

THE EQUITY.

No. 39, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 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.

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A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.

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The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C. V. O.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR E. F. HEEDEN.
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
A. A. REID

Manager, Shawville
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.

WANTED—A Young Lady Clerk.
G. F. HODGINS Co.

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

The weekly work-night meeting of Shawville H. M. Club will be held this week on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. O'Hara.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

TIES WORTH WHILE:
There friendly ties and business ties
And family ties of birth,
But the dollar ties we advertise
Are the finest ties on earth.
—DOVER.

MILLINERY ANNOUNCEMENT.—Miss M. Foran wishes to announce that she has opened the Millinery Parlors over J. H. Shaw's store (formerly occupied by Mrs. D. S. Kelley) and extends a cordial invitation to the ladies of Shawville and vicinity to call and inspect an up-to-date stock of millinery. Opening dates—March 22nd and 23rd.

Births

At Campbells Bay, March 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. E. Hodgins a son.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. "Bob" Amm, who has been engaged with Mr. G. W. Dale for several years as tinsmith, was among those who left for the West last week.

Mrs. L. Armstrong and Miss Louisa Armstrong were in Renfrew for a couple of days last week, visiting Mrs. Hendry of that place.

Miss Bird, trained nurse in attendance upon Mrs. Dover during the past three weeks, left for Ottawa on Monday.

Mrs. R. G. Little, who had planned going West this week with her sister, Mrs. John Anderson, has decided otherwise for the present, and, after a short visit to Pembroke relatives, intends returning to Shawville.

A very pleasant function of the nature of a surprise party was held at the home of Mr. Henry T. McDowell on Friday evening last, at which Mr. and Mrs. Nellis Hodgins, who departed for the West this week, were the guests of honor. The surprise party was gotten up by members of the O. Y. B., who took this method of expressing to an esteemed brother a mark of their appreciation of his services in the lodge, couching the desire in that behalf in an appropriate address, to which the recipient replied in becoming terms. Refreshments were served. The gathering numbered about 45 persons, including a goodly proportion of the fair sex.

"Canada's Best"

GOOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

W. E. GOOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
President. Principal

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EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere. Last year our increase was 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,

Principal,
WILLIS COLLEGE
120 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between
Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED

EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST

UP TOWN 4952 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

GIRL WANTED—At once a girl to do light house work. Mrs. D. S. KELLEY.

WANTED—At once, girl for milking and general housework for farm at Wyman. Apply, H. N. ANSTREE.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good Seed Potatoes. CHAS. A. SMILEY, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A mare colt, chestnut, rising 2 years. Will make a good driver. Apply to J. E. COWAN at J. H. Shaw's store, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Two large Toulouse Geese. Phone or write N. D. KILGOUR, 7th Line, Clarendon.

FOR SALE—A quantity of Timothy Seed, well mixed with Alsike Clover. Price 13 cents per lb. Grown on Lot 22, 6th con. JOHN A. TELFORD, Morehead.

FOR SALE—Five heifer calves, four grades, and one pure-bred Ayrshire. Apply to J. C. JAMIESON, Maryland P. O., Bristol, Que.

LOST—In Campbells Bay, March 2nd, a sheepskin lined black mackinaw coat, partly worn. Finder will much oblige by leaving same at H. Bolam's store, or return to owner, GEORGE SMITH, Charlevoix, R. R. No. 2.

All parties who have been loaned gasoline barrels or cans, please be good enough to return them at once. SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE

SEEDS

Garden and Field Root Seeds
now in stock.

We advise early buying, some varieties are very scarce and will not be procurable later on.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

THIS WEEK

We Feature

Early Grade Seeds

Rennies Cream Calf Meal

Royal Purple Calf Meal

" " Stock Food

" " Poultry Specific

" " Lice Killer

WILLIAM'S

Fly Exterminator

The best Lice and Vermin
Remedy known.

Dairy Meal \$3.00 per Sack

Coarse Salt 1.75 "

Dairy Salt 1.00 "

Oyster Shells 1.25 "

Paints

Varnish Stains

Alabastine

Whiting

Linseed Oil

Turpentine, etc.

W. A. HODGINS

A stitch in time saves nine. The way Hobberlins stitch saves nine times the life of a suit.
DOVER.

FANCY WORK.—Mrs. Kelley has placed in stock an up-to-date line of Fancy Work and invites the ladies to call and examine same.

It may take 9 tailors to make a man, but it only takes "one tailor" to suit a man—that's Hobberlin.
DOVER.

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

Thirteen (13) members of the local lodge of Oddfellows drove to Renfrew on Monday of last week to have some degree work put on by the Renfrew brethren. Little wonder they lost their bearings on the trek homeward!

Mr. Ellard Hodgins, of Elmhurst, sustained a very severe dislocation of one shoulder on Thursday last while attempting to lead a colt, which had been out watering, back to the barn. The animal—a big, powerful brute—reared up and in some manner struck Ellard with his head or fore-leg, causing the injury mentioned. Dr. Powles, who was called to attend, advised the patient's removal to a hospital in Ottawa, which advice was followed next morning. At St. Luke's Hospital the dislocation was reduced, but not without difficulty. Meanwhile Mr. Hodgins suffered intense pain from the injury.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. D. S. Kelley announces to the ladies of Shawville and district that she will hold her Spring Millinery Opening in her new stand (one block south of old stand on Pickenock street), on March 22nd and 23rd. Having recently returned from Toronto Openings with a complete stock, the ladies will have no difficulty in making a selection.

The Spring Flit.

During the past ten days there has been quite a movement westward by parties belonging to this section. Among the number who have gone may be mentioned G. A. A. Howard and Nellis Hodgins, of this immediate vicinity. G. A. has taken out about 30 horses, among the herd being the well-known stallion from Elmhurst Farm—"Happy Harry." His destination is Girvan, Sask., in which neighborhood he purchased a large farm a short time ago from W. H. Lucas, of Ottawa. The intention is to operate the farm this year, to which end Mr. Howard has taken out several farm hands, including Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Allen, of Murrell's section, who will have charge of the place. G. A. expects to remain in the West till some time in June.

Mr. Nellis Hodgins, who left this week accompanied by Mrs. H. and child, has been engaged to superintend operations on a large farm situated at Domremy, Sask., about 25 miles from Prince Albert. He has forwarded some high-priced purebred cattle and other stock. Nellis has our best wishes for success in the responsible position he has undertaken.

Mr. John Anderson, one of the foremost residents of Bristol township, is another who has become a victim to the lure of life on the prairie, and has selected a tract of land in Manitoba, in or adjacent to the Foxwarren district, where a good many of his old neighbors are prosperously located.

Other farmers of this section who are going West this week with the intention of settling are: Wm. E. Hodgins, Samuel Hodgins and son Lem, all of Yarm. Wm. H. Murphy and Byron Horner, who have been here for several weeks, are also returning to their western homes this week.

All these parties are taking a considerable quantity of stock and other settlers' effects.

Dover's the store which makes the long green longer.

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 Rev. Walter Russell is holding a series of evangelistic services at Erskine Presbyterian church, Ottawa. The meetings are being largely attended.

THE EQUITY congratulates Dr. J. W. Armstrong, late of Shawville, on his appointment to the responsible position of assistant anaesthetist to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal.

OMISSION.—In the item referring to the death of Miss Hamilton last week, the name of Miss Margaret Hamilton, sister, was unintentionally omitted from the list of surviving relatives.

The Clarendon H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. J. B. Corrigan on Wednesday afternoon, March 27. Business election of officers. All interested are requested to attend.

A Box Social will be held at No. 5 School on Thursday evening, March 28th. Usual fee—25 cents but ladies bringing boxes admitted free. Children's admission—15 cts. to include supper. Good program. Proceeds to go towards purchasing organ for school.

At the session of County Council, held at Campbells Bay last Wednesday, Mr. Wallace McDonald, of the firm of Poupore & McDonald, merchants of Chapeau, was elected Warden for the current year. Mr. Paul McNally, merchant of Campbells Bay, was the retiring Warden.

Mr. J. N. McLellan, of Wyman, has recently received word that his eldest son, J. E. McLellan, who for some time past has been taking a course at Toronto University, has joined the Royal Flying Corps, the headquarters of which are down in Texas. Previous to enlisting the young man was a member of the Bank of Ottawa staff at Renfrew and Cobden branches.

THEY COME SLOWLY.—Donations towards the fund for the unfortunate people of Halifax, who lost their sight from the explosion last December, come in discouragingly slow. The cause is a deserving one, and we would like to see a more generous spirit shown towards it. The investment may not offer the same inducements as a Victory Bond, but it will go further in demonstrating to what extent people are endowed with the greatest of all virtues—charity, without which all others count for nothing.

A SNOW SHOE TRAMP.—Although conditions on the evening of the 11th were rather unfavorable for the venture, members of the "Good Cheer Club" were not deterred from carrying out the above feature of the program, drawn up some time ago. The objective of the "tramp" was Mr. Wm. T. McDowell's on the 7th line, about 2 1/2 miles from town. The main obstacle met with at the outset was that the supply of snow shoes available was quite inadequate to supply the demand. Skis were hunted up and still there were not enough to go around, so those who still remained and were anxious to go, found a less energetic means of transit which driving affords. On the return trip all were quite satisfied to use the latter means of reaching town again; but a few unfortunates had to pike it, and the walking was none too good. At the home of the host and hostess a very enjoyable time was spent, which extended well beyond midnight. Mr. McDowell's spacious residence afforded ample room for all to disport themselves in the varied amusements provided, while everyone was made thoroughly at home. In the course of the evening refreshments were served. About 60 were present.

SAVE FOOD

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food. It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

5-10

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

Her children were over there, or had been at the outbreak of the war. That is all that she told me of her story, and I would have been a beast to have asked more. In some way she had become separated from them, and for nearly a year she had been watching there, not knowing whether her little family was living or dead. To many of the soldiers she was just a plain, thrifty little French woman who knew not the meaning of fear, willing to risk her life daily, that she might put by something for the long hard years which would follow the war. To me she is the Spirit of France, splendid, superb France. But more than this she is the Spirit of Mother-love which wars can never alter.

Strangely enough, I had not thought of the firing-line as a boundary, a limit, during all those weeks of trench warfare. Henceforth it had a new meaning for me. I realized how completely it cut Europe in half, separating friends and relatives as thousands of miles of ocean could not have done. Roads crossed from one side to the other, but they were barricaded with sandbags and barbed-wire entanglements. At night they were deluged with shrapnel and the cobble-stones were chipped and scarred with machine-gun bullets.

Tommy had a ready sympathy for the women and children who lived near the trenches. I remember many incidents which illustrate abundantly his quick understanding of the hardship and danger of their lives. Once, at Armentieres, we were marching to the baths, when the German artillery were shelling the town in the usual hit-or-miss fashion. The enemy knew, of course, that many of our troops in reserve were billeted there, and they searched for them daily. Doubtless they would have destroyed the town long ago had it not been for the fact that Lille, one of their own most important bases, is within such easy range of our batteries. As it was, they bombarded it as heavily as they dared, and on this particular morning, they were sending them over too frequently for comfort.

Some of the shells were exploding close to our line of march, but the boys tramped along with that nonchalant air which they assume in times of danger. One immense shell struck an empty house less than a block away and sent the masonry flying in every direction. The cloud of brick dust shone like gold in the sun. A moment later, a fleshy peasant woman, wearing wooden shoes, turned out of an adjoining street and ran awkwardly toward the scene of the explosion. Her movements were so clumsy and slow, in proportion to the great exertion she was making, that at any other time the sight would have been ludicrous. Now it was inevitable that such a sight should first appeal to Tommy's sense of humor, and thoughtlessly the boys started laughing and shouting at her.

"Go it, old dear! Yer makin' a grand race!"

"Two to one on Liza!"

"The other w'y, ma! That's the wrong direction! Yer runnin' right into 'em!"

She gave no heed, and a moment later we saw her gather up a little girl from a doorstep, hugging and comforting her, and shielding her with her body, instinctively, at the sound of another exploding shell. The laughter in the ranks stopped as though every man had been suddenly struck dumb.

They were courageous, those women in the firing-line. Their thoughts were always for their husbands and sons and brothers who were fighting side by side with us. Meanwhile, they kept their little shops and estaminets open for the soldiers' trade and made a brave show of living in the old way. In Armentieres a few old men lent their aid in keeping up the pretense, but the feeble little trickle of civilian life made scarcely an impression in the broad current of military activity. A solitary postman, with a mere handful of letters, made his morning rounds of echoing streets, and a bent old man with newspapers hobbled slowly along the Rue Sadi-Carnot shouting, "Le Matin! Le Journal!" to boarded windows and bolted doors. Meanwhile, we marched back and forth between billets in the town and trenches just outside. And the last thing which we saw upon leaving the town, and the first upon returning, was the lengthening row of new-made graves close to a sunny wall in the garden of the ruined convent. It was a pathetic little burial plot, filled with the bodies of women and children who had been killed in German bombardments of the town.

And thus for more than three months, while we were waiting for Fritz to "come out," we adapted ourselves to the changing conditions of trench life and trench warfare, with a readiness which surprised and

gratified us. Our very practical training in England had prepared us, in a measure, for simple and primitive living. But even with such preparation we had constantly to revise downward our standards. We lived without comforts which formerly we had regarded as absolutely essential. We lived a life so crude and rough that our army experiences in England seemed Utopian by comparison. But we thrived splendidly. A government, paternalistic in its solicitude for our welfare, had schooled our bodies to withstand hardships and to endure privations. In England we had been inoculated and vaccinated whether we would or no, and the result was that fevers were practically non-existent in the trenches. What little sickness there was was due to inclement weather rather than to unsanitary conditions.

Although there were sad gaps in our ranks, the trench and camp fevers prevalent in other wars were not responsible for them. Bullets, shells, and bombs took their toll day by day, but so gradually that we had been given time to forget that we had ever known the security of civilian life. We were soon to experience the indescribable horrors of modern warfare at its worst; to be living from morning until evening and from dusk to dawn, looking upon a new day with a feeling of wonder that we had survived so long.

About the middle of September it became clear to us that the big drive was at hand. There was increased artillery activity along the entire front. The men noted with great satisfaction that the shells from our own batteries were of larger calibre. This was a welcome indication that England was at last meeting the long-felt need for high explosives.

"Lloyd George ain't been asleep," some unshaven seer would say, nodding his head wisely. "E's a long w'e gettin' ready, but w'en 'e is ready, there's suthin' a-go'n' to drop!" There was a feeling of excitement everywhere. The men looked to their rifles with greater interest. They examined more carefully their bandoliers of ammunition and their gas helmets; and they were thoughtful about keeping their metal pocket mirrors and their cigarette cases in their left-hand breast pockets, for any Tommy can tell you of miraculous escapes from death due to such a protective armoring over the heart.

The thunder of guns increased with every passing day. The fire appeared to be evenly distributed over many miles of frontage. In moments of comparative quiet along our sector, we could hear them muttering and rumbling miles away to our right and left. We awaited developments with the greatest impatience, for we knew that this general bombardment was but a preliminary one for the purpose of concealing, until the last moment, the plan of attack, the portion of the front where the great artillery concentration would be made and the infantry assault pushed home. Then came sudden orders to move. Within twenty-four hours the roads were filled with the incoming troops of a new division. We made a rapid march to a rail-head, entrained, and were soon moving southward by an indirect route; southward, toward the sound of the guns, to take an inconspicuous part in the battle at Loos.

CHAPTER X.
New Lodgings.
I. Moving In

We were wet and tired and cold and hungry, for we had left the train miles back of the firing-line and had

been marching through the rain since early morning; but, as the sergeant said, "A bloke standin' by the side o' the road, watchin' this 'ere column pass, would think we was a-go'n' to a Sunday-school picnic." The roads were filled with endless processions of singing, shouting soldiers. Seen from a distance the long columns gave the appearance of imposing strength. One thought of them as battalions, brigades, divisions, cohesive parts of a great fighting machine. But when our lines of march crossed, when we halted to make way for each other, what an absorbing pageant of personality! Each rank was a series of intimate pictures. Everywhere there was laughing, singing, a merry minstrelsy of mouth-organs.

The jollity in my own part of the line was doubtless a picture in little of what was happening elsewhere. We were anticipating the exciting times just at hand. Mac, who was blown to pieces by a shell a few hours later, was dancing in and out of the ranks singing,—

"Oh! Won't it be joyfull!
Oh! Won't it be joyfull!"

Preston, who was killed at the same time, threw his rifle in the air and caught it again in sheer excess of animal spirits. Three rollicking lads, all of whom we buried during the week in the same shell hole under same wooden cross, stumbled with an exaggerated show of utter weariness singing,—

"We never knew till now how muddy
mud is,
We never knew how muddy 'mud
could be."

And little Charley Harrison, who had fibbed bravely about his age to the recruiting officers, trudged contentedly along, his rifle slung jauntily over his shoulder, and munched army biscuit with all the relish of an old campaigner. Several days later he said good-bye to us, and made the journey back the same road, this time in a motor ambulance; and as I write, he is hobnobbing about a London hospital ward, one trouser leg pathetically empty.

(To be continued.)

UNCERTAIN FORTUNES OF WAR.

Canadian Officer Cites a Striking Experience of His Own.

Fatalities are freakish things. They are not always the heaviest where one would expect them to be, says Major Owen of the Canadian Forces in France. My own first experience under shell fire was a gruelling initiation. The Germans must have known in some fashion that fresh raw troops were coming in. At 5 o'clock in the morning, a few hours after we had taken our posts under cover of darkness they opened up.

My company of about 150 men were distributed over a front of 250 or 300 yards, and for an hour and ten minutes the bursting of enemy shells in our lines was so continuous that the sound was a sustained roar. Exploding shells blew up the trenches at short intervals, isolating the defenders into little groups. I lay beneath the parapet with one such handful, unable to make any kind of a tour of inspection.

Every minute I expected we should be blown to pieces. I had no doubt that every other man in the company was already dead or wounded. The air on all sides seemed a wavering blanket of smoke and flame and flying clouds. Then as abruptly as it started the enemy fire ceased. I crawled out of my section of demolished trench and started to look around. Out of 150 men we had lost only thirty.

It is hard to explain a situation like that. One of the wonders of any modern battlefield, pitted with shell holes until not a square yard of soil has its normal appearance, is that anyone should have survived at all. Verdun probably had a shell per square yard every day for weeks at a time, yet somehow the heroic French remained and lived and defeated the massed legions of the Crown Prince. On other occasions an enterprise that carries a reasonable assurance of success becomes a veritable holocaust, wiping out whole companies. Such occasions there have been when patrol encountered a "planted" machine gun, or an "over the top" sortie met an insuperable barrier. On such occasions the casualties are very heavy.



The Housewife's Corner



WAR AND FOOD SERIES.—ARTICLE No. 12.—SOUPS.

Canadian housewives do not, as a general rule, use the soup pot as freely as they might. It is invaluable in the utilization of left-over scraps and it proves itself an ever present help in time of need.

A good cook will make excellent soup from almost any materials; a bad cook will make poor soup from the best material. Although perhaps the simplest of things to prepare, soup is quite a test of a woman's culinary skill. A common mistake is to forget that it needs long and gentle cooking. Soup should be allowed to simmer rather than to boil vigorously.

As a substitute for meat or as a "meat stretcher" soup is unexcelled. It is wholesome and nourishing. The bones of all meat and most vegetables go towards making a good stock. Bones of cooked meat and meat scraps of poultry and game should always find their way into the

stock-pot. That is the advantage of soup. Material may be used in it that would otherwise go to waste. It should be remembered, however, that nothing of a starchy or mealy nature should ever go into the stock-pot, as they are liable to turn sour. They may be used in soup but not for stock-making.

In flavoring soups, if fresh herbs or celery are not obtainable, use dried herbs or celery seed tied in a piece of muslin. This should be removed before serving.

Excellent stock may be made from the peelings and trimmings of vegetables. Put them in a saucepan with cold water. Bring to boil and simmer for about two hours. Strain the vegetable mixture through muslin and you will have a clear golden brown stock ready to make into a delicious health-giving soup. It must be remembered, however, that vegetable stock will not keep long.

CREAM WANTED

Sweet or Churning Cream. Highest market prices paid. We supply cans, pay express charges, and remit daily. Mutual Dairy & Creamery Co. 743-5 King St. West. Toronto

LONDON'S DISGUISED FOOD.

Mysterious Graves Used as Camouflage When Meat is Lacking.

Camouflage is being tried in the eating houses in London to assist in the conservation of food, and reports from the authors of the scheme say that it is proving successful. So well liked are some of the disguised dishes that the demand for them increase even after the real contents become known.

The scarcity of certain foods has made heavy demands upon the restaurants, especially those which cater to the working class of girls who have not trained their palate to do without meat and to accept vegetarian dishes. The manager of one of these eating places—there are five in the string and they are for working girls only—said that the restaurants supplied a meal, including a choice of dishes, two vegetables (potatoes and greens) and a sweet for 14 cents. Formerly Monday was a light day because girls usually had a lunch left from the Sunday dinner, but since meat has become scarce the Monday calls are equally heavy with the other days.

Serving from 300 to 500 at noon in one restaurant has taxed the ingenuity of the cooks, and meat appears to be

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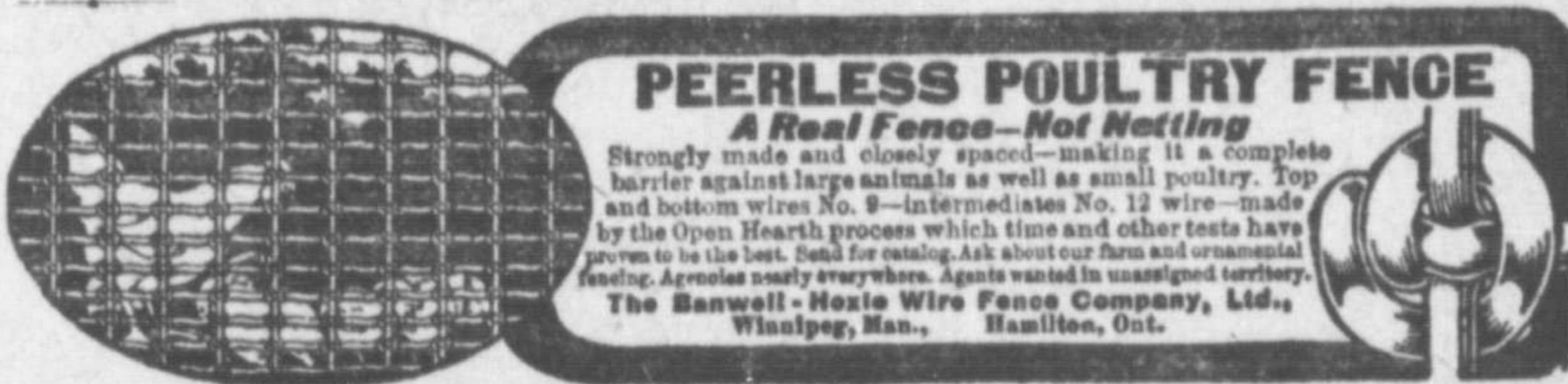


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PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 8—intermediate wires No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog, ask about our time and unconditional money-back guarantee. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. The Banwell-Harris Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Bob Long

Union-Made

Overalls Shirts & Gloves



THE TEST
68 lbs. to the square inch under hydraulic pressure is the test that "Bob Long" overalls have been put to. Their strength is in the tightly woven fabric.

Bob Long says:

"My overalls and shirts are the best, because—they stand the test of the wash-tub—no starch filler or cheap dyes to wash out."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand. Ask your dealer for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

My Dad wears 'em.

Known from Coast to Coast

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

Beans should not be served as a vegetable at a meal where meat is served because they contain the same body-building substances meat contains.

IDEAL FOR ALL BRANCHES
OF SERVICE.



AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

THE AutoStrop Safety Razor is always in the pink of condition—so perfect that "once over" will remove with comfort every particle of hair.

It is kept in that excellent condition by means of its stropping feature—it is the only razor on the market that sharpens its own blades automatically.

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COMPLETE OUTFIT
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46-1-18

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

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.

CULTIVATING THE GARDEN.

Nothing will take the place of cultivation for growing crops. If you cannot give what is needed to your garden, better not expect good results, as you will not get them.

There are three particular things we aim to accomplish when we give cultivation to growing crops, and by "cultivation" is meant both that given by hand and by tools or machinery. The effect is the same; the difference is merely the means used to accomplish it.

First. The keeping down of weeds, which, if not kept in check, will crowd out and smother the growing crops, and deprive them of needed moisture and plant food. This is a serious reason for cultivation. Your garden cannot support, at one and the same time, crops of vegetables and weeds. Of course, you prefer the vegetables; hence the necessity of keeping out the weeds.

When To Begin Hoeing

Hoeing should begin as soon as the crops are planted, if the rows or drills have been outlined. Or, if the rows have been marked by quick-growing plants, such as the radish or lettuce, as soon as they appear. This is a great advantage in a dry spring season, as the soil moisture can be conserved from the beginning.

Deep hoeing is a mistake, except in a very few rare cases, which need not be considered here.

Hoeing is not as easily done as would seem. Beginners as a rule take too large a "slice" or bite with the blade at one time. This merely chops the soil into large clods, especially when deep hoeing is done. The proper way is to give the hoe a good slant, and when hoeing for weeds, just skim off the surface. Any perennial weeds, such as the docks, plantains, dandelion, etc., should be dug out, root and all, and destroyed.

However, there are exceptions to the above, in the cases of those plants which are killed-up. When working with these we draw the soil up around the plants, a little each time, rather than all at once, as this enables one to work the soil close to the plants as well as around them, while at the same time raising the soil around them in time to the desired height.

Much of the discomfort of hoeing is due to dull blades. A hoe should be kept sharp as regularly as an axe—for the same reason—to make it cut well. When filing make the bevel on the outer side of the blade. A clean blade also adds much to its effectiveness and lessens the labor of hoeing. The hoe should be kept polished so that it will come out of the soil free from adhering particles. Any tendency to rust can be prevented, or cured by the application of a

piece of soft brick and a little machine oil to the effected places.

Value of Dust-Mulch

The second reason for cultivation, so far as the garden is concerned, is to keep on the soil about and between the plants what is known as a "dust-mulch." A mulch is a covering put on the soil for a particular purpose. We mulch about shrubs and herbaceous plants in the fall to protect them over winter by keeping the frost from the soil. In the same way we prevent evaporation by covering the ground with a mulch of dust during the hot, dry days of midsummer.

It does not require a heavy dust mulch to do the work perfectly. Hoeing for this purpose should not be done deeper than two inches—less, if you are skilled with the hoe, as it does not require a deep mulch to cut off the movement of the moisture from the bottom up.

Keep in mind the fact that the dust mulch, once made, does not last forever—or for the season, for that matter. Every time it rains it is spoiled, and the capillary action of the soil from top to bottom renewed, and for this reason the soil should be worked after all rains to break up the crust which forms on all but very light sandy ones after every rain.

This soil-crust is one of the worst things for a garden, and many other-wise good ones are spoiled for the best results by ignorance of this fact. Keep it broken up all season.

For the larger garden there are the hand-wheel tools, both for planting and cultivating purposes. These will take away a very large percentage of the drudgery of the garden if used where the area is sufficient to warrant it. These combination tools can be had for a number of purposes.

Cultivating After Rain

When using the wheel-hoe, set the teeth so that the cultivating will be shallow—not over two inches deep, and teach yourself to run close to the plants without touching them. This will obviate much back-breaking work in the following up with the hand-weeder always needed after the wheel-hoe has gone over the garden, to finish off the few weeds which cannot be caught by the wheel-hoe.

It should be understood that while cultivation is required after every hard rain, yet you must use judgment not to do this before the soil is dry enough to have it done without making it harsh. A good test is to take a handful of soil and squeeze it tightly. If, when the hand is opened, the mass of soil breaks apart or reacts, it is all right to be worked; but if it stays in a tight mass, like putty, let it alone until it gets in proper condition.

The Dairy

One morning recently, I was over to the next township on some business. I went in to see a friend of mine, who has a large farm. I walked out to the barn where he was just finishing his "chores." I was surprised to see the change that had taken place in his tie-up.

"Good morning," I said to him, "this is certainly a surprise! The last time that I heard from you, I understood that you were going out of the dairy business. Now here you have your tie-up all made over; what does it mean?"

"Well, I've found out a thing or two, since I saw you," he replied. "Yes, I was pretty well discouraged then. You remember I had been having more or less trouble with the creamery. They were 'kicking' about my cream all the time; they said it had 'off' tastes and would not keep. I could not seem to tell what the matter was; I thought perhaps that they were prejudiced. I was ready to sell my cows."

"One morning as I was milking my cows, a neighbor, who is a successful dairyman, came in. We got to talking about things and he advised me not to give up. 'I think you can make things all right,' he said. He called my attention to the condition of my cows. They were all covered behind, on their flanks and tails, with dirt and manure. Even their udders were none too clean. But I did brush those off when I milked. But with the cows that way I was unable to keep the milk clean when I milked, pieces of dirt and dust would get into the pail. You see, I got careless and did not clean them off regularly. Nor did I give them much bedding and they would lie down in the droppings and get all dirty."

"You notice that I now have swing stanchions hung on chains? If you remember, I used to have them tied with chains around their necks attached to a pole. With that arrange-

ment they had too much freedom so that gave them a chance to get dirty. But these stanchions give them enough liberty and at the same time keep them from getting too dirty."

"I began to keep them cleaned off and I was very careful not to allow any dirt to get into the milk. You see, I always supposed that the separator took out all the impurities! I know now after he explained to me, that it might do so with the large particles but by letting the large pieces get in, there was more or less of the dirt that got dissolved and went through the separator into the cream. I know of farmers that have that same idea; they think that the separator can purify the milk. That is not so."

"Well, since I made these changes in the tie-up, and also have been careful to keep everything clean when milking and separating, I have had no more complaints from the creamery."

A Careful Maid

Her grandfather gave to Elizabeth Ella

A perfectly beautiful silk umbrella. It was rosy red, with a tassel so gay; And I thought, "I will wait till the next rainy day And see our dear little Elizabeth Ella Walk proudly forth with her new umbrella."

But what do you think? On the very next day, When it rained "cats and dogs" (as we hear people say), All drenched and dripping, I met my daughter, Looking much like a naiaid just out of the water. "Where, where," I cried, "O Elizabeth Ella, Is your perfectly beautiful new umbrella?"

She gazed at me in the greatest surprise And a look of reproach in her big blue eyes. "Now do you once think," said she, "that I'd let That lovely umbrella of mine get wet?"

The war has cost Germany approximately 22 billion dollars to date.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

BRUCE'S FAMOUS ROOT SEEDS

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Bruce's Mammoth White Carrot—A half long variety, heavy cropper, splendid quality, easily harvested, grand keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Bruce's Giant Yellow Mangel—An intermediate variety, heavy cropper, good keeper, of splendid feeding quality and easily harvested. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75 postpaid.

Bruce's Selected Swede Turnip—A grand purple top variety, splendid for the table and also for feeding cattle. A grand keeper and shipper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.75.

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Poultry

The Value of the Trapnest.

Perhaps there is no single factor which has played so important a part in the past few years in stimulating the production of better poultry than the trapnest. By the use of this device hundreds of farms have been able to reduce their expenses by one-half and at the same time have kept up their egg production. This has been made possible by careful selection of the layers and the drones, resulting in the elimination of the latter from the poultryman's flock. Formerly it was necessary to feed 1,000 hens composed of an equal number of heavy-laying, profitable birds and worthless, non-laying hens. Now that the trapnest shows exactly what every hen lays in the course of the year, the flock of 1,000 hens may safely be reduced to 500 or 600 without any appreciable decrease in egg production.

The saving in feed alone by this method of selection is a great item and this, together with the saving in labor, makes it an economic duty with the poultryman to trapnest his flock, or, if unable to devote the time to this work, it is important that he raises nothing but trapnested stock. There are a number of well known breeders who have followed the trapnest system of breeding for a number of years. Their equipment has enabled them to offer the backyard poultryman a strain of fowls that he would be unable to develop in years. Every bird raised from this superior ancestry will inherit the heavy laying qualities which are so essential to-day.

Do your bit Mr. Poultryman! See that your 1918 hens are the trapnested kind.

Horse Sense

What the Farmer Should Know.

Now let us take a backward glance at the mistakes of last year, in order to steer clear of them the present year. How much money did you make the past year? Few farmers could answer that question to the dollar, but a large proportion of them know that they have only made a bare-living or run in debt. In such an uncomfortable contingency a carefully kept expense account would aid materially in finding the big leaks.

Perhaps you are running a dairy farm and sell your milk to the milk factories. How much profit are you making out of the enterprise? Do you know whether you are making any money or not? It is a capital idea to keep a bank account with each cow, that you may know how many unprofitable ones there are in the herd.

In these days of small profits and close competition a man can no more farm profitably without keeping books in some form, than a large manufacturer can get along without his salaried accountant. We would say to those that have never tried this method, begin at once, and keep a record of everything in your farm transactions this year. Set down the cost of every new tool, seed, fertilizer, amount paid out for labor, transportation, etc., and do not forget to add in your taxes and all other expenses. Be able to tell to a cent the money received from the sale of stock and other products, and at the end of the year see if you have made anything more than day wages and a bare living for your family.

If you have accomplished nothing else, when Christmas comes you will have acquired valuable pointers for

next year's operations. Many farmers at the end of the year count up the cash on hand and say, "I have made so much," and yet they cannot exactly tell whether every dollar has cost them four to obtain it, as if they have made that much profit over and above interest on capital invested. But some will say, "I have not the time or education to keep books." To them I would say, such a man has no more business to engage in farming, expecting to make a profit on capital invested, than he would to fill a college professorship or the office of a bank president. In these days of high and advancing prices the farmer must and should know where he "is at," just as surely as the most

strenuous business man or manufacturer, or sooner or later he will find himself a prey to the money shark or the land grabber, and in these days of widely diffused and easily obtained education the average farmer has no right to be a back number in the business world and have dealings with shrewd business men and speculators who seek, and do, in many cases, increase their wealth at the expense of the too often careless farmer.

It is not what we get but what we give. Not what we pray but as we live; These are the things that make for peace, Both now and after time has ceased.

PLANNING THE FARM ORCHARD

By L. H. Cobb.

This is the question that comes to everyone who intends to set an orchard, or even replace dying trees in the orchard they now have. It is not an easy matter to select the varieties for an orchard, and too often it is practically left to the fruit tree agent who takes the order. This is a serious mistake in most cases, for the best sorts are often the cheaper trees, and the agent is directly interested in selling the most expensive. He wants to sell the specialties his house is introducing if he can, and he will extol them at the expense of the standard varieties that you should buy instead.

Use Recommended Varieties

Very often it will be a good plan to get in touch with the Provincial Experimental Farm and find out which varieties they will recommend, for they will know which sorts will do the best in the district, and can give advice as to the selection for the special kind of soil and location you have. Another good plan is to find out the names of the most popular varieties growing in your neighborhood, and see how you like them by sampling the fruit and examining the trees. Your soil may be such that a variety that is a general favorite will not be thrifty with you; the condition of the trees of this variety in your vicinity will tell the story. It wouldn't be wise to plant a variety that is dying out right along for your neighbors, provided another variety can be had with similar qualities.

For the Season's Supply

The orchard should be carefully planned to meet the needs of the family during as long a season as possible. There is no need for a dearth of fruit at any season if this is done. From the time the Early Richmond cherry starts you off in the spring until the last Northern Spy apple is consumed there should be no let up in the supply of fruit in a condition to use. In spite of the fact that this is not only possible but easily managed, there are seasons when it is almost impossible to buy any kind of fresh fruit locally produced and scarcely a farm will have a regular supply.

Cherries, plums, apples, and peaches have good varieties ripening in order from the time the first is ready until the latest variety ripens, while apples alone can be so planted as to ripen as wanted.

Varieties for the Home Orchard
Fruit for storing and putting up in

various ways for future use must receive due consideration, but too often the whole orchard is run to varieties best suited to this purpose. The Morello cherries, Elberta peaches, wild goose plums, and winter apples get most of the orchard. There is plenty of fruit for winter but a shortage during the summer season except when these special sorts are in condition. Many like the Early Richmond cherries better than the Morello, and the Montmorency comes between these and is superior to either for any purpose, to my mind. The Wild Goose is the poorest plum grown when it comes to quality, and it is a mystery to me why it is so generally planted when there are so many really good sorts. The Japanese are the best plums by all odds. The Elberta is a splendid peach, but there are others. There is no need to be without peaches, the big white late clings are gone with the coming of frost.

The pear season is shorter, but there are some of the early fall pears that can be used quite well before the main varieties ripen. Keiffer is planted exclusively and is a good general crop sort and very reliable, yet I would not want to do without a few trees of Tyson, Seckel, Duchess, and others that are newer and as good or better. The Bartlett is the pear par excellence, but the tree is not a good grower.

The Size of the Orchard

The size of the orchard must govern the selection to an extent, as will the purpose for which it is planted. If it is intended to sell some fruit on the local market the home orchard can be relatively increased all along the line and give the best chance for a steady profitable market. If a larger acreage is contemplated with a view to selling on the general market then some standard variety will be selected for the larger portion of the orchard so the packing and grading can be done at the least expense, for it is just as easy to sell the whole crop of one kind as it would be to have it divided up among several. For the ordinary farmer, though, the local market with the smaller supply of the many varieties coming in regularly would give the best chance to get good prices.

FERTILIZER PAYS

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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAR. 21, 1918.

Mr W. B. Northrop, ex-M. P. for East Hastings, has been appointed Clerk of the House of Commons, replacing Dr. Thomas Flint, who resigned on account of failing sight.

That big drive on the Western war front which was to place Paris in the hands of the Huns by April 1st, has not yet started, and some military experts are now venturing the opinion that it may not materialize at all. Meanwhile allied armies are pounding into ruins important communication centres behind the enemy lines.

The report from Winnipeg last week that eight thousand pounds of chicken, held in cold storage there since the fall of 1916, by the William Davis Co., had to be destroyed, as pronounced unfit for human consumption, has caused quite a feeling of indignation throughout the country, and little wonder. That such a scandalous thing should be possible under the powers that have been delegated to certain officials who are supposed to deal with the country's food supply, seems astounding. During the past year or more the advice was frequently issued from the Food Controller's office that people should substitute tallow for beef and bacon and thereby increase the quantity of the latter for export. Consumers were disposed to accept that advice, and doubtless would have done so had they been given a half decent chance. But the big cold storage concerns by devious methods contrived to bottle up the available supply so quickly that before the public realized it, practically not a bird could be procured in the open market. Now comes the startling revelation that rather than accept a reasonable margin over the price paid to producers, these big packing houses were content to let a large quantity of valuable food spoil in storage, in order that the market should remain "steady," and avert the danger of losing big dividends.

If this action does not constitute criminality of an unpardonable type, we would like to know by what term this infamous waste should be characterized, accentuated as it is by the alarming seriousness of the food situation in this the most trying period of the country's history.

A rigid investigation of the matter is imperative, and unless the authorities prove equal to the occasion in meting out punishment commensurate with the offence, they may look for some pretty hard knocks. It is not enough that the guilty parties be held to account, but immediate steps should be taken to prevent any recurrence of the outrage. No concern should be allowed to hoard up food, especially perishable food, beyond a reasonable time at the expense of the people who require it.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, March 4, 1918.
Regular meeting of Clarendon Council, held in Hynes' hall at 10 a. m. this date.

Present: Mayor Fred W. Thomas, and Councillors W. T. McDowell, M. Sinclair, Thos. Smiley.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of couns. Sinclair and Smiley.

Communications were read and discussed until noon.

Afternoon session—same members present, also couns. A. Horner and Bert Hodgins.

Dr. Fraser being present, read some communications on the subject of a hospital in Shawville.

Motion—Hodgins and Horner—That Mayor Thomas be and he is hereby appointed a delegate to attend a meeting of delegates which will be called shortly to consider the necessity and advisability of a hospital at Shawville.—Carried.

Motion—McDowell and Sinclair—That the Bristol Council be notified to open that portion of the Bristol-Clarendon town line between lot 1, range 6, Clarendon, and lot 1, range 5, Bristol, or, in other words, from con. 5, Bristol, north, to con. 7, Clarendon.—Carried.

Motion—Hodgins and McDowell—That coun. Horner attend the land sale in Campbell on March 4th to represent Clarendon.—Carried.

Motion—Sinclair and Smiley—That the Secretary proceed to collect the dog tax for 1918 on the same basis as last year.—Carried.

Motion—McDowell and Sinclair—That road foreman John Sparling be appointed to examine all bridges over Quyon river in the municipality of Clarendon and report to the Secretary, especially the height of bridges over high water mark; report to be in Secretary's hands before March 15th, 1918.—Carried.

Motion—Hodgins and Smiley—That the Secretary be authorized to order 1 dozen 8-in. metal culverts, 1 doz. 10-in.

and 1 doz. 12-in. from the Pedlar People, Ottawa.—Carried.

A number of delegates, with a largely signed petition waited on the Council at this juncture, asking for a municipal scales and a weigher, the present system being considered unsatisfactory.

Motion—Horner and Smiley—That the matter be left over until next meeting.—Carried.

Motion—Smiley and Horner—That coun. Hodgins procure a bag of flour also one bag of potatoes for James Kennedy, who is in need, and put in bill to Council.—Carried.

Motion—Hodgins and Sinclair—That the Secretary be allowed \$100 extra, on salary for 1918: this includes putting in order and labelling process-verbals, deeds and other documents of the Council before June 1st, 1918.—Carried.

The following municipal officers were then appointed for 1918 on motion of couns. McDowell and Horner:—

Sheep Valuers—Thos. Eades, Robt. Tracy, Sam Towell, John Sturgeon, Andrew Pirie, Chas. Harris.

To look after Parties who fail to Pay Tax on Dogs—Thos. A. Elliott and Alex. Bean.

Rural Inspectors—Ed. Dagg, chief; A. J. Davis, W. H. Corrigan, Thomas Palmer and Verney Eades.

Auditors—S. E. Hodgins and H. S. Barnett.

Valuers—No change.

Health Officers—Robert McJanet, chairman; A. W. Chamberlin, Thomas Wallace, Chas. Palmer, John Smiley, W. J. Horner, (N. Clarendon.)

Pound Keepers—John A. Sturgeon, Ellard Hodgins, Wm Parks, Stewart Fulford, Herbert Brown, Sam Knox, Wm John Horner, Thos. A. Eades, Thos. Palmer, Rugg Kelley, W. H. Laughren.

Road Foremen—Chas. Palmer, J. B. Corrigan, A. J. Davis, S. Barber, George T. Dagg, James Belsher, John Sparling, Chas. Workman, Richard Richardson, Adam Elliott, George Dunlop, Wm. J. Horner, George Connelly, Wesley Hodgins, Wm Tubman, Jas. P. Carson, Joseph Sly, Harry Palmer.

By-law No. 60, for travelling roads, was then taken up:

Yarn Road from culvert at Bert Hodgins' north to bridge at Spring Creek;

Portage du Fort road from corporation of Shawville to Wesley Hodgins' property, and from Stewart Stark's hill to John Dean's line;

Heath Road from corporation of Shawville to 5th con. line road;

Seventh con. line at Bristol-Clarendon town line east to side line between lots 3 and 4, range 6.

Work to be completed by 1925.

Motion—Hodgins and Sinclair—That By-law No. 60 be read a first time.

By-law read a first time.

Motion—Smiley and Horner—That By-law No. 60 be read a second time.

By-law read a second time.

Motion—Hodgins and McDowell—That By-law No. 60 be read a third time and ratified.

By-law read a third time and passed and confirmed.

Motion—Smiley and Sinclair—That the following bills be paid: J. H. Shaw \$25.33; H. S. Barnett and S. E. Hodgins \$7.00 each.—Carried.

Motion—Horner and McDowell—That this Council adjourn.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec. Treas.

Directors Meeting— C. P. Agr. Soc. No. 1.

Minutes of meeting of the Directors of C. P. A. S. No. 1, held in the office of the Secretary, Shawville, on Friday, March 1st, 1918, at 10.30 a. m.

Present: Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., and Directors Thomas McDowell, M. Kavanagh, A. Sly, F. W. Thomas, G. A. Howard, W. C. Young, Dr. S. L. O'Hara and A. H. Horner.

Minutes of last Directors' meeting also minutes of annual meeting read and adopted.

Motion—McDowell and Kavanagh—That Wm Hodgins be re-elected President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Motion—Howard and Thomas—That the following be Vice Presidents for the ensuing year: Thos. McDowell, 1st; W. C. Young, 2nd, and C. H. Taber, 3rd vice president.—Carried.

Motion—McDowell and Sly—That H. S. Barnett and S. E. Hodgins be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.—Carried.

The Board desired no change to be made in the office of secretary. However, the present secretary mentioned certain reasons why he considered it better to call for tenders.

Motion—Sly and Howard—That we call for tenders for secretary of the Society. Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the President and received up to Friday, March 22nd, 1918.—Carried.

Correspondence read—explaining why Dir. Manary could not be present, and a verbal explanation from Dir. Hodge.


Letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, dated February 26th, addressed to Wm Hodgins, M. L. A., advising that the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture would give a special grant for improvement of buildings and financial situation, providing the Secretary recruits at least 400 members during the year 1918.

Letter from Secretary Council of Agriculture to the Secretary of this Soc'y, acknowledging the receipt of the Report for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

Letter from Secretary Council of Agriculture, acknowledging the copy of the Minutes of last Directors' meeting and a list of the Directors for 1918.

Correspondence from Secretaries of the following Fairs re: dates: Ottawa—Sept. 7th to 16th; Chapeau—23rd to 25th; Renfrew—18th to 20th; Richmond—Sept. 11 to 13th.

Dates received over telephone:



Income Tax Forms

Are now available

Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special Forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each Form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, a penalty of \$10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is \$1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is \$3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding \$3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to \$1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of \$100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

Inspector of Taxation, K. Fellows,

Cor. Bank St. & Laurier Ave.
Ottawa, Ont.

Beachburg—Sept. 23rd to 25th
Cobden—26th to 27th
Arnprior—Not definite.

Motion—Thomas and Sly—That the Secretary be authorized to convey to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, the appreciation of this Society for the offer of a special grant of \$300, as set forth in a letter of the Deputy Minister of February 26th, addressed to Mr. Wm Hodgins, M. L. A.—Carried.

Motion—Sly and Young—That the Secretary be authorized to memorialize the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, requesting that a special grant be made available to Agricultural Societies, Clubs, or Syndicates undertaking the purchase of traction ditchers for operation in this Province.—Carried.

Motion—Sly and McDowell—That we hold our Fall Fair on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, September 16th, 17th and 18th.—Carried.

Motion—Kavanagh and O'Hara—That the Spring Stallion Show be held on Friday, May 3rd. Stallions to be on the Fair Grounds at 1.30 p. m. Lecture to begin at 2.00 p. m.—Carried.

Motion—Sly and Young—That we have a Ploughing Match at a convenient date before the Ottawa match, providing suitable arrangements can be made.—Carried.

Motion—Horner and Young—That the Standing Crop Competition for 1918 be held on Wheat, and the usual entry fee of 50 cents be charged.—Carried.

Motion—McDowell and Kavanagh—That we ask for a special grant again this year for a Competition on Clover for seed purposes. Entry fee 50 cents.—Carried.

In discussing the holding of a competition along the line of best kept farms it was decided that no action be taken re. the holding of same this year.

Motion—Kavanagh and Young—That the Secretary be authorized to communicate with the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Prof. Grisdale re. possible excursion to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, early in June, possibly the 2nd week.—Carried.—Carried.

Motion—O'Hara and Sly—That the following be the scheme of operations for the year:

Seed Fair held February 2nd, Spring Stallion Show, May 3rd, Celebration at Exhibition Grounds, July 1st.

Seed Crop Competition on Clover, Possible Excursion to Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Fall Fair—Sept. 18, 17, 18.

Ploughing Match.—Carried.

Motion—Young and Horner—That the President, Vice President and Director Howard be a committee to take action re. the erection of a hog barn and to execute other general improvements.—Carried.

REVISION OF PRIZE LIST.

Motion—O'Hara and Young—That the Honorary Directors be the same as in 1917, and that the following be a list of the Lady Directors for the ensuing year:

Mrs. S. L. O'Hara, Miss G. McDowell, "D. A. Baker, "M. I. Paul, "H. Millar, "Amy Hodgins, "Wm Graham, "A. Pritchard, "T. P. Graham.—Carried.

Motion—Sly and O'Hara—That no person residing outside of the county be

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.

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.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 12th April, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the Rural Mail Route

MARYLAND 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 Maryland, McKee and Bristol, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, February 28th, 1918.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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 1857)
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.

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.

On this property are erected: Good comfortable log house; 3-span cedar log stable; cedar log barn 30x40; good cow stable and machinery shed.

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.

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
first 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.

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

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Professional Cards.

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

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Will be at Shawville Wednesday
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196 Main St. - Hull.

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J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF

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

Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.

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Embalmer and Funeral Director
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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All calls will receive prompt per-
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PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Ginghams and Chambrays

Extra Special at 15 and 19 cents per yard. We are
showing a big range of these goods; at a time
when war economy is needed it is a pleasure to
show you such serviceable fast colored fabrics, and
at such a reasonable price. Checks, plads, stripes.

New English Drill

30 cents per yard. Special range of English Drill in
neat hair line stripes. Drill is worth 40 cents per
yard today, but we are quoting you the old price.
This is an ideal fabric for children's blouses, dress-
es and rompers. Buy now at this old price and
have them made before the season starts.

New Season's Neckwear

Georgette Crepe Collars, with fine lace or hemstitched
edge, priced at 50, 75c. and \$1.00.

Muslin Collars with fine edging or lace edge, at 50,
75c. and \$1.00.

Look to your Rubbers.

We are going to have a wet, slushy spring. It is an
extraordinary winter—such deep snow. We will
soon be ankle deep in slush. We have just quality
rubbers only.

Men's Rubbers	size 6 to 10	\$1.25
Women's "	2 1/2 7	90
Misses' "	11 2	75
Boys' "	1 5	95
Girl's "	6 10 1/2	65
Youths' "	11 13	85
Infants' "	4 6	55

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

SPRING OVERCOATS

This weather you will find you will find your Winter Coat
too heavy. We anticipated your requirements by
stocking some nice Spring Coats in greys and blacks.
Prices from \$10.00 to \$16.00.

Our Ready-to-wear Clothing

is especially attractive to the man who wants to be
well dressed.

We build Suits to fit.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

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 ELEVATOR

Is open for business every day (Sunday excepted)
Highest Market Prices Paid.

I have installed a CLIPPER CLEANER, specially
for the cleaning of Seed Grain, which is cleaned
while you wait, at 10c. per cwt. for coarse grains.

Never in the history of our country was it more neces-
sary to sow good seed and to sow only that which will grow.

Get your seed ready before the rush. You
will need every hour in seed time.

WM. HODGINS.

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises some time
in November, one ewe. Owner is re-
quested to remove same at once and pay
expenses incurred, and oblige

GEORGE SMITH,
R. R. No. 2, Charlevoix, Que.

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

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

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

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

Established 1867.

Colborne, Ontario.

SHOULD KEEP ON ACHIEVING

Good Work Demands Continuous Im-
provement in Every Line of
Human Activity.

The other day a famous author was
telling me how he felt when his first
story was accepted. He said that with-
in a few minutes the thought flashed
across his mind that he could not stop
—but must go on. One good story
must be followed by another and an-
other and another—else his reputation
would die and he would be humiliated.
He said that the feeling was not ex-
actly comfortable—that the prospect
was in a way terrible. "Being success-
ful," he said, "is not easy. The suc-
cessful man advertises to the world
that he can do certain things well—
and he must go on making good or
back off the map. It's a great sensa-
tion, a great experience—worth almost
anything—but it isn't a snap."

It is the same way in business, says
a writer in the American Magazine.
The salesman who sets a high mark
has to go right out and beat that
mark or suffer by comparison with his
own record. He can't sit down in a
rocking chair and devote the rest of
his life to receiving congratulations.

Have you ever sat in a restaurant
and compared your job with that of a
waiter? Try it some time. No matter
what your work is I am sure you will
see the point if you watch the waiter
and think how exactly his job typifies
yours. Take, for example, my job—
that of an editor. An editor's job is
exactly like that of a waiter. He has
to go and get something good and bring
it in. And after he has brought it in
he has to go right out and get some-
thing more and bring that in. The
minute he sits down or stops to talk
unnecessarily with the guests, he
ceases to give as good service as be-
fore. Then the guests who praised
him a moment ago begin to growl.
And so, almost immediately, he has
turned from a good servant into a
poor one.

This fits any line of human activity.
A continuous performance is what is
wanted. Nothing else counts.

JUDICIAL SYSTEMS ARE OLD

Men Wrangled Over Rights and
Wrongs From Time They Began
to Live Together.

The concrete beginning of a system-
ized judiciary, writes Lewis M. Hoesa
in Case and Comment, are as old as
the tribal relation. Men quarreled
about rights and wrongs as soon as
they began to live together as a com-
munity, and the chief of the tribe, or
the "elders," judged between claim-
ants.

Indeed, at the earliest beginnings of
recorded history we find in Egypt a
judicial system, including a reviewing
power and remarkably developed ideas
of administrative justice. Judicial of-
ficers in their epitaphs rest their claim
to immortality upon having judged im-
partially, never oppressing the weak
and humble, and their merciful regard
for the fatherless and the widow.

In the Code of Hammurabi of Baby-
lon were embodied many of the essen-
tial principles of modern justice which
were transmitted to European peoples
through the conquests of Alexander
and the Romans. These form the
primal basis of the Roman civil law of
our English ancestors, derived through
the early tribes of northern Europe.

Even old Homer (8th B. C.) gives us
a suggestive picture of the modern sys-
tem of court trials, as the Odyssey:
"What time the judge forsakes the
noisy bar
To take repast, and stills the wordy
war."

Good Wages Necessary.

Proper remuneration of labor and
well-being of the individual must be
recognized as elements of sound busi-
ness management, says the Cleveland
Plain Dealer. The age has passed
when the yearly dividend paid to stock-
holders is accepted by the public as
the sole cause for the existence of an
industry. Neither are we justified in
passing judgment on the quality of in-
dustrial administration, or on the prac-
ticability of any system of factory op-
eration solely on the basis of whether
such administration or system will in-
sure a permanent or increasing degree
of financial profit to the owner. We
have to consider the human side of all
industrial activity, not alone in its re-
lation to the segregated community
and the public at large.

1,500,000

City of Outremount

6% 5 YEAR BONDS

Denominations: \$100. \$500. \$1000.

AT PAR

Outremount is the best residential Municipality
of Greater Montreal.

It has a population of 12,300

An assessed valuation of \$23,016,905

A total net debt of \$808,598

A tax rate of 70 cents per 100 dollars.

The above facts make these bonds a particularly
attractive investment.

Complete details furnished upon request.

Wire or phone your orders at our expense.

Versailles, Vidricaire & Boulais LIMITED

VERSAILLES BUILDING,

90 St. James Street - - Montreal.

PHONES: MAIN 8745-8746

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 SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Time Table.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL via Short Line:

Lv (B) Ottawa Central 9.15, a. m.

Lv (B) " " 3.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—MANIWAKI:

Lv (B) Ottawa Central 4.40, p. m.

Lv Ottawa Broad St. 8.25, a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday,

and Saturday only.

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA:

Lv (B) Shawville 7.28, a. m.

OTTAWA—TORONTO:

Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 8.55, a. m.

Lv (A) Ottawa Central 10.50, p. m.

OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER:

Lv (C) Ottawa Broad St. 2.05, a. m.

OTTAWA—PEMBROKE:

Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 4.45, p. m.

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 8.00, a. m. on Monday, Wednesday

and Saturday only.

NOTE: (A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday. (C) Daily except Monday

For further particulars apply to

C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

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.

Falling sale of Lots, my Farm north of Shawville Cemetery
will be offered.

R. W. HODGINS,

Box 173 Shawville, Que.

25 YEARS IN THE LION HOUSE

KEEPER AT THE LONDON ZOO-
LOGICAL GARDENS.

Tells of the Peculiar Habits and
Traits of Wild Animals in
Captivity.

I began as a parrot-boy, and after spending a little time in the prosecutor's office—the Zoo mortuary, it might be called—I came among the lions, tigers, bears, leopards, and wolves twenty-five years ago, says Herbert Pither, keeper of the lions at the Zoological Gardens, London.

"Old Sutton," who was head of the lion-keepers, and spent forty years at the Zoo, was my chief in those days. Nobody could tell Sutton anything he didn't know about the habits of carnivorous beasts, and especially the king of beasts. Like him, I suppose, I shall end my days as a lion-keeper. I don't suppose I'd care to take on any other work now. One gets to like these big, wild fellows, and it rather flatters your vanity to be on a sort of nodding acquaintance with them.

They all know my footsteps as I approach their dens. I believe if I were to appear in the centre of a Bank Holiday crowd at the lion-house, Dick or Harry, the two lions with the manes, would spot me in a minute, and make signs of recognition by jumping about their cages.

Not Looking For Trouble.

Lions, like human beings, have their likes and dislikes, and once they take a dislike to you nothing can ever change their minds. Kindness certainly wouldn't do it. You cannot "come in" on lions by that plan. It is much the same with other wild beasts. There was a snow leopard that couldn't bear the sight of me, so that I had always to keep out of its reach. Yet that leopard would allow any of the other keepers to stroke it and make a fuss about it. I never did the beast any harm. It just didn't take to me from the beginning, and never troubled to give me a chance of proving that I was all right.

On the other hand there was a tigress which simply couldn't abide the headkeeper in those days, though nobody ever treated wild beasts better. Strange to say, I had not been in the lion-house a month before I could pat the tigress and do anything I liked with her, except, of course, go into the cage with her. I never presumed so far as to look for trouble in that way.

The Honest Tiger.

Sometimes a lion or a tiger will spot a person among the public and begin snarling. For instance, the very sight of a Chinaman sends a lion into a rage. I never could tell why. It is just one of those strange things about the beasts that nobody can explain.

There are eleven lions and lionesses at the Zoo to-day, and Dick and Harry are a pair of shaggy brothers in the lion-house. They came from North-West Rhodesia as cubs. Dick is fairly good-natured, but Harry is a testy fellow. He has some fine lung power, and the echoes of his biggest roars can be heard a mile away on still nights.

Tigers are, on the whole, more friendly and trustworthy than a good many lions. A lion is either a gentleman or a cad; a tiger is either a lady or a shrew. There is no middle course with them.

Tigers, on the other hand, are very straightforward. They never "let on" they like you. Either they do or they don't. They always make it quite clear to you what they think of you. A waiter once tried to give a lion some bread through the bars of an outer den at the back of the lion-house. The beast caught hold of his arm, and I ran to the rescue on hearing the waiter's screams. We took him to the hospital to have his arm dressed. He had paid a painful price for his lesson.

Cruel to be Kind.

Only one mishap ever came my way. It was through a lioness called Leone. We were moving a leopard, and I was standing on top of the box, my head

on a level with the bars of Leone's den in the open air. She patted me on the head, in pure friendliness I am certain, but the effect of the pat was that I was stunned, and the doctor had to pull a scratch together with sixteen stitches. I never suffered any harm at the claws of a tiger, and my experience goes to show that the tiger takes pretty well to captivity, though here and there one meets with a villain or a vixen.

The jolliest little fellow that ever came to the Zoo in my time is Ranji, the Indian lion, who arrived as a fluffy brown cub from the estate of H.H. Maharajah Ranjitsinhji, Jam-saheb of Nawanagar, long known on the cricket field as "Ranjitsinghi." The lion was presented by Lieutenant Pole-Carew a little while ago.

Ranji is as friendly as a chow dog, and not very unlike one. But don't go near him when he is feeding. He is wilder than all the other lions put together then, and none of them is very amiable at feeding-time. He cannot bear being meddled with, or even talked to, with his ten pounds of flesh between his paws. Once he has finished, and Ranji has well wiped his mouth with his long tongue, he becomes as nice as ever in a few moments.

The bear is never to be trusted. He or she is always bad-tempered. Jennie, the big grizzly, has been here about thirty years, and—well, she is about as cross as a "she bear." Perhaps the reason is that bears have more brains than other animals, and just know enough to resent confinement.

The two Polar bears, Sam and Barbara, escaped one morning, by lifting the latch of their den and walking out. I was roused early to join in the chase. They were got back into their place in the funniest way. A laborer was coming along one of the paths with a plank on his shoulder. Instead of dropping it and running for his life, he simply drove them in front of him, and, to our astonishment, manoeuvred the bears through the doors of their dens.

Polar Bear Caught Cold.

I remember when Sam was brought here at six months old from the Arctic regions the first thing he did was to catch a cold. He shivered like a human being with influenza. For a month I shut him up and fed him with cod liver oil. He would take nothing else, and got well on it. Lions and tigers are also rather liable to catch colds. Many lion cubs and bear cubs have died at the Zoo of pneumonia. We have never been able to rear to full maturity cubs of these animals born at the Zoo. If any have lived a few years they have developed rickets, and had to be destroyed. The young of wolves and dingoes thrive all right under the care of dogs as foster-mothers.

Lions and tigers live on one meal in twenty-four hours. On the average it consists of ten pounds of horse-flesh. Since horses have been rationed during the war their flesh is not so nourishing, and the beasts hardly seem to do so well on it.

If I were to give Dick or Harry, the brother lions, a double ration, they might eat it, but they would want little or nothing next day. Lions are not exactly gluttons or hogs. They are not always hungry, but show wonderful regularity with their food. Big game hunters tell me that a lion in its wild state may go a week without food after a tremendous feed.

I have never known a dentist to be called to pull a tooth from a lion's mouth, but the veterinary surgeon often comes to cut claws that have grown back into their pads, causing the animal to limp painfully. In the old days we used to lasso the lion round the neck, and it took about twenty men to drag the beast up to the bars of the cage, with its claws held in position for the "vet." to operate when the lion had been chloroformed.

Brainy Bruin.

This is all changed now. The beast is coaxed by bits of appetising meat into a chloroform box, fitted with six barred windows, through which we can see when the chloroform has taken effect. His claws are then pulled through a space in the bottom of the box.

Some time ago one of the Canadian mascots, a little black bear, which we look after at the Zoo for the regiment, was placed in this box. Half an hour afterwards we found that the bear had gnawed his way out at the

top, and was walking about the grounds. There you have the difference between bears and other animals. A lion or a tiger would have remained in the box for any length of time without ever thinking of devising a means of escape. The brains of the bear were equal to the occasion. Bruin is a clever animal, and you never know what he may be up to when his keeper's back is turned.

A MODERN AHAB AND NABOTH.

Method by Which the Kaiser Obtained the Coveted "Vineyard."

A large part of Potsdam belongs to the German emperor. Some of the royal estate has been in the possession of the Hohenzollerns for a long time, but the greater part of it was secured by purchase by the kaiser's grandfather, his father, and by the "All Highest" himself.

At a political gathering in Berlin, says Miss Edith Keen in Seven Years at the Prussian Court, I heard the story of how the kaiser, a short time after his accession, obtained about six acres that is now one of the most valuable parts of the Potsdam property. His manner of accomplishing it redounded more to his astuteness in business than to his kingly honor.

The kaiser was advised by his estate agent to acquire the ground, but the owner declined to part with it except at a much higher figure than the emperor wished to pay. This owner was a tradesman in Berlin, who had received the ground in settlement of a debt amounting, I believe, to two hundred and fifty pounds, which was at the time more than the ground would have fetched in the open market, for land about Potsdam was at that time comparatively cheap. The tradesman, however, believed that in acquiring the ground he had made a good speculative investment, especially as it had been a choice between losing the amount of his debt altogether and taking the land in settlement of it. He resolved to hold his land, and did so for five years, until the kaiser's eyes were attracted to it.

The kaiser's agent ascertained the figure at which the tradesman had bought it and offered him the same sum plus five per cent. interest on it for five years. When the offer was refused, the agent raised his bid to four hundred pounds, but seven hundred pounds was the lowest figure that the tradesman would accept. The matter then dropped, but a month later the tradesman was served with a notice stating that his land was required for military purposes, and shortly afterwards he received an official offer from the German government of one hundred and fifty pounds for the six acres.

In Germany when land is required for military purposes the owner is generally advised to accept any offer that the government may make. He can, if he pleases, put his own valuation on it and have the selling price fixed in a court of law, but in nine cases out of ten that is a proceeding which brings loss to the owner, for usually it results in his having to accept the government's offer, or even a lower one; rarely does he get an increase on the original offer.

The tradesman wisely recognized that it would be useless for him to attempt to obtain a higher price for his land than the value the military authorities had put on it, and he parted with it at the government figure. Six months later the kaiser acquired the land for himself from the government for exactly the amount that the tradesman had paid for it.

March.

March, March, March winds
Cutting winds and cold;
Over mead and pasture lands,
Over plain and wold.
Rude, rude, rude winds,
Blustery winds and bold;
Over closely guarded kine,
Over sheep in fold.

Fierce, fierce, fierce winds,
Searching winds and chill;
Round the palace and the hall
Round the cot and mill.
March, March, March winds,
Loud your voice and shrill,
But your gladness promises
Springtime shall fulfill.

—L. M. Thornton.

Both for the sake of safety and appearances, get rid of waste paper promptly.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE OF WAR

CLEVER WORK OF ENGINEERS
ON THE FIRING LINE.

What the British Have Accomplished in Map Making and Barrage Effects.

It can be said concisely of this war now on in Europe that it is no place for a nervous woman or a homesick man. It demands the best, mentally and physically, that everybody contains. As a result of three years' struggle entirely new lines of data have been evolved and much of the engineering work in military science, as almost everything else of war, has been relegated to the scrapheap, says Major General Clement of the American Forces.

Take difficulties that confronted the engineers and the way they have been handled. The Allied forces had no common unit of measurement. The first necessity that met the engineer officers of the French and English armies was to devise a system of maps—to get over that necessity without any hope of teaching the ordinary soldier or officer how to reduce yards to meters and kilometers to miles—to make a map that, once printed, would be perfectly serviceable in every army. And they have worked out a perfect scheme that ignores any idea of yards, feet, meters or miles, and co-ordinates everything on fractions alone.

The Latest War Map.

The maps are made on scales that are universally 1-2500, 1-10,000 and 1-40,000. When a man sees that map, whether he can read it in meters or yards it matters not, he reads all that is on it to his understanding, which is all that is necessary. The old cumbersome ways of designating routes have also been overcome by the engineer. The old army rule that required a general to put in his order, spelling out in Roman capitals, the names of all towns and roads, and needlessly prolonging the order, is abolished by this system of maps. All of France has been mapped in a section of sheets numbered from 1 up. Each sheet is divided into a number of squares, and they are all exactly alike in number. Each square is again divided into four principal parts, so that when a man receives an order to do a certain thing he is referred to sheet 1, No. 27, and one of the four subdivisions which are designated by the first four letters of the alphabet.

For the very simple reason that men speaking different languages cannot and do not pronounce the first four letters of the alphabet alike, they have substituted arbitrary symbols to represent them; so that C, which can be hissed over every tongue, is the only one of the four letters which remains as it was. "A" is "ab," "B" is "beer," and "D" is "don." The sections are divided that way, and if they want to locate a cannon they may mark one of these, subdivided, "1-don-19, sheet 6," and they send that to the battery commander and he can locate that within fifty feet.

Triumph of Military Art.

Such messages can be sent by wireless or wigwagged from an airplane. It is a high triumph of military art. By the substitution of the new system for the old, whether the reader be an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Italian or an American, the map means just the same to him. It used to be that a map was handed to a regimental commander and by him passed to a battalion commander and upon that map he formulated his orders. It is not so to-day. The map goes into the hands of the squad leader, because the science is so changed that the fighting is not done by the commanding general. His work is to see that his men are kept healthy, well fed and well equipped and held to the highest type of discipline.

The fighting is done by the squad leaders and company commanders. The men who do the fighting must be intelligently taught what they have to do. The bayonet positively thinks in this war. It was not until the British and French soldiers learned that the bayonet must think that they

The AUTOMOBILE

Respect For Self-Starters.

The self-starter on the modern automobile is a wonderful but highly efficient apparatus. The greatest percentage of them are electrically operated, taking their current from a storage battery; and because they are of this character it is probably one of the chief reasons why they are not properly understood or are badly abused by the ordinary owner. The function of a self-starter as the term indicates, is for turning the engine over at the time of starting and doing away with the task of cranking by hand. That it is sometimes fearfully abused when used for pulling the car—at very short distances of course—is a fact borne out by testimony and other ways, and not only is such a practice extremely hard on the battery, but it also injures the starter brushes and windings.

Beginning with the first instant the starting pedal is depressed, the flow of current from the battery to the starting mechanism is very heavy. This heavy discharge should not continue longer than is necessary for the motor to begin operations on its own power, which may be all the way from two or three seconds to not more than one minute at a period. With the starter doing its part, the starting of the motor depends upon the presence of gas in the cylinders and a competent spark at the plug. If the starting pedal is held down too long, the result will surely be damaged brushes and commutator. Damaged brushes must either be replaced with new ones or else trued down to perfect seating on commutator. If the commutator is damaged by the heat that accumulates during the heavy discharge of battery current, it may also need replacement by repairmen

familiar with such things, or else put in a lathe and carefully ground down. You will see that any one of these circumstances occasions time and expense in getting the apparatus back into shape if damaged. The brushes and commutator are designed to stand periodic starting discharges of at least a minute's duration, but any instruction book or the makers themselves, as well as any electrician, will say that such unnecessary imposition on the parts of the starter deserves to be met with both expense and trouble. If the motor does not start after several trials with the starter, there is something else needing attention. Nearly all carburetors will respond as soon as the grade of gasoline used will allow them, and too many times the grade of gasoline is the cause for imposing on the starter. In the greatest percentage of cases it has been found that the ignition system is the least at fault in the motor's failure to start. In some cases, too, it is due to ignorance on the part of the driver in not hastening the activity of the carburetor.

Another detriment to a self-starter's activities and life is the improper use of oil. All electrical contrivances must be oiled carefully. If oil gets on the brushes from an over-oiled bearing near-by, there will surely be trouble, for the heat will burn the oil to the brushes and commutator and form a non-conducting crust that will cause pitting and act as an insulator. So, even in this phase of the self-starter's career, the brushes and commutator must be kept dry, clean of dirt, and free of oil and water. Care in this will mean long service from reliable starters, which, of course, means much for the car owner's peace of mind.

became effective, so that they are changing their past defeat into present victory, and so they are gathering strength which must inevitably carry them across the Rhine, unless there is a collapse in Germany before that day comes.

When it is planned to attack a certain point, the commander dictates to the engineers the thing he has in his mind and the chief of engineers goes out and produces on the ground to a perfect scale a map of the whole country that has to be traversed in that engagement.

Six Months to Prepare.

In the fight on the Messines Ridge, where I had an opportunity to study such a map, they were nearly six months preparing this map—I called it this plan—on the ground, of the region to be traversed. The airplanes took their photographs every day, both the panoramic photograph out of the side of the machine and flat photographs from the bottom. They were read by the microscope, printed by the photographer and then sent to the engineer to be worked up not only on the practical map that goes to the men, but on this outline by which they were to learn to read their maps.

In the preparation for that attack, which took nearly six months of time, every woods, every house, every tree was marked, and if they discovered that they had made a mistake and a better photograph showed an error, it was corrected and everybody brought back to study that part over. Here was a new development of military engineering by the aid of photography and the airplane. The French engineers co-ordinated and put upon the ground an exact picture of the area occupied by the German army, and when the time came to move they moved irresistibly over the lines laid down to complete victory, because every man engaged had in his mind his primary object, his secondary object and the ultimate object of attack and worked with an intelligence that had been unknown.

Field of Messines Ridge.

Now the study of that field of fire over the Messines Ridge was a revelation to me of the discipline of engineering. The patience that was displayed all that time in reducing fifteen

miles in length and six miles in depth to a scale that could be put on a field of about 1000 to 2500 feet, and put on so accurately that when the order came through in the morning to move forward every man could find his path as surely as if he were on his home street under a row of electric lights, was indeed wonderful. Each man had completely absorbed the surroundings. He had taken in all that the engineer had done and was able to carry it out.

The British engineers have perfected barrage work. I wish I could show you a diagram that is issued to an artillery commander from the chief engineer's office telling him how to put down his barrage in a certain fight, and then he calculates it out according to all this modern figuring with regard to artillery range in a way that produces results. They were successful in their last two raids because they had invented a new species of barrage fire which I think I am not permitted to say anything about, except to say that it is the highest kind of engineering art.

Borders should have the covers removed that were applied last autumn. Do not dig until the soil is dry enough so it will fall apart in turning it over. Add old manure or sheep manure, before digging.

Fish Chops.—Pick one can of salmon or other cold fish fine with a silver fork, add a tablespoon of lemon juice, a dash of pepper and salt to taste. Melt two tablespoons of butter in a sauce pan, stir in one-fourth cup sifted flour, and add one cup of scalded milk. Stir and boil until smooth, then stir in the fish. When the mixture is cold form into flat cakes to resemble chops, dip in cornmeal, and fry. Serve with your favorite fish sauce.

Oatmeal Muffins.—1 cup cooked oatmeal, 1½ cups flour, ½ cup milk, 1 egg, 2 level tablespoons sugar, 2 level tablespoons melted butter substitute, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt. Mix and sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Add half the milk and the egg well beaten. Mix the remainder of the milk with the cooked oatmeal and add to the dry ingredients. Beat thoroughly, then add melted butter. Bake in greased gem pans.

The Doings of the Duffs.



WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

Such Sufferers Can be Restored by Building Up the Blood.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession have the greatest trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headaches, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, all these discomforts make life miserable, but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill without definite hope of an improved condition.

Every sufferer should know the danger of such a condition to the nervous system. Nervous debility and even paralysis may result if the tone of the nerves is not restored. The one big fact that brings hope and relief is that the nerves can be restored by building up the blood. It cannot be too often repeated that only through the blood can nourishment or medicine reach the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make the blood rich and red and quickly restore vitality and energy to a weak, nervous system. A nervous person who gives these pills a trial is almost certain to see good results, and what is more, the benefit will be lasting because the trouble is attacked at its root; building up the blood restores the nerve force. That is why people who occasionally take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, Gananoque, Ont., says:—"For a number of years I was always tired and listless. The least noise would so startle me that I would tremble and shake; my heart would flutter, and I would feel as though I were choking. I was almost wholly unfitted for housework, and always so nervous that life was almost a burden. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me in the least. One day I received a pamphlet describing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. I am glad now that I did for after using eight boxes they have so strengthened and built up my run-down, nervous system that I can work with pleasure and feel refreshed after a night's sleep. I sincerely hope some similar sufferer may benefit by my experience."

If you are weak, nervous or feeling "out of sorts," give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be surprised to see how quickly the nervousness will pass away and your former energy return. You can get these pills through your medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The True Celtic Wit.

A good story of an episode that befell him in Dublin a little while before the war, is told to a London newspaper by Adm. Sir Cecil Burney, who was commander of a division at the battle of Jutland.

Accompanied by a friend, he was strolling along the quays when the conversation turned on the alleged gift of repartee possessed by the Irish common people. His companion ventured to throw doubt upon that gift, saying that he believed that it was only a legend.

"Well," retorted Sir Cecil, "I can tell you this, that if you care to test your theory by making some jesting remark to anyone you like round here, you'll get just as good as you give."

"We'll try it!" said the other, and walked over to where an old woman was displaying some fruit for sale on a stall. Taking up a fine melon and addressing the old lady, he said gravely, "You grow pretty good apples over here, mother; but in England we have them twice that size."

The old lady looked up, surveyed the joker coolly, and replied in a tone of pity, "Ah, what for should I be wastin' me breath to talk to wan that takes our Irish gooseberries for apples."

It is not the finding of a thing, but the making of something out of it after it is found, that is of consequence. —Lowell.

You Will Better Understand

The popularity of

Instant Postum

when you use it as your regular table beverage for a few days.

It so readily proves its own worth in flavor, comfort, convenience and economy that its amazing increase in use is quickly explained upon trial.

"There's a Reason"

JOFFRE PRESENTS A MEDAL.

And Right Bravely It Was Received By a Real Hero.

Since early morning, writes Mr. Gerald Brandon, ward sixty-seven had seethed with suppressed excitement, for this was to be a red-letter day in its history. The calmest patient was Paul Villiers, who occupied bed No. 9—and yet M. Villiers had special reason to be excited, for he was the cause of "Papa" Joffre's expected visit.

After lunch the ward was furnished up by la petite miss until not a speck of dust remained. Flower vases were borrowed from adjoining wards, and pictures of Washington, Lafayette and the distinguished visitor were draped with French and American flags.

At two o'clock la petite miss, who had been standing guard in the hall, tiptoed in.

"They are here!" The door swung open, and a broad-shouldered figure in faded blue entered.

"Fixe!" cried Sergt. Levallois from his bed in the corner, and every patient stiffened under his covers, to lie at attention in honor of the generalissimo.

"Repos!" said Joffre kindly; and as the wounded men, with sighs of relief, slid back into comfortable positions, the hero of the Marne approached bed No. 9 and began to read from an official paper: "Corp. Villiers of the 146th Chasseurs, noncommissioned officer of unusual bravery and initiative, remained at his post in an observation station under heavy bombardment and continued to transmit valuable information after having been gravely wounded. Cited in the order of the day of the entire army, and awarded the military medal and the war cross with palm."

The general stooped over the bed and pinned the medals on Villiers' breast; then he kissed him on both cheeks and shook his least wounded hand warmly, while he questioned him about his hurts, his family, and his plans for the future.

Villiers, overcome by emotion, could scarcely answer, although the general, smiling at him in a fatherly way, tried to put him at his ease. Then Joffre's eyes noticed a widening splotch of red that spread slowly on the hero's breast.

"See, doctor," he said to a member of the hospital staff, "the boy has a hemorrhage. Perhaps he is not yet well enough for so much excitement."

The surgeon approached wondering, for he knew that Villiers' wounds were in the hip and the arm. Where was this blood coming from? As he jerked open the pyjama coat, Villiers, biting his lip, could not suppress an ejaculation of pain. The sharp pin of the military medal had pierced through his flesh and punctured a vein.

The general poured forth a torrent of self-blame, but Villiers had regained his voice.

"I thank you, my general," he said. "I shall treasure the hurt you gave me more than the medals."

A SPLENDID LAXATIVE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough in their action; do not gripe; are easy and pleasant to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. S. P. Moulton, St. Stephen, N. B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for a long time and have found them the most effective laxative I have ever used for the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Advancement of Agricultural Education.

The promotion of welfare of the agricultural community as a basis for the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, was the object aimed at by the Parliament of Canada, when, in 1913, at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Martin Burrell, it adopted the measure known as the Agricultural Instruction Act. By means of this Act the sum of ten million dollars was set apart for distribution among the provinces over a period of ten years to provide for a greater extension of instruction and education for those engaged in farming.

An investigation made prior to the introduction of the measure has revealed two outstanding deficiencies in connection with agricultural development. In the first instance, the response to the teachings of colleges of agriculture and experimental farms was too slow to effect an immediate and noteworthy improvement in the conditions surrounding farm life. The second weakness was found in the fact that little or no attempt was being made to adapt the country's educational system to the specific requirements of country boys and girls. The form of instruction was the same whether the child was destined for employment in the country or in the town.

The placing of funds at the disposal of the provinces in the manner indicated, has led to a much wider extension of instructional work among the men and women and boys and girls who are living on the land. A marked development of the short course idea has resulted in the extension of courses in agricultural topics and in household science throughout the country. These courses are designed not only for farmers and their wives but for the young men and women who have left school and are about to actively enter upon the affairs of life. In the schools themselves an attempt is being made to develop a system of instruction which will utilize the objects associated with rural life as a medium through which to educate the child. In the higher departments of education, the efficiency of the provincial colleges of agriculture has been promoted, and, in several provinces, at least, schools of an intermediate grade, as between the public school and the agricultural college, have been established. The object of these special schools is to provide vocational training in agriculture and household science. As time goes on and their usefulness is demonstrated, it is certain that, owing to the financial assistance given by the Act, their influence will be greatly extended. How wide a field is being covered by agricultural instruction work is indicated in a pamphlet just issued by the Dominion Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, Mr. W. J. Black. It is entitled "Agricultural Instruction in Canada," and a copy may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

FERTILIZER

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO CANADA

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SILK-MAKING BUTTERFLIES.

Product Compares in Quality to That of Silkworm.

There is a species of butterfly, native to British East Africa, that builds communal nests as big as a man's two fists. These nests, attached to branches of the trees on whose leaves the insects as caterpillars feed, are made of a good quality of silk.

Inside the nest, however, are some hundreds of individual cocoons. Thus one might say that the bunch represents a whole flock of butterflies.

But the important point is that the silk of the cocoons is comparable in quality to that spun by the silkworm, and claim is made that it might be utilized profitably for the weaving of fabrics, the coarser material of the nests finding industrial employment as "floss."

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

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

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

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

Relieving Congestion at Terminals.

Serious congestion in Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific terminals at Toronto and other points, has been obviated by the co-operation of the Canadian Northern Railway in handling over its trunk line between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, a large number of cars which the other roads were unable to forward, according to figures issued here yesterday.

Up to Feb. 18th a total of 1256 loaded Grand Trunk cars destined for eastern points, had been accepted by the Canadian Northern at Toronto and moved east over its lines. Relief was extended to the C.P.R. to the extent of 360 cars, making a grand total of 1616 cars.

It is officially announced by the Canadian Northern that the road will further co-operate with the other lines to the extent of 90 cars daily from the Grand Trunk at Toronto; and 40 cars each day from the C.P.R. at Sudbury to be handled over the transcontinental line of the C.N.R. as far as Ottawa.

Thrift.

She was comely and a widow, and moreover she was Scotch. She mourned MacIntosh, her late husband, for eighteen months, and then from a crowd of suitors chose honest, homely MacIntyre for her second.

"I'm no guid enough for ye, dear!" he whispered. "What for did ye choose me out o' sae many?"

"Ah, weel, ye see, your name's MacIntyre."

"Yes, but—," began the bewildered suitor.

"An' ye ken," finished the widow, "all my linen's marked 'MacI.'—that's why, Donald."

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

ISSUE No. 11—18.

Quiet Life.
Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

Those herds with milk,
Whose fields with bread,
Whose fields supply him with attire,
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire.

Blest who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days and years slide soft away

In health of body, peace of mind;
Quiet by day,
Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mixed; sweet recreation
And innocence, which most does please
With meditation.

He Knows Just Why He Admires Them

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Mercedi.

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure, That's Why Her Husband Is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fort Smith, Alberta, March 11th (Special).—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercedi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercedi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

Unselfish.

Auntie was trying to teach her spoiled nephew to be unselfish. "Did you do as you were told, Billy, and give your brother the best part of that apple?"

"Yes, aunt," said the youngster, "I gave him the seeds. He can plant 'em and have a whole orchard himself!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Cooking bags are paper bags used for steaming or warming up food. Common store bags make good ones. Biscuits, etc., are put in these. Then the bags are sprinkled lightly with water, tied up at the end and put in the oven for five or ten minutes.

THE BELGIAN NEED.

A letter has just been received from the wife of the French Ambassador to the Belgian Government at Havre, saying: "Can you not raise funds for our poor Belgian prisoners? or even if you could go to the hotels and restaurants and ask for their waste bread; when first dried in the oven it keeps well, and is far better than anything they get from the Germans."

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

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

A quickly made glue is obtained by rubbing a little piece of cold boiled potato on a sheet of paper with the fingers.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed, Swelling, Stinging, and all the troubles of the eyes, relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's eyes. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 25c per bottle. Murine Eye Remedy, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Patriotism.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd

As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?

—Sir Walter Scott.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

To Make Clothes White.

Few people know that to take stains out of clothes and make them beautifully white, a sliced lemon put into the boiler, when boiling, and allowed to remain until the clothes are ready to come out, will accomplish this happy result. The rind of the lemon must be removed and the fruit cut up in slices.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The white of a negg when used instead of water for mixing mustard poultices prevents the skin from blistering.

WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT

WITHOUT ANY PAIN

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

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

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

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.

A Quick Relief for Headache

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

No Need to Rub

Try Sloan's Liniment and see how quickly the swelling is reduced and the pain disappears. No need to rub it penetrates quickly and brings relief. Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, back ache and all muscle soreness.

Generous sized bottles, at your druggist, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.



Sloan's Liniment
The World's
Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c \$1

DOES YOUR STOMACH CONTAIN A GLASSFUL OF ACID?

96 OUT OF 100 DYSPEPTICS HAVE DANGEROUS ACID IN THEIR STOMACHS, WHICH MUST BE NEUTRALIZED IF GOOD HEALTH IS TO BE MAINTAINED.

If you held a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth for only a second you would not be surprised at its burning and inflaming all the tissues; yet an eminent specialist states that 96 out of 100 dyspeptics go about with a glassful or more of this powerful acid in their stomachs, and then wonder what causes the burning and aching and why they suffer the discomfort after meals.

To put wholesome food into an acid stomach only increases the discomfort, because the acid mixes with the food and turns it sour, making a lot more acid. The acid condition causes food fermentation, which irritates, distends and inflames the tender stomach lining, and it is not surprising that specialists say acid stomachs are dangerous. This decidedly dangerous and uncomfortable condition can be overcome either by following a strict diet or, and this is far easier and more quickly effective, by taking a teaspoonful of bisphosphate of soda in a glassful of water after meals to neutralize the acidity. The latter course is much more satisfactory because it corrects the acidity and banishes discomfort without any need for diet.

Hard boiled eggs that are to be served cold in salad should directly after cooking be placed in cold water. This will prevent the outside of the yolk from turning dark.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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 82, 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.

TRUST YOUR SKIN AND SCALP TO CUTICURA

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

Pure and sure, these fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderfully effective for skin and scalp troubles that itch, burn, torture and disfigure infants, children and adults.

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



HAULING BIGGER LOADS

without extra spanning is easily accomplished when you use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"
Axles are rough and porous, causing friction. The mica flakes fill the pores and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease prevents locked wheels and hot boxes, gives sure relief for unnecessary strain on horses and harness.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"
replaces the natural oils that dry out of the leather and puts new life in old harness. It penetrates the leather leaving it soft and pliable, and overcomes the worst enemies of harness—water and dirt.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

QUALITY

Is first, last, and all the time the important consideration in

OUR SHOES

See them—it is discovered
Wear them—it is experienced.

Always the Biggest Possible Values
♦ ♦ for the Least Money at ♦ ♦
Our Up-to-date Shoe Store.

Good Shoes for
EVERYBODY
in the most complete assortments at all times. The authentic styles and unsurpassed values in all kinds of Footwear are FOUND HERE.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

Recorder Desjardins, of Hull caused a junk heap to be made of all the "slot-machines" that were known to exist in the city, and has raked in a substantial sum in fines as well. Good business all around.

THE EQUITY learns from the Craik (Sask.) Weekly News of the 8th inst., that Mrs. Elwin P. Hodgins, who with her husband and little son visited relatives here last summer for a couple of months, has returned from Regina hospital and is recovering from an operation for the removal of gall stones.

A recent decision rendered by the Central Appeal Judge involves the calling out of 2,000 bank employees, to be called out in drafts approximately equal on March 15th, May 15th, July 15th and Sept. 15th. The first draft is for 834 men. As the banks have already contributed largely, through voluntary enlistment, to the military forces of the country, the recent decision creates a situation that will be found difficult to meet until such time as new hands are trained to perform the work which experienced clerks are now required to relinquish.

Free Poultry Bulletin.

There has just been published for distribution a small bulletin on the best methods of hatching and rearing chicks. Every farmer is anxious to produce more eggs and poultry more profitably than formerly, in order to meet the enormous demands for poultry products in Quebec and to provide more poultry meat and eggs as substitutes for beef and bacon.

Write to the Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, Q., for a copy of the bulletin.

Death

Rev. Samuel J. Boyce, incumbent of the churches at Lascelles and Wakefield, died Wednesday last at Ottawa. He was in his 61st year. Coming from Belfast, Ireland, 12 years ago, the late Rev. Mr. Boyce assumed charge of the Wakefield and Lascelles parishes and continued to minister there until very lately. He was superannuated last May and succeeded by Rev. Mr. Joyce, of Poltimore, but he continued his interest in the welfare of his old parishioners and the community as a whole.

The remains of the late Mrs. Malcolm McRae, accompanied by the deceased's only son, Mr. Fred McRae, arrived here by last Thursday evening's train, and were conveyed to the home of her brother, Mr. Alex. Workman, of the 7th line, from whence the funeral took place on Friday afternoon to St. Paul's Church and cemetery.

The late Mrs. McRae passed away at her home at Souris, Manitoba, on the 10th instant, after a long period of declining health, at the age of 71 years. She is survived by the son, above named, and one daughter; also by five brothers—Messrs. Ben, James, Robert, John and Alex. Workman. Her husband, the late Malcolm McRae, predeceased her about 35 years ago. Following her husband's death, Mrs. McRae resided in this village till 1902, when she removed to Fort William, Ont., and subsequently went to the West.

Marriage in Thorne.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place in Thorne on Wednesday, March 6th, at 2.30, when Miss Martha Louisa Sybil, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sparling became the bride of Mr. Silas, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sparling of Gray, Sask.

The bride, looked a picture of girlish beauty, in a gown of grey silk trimmed with shadow lace and pearls, with picture hat to match.

The groom's gift to the bride was a sunburst.

After a week visiting among friends, the young couple leave for their home at Gray, Sask. We all join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Sparling a happy and prosperous future.

Papers Appreciated by Boys at the Front

The following from a recent issue of the Edmonton Bulletin is re-produced by request:—

"Sergt. Jason Smart, son of A. S. Smart, 1306 Athabaska avenue, and winner of the military medal, has written a letter to his father in which he says that the Edmonton boys at the front have just received a large consignment of papers from this city which they are busily engaged in reading with absorbing interest. Sergt. Smart won his military medal in fighting around Hill 70. There have been tremendous downpours of rain on the Canadian front recently, declares Sergt. Smart, and mud is everywhere. The writer ends his letter with 'Some of the boys are waiting for me to go to the moving pictures, so I will close for this time.'"

Card of Thanks.

EDITOR EQUITY:—Kindly permit us to extend, through your columns, our heartfelt thanks to our many friends of Shawville and Clarendon for their very great kindness to us during our need. In our case surely the saying has proven true—"a friend in need is a friend indeed." We will never forget their kindness, and we extend to them our sincere gratitude and hope they will receive their reward, if not in this world, in the world to come.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. STURGEON.
March 16, 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; 2½ 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.

For Sale.

A registered Shorthorn Durham Bull.
For particulars apply to
EDWARD DALE,
RR No. 1, 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. IMISON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

Wood Wanted!

Wanted at the Rectory, Shawville ten cords of good hardwood, suitable for furnace—beech, birch and maple. Cash on delivery. Apply to
REV. A. T. PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale the following:

- 1 Massey-Harris Binder,
 - 1 Deering Mower,
 - 1 Lumber Wagon,
 - 1 Drag Sawing Machine,
 - A quantity of Hay,
- MRS. P. DUMAS,
Maple Ridge, Bristol.

FOR SALE

- 10 Horses and Mares,
 - 1 Cutter, new, at cost,
 - 1 set D. Driving Bob Sleighs,
 - 1 350 lb. cap. Blue Bell Separator,
 - 1 Disc Harrow,
 - 1 Massey-Harris Binder, 6-ft.
- J. L. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST

COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

For Sale

Three Purebred Ayshire Bulls:
1 2-year old
1 year old
1 calf

Apply to DAVID McDOWELL,
39-3 Shawville.

TARIFF OF TOLLS to be collected during season 1918 by The Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited,

For use of Improvements:

Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	10 Cts.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	12½ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	15 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet.....	150 "
Pulpwood, per cord.....	10 "

WATCHES and CLOCKS

.. REPAIRED ..

I desire to notify the public that I have taken over the Repairs of the late Hans Shadel, and am prepared to do any work of that nature entrusted to me.

Articles for repair, left in my hands, may be had by calling at shop next door to T. Burton's Barber Shop.

A. D. McCREDIE - SHAWVILLE.

FOR SALE

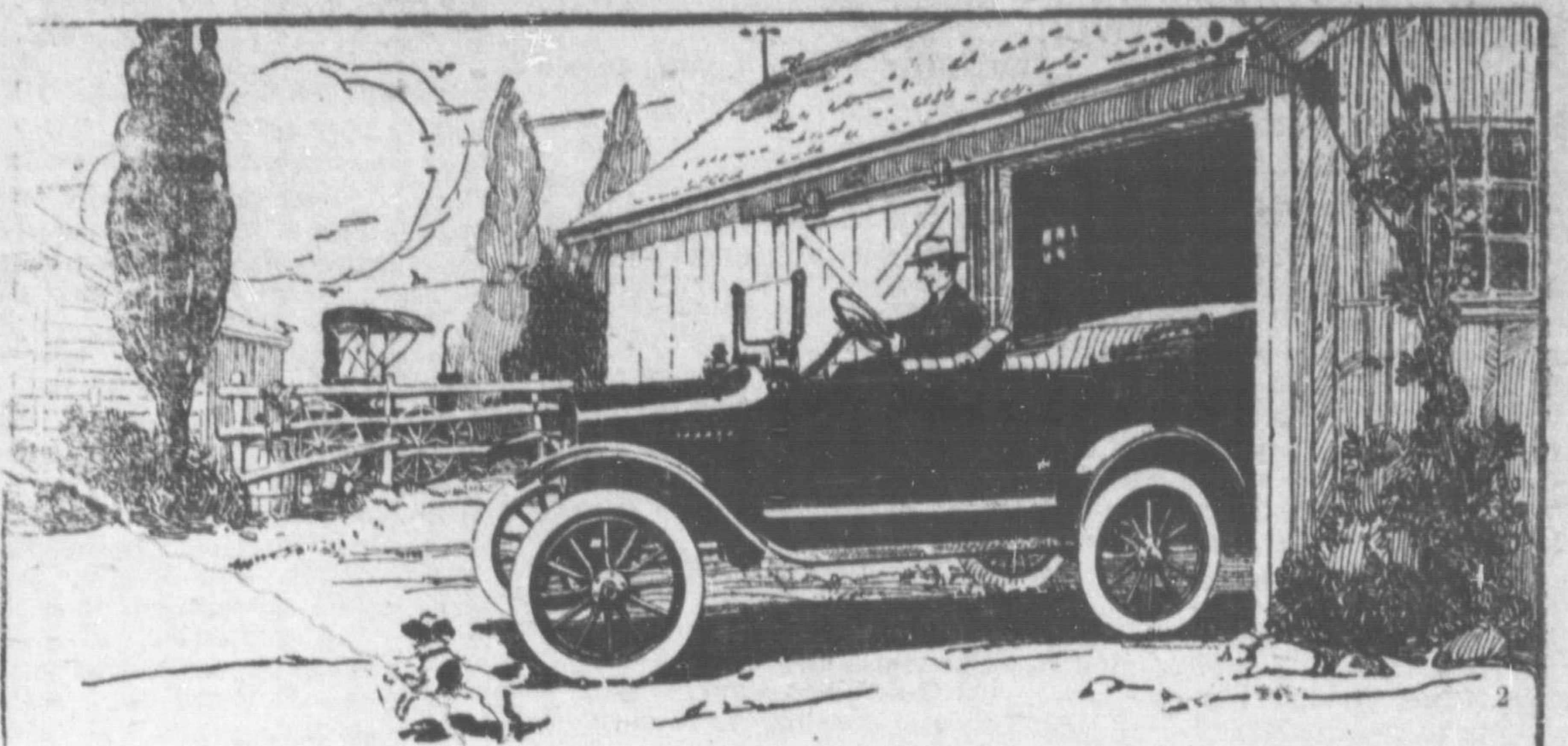
- 1 Massey Harris Binder
 - 1 Hay Loader
 - 1 Disk Harrow
 - 1 set Double Driving Harness
 - 1 Cream Separator
 - 1 Range
 - 1 Sewing Machine
 - 1 Lawn Mower
- MRS. JAS. WILSON,
Shawville.

FOR SALE

- 1 stack of Clover Hay,
- 1 span Horses, about 2800 lbs., young and sound;
- 1 Holstein Bull, (reg.) rising 2 years;
- 50 White Leghorn Hens,
- 1 McCormick Seeder, (14 disc) as good as new; also a quantity of good seed potatoes. HUGH BROWNLEE, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

For Service.

Chester White Hog for service.
Apply to
PETER BROWNLEE,
5th Range, Clarendon.



Replace Your Buggy With a Ford

MORE than 1,000 Fords are owned by people in Canada in preference to the old horse-drawn buggy and other makes of cars.

Your neighbors, and farmers in every section of the Dominion are abandoning their old buggies—selling their driving horses and buying Fords.

Ford cars are utility cars. They are built to endure the strain of constant daily use over rough roads.

These are the tests every farmer gives his car. The Ford meets them in a satisfactory manner. It is the farmer's car, so why not replace *your* horse and buggy with a Ford?

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout - \$575
Touring - \$595
Coupe - \$770
Sedan - \$970
Chassis - \$535
One-ton Truck \$750

Shawville Motor Co. - Dealers - Shawville.

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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.

ARCHIE DOVER

"THE CLOTHING MAN"

Shawville, Que.

Gentlemen, Young Men and Boys,—

Just a few lines hurriedly written, to tell you we are ready to show Spring Clothes just as soon as you care to drop in and look at them.

And to assure you that you'll like the way they're styled, the way they're tailored and like their patterns and fabrics.

Don't wait until the nice weather sends a lot of men hurriedly to buy them, many of the finer effects will be gone by then.

Drop in at your earliest convenience, you'll enjoy seeing the Clothes and we'll enjoy showing them to you

Yours very truly,

ARCHIE DOVER.

P. S.—Easter Neckwear now on display.