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Shawville Motor Co. - Dealers - Shawville.

Runabout -

Touring -

Coupe - \$770

Sedan - \$970

For Sale

1 set Double Harness, with or without bridle.
1 Waggon, good, heavy.
1 M. H. Binder, 5-foot cut.
1 Mare, 4 years old.
Apply or phone to
ANSON MURPHY,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

For Sale.

A registered Shorthorn Durham Bull.
For particulars apply to
EDWARD DALE,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned 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 sufficient quantity to cover bridge in the new.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

To enjoy true happiness is impossible while those about us are unhappy.

Sweden has issued a royal decree increasing intrastate telephone and telegraph rates.

The child trusts because it finds no reason in itself why it should not.—J. J. Holland.

Effect of Learning.

President George Kistner of Campion college said the other day:

"Learning, profound learning, is the light of the world, but we continually get new proof of the harm a little learning does."

"A lady employed a schoolgirl of twelve to scrub her front steps. The schoolgirl worked well, but suddenly she stopped coming. The lady met her on the street and said:

"What's the matter, Minnie? Why have you stopped working for me?"

"The urchin tossed her head."

"I'm takin' Latin now," she sniffed, "and I don't scrub steps no more."

Wrist Watch Again.

Old Convert—I can't understand why the wrist watch is such an object of levity. I'm sure it is a great convenience.

New Convert—Yes. With the old kind, in order to find out the time I had to unbutton my coat and fish around in my waistcoat pocket for my watch. Now all I have to do is unbutton my coat, fish around in my waistcoat pocket, discover that my watch isn't there, and then pull up my sleeve and look at my wrist watch.

ACT TODAY

Your Life, Your Health, Your Buildings
May be in DANGER!

Confederation Life Association, old and reliable

London Guarantee, Fire and Automobile

Globe Indemnity Co. Accident and Health Insurance

B. G. ANDERSON - General Insurance Agency,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

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Your
Suit
From
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Full Swing.

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