

THE EQUITY.

No. 44, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

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

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

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

A good assortment of nice Spring caps to choose from at MURRAY BROS.

The Shawville H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. S. E. Hodgins on Thursday evening of this week for its work meeting.

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

H. IMISON, Artist in Portraiture.

Special!

Fifty pairs women's boots and shoes—sizes 2 1/2 and 3; values up to \$4.00. To clear at \$1.95. P. E. SMILEY.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will give a play, "The New Crusade," in the lecture hall of the church May 2nd. Look for posters.

While on furlough in England, Sergt. Kenneth Hodgins writes home to say all is well with him.

You should deal with your newspaper as you do with your tooth brush. Get one of your own and don't borrow your neighbor's.

Recent reports from Saskatchewan, say that seeding is pretty well completed, and that abundance of rain has fallen during the past couple of weeks.

Twenty-one short-term prisoners at Dorchester Penitentiary have volunteered and been accepted to serve in the war on condition of receiving pardons at its termination.

Arrangements are being made to hold a celebration on July 12th, under the joint auspices of O. Y. B. No. 304 and L. O. L. No. 27. Invitations are being sent to all lodges in the County.

Something of the nature of a matrimonial epidemic struck the neighborhood within the past few days. Can't say yet whether the malady has been checked or is likely to assume more alarming proportions.

Notices "In Memoriam" may be accompanied by a verse not to exceed six or eight lines at the most. The EQUITY established this rule some time ago, and would be glad if parties interested would keep it in mind. The charge for such notices is fifty cents.

Thirty-four per cent of those killed on Canadian railways for the year ending Dec., 1917, were trespassers. The Canadian Pacific Railway has ordered their Dept. of Investigation to take drastic action in all cases of trespassing.

The Globe thinks it about time Sir Robert Borden put the clamp screws upon Henri Bourassa whose traitorous vapourings have too long gone without punishment. A good many people will agree that the Globe's advice is timely.

An exchange says that one trouble with this world is that there are too many people who will not cast their bread upon the waters unless they are assured that it will come back to them in a few days a full-grown sandwich all trimmed with ham, butter and mustard.

The coroner's jury inquiring into the death of four civilians killed in the rioting at Quebec on the 1st of April rendered a verdict exonerating the soldiers, and recommending reasonable indemnification of the families of the victims, who were innocent and unarmed, also of all who suffered damage from the riot.

The I. O. O. F. Co's tow boat "E. H. Bronson" was burnt while lying at the dock in Pembroke on Friday last. The vessel was not, however, entirely destroyed, as the hull was of steel and the engines and boilers are practically intact. She will be repaired but will scarcely be ready for this season's work.

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

H. IMISON, Artist in Portraiture.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Thos. Burton and family left for Pembroke on Monday.

Mr. John Wolff, Ottawa, spent the week-end in Shawville.

Miss Hilda Thomson, returned home Saturday evening, after a week's absence visiting friends at Aylmer.

Mrs. L. E. S. Wright, Ottawa, spent a few days last week, the guest of Miss Gertrude McDowell.

Mrs. J. A. McGuire, of Ottawa, visited Shawville friends for a few days last week.

Mr. Truman Tuck, Ottawa, was in Shawville Saturday, and favored this office with a friendly call.

Mr. Alex. Brough has been laid up with a rather severe attack of lumbago and has thus been hampered in his building operations.

Pte. Lorne Lester, of the 207th, who was detained at Amherst, N. S., on account of ill health, when that battalion went overseas, and who spent the past winter months with his relatives in town, received orders to report at once at Amherst, and he accordingly left next morning (Saturday) for that place.

Mr. A. H. Mulhern, who is to become manager of the branch of the Bank of Ottawa, when it opens here shortly, was in town for a day or two last week looking over the ground. THE EQUITY learns there has been some delay in the arrival of the necessary office fixtures.

Mr. Bert Woolsey, who a short time ago purchased the barbering business of Thos. Burton, and who had reasonable hopes of securing exemption from military service, received notification last Monday night to report next day at Landsdowne Park. Bert was on deck at the appointed hour, and managed to secure a week-end leave to attend to his business in town.

Wedding Bells

MACEachern-FINDLAY.

The marriage was quietly solemnized Wednesday evening, April 14, 1918, at Knox Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, by the Pastor Rev. R. B. Whyte, of Jean Burleigh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Findlay, Elmside, Que., to Thomas Robertson MacEachern, Ottawa, Ont., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil MacEachern of Haliburton, Ont. The bride wore a tailored suit of navy cloth, with hat to match, and bouquet of Ophelia roses. After partaking of refreshments Mr. and Mrs. MacEachern left for Lindsay and Haliburton.

Marriage at Otter Lake.

At St. James' Parish Church on Tuesday the 16th by the Rev. I. Strowbridge, Edith M. Sutherland, daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Sutherland, to Mr. Westly Newton, son of Mr. Edmond Newton all of Leslie.

Motorists are cautioned against exceeding the speed limit when driving through Shawville, and be particularly careful to slow down at the street crossings. This is the only way of avoiding accidents and keeping out of trouble.

Mr. R. B. Whyte, one of Ottawa's most prominent men and one of the best known horticulturists in Eastern Ontario, died suddenly at his home about 10 o'clock Monday morning. A few minutes before he died he walked into his house from the garden where he had been working. He was able to walk upstairs but expired a few moments after reaching his bedroom.

Sending Money to Soldiers



Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.

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 Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

Lost—Sunday evening between St. Paul's church and J. H. Shaw's residence a gold cuff link inscribed with letter "E." Finder will oblige by leaving it at this office.

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

H. IMISON, Artist in Portraiture.

No More Exemptions.

Drastic changes are to be made in the Military Service Act in order to get the reinforcements so urgently needed by Canada at the present time. The government has therefore decided that the only way in which reinforcements can be secured in time and in sufficient numbers is by taking authority to order out for service all men of certain defined ages who are physically fit and to abolish all exemptions in the case of all men so ordered out. It is the intention to call out first unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 22, both inclusive. In the meantime the act will continue in operation as to all other men in class 1. Men of 19 will be required to register without delay. The order removes the exemption now enjoyed by officers and men who have served in the expeditionary force, but who did not proceed further than Great Britain and have since returned to Canada and been discharged.

Bad Fire at Otter Lake.

On Wednesday, the 17th, a fire started in the roof of an old blacksmith shop in the village and, although help was on hand, there was a strong north wind and the building was old it consumed very fast. The fire then caught in the large block of buildings owned by Mr. Jos. Roy, of Warren, occupied by Mr. R. Dagenais, as a temperance hotel and in which was kept the post office. Such was the strength of the wind that although a crowd soon got there all their efforts to stem the fire was of no use, as there were no ladders handy. The whole mass, together with storehouse, sheds and stables, were soon all in flames. It then caught in an old shop on the opposite side of the road, unoccupied; jumped from there to a hall and an adjoining dwelling house, together with a house across the road again. As there were a good many men present the rest of the houses at that end of the village were saved. It was a pitiful sight to see the contents of the houses lying scattered in the fields and women and children crying about their lost homes. The sufferers were accommodated by different neighbors. It is understood there was no insurance on any of the buildings lost. The south end of our village now looks a blackened waste.—COM.

A BIG DRIVE

FOR STENOGRAPHERS. For the past year the Civil Service Commission has been scouring the country for competent stenographers. On Feb. 16 every Branch of the Service was placed under the Commission which means that the demands are now doubled.

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

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, OTTAWA, ONT.
130 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 4582 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds—Pullets and Cockerels, (not related.) Apply to James Armstrong, Green Lake.

FOR SALE—My property in the village of Bristol Corner. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. H. MURRAY, Shawville.

WANTED—At once, a girl to do general housework. Apply to GEO. W. DALE, Shawville.

WANTED—A pant maker and an apprentice. MURRAY BROS., Tailors, Shawville, Que.

WANTED—An experienced Tinsmith; also a good smart boy over 15 years to learn the tinsmith business. Apply to GEO. W. DALE, Shawville.

LOST—April 1st, between Shawville and Maple Ridge, one man's pullover sweater. Finder please return to THE EQUITY OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A number of young pigs. Price \$10 per pair. M. R. MCGUIRE, R.R. No. 2, Shawville.

Court of K. B. at Bryson.

At Bryson on Friday, the Grand Jury, in deliberating on the facts presented to it in connection with the J. Baptiste Lavoie murder case, brought in a true bill for murder against Victorine Lapour, wife of the Trapper Chausse, who was suspected of having committed the crime. The woman's trial commences on Monday morning of this week.

THE HARDWARE STORE

PRODUCE

PRODUCE

Let the Hoe and Rake help the Sword.

Get ready for the Spring Rush

We can furnish the Tools.

Don't neglect your Poultry and Calves, we have a large stock of Poultry Supplies, including Baby Chick Food.

Calf Meal is scarce and coming very slowly. We are fortunate in having secured a stock of Royal Purple, \$3.00, 50 lb. bag.

J. H. SHAW.

"Who Sows Well Reaps Well."

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

FEETWEAR

Men's Spring Work Boots

Black Grain - - \$4.50
Tan " - - 4.50

The best values obtainable

Boys' Tan Grain Boots

For hard wear - - \$3.00

- LADIES -

A Low Priced Kid Boot for Women
Strong and Stout - - \$2.75

Our Laced and Buttoned Dongolas
are good and price is only \$3.00

We have a few SNAPS

in odd lines, 3 and 3 1/2, in good qualities, at a little better than
HALF PRICE.

See our Styles and Qualities in
White Boots
Running Shoes
etc., etc.

W. A. HODGINS

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

The excitement was intense. Urgent calls for "More lemons! More cricket balls!" were sent back constantly. Box after box, each containing a dozen grenades, was passed up the line from hand to hand, and still the call for "More bombs!" We couldn't send them up fast enough.

The wounded were coming back in twos and threes. One lad, his eyes covered with a bloody bandage, was led by another with a shattered hand. "Poor old Tich! She went off right in his face! But you did yer bit, Tich! You ought to 'a' seen 'im, you blokes! Wasn't 'e a-lettin' 'em 'ave it!"

Another man hobbled past on one foot, supporting himself against the side of the trench.

"Got a Blighty one," he said gleefully. "Solong, you lads! I'll be with you again arter the 'olidays'."

Those who do not know the horrors of modern warfare cannot readily understand the joy of the soldier at receiving a wound which is not likely to prove serious. A bullet in the arm or the shoulder, even though it shatters the bone, or a piece of shrapnel or shell casing in the leg, was always a matter for congratulation. These were "Blighty" wounds. When Tommy received one of this kind, he was a candidate for hospital in "Blighty," as England is affectionately called. For several months he would be far away from the awful turmoil. His body would be clean; he would be rid of the vermin and sleep comfortably in a bed at night. The strain would be relaxed, and, who knows, the war might be over before he was again fit for active service. And so the less seriously wounded made their way painfully but cheerfully along the trench, on their way to the field dressing-station, the motor ambulance, the hospital ship, and—home! while their unwounded comrades gave them words of encouragement and good cheer.

"Good luck to you, Sammy boy! If you see my missus, tell 'er I'm as right as rain!"

"Sammy, you lucky blighter! W'en yer convalescin', 'ave a pint of ale at the White Lion fer me."

"An' a good feed o' fish an' chips fer me, Sammy. Mind yer foot! There's a 'ole just 'ere!"

"Ere comes old Sid! W'ere you caught it, mate?"

"In me bloomin' shoulder. It ain't 'arf givin' it to me!"

"Hi Sid! Tell me old lady I'm still up an' comin', will you? You know w'ere she lives, forty-six Bromley Road."

One lad, his nerve gone, pushed his way frantically down the trench. He had "fucked it." He was hysterical with fright and crying in a dry, shaking voice.

"It's too 'orrible! I can't stand it! Blow you to 'ell they do! Look at me! I'm slathered in blood! I can't stand it! They ain't no man can stand it!"

He met with scant courtesy. A trench during an attack is no place for the faint-hearted. An unsympathetic Tommy kicked him savagely. "Go 'ide yerself, you bloody little coward!"

"More lemons! More cricket balls!" and at last, Victory! Fritzie had "chucked it," and men of the Royal Engineers, that wonderfully efficient corps, were on the spot with picks and shovels and sandbags, clearing out the wreckage, and building a new barricade at the farther end of the communication trench.

It was only a minor affair, one of many which take place nightly in the firing-line. Twoscore yards of trench were captured. The cost was, perhaps, one man per yard; but as Tommy said,—

"It ain't the trench wot counts. It's the more-ale. Bucks the blokes up to win, an' that's worth a 'ole bloom-in' army corps."

II. "Go It, The Norfolks!" Rumors of all degrees of absurdity reached us. The enemy was massing on our right, on our left, on our immediate front. The division was to attack at dawn under cover of a hundred bomb-dropping battle-planes. Units of the new armies to the number of five hundred thousand were concentrating behind the line from La Bassee to Arras, and another tremendous drive was to be made in conjunction with the French. (As a matter of fact we knew less of what was actually happening than did people in England and America.) Most of these reports sprang, full grown, from the fertile brains of officers' servants. Scraps of information which they gathered while in attendance at the officers' mess dugout were pieced together, and much new material of their own invention added. The striving was for piquancy rather than plausibility. A wild tale was always better than a dull one; furthermore the "batmen" were our only sources

of official information, and could always command a hearing. When one of them came down the trench with that mysterious "I-could-a-tale-unfold" air, he was certain to be halted by willingly gullible comrades.

"Wot's up, Jerry? Anything new?"

"Nor 'arf! Now, keep this under yer 'ats, you blokes! My gov'nor was a-talkin' to Major Bradley this mornin' while I was a-mykin' 'is tea, an' 'e says—"

Then followed the thrilling narrative, a disclosure of official secrets while groups of war-worn Tommies listened with eager interest. "Spreading the News" was a tragedy-comedy enacted daily in the trenches.

But we were not entirely in the dark. The signs which preceded an engagement were unmistakable, and toward the middle of October there was general agreement that an important action was about to take place. British aircraft had been patrolling our front ceaselessly for hours. Several battalions (including our own which had just gone into reserve at Vermelles) were placed on bomb-carrying fatigue. As we went up to the firing-line with our first load, we found all of the support trenches filled to overflowing with troops in fighting order.

We reached the first line as the preliminary bombardment started. Scores of batteries were concentrating their fire on the enemy's trenches directly opposite us. It is useless to attempt to depict what lay before us as we looked over the parapet. The trenches were hidden from view in a cloud of smoke and flame and dirt. The earth was like a muddy sea dashed high in spray against hidden rocks.

The men who were to lead the attack were standing rifle in hand, waiting for the sudden cessation of fire which would be the signal for them to mount the parapet. Bombers and bayonet-men alternated in series of two. The bombers wore their medieval-looking shrapnel-proof helmets and heavy canvas grenade coats with twelve pockets sagging with bombs. Their rifles were slung on their backs to give them free use of their hands.

Every one was smoking—some calmly, some with short, nervous puffs. It was interesting to watch the faces of the men. One could read, almost to a certainty, what was going on in their minds. Some of them were thinking of the terrible events so near at hand. They were imagining the horrors of the attack in detail. Others were unconcerned, intent upon adjusting straps of their clips of ammunition with an oily rag. Several men were singing to a mouth-organ accompaniment. I saw their lips moving, but not a sound reached me above the din of the guns, although I was standing only a few yards distant. It was like an absurd pantomime.

As I watched them, the sense of the unreality of the whole thing swept over me more strongly than ever before. "This can't be true," I thought; "I have never been a soldier. There isn't any European war."

I had the curious feeling that my body and brain were functioning quite apart from me. I was only a slow-witted, incredulous spectator looking on with a stupid animal wonder. I have learned that this feeling is quite common among men in the trenches. A part of the mind works normally, and another part, which seems to be one's essential self, refuses to assimilate and classify experiences so unusual, so different from anything in the catalogue of memory.

For two hours and a half the roar of guns continued. Then it stopped as suddenly as it had begun. An officer near me shouted, "Now men! Follow me!" and clambered over the parapet. There was no hesitation. In a moment the trench was empty save for the bomb-carrying parties and an artillery observation officer, who was jumping up and down on the firing-bench, shouting—

"Go it, the Norfolks! Go it, the Norfolks! My God! Isn't it fine! Isn't it splendid!"

There you have the British officer true to type. He is a sportsman; next to taking part in a fight he loves to see one—and he says "isn't it not 'aint," even under stress of the greatest excitement.

The German artillery, which had been reserving fire, now poured forth a deluge of shrapnel. The sound of rifle fire was scattered and ragged at first, but it increased steadily in volume. Then came the "boiler-factory chorus," the sharp rattle of doctory choruses, the sharp rattle of doctory choruses, the sharp rattle of doctory choruses.

The bullets were flying over our heads like swarms of angry wasps. A ration-box board which I held above the parapet was struck almost immediately. Fortunately for the artillery officer, a disrespectful N.C.O. pulled him down into the trench.

"It's no use throwin' yer life aw'y, sir. You won't 'elps 'em over by barkin' at 'em."

He was up again almost at once, coolly watching the progress of the troops from behind a small barricade of sandbags, and reporting upon it to batteries several miles in rear. The temptation to look over the parapet was not to be resisted. The artillery lengthened their ranges. I saw the curtain of flame-shot smoke leap at a bound to the next line German trenches.

(To be continued.)

In tests of brooders kept at different temperatures, a high temperature for several days and also wide variations of temperature caused a heavy mortality. The most desirable temperature is stated to be for the first week 100 degrees F.; second week, ninety-six degrees; third week, ninety-two degrees, and fourth week eighty-eight degrees.

Food Control Corner

By Order-in-Council No. 597 the "wilful waste of any food or food products where such waste results from carelessness, or from the manner of storage thereof, or is due to any other avoidable cause, is prohibited."

If the Canada Food Board has reason to believe that any food-stuff is being stored and that it is likely to become unfit for human consumption, it may notify the owner to immediately sell or otherwise deal with it so that no further loss of the commodity may be involved. If this course is not followed the Food Board may seize the food and sell it, the loss to be sustained by the owner.

Again, the Board has the power from time to time to make orders prescribing the amount of any kind of food that may be purchased or held, irrespective of the purpose, and if the amount is exceeded it may be seized and sold. This law should make it possible to prevent food which has been stored too long from having to be thrown out or destroyed.

It is now the duty of each municipality in Canada to enforce this regulation within its municipal limits. Where conviction is obtained a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$100 or a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both fine and imprisonment, will be imposed. The fine will be paid to the treasurer of the municipality or to the provincial treasurer, according to whether municipal or provincial authorities instituted proceedings in the first place.

The Food Board expects that the women of Canada will be useful agents in bringing culprits to justice. Wherever they have reason to believe that waste is going on as a result of hoarding or improper storage they can notify the provincial or municipal authorities and the case will be investigated.

Waste in war-time is one of the greatest of crimes. Every pound of food-stuffs must be used to the full advantage. If we, who have so much of everything in Canada, consciously allow any waste, our iniquity is twofold. The women are especially guardians of this phase of the food problem and it is expected that they will give practical assistance in the enforcement of the new regulations.

WHAT THE PLOUGH SHOULD DO.

"Handbook for Farmers" Advises Use of Joinder.

Aside from crumbling the soil, the chief objects of ploughing are to destroy wild plants so that cultivated ones may take their place; and to bury trash, manure, stubble (and potato vines). A plough that does not accomplish these things is faulty. All refuse should be completely covered so that it will not be brought to the surface by the harrow. To bury weeds, clover or other tall green manure crops, a chain should be used, one end attached to the plough beam, the other to the double tree, thus allowing the loop to pull the tall plants down into the furrow to be covered. The jointer or skim-coulters is little used in many districts. Many farmers do not even know what it is. When manure, stubble or grass is to be turned under, it is a very useful attachment. It skims a shallow furrow slice and deposits it in the bottom of the furrow, where it is covered by the main furrow slice and will rot more readily. When stubble or grass is ploughed without a jointer, there is likely to be a line of it between the furrows, which interferes with the harrow or begins to grow and cause trouble. This is a common sight, but could, and should, be overcome by the use of the jointer. The implement dealers of the country could perform a distinct service to agriculture by encouraging the general use of jointers on ploughs. There should be one on every farm.

It is well to have various types of ploughs for the various kinds of land to be ploughed. This costs more, but greater efficiency results. A sod plough will not do good work in soft stubble lands, nor will a stubble plough perform well in stiff sod.

Do Not Save On Milk.

A quart of whole milk gives as much nourishment as one pound of lean meat. Being a liquid, milk is sometimes classed with water, tea and coffee, simply as a beverage. This is a great mistake. If all the water were to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee, almost nothing would be left, and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk, there would be left about half a cupful of the very best substances, including butterfat, a kind of sugar not so sweet as granulated sugar, and known as milk sugar, and also materials which are needed to make muscles, bone, teeth and other parts of the body. All these valuable substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of the milk. Do not begin to save on milk.

Prince of Wales as Miner.

Garbed in brown overalls and provided with a safety lantern and coal pick, the Prince of Wales recently hewed coal in company with some Scotch miners. This was at the bottom of a 600-foot shaft of a mine which he was visiting, and after working for a short time in a very cramped position the Prince brought away a chunk of coal as a memento.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES. ARTICLE No. 14—EGGS.

To talk to the farm woman about eggs is like bringing coals to Newcastle, and yet there are aspects of the egg business of which she never thinks, so much is it a matter of course to her to see the eggs being shipped to the city. It is estimated that about 95 per cent. of the eggs sold in Canada come from the farms and the remainder from small poultry-keepers in villages, towns and cities. Most of the farm eggs pass through the hands of the country storekeepers. From them they go to the wholesale house. Finally they are caddled and turned over to the jobber, or the retail trade, or put into cold storage to be kept for winter use.

The most natural place for the farmer to sell his eggs is at the country store. Here he has the least trouble and gets the quickest returns either in trade or cash, whichever he prefers.

It is estimated that the greatest number of bad eggs which come on the market are in that state because of conditions on the farm. A small percentage of the blame is attached to the country store and still less is attributed to conditions under which eggs are shipped, or the loss that occurs in transit.

In taking measures to prevent losses of this kind the first step must be taken by the farmer. In spring the losses are inconceivable, but as warmer weather comes they grow heavier and heavier. The following are some pointers for the farmer and his wife on how to get the best results with their hens:

1. Keep the poultryhouse clean.
2. Separate the roosters from the hens after the hatching season.
3. Provide plenty of clean straw on the floor and in the nests.
4. Do not allow broody hens on the nests.
5. "Break them up" by putting in boxes with slatted bottoms raised off the floor.
6. Gather the eggs twice a day.
7. Keep them in a cool, dry place.
8. Sell them twice a week if possible.
9. Use clean cases and fillers.
10. Sell only the best eggs, candling out any poor ones and also all small eggs.

Should Mothers Study?

Even in this day of enlightenment we meet people who ask such questions as, "Should mothers take time to study?" or, "Do mothers need to study to accomplish their daily duties in the best way?"

Need to study? To be sure. Most urgently she needs to study, to think, to read, to meet with other mothers—to do everything possible to learn the best methods of keeping her children well, happy and upright.

There is more and more good informative reading prepared, by experts, for the mother's help. And many mothers, but, unfortunately, not all, are taking advantage of such aids. It is a well known fact that it is the best educated and the most intelligent mothers who feel the need of assistance, and eagerly read everything that offers new and helpful suggestions.

Mothers' meetings are doing much to help by making possible the exchange of personal experiences. There are scores of little things, plans for caring for the children, ways of breaking them of bad habits, methods of teaching them valuable lessons in deportment, instilling love for God and purity of life, which mothers could exchange with incalculable help to each other.

The character and mental spiritual life of the child is to be stimulated and guided for many years almost solely by the mother. Surely in her effort to make the finest and best boys and girls of her sons and daughters the mother needs every good help.

Then it is the imperative duty of mothers to study the best methods of keeping the family healthy and strong, and of stimulating the mind of her child, directing its taste, and training its morals.

When we realize how easily the ignorant mother may cause a child to suffer all its life physically, we can form some estimate of how easily the neglect of thoughtful training may cause it to suffer morally.

The best mothers are taking time

to study, and by putting the home on a working basis they find that this time can be taken without neglecting the other duties. In truth, the mother needs far more than the best training. She needs, that priceless sixth sense that will enable her to apply her learning to the actual conditions of life.



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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.

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Dissolves dirt that nothing else will move

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.

W. J. F.:—Is there anything that can be done to save the trees that the rabbits have girdled? We have a nice young orchard which has been planted three years, and the rabbits have ruined the trees, about fifty in number, and if nothing can be done it is a total loss.

Answer:—The trees the rabbits have entirely girdled will scarcely survive the injury. If some of the trees, however, have been simply injured at one side you will do well to paint over the injury or cover it with grafting wax. This protects and will tend to prevent the entrance of fungus disease germs and also "bleeding". You will do well to work in some stock manure around the trees that will likely survive.

Subscriber:—Will you please tell me the value of barley as a horse, cattle and hog food? Will it take the place of corn with digester tankage in a self-feeder for hogs, and if so should it be fed whole or ground? What is the relative value of barley at \$1.70 per bushel, and oats say at 90c., in a ration for horses? If it is a good horse food how ought it to be fed, whole or ground and in what proportion with oats? Will barley and oats make a good ration for cattle, both growing cattle and milch cows, and if so in what proportion?

Answer:—Barley as compared with corn contains the following food elements:

	Digestible food in 100 lbs	Carbo- hydrate	Protein	Hydrates	Fat
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Corn	7.9	66.7	4.3		
Barley	8.7	65.6	1.6		

Barley is usually called the "corn" of colder areas. That is where corn cannot be grown, barley takes its place. Analyses of the grain shows it closely approximates the food value of corn. In feeding it must be supplemented by a concentrate, or a carrier protein. It should give satisfactory results with tankage. In all cases it should be fed ground and not whole. Concerning barley as a feed for cows, Dean Henry says: "Barley alone is not fed extensively to cows, wheat bran being preferred on the score of cheapness and influence on the milk secretion. Barley will prove a benefit to cows fed heavily with roots since it counteracts their laxative influence. From 3 to 5 pounds of ground barley will suffice in the ration of the cow, bran proving an excellent complementary feed.

As a feed for horses it is not looked upon with great favor, since the

ground barley forms a sticky paste in the horse's mouth which is distasteful to the animal.

For hogs, experiences at Wisconsin and in Denmark show barley has an important place. Fed alone at Wisconsin it did not give quite as good gains as corn. However, fed with skimmed milk to hogs it surpassed gains obtained from cornmeal and milk. Barley and oats ground, will make a good basis for a ration for cattle, but even this mixture will require supplementing with a concentrate.

R. H.:—What will be the best crop to sow on five acres of sandy land for the pasture of three or four cows? Have been thinking of sowing rape, and could I seed it and stand a chance of getting a catch if sowed with the rape? It was sown last year to millet and buckwheat and seeded, but failed to get a good stand of clover.

Answer:—For a pasture mixture on sandy soil, you will do well to sow the following per acre: 1 bushel of rye, half bushel wheat, half bushel oats, and five pounds of common red clover. This mixture will make a summer pasture. In order to get a successful permanent covering, I believe you will have to keep stock off this area for a season and then seed your ground to about 1½ bushels of barley and grass seed mixture, consisting of 10 lbs. common red clover, 2 lbs. alsace, 6 lbs. of timothy, and 5 lbs. sweet clover, to the acre. In order to make sure of the catch you would do well to fertilize the soil with about 200 lbs. to 300 lbs. of fertilizer carrying 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia and 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid. This should be thoroughly worked into the soil at the time the seed bed is being prepared.

W. W.:—Would be glad to have advice in regard to sowing winter vetch and spring rye this spring to plow under late in summer for fertilizer purposes. Would it be a success or is something else more successful?

Answer:—1: Half a bushel of winter vetch seed, with a bushel and a half of rye to the acre should be sown. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and the seed drilled or harrowed in carefully. In preparing the ground you will do well to apply about ½ ton of fine ground limestone per acre, harrowing it in carefully. This will make the soil sweet, which condition is most suitable for the rapid growth of vetch. In order to make sure of a satisfactory catch, you will do well to use fertilizer at the time of seeding as recommended in the last question.

tom up, and remove stopper to permit escape of gas; repeat until no more gas forms.

9. Continue churning until butter granules are formed the size of grains of wheat.

10. Draw off the buttermilk through the hole at the bottom of the churn, using a strainer to catch particles of butter. When the buttermilk has drained out, replace the cork.

11. Prepare twice as much wash water as there is buttermilk, and at about the same temperature. Use the thermometer; do not guess at temperatures. Put one-half the water into the churn with the butter.

12. Replace the cover and revolve the churn rapidly a few times, then draw off the water. Repeat the washing with the remainder of the water.

13. The butter should still be in granular form when the washing is completed.

14. Weigh the butter.

15. Place the butter on the worker and add salt at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter.

16. Work the butter until the salt is dissolved and evenly distributed. Do not overwork.

17. Pack in any convenient form for home use, or make into one-pound prints for market, wrapping the butter in white parchment paper, and enclosing in a paraffined carton.

18. Clean the churn and all butter-making utensils.

Time to Start Drive to Save Apple Crop.

Wormy apples are prevented by having the small fruit covered with arsenical poison when the newly hatched codling worms start their first meal. This spray must be applied liberally just after the apple blossoms fall.

Commercial concentrated lime sulphur diluted with 40 parts of water (5 quarts to 50 gallons), along with three pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or half as much powder) to each 50 gallons of spray, is the formula recommended. The use of soluble sulphur compound is not advised for spraying apples or other fruits in foliage, particularly when it is mixed with arsenate of lead. Plant lice present may be killed by adding one part of nicotine sulphate to 700 parts of spray.

Don't overstock your yard. Twenty to thirty square feet for each hen is an average allowance.

RENNIE'S Hardy SEEDS BEST FOR CANADA

These Should be Included in Your Order

LOOK FOR THE STARS

The numerous items in the Rennie 1918 catalogue enclosed in star borders like this set new high value standards. You will be astonished at the bargains.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
BEANS—Dwarf White Wax (Davis)	.10		.25	.70	3.25
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CABBAGE—Danish Summer Roundhead	.10	.90	2.75		
CARROT—Rennie's Market Garden	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam	.10		.25	.65	
CUCUMBER—Davis' Perfect	.10	.25	.75	2.25	
LETTUCE—Burpee's Earliest Wayhead	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	
ONION—Early Yellow Danvers	.10	.40	1.35	4.40	
Rennie's Extra Early Red	.05	.35	1.00	3.75	
Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe	.10	.35	1.00	3.75	
PARSNIP—Rennie's XXX Guernsey	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	
PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early	.10		.15	.45	2.00
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RADISH—Crimson Globe—Non Plus Ultra	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
Japanese Mikado (Winter)	.10	.35	.90	3.25	
TOMATO—Bonny Best	.10	.60	1.75		
Blue Stem Early—King Edward	.10	.60	1.75		

	Prepaid		Not Prepaid	
	lb.	5 lbs.	lb.	5 lbs.
ONION SETS —Yellow Sets—Selected	.35	1.70	.25	1.20
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New Giant Asterum—Mixed	.15
Rennie's XXX Deference Balsam—Mixed	.15
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Rennie's XXX Prize Ruffled Giant Petunia—Mixture	.25
Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas—Mixture	.15
Giant Zinnia—Mixed	.15

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SEED SOWING AND GROWING

R. E. Gosnell.

I want to refer to the seed business—the possibilities of growing grasses, vegetables and flowers for seed purposes. Mr. Sweet, the Colorado potato king, believes that in our vast areas of new soils in the Great West, free from diseases, lies the seed bed for the rest of the world, but it is true of all of Canada. Certain seeds are now selling at a tremendous price. The supply itself has in many cases been cut off by war, and so much of Belgium and France, two great seed-producing countries, has been laid waste that the supply at its sources has been diminished. But while there has been much written and talked of about seed-growing it is not an amateur game to play; and there are also certain limitations to its possibilities in Canada. There is a temporary demand which will not exist after the war. In certain seeds we shall never be able to compete with France, Holland and Belgium in normal times. One great factor in the seed and nursery business is labor, and in that the European labor is cheaper and more plentiful. There are seeds which can be grown in greater abundance and more cheaply in parts of the United States than in Canada. There are other seeds, too, in which the intensive cultivation of certain fields completely cover the demand. Bulbs come within the field of limited possibilities and in flower seeds generally there is a greater surplus now than ever before the war. The Southern States is a better flower field than the north and the industry there is contracting instead of expanding.

A campaign is going on in the West and in other parts of Canada, as well, for seed-growing, and the advice of members of the United States Department of Agriculture and of Canada is to first get the benefit of expert views of the trained horticulturist before embarking in any particular line, which can be had by writing. Some seeds do remarkably well almost anywhere in Canada that would not pay commercially. The grass seeds which are in demand at very high prices are alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, small white clover, alsike clover, sweet peas. The vegetable seed whose production should be pushed are potato, of course, beet, turnip, spinach, cabbage, mangolds, carrots and seeds of grain, corn and the legumes, such as peas and beans.

Last year in the United States there were a great many gardens planted for seed purposes which looked well at first, but which from limitations as to soil or neglect in cultivation or lack of the varieties suitable, in which results were far from satisfactory. Amateurs by careful study of their subjects often succeed as well as experts, but the majority fail for lack of skill and experience. As seed time is now all over Canada, those who are urged and wish to undertake seed production are advised to get wise and find out all they can as quickly as possible.

By the way, those desirous of getting more definite information on seeds and seed-growing, can get free a bulletin entitled "Every man his own seed-grower," by writing to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Seeds are scarce this year and will be scarcer next. Grow your own.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS. CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Said Will, "I'd like to be a clown, And carry laughs from town to town; I'd get a hoop and fix it up, And you'd jump through it—won't you, pup?"

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Ulcer of the Stomach.
G. S.—Please describe ulcer of the stomach. How long does it take to get well? Are there different kinds, and what medicines and diet would be useful?

This condition comes to those who are anaemic, who work hard and are poorly nourished, and occasionally to those whose gastric juice is acid and corrosive, or who have some kind of corrosive juice in the stomach, from whatever source.

It may be a long time coming on, and may last for years. There are different kinds, in the sense that there are ulcers of different size, of different degrees of discharge and absorption, and of different degrees of poisoning and harmfulness in other ways.

In most cases, the ulcer does not eat through or perforate the entire wall of the stomach; for that would almost certainly mean the occurrence in such cases of peritonitis, which usually would quickly have a fatal issue.

An accident which is not unusual with this disease and often is serious or fatal, is haemorrhage; and as it is wont to come on suddenly, without warning, it must always be anticipated and prepared for, when ulcer is known or suspected.

The treatment is principally dietetic, the diet being composed of simple substances which may be easily digested; meat and other foods which are digested in the stomach, with the exception of milk, being excluded.

Medical treatment is also useful in some instances, especially such medicines as may have an astringent and healing tendency, for example bismuth.

If the diagnosis is clearly made out, an operation by a skillful surgeon will result in a cure of the ulcer, but this does not mean that other ulcers may not develop.

There is usually but one ulcer, but others may be in the course of formation and it is quite possible to

overlook them in the performance of an operation, if the corrosion has made only slight or moderate progress.

Many cases are cured by medical measures, and it by no means follows that every case which is discovered must be treated surgically.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. A. R.—I noted in the report by the physicians who examined me for the draft, the statement: "covered with ichthyosis scales." Is this disease inherited? I have a brother and an uncle who are troubled in the same way. And is there any cure for it? It causes intense itching, especially after taking a bath. During the warm weather, my skin is clear and smooth. Are there many people who are troubled with this disease?

Answer—This disease is a rather rare one. It is sometimes inherited—possibly always. I do not think that you could have it in a very severe form if your skin is clear during the warm weather. I should think it more probable that your trouble is of the nature of a scaly eczema—which is quite troublesome during the winter. If you would sponge your body every night with a solution of bicarbonate of soda and use castor oil freely in keeping your bowels open, you would obtain a very decided relief.

Mrs. L. A.—1. What causes violent beating of the heart about three hours after eating?

2. I am troubled with insomnia, and sometimes have chills after going to bed, even though I feel perfectly warm.

Answer—1. If I were you, I would omit the evening meal for a few times and see if it does not relieve the trouble you refer to. Very frequently this trouble indicates indigestion.

2. The chills you refer to may be nervous chills. If you would use a hot water bag at your feet, in going to bed, I think it would obviate the trouble.

Poultry

There is nothing to equal bread crumbs as a first feed for young chicks. Of course in these war-time days bread crumbs, especially of wheat bread, are not over plentiful in the average household, if they are to be had at all.

However, if your broods are not too large sufficient crumbs may be had to at least give the youngsters enough first feedings to see them on the road and out of danger during the most critical period of their lives.

There is no doubt but what there is too much grain fed to chicks at all stages of growth. Grain, alone, is harmful; in fact it plays havoc with the young chicks' digestive organs if freely given the first week, and even if the chicks do pull through and live they will not amount to much more than a runt at the time of maturity.

Chick feeds, such as a variety of finely cracked grains, are a necessary and valuable part of the chicks' daily bill of fare, but it should be remembered that growing mash and not hard grain feeds makes rapid and proper growth.

Growing mash contains animal, green and ground grain protein feeds to the extent of 100 per cent. more than is found in grain feeds; therefore, in feeding chicks to make growth, see to it that you are getting the best obtainable in bone and muscle building feeds, and put your faith in the manufactured article, for the best of "home-made" poultry feeds are not properly blended or balanced nine cases out of ten to meet the requirements of the fast maturing birds.

Do not overfeed of any feed. Better not feed enough than too much. Growing mash may be safely kept at all times before the chicks day in and day out after they are 10 days old. Just as its name implies, growing mash makes growth the same as scratch feeds promote the exercise conducive to health and activity.

Never allow the chicks' crops to become overloaded on chick grain any time during the day. If such becomes the case it shows that the floor litter is not deep enough, and that the chicks are finding too much grain with little effort. In such cases the depth of litter should be increased or amount of grain decreased.

Incubation.

The keynote to successful winter egg production is "Early hatching." It matters not whether the natural or the artificial method of incubation be used, the chicks must be hatched early, if the best results are to be obtained. If it is impossible to secure enough broody hens early in the season to hatch the number of chicks required, purchase an incubator.

In buying a machine, it should be borne in mind that at the most only three hatches can be taken off in the proper hatching period. The incubator, therefore, should be of sufficient capacity to produce at each hatch, at least one-third the number of chicks required.

There are a lot of good incubators on the market. Do not be deluded into buying a machine just because it is low in price. The low-priced incubator is very often the most expensive in the end.

The incubator should be placed in a room that is fairly even in temperature, has a good, solid floor, and that can be well ventilated without draughts.

In running any incubator, the manufacturer's general directions should be carefully followed as he is the one that should know best what his machine requires.

At the same time, a little variation in the handling will often greatly improve results. Climatic conditions sometimes alter requirements. A machine that does not require added moisture in one locality may in another. A relative humidity of between 50 and 60 inside the egg chamber gives the most satisfactory results; if a machine is not giving these conditions, moisture should be added. This may best be done by placing a tray of wet sand either under the egg tray or above it, depending on how the machine is heated.

In starting the machine, run it for several days until it is perfectly regulated before putting in the eggs. The two kinds of thermometer most commonly used are the standing, which should register about 102, and the hanging, which is usually hung and should register 103. If the hatches are slow in coming off, raise the temperature in succeeding hatches and vice versa.

From the second day until the eggs begin to pip, they should be turned twice a day. They should also be cooled, the length of time for cooling depending on climatic conditions and the temperature at which the machine is being run.

It is advisable to test the eggs twice during the hatch, once about the seventh day when the infertile eggs and "blood rings" should be removed and again about the fourteenth when all dead germs should be taken out. A little practice will soon teach just what it is safe to take out and what to leave in.

As soon as the eggs begin to pip, which will usually be about the eighteenth day, close up the machine and leave it until the hatch is over. When the temperature rises a degree or two, don't get excited, as the rise is to be expected at this time, and is a good sign. It is due to the heat generated by the chicks struggling to free themselves from the shells. Wait until the hatching is over and the chicks have become thoroughly dried before opening the machine.

Peaches are ripened by high tension electricity, discharged directly upon the fruit, by a process invented in England.

Get the grass seed on the thin spots in the lawn or sow seed for new lawns. As soon as the seed is sown give a light top dressing of bone meal and roll well to level the surface. As soon as the grass shows well, give a light dressing of sheep manure.

The Dairy

The butter made on the farms of Ontario may be materially improved in quality in most cases, if standard methods are employed and greater care is exercised in carrying out the necessary details. Here is an outline of the essential steps to be taken in making good farm butter:

1. Produce clean milk and cream. Cool the cream immediately after it comes from the separator. Clean and sterilize all utensils.

2. Ripen or sour the cream at from sixty-five to seventy-five degrees F. until mildly sour. Always use a thermometer in order to know that the right temperature is reached.

3. Cool the cream to churning temperature or below, and hold at that temperature for at least two hours before churning.

4. Use a churning temperature—usually between fifty-two and sixty-six degrees F., that will require thirty or forty minutes to obtain butter.

5. Clean and scald the churn, then half fill it with cold water and revolve until the churn is thoroughly cooled, after which empty the water.

6. Pour the cream into the churn through a strainer.

7. Add butter color—from twenty to thirty-five drops to a gallon of cream—except late in the spring and early in the summer.

8. Put the cover on tight, revolve the churn several times, stop with bot-

MUSKRATS WANTED

I will pay highest market prices for Rats, Ginseng Root and all other raw furs. 20 years of reliable trading. Reference—Union St. of Canada. N. SILVER. 220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

HEAVES CURED

Absolutely cured, in any horse, any case, no matter how bad. 25 years of success, is our reason for selling. CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY with our money-back guarantee. It must cure your horse or your money is refunded. A FULL WEEK'S TRIAL. On receipt of \$5. (stamps or silver) to cover postage and wrapping, we will send you a full week's trial with full particulars and guarantee of satisfaction. Write now. VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE. 750 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont. FREE

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APRIL 25, 1918.

For the first time in the history of Canada, Parliament assembled in secret session on Wednesday last, to consider the War situation, and to hear some important information which the Premier desired to impart to the legislators of the country, without having it made public at this time. The adoption of this course shows that the situation is indeed very critical.

Late advices from the Western battle front say that active fighting operations have halted for the time being, while each side prepares for the next onslaught. It is not improbable that the Germans again will attack, either in Flanders or in Flanders-Artols, while over every move they make hangs the menace of the Allied reserve army and a counter offensive. While forced to yield ground in face of greatly superior numbers, nowhere have the British troops failed to meet the assaults with steadiness nor allowed their line to be broken at any point, and thus the main object of the drive has been, so far at least, frustrated.

While the British army was receiving its hardest knocks from the German drive around Armentiers last week, and when it was predicted there was a likelihood of the German fleet sweeping out of its safety nook to attack allied coast towns and shipping on the Channel, the Grand Fleet of Britain, pulled off a little stunt in the Cattegat strait (which separates Denmark and Sweden) which was something more than a mere demonstration of its supreme power. The task which Admiral Beatty undertook was to "sweep the Cattegat of mines," and in the course of its performance ten enemy trawlers seem to have got into his way. The crews were rescued by the British ships; but no Hun war-vessel appeared in sight.

Drastic Measure to get more Men.

Parliament Endorses Order-in-Council giving Authority to call out all Unmarried A-2 Men between 19 and 23 years

In both Houses of Parliament on Friday night a resolution was passed authorizing the Government to make further calls on the man power of the country for army service. The Senate adopted it without division. In the House of Commons it was passed with a majority of 49 after a debate lasting through the afternoon and until well into the evening, and after the defeat of two Opposition amendments.

One of these amendments asked that the order-in-council be amended to provide for the exemption of those actively engaged in the production of foodstuffs upon the farms of Canada. The second amendment was for the six months' hoist, which four of the English-speaking members of the Opposition voted against.

In the course of his speech proposing the resolution, Sir Robert Borden reviewing the order-in-council said, that under its terms Class 1 would now consist of unmarried men and widowers between 19 and 34 years of age, and Class 2 of married men of the same age. He continued: "The Minister of Militia proposes to call out first, the men from 20 to 22 years of age in class one both inclusive. Later, he may be obliged to call out, if the need shall demand it, men in the same class of 19 and 23 years of age. It is estimated that from the men available in this way in each year called out, there will probably be ten thousand physically fit for service at the front."

"It may be said, that we are abolishing, so far as the classes called out are concerned, the exemptions which were provided in the Military Service Act. That is perfectly true, but I do not know any other means by which the need can be met and I can assure the members of this House that the need is most urgent and most imperative. It may be said that this will interfere with production. I hope it will not seriously interfere with production and I realize that production is necessary. But production alone will not suffice. A task remains to the Allied nations—to overcome the enemy on the field of battle."

"The need is urgent. The need is so urgent as this: That without this order-in-council I do not believe we can provide the reinforcements after July 1st, and if the enemy attacks, and the attack may come within the next two weeks, we may be left with no reinforcements after June 1st."

In opposing the resolution Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged delay for further consideration. He contended that a bill should have been introduced, that the cancellation of exemptions was an ag-

gravation of the original act, that voluntary recruiting would have obtained more troops than had been secured by compulsion, and that the best way to help England in the present emergency was to leave all men on the farms who were producing food. He concluded by asserting that when the verdict was pronounced Quebec would loyally accept it.

Raider Crew Interned.

Honolulu, April 20. — Fifty-eight members of the crew of the German raider, Seeadler, which operated in the South Pacific ocean until it was wrecked have been interned in Chili, according to announcement yesterday by naval authorities. The Seeadler sank a number of American vessels and was wrecked on an island in the Pacific. The crew was transferred to a captured vessel and continued their raids on commerce until they were captured.

Pasturage to Rent.

Parties needing same this year, may procure pasturage on my farm on the 13th Concession of Clarendon, by applying to Thomas H. Kelley, Charleris. Note—This property is still open for sale. Parties interested are requested to apply to Mrs. Geo. A. Dagg, Shawville for terms and particulars. GEO. L. CORRIGAN

TEACHERS WANTED

Fifteen qualified Protestant teachers wanted for the School Municipality of Clarendon, County of Pontiac. Applicants state experience, grade of diploma, church of choice, and salary expected. School term—15th August, 1918, to 30th June, 1919, inclusive. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than ten o'clock, a. m., Saturday, 27th April, 1918. M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas. School Municipality of Clarendon, Shawville, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED

Teachers wanted for the nine public schools of Bristol, Que., holding Model or First-Class Elementary certificates. Duties to commence August 15th, 1918. Applications must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than May 8th stating qualifications, experience, if any; salary expected and church of choice. G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas., Bristol, Que.

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery business SIXTY ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at Rock Bottom Prices. Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name. THE CHASE BROTHERS CO., of Ontario, Ltd., Nursetymen. Established 1857. Colborne. Ontario.

ABOUT THE PRAIRIES

JACK CANUCK'S 1,000-MILE-LONG FARM.

A Part of Our Dominion That Has Been Over-exploited, But Which Can Be the "Granary of the World" — It Is Not Beautiful But Contains Riches.

ALPHONSE KARR, that delightful master of irony and sentiment, of fancy and good sense, used to say of the little Mediterranean town where he wintered that it was the proscenium to the Riviera. In the same way Port Arthur of the mighty grain elevators is the proscenium to the Canadian prairies, or John Canuck's thousand-mile-long farm. The West sends to this treasure house its golden grain, and the grim walls and bastions of these monster structures swallow whole trainloads of the golden harvest. Dust rises in clouds through iron gratings. Big wooden frames, fitted with hoppers, shed wheat like molten gold. Trays, on which the grain keeps up a wild jig, move ecstatically to and fro to cleanse it of all impurities.

For countless miles beyond stretches the prairie on its long journey to the setting sun. The road that threads it is lined by a strip of wire fence, under which the defiant prairie grass creeps into the roadway and cheerfully sprouts all over it. The ground in the offing rises and falls in huge, faintly roseate undulations, narrowing one's horizon down sometimes to the limits of a ten-acre field, or widening it to infinity. At times, limp wire, twisted into the travesty of a gate, swings a thin thread of prohibition across one's path. In places, however, the road expands into a broad, field-fringed highway, leaping straight as an arrow across the illimitable plain. Unworried as to the town, farmer or the humble homesteader, housed in his lonely shack by the ploughed fire his lonely shack by the ploughed fire his lonely shack by the ploughed fire

guard, it seems conscious of being some harbinger of empire, a link in the chain of highways with which Britain has sought to belt the world. A hundred or more feet wide, neither

meant nor town can stop it, as, bursting through the heart of a town. But at last there comes a day when its fortunes are temporarily halted by the bane and the glory of the prairie, gumbo mud!

Gumbo, black, sticky, unfathomable! Gumbo of the stored-up wealth, gumbo that will grow anything and go on growing it for years and years without rotation of crops or fertilizer! Gumbo of which the illuminating story goes that a head was seen moving along the highway, just above the level of the mud. An innocent "newcomer," astonished by this extraordinary spectacle, demanded of the head whether it was going, only to receive the somewhat bored explanation: "Can't you see, I'm riding horseback to Winnipeg?"

Land values have gone up by leaps and bounds since the exhilarating days when the prairie was pegged out for the citizens that were not, and the town of canvas sprang up in a night. To-day, the comfortable brick residence and the trim garden dominate cities like Winnipeg. They seem to have been consciously built for a future of which the present has not got the measure. The streets are wide and smooth, and the broad avenues are boulevarded with rows of trees. There are no mean thoroughfares, and soon there will be no such things as a shanty amid the palatial hotels and Government buildings.

Outside the town, on the open prairie, where the gumbo may remorselessly lurk, wheat as far as the eye can see! Wheat that seems to march forever and ever from the dawn to the land of the golden sunset. Nearby, perhaps, is a tangle of bush and swamp, here and there alkali outcroppings, that cause the earth around a small pond or "sloo" to glisten white in the tempered sun. At one moment one congratulates himself on the dryness of the region, at another one is splashed from head to foot by the generous prairie mud. Now and again there are patches of virgin prairie, dotted with bushes of the barberry kind and carpeted with the ever rarer prairie grass, through which run the tracks of wheels marking the typical, neglected trail of the pioneer. Crossing it at right angles, the observant eye may catch sight of that wonder of wonders, the buffalo "trace," a dark brown, narrow, beaten path along which the buffalo marched in single file from "wallow" to grazing ground.

But it is the primitive trail that is the fascination, the glory of the prairie. Sometimes it runs into the stubble or takes a peep into the back door of the lonely homesteader. But always it makes its impression on the imagination, lifting a man above any littleness that may be clinging to him. For it is the virgin path along which the coureur de bois gayly took his way and which the pioneer christened by toil. Gamboling gophers scamper on every side to their holes by the burrowing badger, prairie chickens rise with a wily sound of their wings or run into cover of a dell, a coyote skulks along in the mid-distance, and a porcupine waddles along the trail in search of his quarters for the night.

At last the march of the prairies is at an end. The indigo ramparts of the Rockies impose their will. For all those thousand miles there has been little but the gold of the wheat, the silver of the prairies, and the wondrous rise of the ever flanking hills. Hardly a moment more, and the transformation will come. The prairies themselves will narrow and focus upon the black, forbidding passes to the higher plateaus, leaving behind them that unforgettable panorama of farm and ranch, hut and the "sloo," the gopher and "chicken," which make up the "granary of the world."

CHIEF HARBOR OF MACEDONIA

Salonica, Built About 315 B. C., Was Named by Its Founder for His Wife.

In the days when St. Paul Addressed his Epistles to the Thessalonians Salonica was not modern, for it was built about 315 B. C. on the site of an old city called Therme, says the London Globe, and was named by its founder after his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great. It has always been a place of importance, as it is the chief harbor of Macedonia, and was a point on the ancient highway from Rome to the East.

With a few fine buildings, like the old mosque which had been in turn a temple of Venus and a Christian church, it has always been a collection of houses largely of wood, and, therefore, highly inflammable in the extreme continuous heat of summer. The conflagration which recently swept away the main part of it is not by any means the first experience of the kind in its history, one of the most memorable being the fire at the beginning of September, 1890, which did \$4,000,000 worth of damage.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire. Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

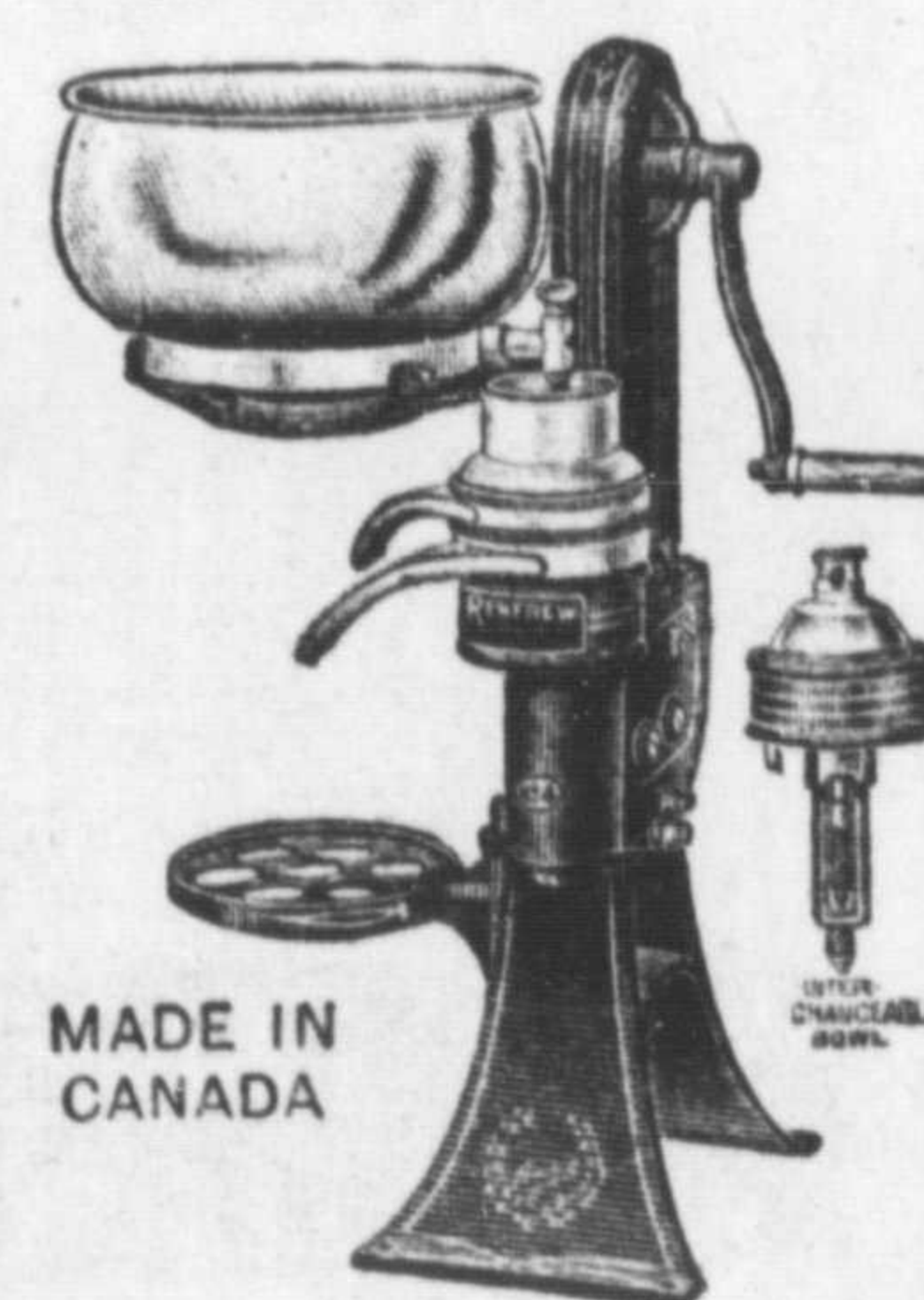
It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

I wish to inform the people of this district that I have secured the agency for the

Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.,

Manufacturers of and dealers in the following lines:



MADE IN CANADA

Cream Separators
Truck Scales
Household Scales
Gas and Kerosene Engines
Happy Farmer Tractors
Power Drag Saws
Grain Grinders
Saw Frames
Friction Clutch Pulleys

Governor Pulleys Pump Jacks Hangers Bearings
Wood Pulleys Belting, etc.,

and am in a position to fill all orders for same.

YOUR PATRONAGE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

H. E. MITCHEM - Agent

Opposite W. A. Hodgins', Shawville.

P. S.—Agent for "The Famous Seeley Pumps"

6% BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

Maturing 1st December, 1922

\$100, \$500, and \$1,000 Donations

Coupon Bonds may be registered as to principal

Interest payable semi-annually: 1st June and December.

PRICE: PAR (100) AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Each of these bonds is a REAL CONTRACT between the CITY OF MONTREAL and the PURCHASER by which the Metropolis binds itself to pay to the latter the amount mentioned in the bond—\$100, \$500, \$1,000—on the first day of December, 1922, and to pay in the meantime, on the first day of June and December of each year, interest at the rate of 6%.

This interest is paid on presentation of the coupons attached to the bond as they become due. These coupons are really the CHEQUE of the CITY.

ALL THE TAXABLE REAL ESTATE of Montreal—valued at more than \$640,000,000—is RESPONSIBLE for the payment of the PRINCIPAL and of the INTEREST of these bonds, which RANK ABOVE all other MORTGAGES.

NOTE: In every part of the Province of Quebec we have representatives or correspondents who will be glad, on demand, to give any additional information desired to interested parties.

Circulars on request.

RENE-T. LECLERC

INVESTMENT BANKER.

160 St. James St.,

Telephone: Main 1260 & 1261

Montreal.

(Established 1901).

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, IRVIN HAMILTON, 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. M. in Com. Com. Scribe.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—

Shawville and District TO SELL FOR

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

—O—O—O—

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

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

STONE and WELLINGTON (Established 1857) TORONTO ONTARIO.

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 Plaudit 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.; Coulonge 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.

DOG TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons living in the Municipality of Clarendon, who own dogs, that taxes on same are now due, and must be paid to the undersigned before May 1st, next.—dogs \$1.00, bitches \$4.00 each.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

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.

COWS

Will Be Impounded.

Complaints having been made to the council of the nuisance caused by cows running at large in the village; the owners of such animals are requested to keep them within bounds in future and thereby confirm to the resolution of council passed some years ago, and which is still in force. Neglect to do this will result in all stray cows being impounded and fees collected.

By order S. E. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, April 2, 1918.

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.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF

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

Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines

and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION.

364 University St., Montreal.

The Joy of Home Things Done Over Like New.

Thrifty Home Beautifiers will buy more
Elephant Paint and Varnish

this year than ever

**To Save the Cost of
New Things**

Odd bits of furniture will be varnished with
Varnish Stains

A favorite bed room set, wear shabby perhaps
done over in mahogany.

How the floor will be made to glisten with
Floor Paints.

No end of intimate things about your home
will come into **NEW LIFE** with a
touching up of

Elephant Paints

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

We own and offer for sale

\$450,000.00

CITY OF VERDUN

6% Five Year Bonds

close March, 1st, 1923

PRICE: PAR and accrued interest.

N. B.—THE CITY OF VERDUN, with its population of
30,000, ranks third in importance in the province of Quebec.
As it is one of the best administered towns on the island of
Montreal, its bonds should enjoy a popularity equal to that
of the City of Outremont, whose issue of \$1,500,000 have just
been absorbed by the public in less than two months.

Consult your Notary on the Value of this Investment.

VERSAILLES, VIDRICAIRE & BOULAIS,

Bankers Limited.

Versailles Building, 90 St. James St.

Tel. Main 8745-8746.

Montreal.

BRINGS OUT LATENT TRAITS

War Develops Hidden Qualifications
of Many Young Heroes Now
in Government's Service.

"It takes all sorts of things to bring
out latent traits in us all." The speaker
in the club car rolled his cigar to
the other corner of his mouth. The
other occupants sat silently, surmising
that a story was coming, recounts a
writer in an exchange.

"Knew a young fellow over East.
Father had lots of money. Son did not
seem inclined to add a great deal to
it by working, but made several dents
in the family purse by his spending.
Not that he was a bad boy at heart—
only thoughtless. Sometimes I think
the rich father was attempting to
make a business man out of a man
never intended for that sort of life. The
boy did not seem to be able to find his
niche. Said to me one day when he
had gotten confidential: 'You know,
my only fear is that I am not going to
make something out of myself that will
make dad proud of me.' And the two
surely did love each other. One day
the boy asked the father for several
thousand dollars. It was forthcoming.
Then he asked the father to cash a
check for some money left him by his
dead mother. He got that. Then the
boy sort of dropped out of New York
life.

"Next thing I knew he was a lieuten-
ant in the aviation section of the
army. He had bought two airplanes,
taken them down into the country to
one of his father's farms and learned
to fly. Guess those that knew him
thought it was another of his money-
burning ways. But when he thought
himself competent he went to the gov-
ernment and simply said: 'Here I am,
ready for any service you may have for
me,' and the government took him up
in a hurry. He may be in France. But
you should have seen that father's face
light up every time he mentioned that
boy. And when he does get back from
France he and his father are going to
be greater pals than ever, if that be
possible.

"Now I am not going to say that
many young men are going to have
about \$20,000 at their beck and call to
demonstrate that it only needs the oc-
casion to make men out of them, but I
do say that there are scores of young
men doing just as much or more."

Switzerland Like United States.
Switzerland is the only European
example of a federative and demo-
cratic republic of the American type,
observes a writer. Switzerland, as the
United States, was born from a desire
for emancipation from autocratic des-
potism; like the United States, Swit-
zerland never believed in the divine
right of kings. The very past which
the ancient federates, on that quiet

spot, the "Kult," on the classic lake
of Lucerne on August 1, 1291, swore
to, embodies that great principle for
which now, 629 years later, the United
States is fighting, namely, to quote
President Wilson's own words, "For
the right of those who submit to au-
thority to have a voice in their own
governments." There the old Swiss
proclaimed self-government against the
autocratic rule of the Hapsburg, in the
following words: "We ordain and di-
rect with unanimous accord, that in
the above-mentioned valleys we shall
recognize no judge who shall have
bought his rights with money or in any
other manner, or who shall not be a
native and an inhabitant of these dis-
tricts."

HOW ABOUT MUSKRAT PIE?

Some People Still Have Prejudice
Against It.

The suggestion in a Western paper
that "muskrats would be a solution
of the national food problem," an
association of trappers standing spon-
sor for it, is not likely to be received
with enthusiasm, although the trap-
pers say that "a million pounds of
food meat is annually going to waste
in Ontario.

The assertion that the muskrat is
a "clean animal, living on clean
vegetable food and when properly
prepared can scarcely be distinguish-
ed from chicken," one has no reason
to question; but that will not remove
the prejudice. In sections of low-
land Virginia and perhaps in a few
other parts of the South the little
beast is said to be considered a deli-
cacy. "Living on the shores of lakes
and rivers, swimming and diving
with facility, feeding on the roots,
stems and leaves of water plants, or
on fruits and vegetables which grow
near the margin of the streams it in-
habits," the flesh of the creature
ought to be palatable and, consid-
ered dispassionately, should arouse no
disgust.

Nevertheless, a muskrat is a musk-
rat. That there are people so silly
that they will not eat the legs of the
frogs inhabiting our ponds is a fact,
and we can think of no way of dis-
posing of it. Living in the highly
developed civilization of South Caro-
lina's coast towns and cities are per-
sons who should know better, that
protest against the "possum, and we
have seen rare specimens of up-
countrymen who object to the oys-
ter. Many excellent women of social
experience and polish are so crude
that they flatly refuse to taste of the
flesh of the rabbit and the squirrel.
We have heard ignorant persons
slander the squirrel as itself a rat,
which merely proves that the squir-
rel has no monopoly of nuttiness.
Throughout Canada there is a pro-
foundly stupid antagonism to the
edible snail, but we entertain the
hope that this will begin to disap-
pear with the return of our boys from
France.

The truth is that comparatively
few persons endeavor to live up to
the lessons of common sense reveal-
ed to St. Peter in the vision at
Joppa. That overmuch veracity of
statement remains in the proverb
about the difference in taste is a
misfortune of the moderns, but when
the world shall be safe for democ-
racy, perhaps the remonstrance that
now arises unbidden against musk-
rat pie will be silenced.

The Y.M.C.A. in France.

We walk down to the central
square; gaunt ruins are all that is
left of what were once magnificent
old public buildings. A machine-gun
emplacement commands the square,
and barbed wire entanglements are
in evidence for use in case the Ger-
mans should attack. We walk past
the cathedral; it is now a ruin with
remendous walls and naked arches
standing out stark against the sky,
what was once its nave now a huge
pile of fallen masonry. We pass on
and turn a corner; on the wall of
what was formerly a French home
of the well-to-do class we see painted
a large red triangle. As we reach
the door, several Y.M.C.A. secreta-
ries welcome us and take us inside.
Here they have lived through all the
furious shelling of the preceding
months, serving hot coffee and car-
ing for the needs of thousands of
soldiers, and, strangely enough, this
house, the ground floor rooms of
which have been crowded with troops
night after night, is the only one in
the vicinity which has not been par-
tially wrecked by German shells. The
upper stories, scarred with shrapnel
and flying shell fragments, are not in
use; the secretaries are sleeping un-
der the ground in what was once a win-
dler ground in what was once a win-
dler ground, with the floor above them
landbagged and bomb-proofed. They
sell us, to our surprise, that the seem-
ingly deserted city is filled with
troops; we learn that under the city
is a vast network of labyrinth cel-
lars and connecting passages, and in
these underground mazes, with the
rats and vermin the soldiers are liv-
ing. No wonder that that little
friendly Y.M.C.A. building is throng-
ed with troops night after night. We
hear that in some way, I know not
how, the secretaries managed to se-
cure last week 15,000 fresh eggs
which they supplied to the troops
going up to the trenches; they are
giving out ninety gallons of hot cof-
fee every night. We ask what chance
for rest they have, and are told that
a few days before one of them spent
his time unloading boxes of supplies
from five in the afternoon until three
the next morning, and turned in at
last, only to be called out a few mo-
ments later by the arrival of fresh
troops, whom he spent the rest of
the morning serving. As we watch
them at their work we begin to un-
derstand that a cup of hot coffee and
a bit of cheery atmosphere may some-
times preach the most eloquent of
sermons.—Francis B. Sayre in Har-
per's Magazine.

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. 205, 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.

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.

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.

SPRING OVRCOATS

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.

ST. JULIEN: GEM IN CANADA'S CROWN

WHEN OUR BOYS MADE THEIR FAMOUS CHARGE.

Third Anniversary of a Day Which Makes a Shining Page in the History of the Dominion.

The morning of April 22, 1915, broke clear and warm. The first light breath of spring was in the air. A mid-summer silence brooded over the "Valley of Death." The occasional shell in bursting echoed back from the shattered walls of St. Julien. All was peace, the peace of death, says D. E. Campbell of the 16th Battalion.

The First Canadian Division, said by competent observers to be the "Flower of the British Army," held the apex of the Ypres salient. It was known to be a danger point on the Allied line. General Sir Horace Smith Dorian had warned the men that their endurance might be tested to the uttermost in holding it. His words came true.

The Third Brigade held the left of the Canadian line. First came the Thirteenth Battalion (Fifth Royal Highlanders of Montreal) and the Fifteenth Battalion (Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto). To the left again lay the North African troops of the French. The Sixteenth Battalion (Canadian Scottish) lay in billets on the outskirts of Ypres.

Gas Does Its Deadly Work.

The warm day drew to a close. Suddenly all the world seemed to spring into life. The air trembled. The city rocked and groaned on its foundations. The universe seemed filled with a roaring, a whirling and a throbbing. A frightful roar and a house collapsed. Houses and cellars vomited people—old people, young, cripples, crippled women with crippled children on their backs. An agonized scream went up. Shells burst everywhere. The city was mad with fear. The German guns were getting in their work.

Over the rise, across the canal, dim figures appeared. There were scores of them. They reeled and staggered as they came. The vanguard reached the bridge. They coughed and wept, turning agonizing faces to the Canadians. Now and then one dropped, writhing. It was the French Turcos. German hate had done its work.

The order came to fall in on the road behind the canal. Darkness was coming on. The men obeyed silently. Extra ammunition was issued, and the battalion moved silently off, going along the canal and through the outskirts of Ypres until it reached the road. The darkness was thinned by the glare from burning Ypres and the flash of bursting shells.

Down the St. Julien road they passed. The ranks moved stealthily. The front rank was not more than 150 yards from the trenches—

Then it happened.

Their Baptism of Fire.

With a roar like a great forest afire, the whole front of the wood and hundreds of yards on either side burst into lines of jagged flame. Hundreds of flames shot into the sky, laying bare the earth like a noonday sun. The front lines melted. Down went the men. They seemed to fall like leaves, but none paused to inquire a comrade's fate. How did any win through? The air seemed filled with rifle and machine gun bullets. The roar was constant. Shrapnel burst overhead. Up again and on, through ditches, wire, over hedges that offered no shelter, men falling everywhere, on they rushed. With a wild yell the trench was reached. The firing broke suddenly off. Gray figures darted away through the trees. Those who remained were simply killed in passing. On into and through the wood went the Canadians.

The place was won. The Germans had been removed.

The wood was wide and the undergrowth thick in places. From the left broke out a heavy rifle fire. The bullets ripped through the trees. The Canadians heeded them not. They were hunting Germans and they toyed with death. Many fell.

Lieutenant Colonel Boyle, of the Tenth, was dead. Lieutenant Colonel Leckie, of the Sixteenth, collected the men and took them back to the captured German trench. This they lengthened and consolidated. When dawn broke they were partly dug in.

Second Day of Battle.

Then commenced a day of horror. Two thousand men had rushed to the attack. The roll-call at dawn revealed a scant 600.

To the left of the wood and for a mile beyond stretched a German trench. In front of it not a single Allied soldier. The Canadian trench extended beyond the edge of the wood. German machine guns played upon it constantly. Many of the defenders went down.

Then the German artillery somewhere on the right got the range. All day long the great shells swept the Canadian line from end to end. Horribly accurate was their fire. By noon the trench was filled in places. To move, one was forced to crawl over dead and dying. One's comrades breathed their last in a roaring, crowded solitude. Scant help could be rendered. A shell lighting in a pile of dead and wounded; red flesh and gory heads streaked the air.

But the Canadians hung on. The thought of retreat simply occurred to no one. They waited the German onslaught. It was sure to come. But it never came. Men's nerves were worn thin and ragged. But they hung on.

Finally night drew on. The enemy fire slackened. Still the attack held off. No sleep for weary men, though. All night long they stood to arms. A little food was brought up. The men felt somewhat refreshed. The night ended.

Saved the Road to Calais.

Then some news of the battle began to leak through. The Germans had attacked with three army corps, about 120,000 men, and immense quantities of artillery. This and the new asphyxiating gas which they hurled at the French and Canadians lines caused the French to break, forcing the Canadian left to retire. A gap of more than a mile was made in the line. The Forty-eighth Highlanders and the Fifth Royals, of Montreal, were almost surrounded.

With the exception of the Canadian Scottish and the Tenth battalion, not a man lay between the Germans and Calais. They might have marched through. These two units were hurled at the German line, were sacrificed, but they forced the Germans to pause, believing the British must be in force or they would not dare attack.

And so for days the battle went. Each night the roar of fire died down. Each dawn the roar of fire rolled up. Then the reserves commenced to come, a straggling unit at first, but in a day or two the face of the earth was yellow and blue, with British and French uniforms.

Then the Canadians got some sleep. Five days and nights they went, and many of them had not four hours' sleep. Now came a chance to rest at night.

From one part of the field to another they moved, sometimes "digging in" three times in one day, now behind the British and now in support of the French. Always under that galling fire they stayed in the battle.

At last human endurance reached an end. The boys could stand no more. On the night of the fourth of May, after twelve days of constant effort at high pitch, they were taken out. That night they marched twenty miles to billets near Bailleul.

SPELLING REFORM.

The Revolution in Russia Brings Joy to the School Children.

Russian school children are rejoicing. Not only have the school teachers gone on strike, but the Bolshevik Government has adopted phonetic spelling, which will eliminate some of the difficulties of Russian orthography.

The National Commissioner of Education, with a view to raising the general standard of education, has issued a decree that from Jan. 1 the new simplified spelling shall be taught in the schools. The reform consists in the elimination from the Russian alphabet of three letters—yatt, phita and the simple form of E. The pronunciation of these letters is identical, respectively, with A, F and the double form of E; and the correct use of the respective letters has always been a test of education. Yatt, a survival of one of the old Slavonic characters, has been a stumbling-block to many, not only to foreigners, but even to middle-class Russians.

Get onion sets in as soon as the Evergreens may be pruned at this time, if required.

POISON GASES AS WAR WEAPON

FIRST USED BY GERMANS IN APRIL, 1915.

Direction of Wind, Hour of Day, and Slope of Terrain, Important Factors in Success.

In the first week of April, 1915, there came into the Ypres salient a deserter who said that the Germans were preparing to assail the British army with floods of a poisonous gas. He described the installation for the purpose—the cylinders filled with liquid chlorine, and all the rest of it. His story was absolutely true, but nobody believed it. The thing was too incredible.

A few days later came the first gas attack. It changed the whole course of the war. The British troops were overwhelmed by it. There was no defense. Whole regiments perished on the spot, with no chance to fight. A gap miles in width and several miles in depth was made in the Allied lines.

The Germans themselves had not realized what the effect of this new weapon would be. If they had done so they might have won the war then and there. But it was an experiment; they could not count on such results. As it was, they claimed 6,000 dead and as many prisoners as a total immediate gain.

For defense against this novel weapon "respirators" were immediately adopted. The first ones were made by hundreds of thousands in England by patriotic women, the device adopted being simply a pad of cotton-wool wrapped in muslin and saturated with a solution of sodium carbonate and thiosulphate.

First Gas Helmet.

Later on the respirator developed into a helmet of sorts, which was merely a flannel bag (to be put over the head) saturated with the same solution and provided with a mica eyepiece or window. This is still used, in a modified form, the bag being put over the head and tucked into the wearer's jacket.

It is an old saying that the only way to fight the devil is with fire, and, accordingly, the gas weapon was quickly adopted by the Allies. The method used for the production of gas clouds is substantially the same to-day, however, as that originally employed by the Huns.

Holes are dug in the bottom of the trench, beneath the parapet, and the cylinders of liquid chlorine are buried in them. When wanted for use, each cylinder is connected with a lead pipe bent over the top of the parapet. A sandbag is placed on the nozzle, to prevent the "kick" of the outrushing gas (the chlorine rapidly vaporizing) from throwing the pipe back into the trench.

Each cylinder contains forty pounds of liquid chlorine. Commonly there are three cylinders to each two yards of front. Sometimes the cylinders are double banked. The idea in view is always to make the gas as strong as possible. When liberated it combines, of course, with the air. A percentage of one part of the gas to 1000 of air is considered strong. Usually it is much less.

Necessary Conditions.

The most suitable terrain for a gas discharge is where the ground slopes gently away from the trenches in which the cylinders are placed. But the direction and force of the wind are of absolute importance. If the wind blows less than four miles an hour it is too weak to carry the gas cloud. If it exceeds twelve miles an hour it tends to disperse the gas and carry it upward.

The best time for a gas attack is between sunset and dark, or between early dawn and sunrise. In the first light of dawn the cloud cannot be seen approaching. The defenders, under such circumstances, can obtain warning only from the sense of smell, or from the hissing sound which the cylinders make when emitting the deadly gas.

All of the German poison-gas business is directed and operated by two regiments of pioneers, officered by men highly trained in the technology of various sciences—engineers, chemists, meteorologists and so forth. These experts are busy all the time with new inventions, one of the most recent being a silencer for the cylinder.

ders, to prevent them from giving a warning noise. This, however, has proved a failure, because it diminishes the rate of gas escape.

Another idea of theirs has been to mix the gas with smoke, or to alternate gas emissions with smoke emissions, so that the enemy cannot tell where the gas ends and the smoke begins. There is no limit to such tricks.

Tricks of the Hun.

We have got to hand it to the Hun. He may be a brute beast, but where cleverness in warfare is concerned he has the best of us. The best we can do at times is to imitate his methods.

Prussic acid is the deadliest of known poisons. It was reported a while ago that the Germans meant to use it for gas clouds. Much alarm was created by this announcement. But it was mere camouflage. They never contemplated anything of the kind, because for this particular purpose another kind of gas, "phosgene," was deemed more deadly.

The Hun intention was to advertise prussic acid and incidentally to distract attention from phosgene. Also, to frighten. In neither aim was it successful. The Allies were not scared, and being warned in time of the phosgene they provided helmets that were proof against it.

THE DEAD WHO LIVE FOR EVER.

Premier Lloyd George Pays Tribute To Empire's Heroic Dead.

Here is the tribute paid by Prime Minister Lloyd George to those who have died in the war:

"There are hundreds of thousands of sorrowing men and women in this land on account of this war. Their anguish is too deep to be expressed or to be comforted by words, but, judging the multitudes whom I know, there is not a single one of them who would recall the valiant dead to life at the price of their country's dishonor. The example of these brave men who have fallen has enriched the life and exalted the purpose of all. You cannot have four millions of men in any land who voluntarily sacrifice everything the world can offer them in obedience to a higher call without ennobling the country from which they sprang.

"The fallen, while they have illumined with fresh lustre the glory of their native land, have touched with a new dignity the household which they left for the battlefield. There will be millions who will come back and live to tell children now unborn how a generation before in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and in the ends of the earth, the men of our race were willing to leave ease and comfort to face privation, torture and death to win protection for the weak and justice for the oppressed.

"There are hundreds of thousands who will never come back. For them there will be for ages to come sacred memories in a myriad of homes of brave, chivalrous men who gave up their young lives for justice, for right, for freedom in peril.

"This resolution means that the greatest Empire on earth through this House thanks the living for the readiness with which they supported its behest. It also means that this great Empire, through this House, enters each home of the heroic dead, grasps the bereaved by the hand, and says: The Empire owes you gratitude for your share of the sacrifice as well as for theirs, partakes in your pride for their valor and in your grief for their loss."

The Joys of Gardening.

Don't you want a garden plot, Just a little corner lot, Seeds to plant, and things that grow? That's the life you want, I know?

Just a spade, and rake, and hoe, Seeding soldiers, row on row; Guard them from the wily foe (Regiments of weeds, you know).

Just a shower of gentle rain, Then the sun to shine again! Soon, fresh rows of tender green Shoot up where the seeds have been.

Now, once more, the hoe and rake, Sure success comes in their wake! Keep some yards of hose at hand, Water's always in demand.

Just a bit of work, you see, Good fresh air for you and me; Everybody's doing it, Come on, fellows, do your bit!

—Nell Ruth Roffe.

An imitation wool for filling mattresses and pillows is being made from cork in Spain.

The AUTOMOBILE



Low-Gear Performance.

What is your opinion about using a motor car for work that requires hard pulling in low gear? And is there any way of telling whether any parts of a car have been strained? These questions come from a reader who apparently thinks he has abused his car, judging from other remarks made.

The use of a motor car for pulling heavy loads that require it to be in low gear is not particularly injurious if the amount of such work is limited. Naturally a great deal depends on the skill of the driver in handling his clutch and throttle. However, continual low-gear performances is likely to make the water in the radiator boil and also cause considerable carbon in the cylinders. Do not let the water in the radiator get below the upper hose connection. And if the water boils violently and continuously, that is a warning to stop.

But probably the greatest injury is suffered by the rear tires when an automobile is used for heavy pulling. Putting chains on the rear wheels will help considerably to reduce this injury should the wheels show a tendency to spin around without getting traction. There is no definite means of determining whether any parts have been strained, except that excessive wear is indicated by a noisy rattling mechanism.

Employing the motor car to pull a loaded wagon is a type of usefulness permissible on a small scale, but if a person has much hauling to do he had better get a tractor. An automobile is designed to do most of its work in high gear and at fairly high speed.—B.S.

Repairing Tube Cuts.

It sometimes happens that an almost new and otherwise perfectly good inner tube will receive a long tear or cut and be thrown away because the owner thinks a satisfactory repair cannot be made. Now this is all a mistake, as I have proved to my

British Line Regiments.

(Written in Flanders After the Second Battle of Ypres.)

Last year they came across the sea To fight in Flanders' greasy plain, A dozen in each company.

Are all of them that now remain; It matters not that few survive, That losses mount to cent per cent; Still there remains awake, alive, The Spirit of the Regiment.

The same old stuff they seem to be, The same old qualities they show, Unconquerable infantry, The same to-day as long ago; In stench and heat, in dust and glare, In freezing mud and driving rain, Stubborn as their forefathers were Who fought with Wellington in Spain.

Winter and summer making good, Through dawn attack and night alarm, The trenches in the sodden wood, The outpost line in field and farm; Though day by day the Germans drench

Our lines with poison gas and shell, Turning the torn and tattered trench, Into a high-explosive hell. Still at full strength upon parade, Special Reserve and *Section D, They hold with bayonet, bomb and spade

Lands where the Prussians meant to be; No more by "smarter" corps despised, The Guards themselves cannot outshine

The common, old, unadvised Battalions of the English Line.

—J. C. Faunthorpe.
Lieut.-Col., First United Provinces Horse, India.
*A section of the British Army Reserve.

Select from the root cellar a few good carrots, parsnips, turnips and onions and plant them in the garden for next year's seeds. The seeds may not be quite as good as a seedsmen would supply, but it will permit the seedsmen to supply some one else who otherwise would be obliged to go without.

own satisfaction on more than one occasion.

My first experience of this kind was when an almost new tire for some unknown reason (some thought it had been improperly attached) blew off its rim and tore an almost straight slit in the new inner tube about 30 inches long. I was told that the inner tube was beyond repair, but it outraged my sense of economy to think of throwing away that practically new tube. I had a small vulcanizer with which a hole nearly four inches long could be repaired at one time, and with this I started to work.

A four-inch portion at one end of the long tear was filled with the repair gum according to the directions for making ordinary repairs. After allowing the cement to dry the recommended length of time, I clamped the tube in my vulcanizer, which was then lighted. It happened to be a steam vulcanizer, and after lighting the heating element no further watching was necessary, as the vulcanizer is entirely automatic in its action.

In the meantime the opposite end of the tear was filled with repair gum in the same manner, so that by the time the first repair was vulcanized the second was ready. Thus the repair progressed, first one end and then the other, the tear being gradually closed until at last one patch closed it entirely. I tested the tube in a pan of water and was gratified to find no leaks. Afterward this same tube gave thousands of miles of service, and was finally scrapped because of old age.

I should state, perhaps, that the repair was not made at one time or one day, spare time only being used, which otherwise might have been wasted or used less profitably.

The repair described in the foregoing was done some years ago, and since then I have mended even longer tears, and always with perfect success. All that is required is patience, a little time, repair material, and a good vulcanizer. One that is automatic in its action is to be preferred. —H.K.

Grateful to the Briton.

How much America owes to the gallant Briton for standing between it and the Hun, says the Ohio State Journal. The British have been killed by the thousands fighting for our cause, as well as for their own. The Briton has saved this republic from a terrible peril. Through the smoke of the conflict we can see the British standing steadfast and dying for the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Hereafter Great Britain and the United States are united by a bond of friendship that can never be broken. France belongs, too, and they will constitute the triumvirate of civilization that will make the earth a decent place to live. Let us once get through the present ordeal and democracy will be safe.

Ocean Pressure.

An expert salver explains that it is impossible to reclaim the Lusitania. She lies under a pressure of 140 lb. to the square inch. Every pound of pressure represents nearly two feet of water—one atmosphere for every 33 feet. Therefore the Lusitania lies deeper than mortal man can go. We are constantly being told of new inventions to enable men to sink lower into the water, but says the London Daily Chronicle, there is no finer diver in the world than the Admiralty man, and 210 feet is his limit. Were St. Paul's flooded to the top of the cross descending divers could not explore the lowermost 60 feet.

From now until the next harvest watch your grocery list or there will be no groceries to list.

Canada consumes about twenty-five times as much sugar as she produces. Last year her total sugar beet land was about 15,000 acres, which yielded 14,000 tons of sugar.

Good nature, happiness and laughter are as contagious as a yawn. Happiness is a state of mind, and there is nothing that contributes more largely to the general well-being of society than a man with a hearty sense of humor.—Marshall J. Wilder.

The Doings of the Duffs.



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IAN HAY.

An Engine of Warfare Which Assuredly Did not Win the Approval of the Hun.

An Observation Post—or O Pip, in the mysterious patois of the Buzzers—is not exactly the spot that one would select either for spaciousness or accessibility. It may be situated up a chimney, or up a tree, or down a tunnel bored through a hill. But it certainly enables you to see something of your enemy; and that, in modern warfare, is a very rare and valuable privilege.

Camouflage Again!
Of late the scene-painter's art—technically known as camouflage—has raised the concealment of batteries and their observation posts to the realm of the uncanny. According to Major Wagstaffe, you can now disguise anybody as anything. For instance, you can make up a battery of six-inch guns to look like a flock of sheep, and herd them into action browsing. Or you can despatch a scouting party across No Man's Land dressed up as pillar-boxes, so that the deluded Hun, instead of opening fire with a machine gun, will merely post letters in them—valuable letters, containing military secrets. Lastly, and more important still, you can disguise yourself to look like nothing at all, and in these days of intensified artillery



When Tea Or Coffee Disagrees
There's always a safe and pleasant cup to take its place
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"There's a Reason"

lery fire it is very seldom that nothing at all is hit.
If you peep over the shoulder of Captain Leslie, the gunner observing officer, as he directs the fire of his battery, situated some thousands of yards in rear, through the medium of map, field glass, and telephone, you will obtain an excellent view of tomorrow's field of battle. Present in the O Pip are Colonel Kemp, Wagstaffe, Bobby Little and Angus M'Lachlan. The latter had been included in the party because, to quote his commanding officer, "he would have burst into tears if he had been left out."

The Curtain Goes Up.
Overhead roared British shells of every kind and degree of unpleasantness, for the ground in front was being "prepared" for the coming smash. The undulating landscape, running up to a low ridge four miles away, was spouting smoke in all directions—sometimes black, sometimes green, and sometimes where bursting shell and brick dust intermingled, blood-red. Beyond the ridge all-conquering British aeroplanes occupied the firmament, observing for "mother" and "granny," and signalling encouragement or reproof to these ponderous but sprightly relatives as their shells hit or missed the target.

That evening a select party of sight-seers were driven to a secluded spot behind the battle line. Here they were met by Master Osborne, obviously inflated with some important matter.
"I've got leave from my C.O. to show you the sights, sir," he announced to Colonel Kemp. "If you will all stand here and watch that wood on the opposite side of this clearing, you may see something. We don't show ourselves much, except in late evening, so this is our parade hour."

The little group took up its appointed stand and waited in the gathering dusk. In the east the sky was already twinkling with intermittent Verey lights. All around the British guns were thundering forth their hymns of hate—full-throated now, for the hour of the next great assault was approaching.
Wagstaffe's thoughts went back to a certain soft September night last year, when he and Blaikie had stood on the eastern outskirts of Bethune listening to a similar overture—the prelude to the battle of Loos. But this overture was ten times more awful, and, from a material British point of view, ten times more inspiring. It would have thrilled old Blaikie's fighting spirit, thought Wagstaffe. But Loos had taken his friend from him, and he, Wagstaffe, only was left. What did fate hold in store for him to-morrow? he wondered. And Bobby? They had both escaped marvellously so far. Well, better men had gone before them. Perhaps—

Fingers of steel bit into his biceps muscle, and the excited whiney of Angus M'Lachlan besought him to look.

The Show Begins.
Down in the forest something stirred. But it was not the note of a bird, as the song would have us believe. From the depths of the wood opposite came a crackling, crunching sound, as of some prehistoric beast forcing its way through tropical undergrowth. And then suddenly, out from the thinning edge there loomed a monster—a monstrosity. It did not glide, it did not walk. It wallowed. It lurched, with now and then a laborious heave of its shoulders. It fumbled its way over a low bank matted with scrub. It crossed a ditch by the simple expedient of rolling the ditch out flat, and waddled forward.

In its path stood a young tree. The monster arrived at the tree, and laid its chin lovingly against the stem. The tree leaned back, cracked, and assumed a horizontal position. In the middle of the clearing, twenty yards farther on, gaped an enormous shell crater, a present from the kaiser. Into this the creature plunged blindly, to emerge, panting and puffing, on the farther side. Then it stopped. A magic opening appeared in its stomach, from which emerged, grinning, a British subaltern and his grimy associates.

Thanks to the Tanks.
And that was our friends' first encounter with a "Tank." The secret—unlike most secrets in this publicity-ridden war—had been faithfully kept; so far the Hush! Hush! Brigade had been little more than a legend even to men high up. Certainly the omniscient Hun received the surprise of his life when, in the early mist of a September morning some weeks later, a line of these selfsame tanks burst for the first time upon his incredulous vision, waddling grotesquely up the hill to the ridge which had defied the British Infantry so long and so bloodily—there to squat complacently down on the top of the enemy's machine guns, or spout destruction from her own up and down the beautiful trenches which had never been intended for capture.

In fact, Brother Boche was quite plaintive about the matter. He described the employment of such engines as wicked and brutal, and opposed to the recognized usages of warfare. When one of these low-comedy vehicles (named the Creme-de-Menthe) ambled down the main street of the hitherto impregnable village of Fiers with hysterical British Tommy men slapping her on the back, he appealed to the civilized world to step in and forbid the combination of vulgarity and barbarity.

"Let us at least fight like gentlemen," said the Hun, with simple dignity. "Let us stick to legitimate military devices—the murder of women

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and children, and the emission of chlorine gas. But Tanks—no! One must draw the line somewhere!"
But the ill-bred Creme-de-Menthe took no notice.

Our Spring Clothes



Suitable for the real boy is this model. McCall Pattern No. 7508, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



Attractively simple is this pretty little dress. McCall Pattern No. 8199, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.
These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Seers.

(On looking at the Roll of Honor Page.)
Too young for love, with all its joys and fears,
Too young to know the thrill that little feet
Bring to a father's heart through long glad years
Of care and sorrow, sweet.

When came the call, they rushed from desk and field,
To fields of blood with Freedom as the goal;
In pain from which no mother's hand could shield,
They lost—to find—their soul.

No gamblers they, who threw away their right
Of life, of love, of children yet to be;
But seers all, who saw beyond the night
The Morn of Liberty.
—Elizabeth H. Shillito.

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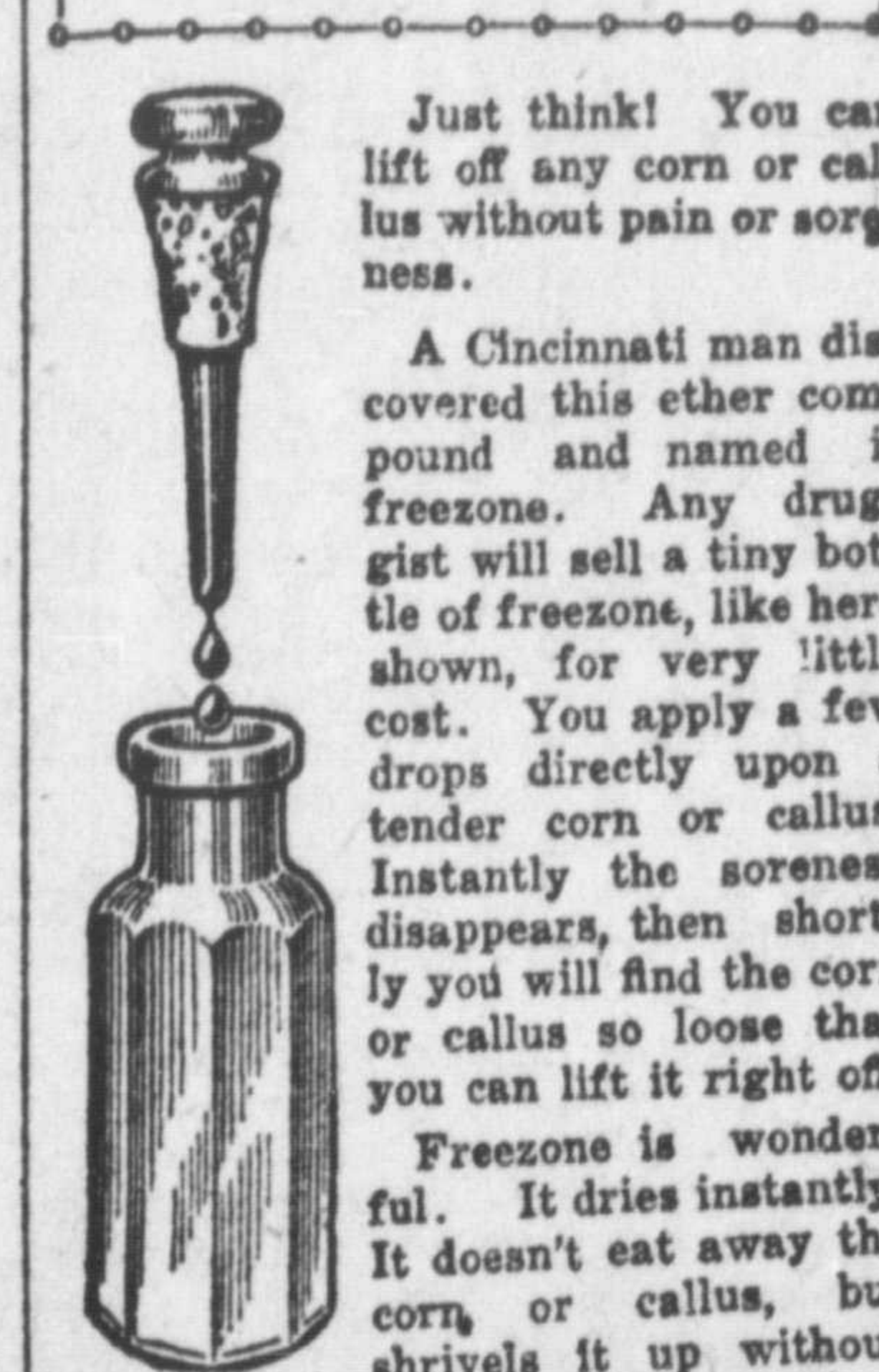
PRESERVE the LEATHER

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The Settlers.
How green the earth, how blue the sky,
How pleasant all the days that pass,
Here where the British settlers lie
Beneath their cloak of grass!
Hard to the plow their hands they put,
And whoso'er the soil had need
The furrow drove, and underfoot
They sow'd themselves for seed.
O willing hearts, turned quite to clay,
Glad lovers holding death in scorn,
Out of the lives ye cast away
The coming race is born.
—Lawrence Housman.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

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



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.
A Cincinnati man discovered this other compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.
Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.
Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Waste of Food Illegal.

The willful waste of any food or food products where such waste results from carelessness or manner of storage, or is due to any avoidable cause, is now penalized by the law of Canada, and it is the duty of each municipality to enforce the regulation. The managers of storage warehouses, private residences, railway cars and other conveyances containing food stored or in transit, may be called upon to seal food or food products when there is danger of loss from deterioration.

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 quarter 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 quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Queen Mary's Silver Wedding Shower

The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Ontario earnestly asks the people of this Province to contribute to a shower of Soldiers' Comforts, Supplies for Hospitals and Trenches, or money with which to buy them. Donations may be sent in until the last week in May and should be addressed to Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, 80 King St. West, Toronto, during which week a meeting will be held in the Parliament Buildings, when the shower will be on view and reports made of the contributions received. Immediately after, shipment will be made to England, to arrive in time for her Majesty's Silver Wedding Day, on July 6th, 1918.

A Suitable Rebuke.

Innumerable are the stories—many of them "chestnuts"—of the ready wit of Mr. Justice Duff. Here is one that is new to me, at all events.

It appears that one day while trying a case he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the court, lifting chairs and prying under seats.

"Young man," exclaimed the learned judge at last, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you doing?"

"M'lord," replied the offender, "I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it."

"Well," came the witty reply, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that fuss."

Metal that is wrapped in waxed paper will not rust.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

GILLETT'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Garbage as Hog Feed.

Saskatoon, Sask., feeds 500 to 800 hogs on garbage, mixed with a small amount of grain. The city of Worcester, Mass., feeds 3,000 hogs on garbage. Springfield, Mass., sells \$50,000 worth of municipal fed hogs; Grand Rapids, Mich., feeds 300 cattle, 400 sheep and 700 pigs on garbage and a certain amount of hay. Arlington, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R.I., all distribute their garbage to private companies who feed it to livestock.

Dominion Statistics Up-to-Date

A valuable feature of the 48th annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada is a compilation of statistics for the Dominion brought up to date. These cover population by provinces, public debt, revenue and expenditures, field crops, trade summary, mineral production, insurance, commercial failures, food and fuel prices, immigration, etc. The publication also lists the names of those of the staff overseas and brings out the creditable fact that 1,000 employees of this institution are on the Honour Roll.

Greater Production Plans.

Ontario will plant 1,000,000 acres more in cereals and cultivated crops this spring; Quebec, 600,000 and the Maritime Provinces, 400,000 acres extra. The farmers in Eastern Canada are called upon to plant five acres per farm extra. 400,000 farmers in Eastern Canada can save the situation.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

Pigs and Potatoes.

Grow potatoes and vegetables in every vacant lot and feed pigs on kitchen refuse—there are two ways of doing something to help the present food crisis.

MONEY ORDERS

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Bulbs and all plants that have been covered for winter protection may now be uncovered and the beds forked over.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Herb seeds can be sown early, sage, thyme, etc.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

ABSORBINE

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

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles; Lymphangitis, Pile, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Blisters, Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$ R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man and horse. Only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

HIRST'S FAMILY SALVE

HIRST'S REMEDY CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

50¢

The Magic Healing Ointment—Soothes and heals all inflammations, such as burns, scalds, blisters, cuts, boils, piles and abscesses—sold for over 25 years. All dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

Dogs are domestic animals and should be kept at home. If they run at large they are a menace to sheep and also carry infection from one farm to another.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Not "Bit" but "Utmost"—the end is worth our "All."

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.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING

Rash On This Little Baby Over Face and Head. Quite Disfigured.

"When my baby was four months old she had a rash all over her face and head, and was quite disfigured. Her skin was inflamed and sore, and itched and burned and the rash later developed into large red eruptions, making her cross and fretful. The baby could not get any sleep.
"My husband bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Soap and used two tins of Ointment with two cakes of Soap and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Down, 1040 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal, Que., March 2, Cuticura Soap and Ointment often prevent pimples or other eruptions.
For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



Outdoor Workers

are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic aches. You can't afford to be laid up, so heed that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains, no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

Sprains, strains, neuralgia aches and stiff, sore muscles are all relieved by the application of Sloan's Liniment.

Generous size bottles at all druggists; 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

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

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time, I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and

headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance, or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

What Leather Means To a World at War

has since been proven. If ever there was a time that a shoe should be made to yield up to the last atom of its usefulness, that time is with us NOW.

Scarcity of leather, combined with high prices of other materials, make it necessary for us to handle shoes which go farthest, endure longest—as such we recommend

The William's Shoe

For Men, Boys, Youths, and Little Gentlemen

The long life of them is not due to chance, but to the quality of the materials that are used in the making of them, combined with high-class shoe-making, so that users get out of them the best bit of good.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

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

THE EQUITY has received from Mrs. John McNally, of Caron, Sask., a letter written by Miss Florence H. Martyn, who sailed from Vancouver on Oct. 25th last for the East Indies. The letter is descriptive of Miss Martyn's voyage across the Pacific, with comments upon the various points of interest touched at in the course of the long, eventful and most interesting trip. **THE EQUITY** is not, however, just now in a position to afford the writer's many friends and admirers in Pontiac the pleasure of perusing the letter, owing to its length (about three columns) and our very limited space coupled with a shortage of office help.

Mrs. N. C. McFarlane's Itinerary.

Mrs. McFarlane, Demonstrator for Home-makers' Clubs, will visit the following places upon the dates mentioned: Wednesday, May 1—Calumet Island. Thursday, p. m., " 2—Bristol. " eve'g, " 2—Elmside. Friday, p. m., " 3—Wyman. " eve'g, " 3—Shawville. Saturday, p. m., " 4—Yarm. Monday, p. m., " 6—Starks Corners. " eve'g, " 6—Murrells. Wednesday, " 8—Annual meeting, Bristol Corners. Thursday, p. m., May 9—Steel Line. " eve., " 9—Beech Grove.

Methodist Church—Hours of Service.

At the request of the Official Board and to meet the convenience of the farming community, the NEW TIME will be observed in the Services of the Methodist Church as follows:—Sabbath School at 10, a. m. Church Service, 11, a. m., and 8, p. m. Mid-week " Wed. eve., 8, p. m. Zion Church—Service at 3, p. m.—new time. OFFICIAL BOARD.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of my dear son-in-law, Pte. R. V. Anderson, who fell somewhere in France, April 21st, 1916.

Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!
From which none ever wakes to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes.
Asleep in Jesus! far from thee,
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But thine is still a blessed sleep
From which none ever wakes to weep.

Mrs. W. TURRIEFF,
Shawville, Que.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of the late Mrs. Newton Lewis (alias Maggie Sly) who departed this life April 20th, 1917.

Beautiful toiler, thy work all done,
Beautiful soul into glory gone,
Beautiful life with its crown now won,
God giveth thee rest.
[fears,
Rest from all sorrows and watchings and
Rest from all possible sighing and tears,
Rest through God's endless, wonderful
years—
At home with the blest.
MARY T. LATHROP.

Red Cross Notes.

SHAWVILLE AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

We report new members as follows: Miss Maggie Elliott, of Austin H. M. Club. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. J. McNeill; Miss Christina Cuthbertson, of Elmside Club.

If you wish to help this most worthy of all institutions hand in your membership fee, \$2.00, at once. (Kindly note that the Red Cross year ends on October 31st.)

Up to Saturday night we had received the following donations of maple syrup:—Roy Macfarlane, 3 cans; Ed. J. Barber, 2 cans; Hugh Young, W. Sheppard, Thos. Thompson, H. H. Sturgeon, Miss Sophia Armstrong, Miss M. P. Armstrong, Mrs. F. McCrae—1 can each.

W. A. HODGINS,
Treasurer.

Rev. Dr. Russell in Ottawa.

A unique and interesting feature in the meetings being held in Ottawa by Dr. Walter Russell in the Imperial Theatre last Sunday night was a large company of his old Pontiac friends. A large section of the theatre was reserved and a banner card hung over it with PONTIAC inscribed.

Dr. Russell said that he had the honor of going to the country school in Bristol with sixty boys and girls who became professional men and women, legislators, statesmen and business men of large interests.

It was an inspirational occasion, and the message was one of prophetic passion and Apostolic fire, in the Length, Breadth, Depth and Height of the Love of God.

The Russell party have been asked to lead a great Ten Days' Convention in June for all the towns and cities for a radius of one hundred miles with Ottawa as a centre.

Pontiac ought to contribute a large contingent for a Feast of Pentecost. —Com.

Over the Top.

If a wounded Canadian soldier were to knock at your door and ask for rest and refreshment, there is nothing you would not do for him. As he is "somewhere in France" he cannot visit you, but the Y. M. C. A. is knocking at your door for him to-day. Through that tried and tested agency you can minister, not to one, but to all of our soldier boys at home and overseas. Your money will lessen some poor lad's loneliness, ease another's pain, preserve reason, provide recreation, and camouflage much of the ghastliness of France and Flanders for your fathers and brothers.

In its Red Triangle Fund Campaign on May 7, 8 and 9, the Canadian Y. M. C. A. is going "over the top." Never before has so much money been asked from a generous public by this institution. Two and a quarter million dollars is a large sum of money, even in these days of swollen war-budgets, but the need is there, and we do not doubt that the sum asked for will be forthcoming. Not once have the purse-strings of Canadians been drawn tight in the face of an urgent appeal for funds, whether for philanthropic or patriotic needs.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. is at once genuinely philanthropic and unquestionably patriotic. To contribute to its needs is philanthropy without any suggestion of "charity," and it is patriotism without taint.

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

BY-LAW

Prohibiting Gambling in
Shawville.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.

BY-LAW No. 76.

Whereas it is deemed expedient that a by-law be passed for the suppression of gambling within the limits of this municipality: Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted:—

1. That gambling of every description is prohibited within the limits of this municipality;

2. Every person participating in or being an onlooker at any game or play of chance being played or conducted for money, or any valuable consideration, shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20), and not less than five dollars (\$5), or, failing payment, to imprisonment for fifteen days;

3. Upon conviction of a second offence, a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and not less than twenty dollars (\$20) shall be imposed, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for thirty days;

4. It shall be lawful for any constable appointed by this Council to arrest any person found participating in or being an onlooker at such gambling within the limits of this municipality.

[True copy of By-law No. 76, passed 5th day of April, 1914.]

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice to my customers and the public generally, that I intend closing my Blacksmith Shop on the 1st of May next until further notice.
J. A. RENNICK,
Shawville.

MASSEY-HARRIS

(The Popular Farm Machinery)

Having taken the agency for the SAWYER & MASSEY CO., for this county, I wish to inform the municipalities and farmers that I can supply them with a full line of ROAD AND FARM MACHINERY.

The King of the Road Builder Grader
Sawyer & Massey Junior Grader
Steel Road Drag
Gas Oil Tractors
Threshing Outfits, etc., etc.

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - - SHAWVILLE.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC, District of Pontiac, Cour de Circuit pour le comté de Temiscamingue à Ville-Marie. No. 1076. The Ville-Marie Supply Company, Limited, corps politique et incorporé ayant son principal bureau d'affaires à Ville-Marie, comté de Temiscamingue et district de Pontiac, demandeur, vs. Louis Rioulet, ci-devant cultivateur, du canton Latulipe, dits comté et district, et maintenant de lieux inconnus, défendeur.

Il est ordonné au défendeur de comparaître dans le mois. Ville-Marie, 9 avril, 1918. J. D. PELLERIN, Greffier de la dite cour.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Pontiac, Circuit Court in and for the county of Temiscamingue, at Ville-Marie. No. 1076. The Ville-Marie Supply Company, Limited, a politic and corporate body, having its chief place of business at Ville-Marie, county of Temiscamingue and district of Pontiac, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Rioulet, heretofore farmer of the township of Latulipe, said county and district, Defendant. The defendant is ordered to appear within a month. Ville-Marie, April 9th, 1918. J. D. PELLERIN, Clerk of the said Court.

Hounds Strayed

Strayed from Shawville on April 1st two hound dogs—one black and tan, the other black and white, with tan spots over eyes. Information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded, or any information of their whereabouts or if anything befell them will be thankfully received by W. E. Maitland or Thos Shore, Shawville.

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises some time in November, one ewe. Owner is requested to remove same at once and pay expenses incurred, and oblige
GEORGE SMITH,
R. R. No. 2, Charlevoix, Que.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a car load of Buggies, and now is the time to make your selection. Call and see them.

J. L. HODOINS - - SHAWVILLE.



A Truck for the Farmer

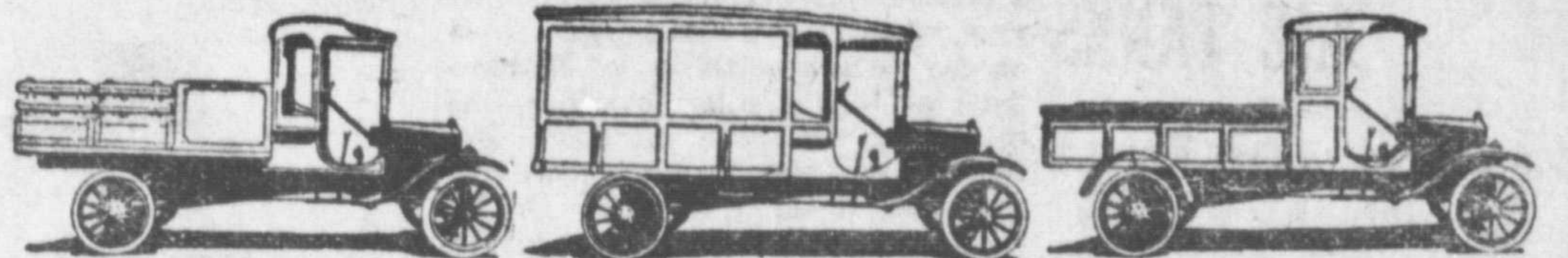
FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

Shawville Motor Co. - Dealers - 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 "

Dover's Clothes.

The Boys know that Dover's Clothes are the smartest they Can wear.

The mothers know that their sons Look dressier in Dover's Clothes And they also know that Dover's Clothes wear longer.

Our complete Stock of Boys' and Youths' Spring Clothes is now Ready for your selection. Bring The boys in and try them on. All the new Slash Pockets and Buckle Belt Styles on view.

ARCHIE DOVER