

THE EQUITY.

No. 46, 36TH YEAR,

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

**THE
BANK
OF
OTTAWA**

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
Rest - - - - - 4,750,000
94 Branches in Canada.

A JOINT ACCOUNT
is a decided convenience to the soldier.
Either of the joint owners may deposit or withdraw
money without further formality.

PORT COULONGE BRANCH,
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH,
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH

W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
R. LEGER, Manager.
G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

Look for Dover's ad. next week.
A good time to "resolve" to lay
the old brier-root on the shelf and
swear off on cigarettes.

The work meeting of the S. H. C.
will be held on Thursday evening
at the home of Mrs. P. E. Smiley.

The Murrell H. M. Club will
meet at the home of Mrs. H.
Stewart, on Wednesday, May 15th
at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Matthew's
Church, Charlevoix, will hold a
Sale of Work and Box Social on
the afternoon and evening of May
24th (Victoria Day) at the Parsonage.
Proceeds in aid of Church
Renovation.

A musical service celebrating
"Mother's Day" will be conducted
by the Rev. H. C. Brown at the
Austin Methodist Church on Sun-
day next—May 12, at 7 o'clock,
p. m. Solos, choruses, etc. Come
early.

Gordon Richardson, owner of
the imported Percheron "Ganlois"
was unable to have the latter at
the Stallion Show this year, on
account of taking suddenly ill,
and being unable to get a man to
take the animal to the Fair. The
horse, however, will be on the
road, this season.

A GOOD OPENING—If any of our
coteries know of a jeweller who is
looking for a location to start
business, just give him a tip to
come to Shawville. There is a
fine opening here for a good man,
as the field is wide and no opposi-
tion. Few places offer a better
opportunity for working up a
good business in this line.

Ten members of the local Odd-
fellows' lodge motored to Renfrew
Sunday afternoon, to attend the
annual church parade of the
brethren of that town. Service
was held in the Presbyterian
Church at 7 o'clock. The pro-
cession, which formed at the I. O. O. F.
hall, numbered about 100, and
included besides the above some
brethren from Arnprior.

About 25 of our young girls have
organized a Junior Homemakers'
Club under the management of
Miss Amy Hodgins for the purpose
of doing Red Cross work. Meet-
ings to be held in their Red Cross
Room at the home of Miss Hod-
gins every Wednesday afternoon.
The members will be pleased to
have any other girls of 12 years
and over join them. Membership
fee 5 cents per month. Any con-
tributions of money, material, or
work, thankfully received.

For some cause or other, interest
seems to be declining in the
annual Spring Stallion Show,
which this year, both in atten-
dance of horsemen and horses,
was much smaller than usual. Peo-
ple may have come to regard it as
an unnecessary adjunct to the reg-
ular Fall Fair, and at this busy
season, when the cry is for pro-
duction, and more production, de-
cide they are serving the country's
best interests by remaining at
their work. Mr. Bell, of Kempt-
ville, who is connected with the
Live Stock Branch, gave the usual
address on horse-breeding.

Donation to Tobacco Fund.
We acknowledge with thanks the
following donation to the Soldiers'
Overseas Tobacco Fund:—
Mrs. A. Dover, Shawville, \$1.00

Youthful Contributors.
Little Flora and Arnett Smiley,
children of Mr. and Mrs. P. E.
Smiley, have handed in their cent-
savings amounting to one dollar,
as a contribution to the Halifax
Blind Fund. These youngsters
hearts are in the right place, and
their self-sacrifice is a worthy ex-
ample to others. Just think of
the many poor children in Hal-
ifax who will not see the smiling
face of Mother Earth this glorious
Spring-time.

CAN
YOU
CHEW?
WATCH DOVER'S AD. NEXT WEEK.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. (Rev.) Burton, of Charlevoix,
left on Friday last on a visit to
Montreal.

THE EQUITY had a call from Mr.
Wm. Labelle, mayor of Waltham
on Monday.

Mrs. John Richardson has re-
moved from Radford to Shawville,
taking up residence in Ed. Hod-
gins' house, on King St.

Mr. Trueman Tuck and family
have taken up residence in the
house lately vacated by Mr. Jas.
D. Horner.

Dr. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and son
Ross went to Westmeath on Mon-
day to visit Mrs. Fraser, the Dr's
mother.

Miss Bertha Dods, of Bristol,
who has recently completed a com-
mercial course in Ottawa, has
taken a position on the staff of the
Merchants Bank in town.

Gr. Perley Dagg, of the 73rd
Battery, who has been off duty
for the past 12 weeks as the re-
sult of a kick in the side from a
horse, is enjoying a few days rest
at his home in town.

Mr. Norris Hodgins, second son
of Mr. E. T. Hodgins, has joined
the Canadian Flying Corps, and
spent a few days with his parents
in town last week before reporting
for duty at Toronto.

Mr. Ross Fraser, eldest son of
Dr. and Mrs. Fraser has been visit-
ing the latter for a few days be-
fore reporting for service in the
Navy, which he joined a short
time ago.

Men! patronize the store which
caters to your trade—DOVER'S.

The man who was persuaded to
invest in a new car before the 1st
of May, has been patting himself
on the back ever since.

The Bank of Ottawa branch in
town opened for business this
week, in W. J. Dagg's building.
Mr. Mulhern, the manager, will
occupy the apartments overhead.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

You might get even with the
Government, by cutting out that
cup of tea you have been accus-
tomed to drink at the noon meal.
Try it.

A Success.

"The New Crusade"—a comic
play—presented by the ladies of
the Methodist Church on Thurs-
day evening last in the lecture
hall of the church, was well re-
ceived by a large and appreciative
audience. The cast of characters
was exceptionally well taken, the
chief roles being filled with mark-
ed ability, and displaying the em-
ployment of much attention and
painstaking effort. The several
acts were interlarded with vocal
solos contributed by the Misses
Brown, Wainman and Caldwell.
Rev. Mr. Brown also contributed
violin selections and Miss McBride,
of Cobden, by request, recited a
selection from Dr. Drummond's
"Habitant". Mrs. W. A. Hodgins
and Miss Brown were the accom-
panists. Rev. Mr. Tripp occupied
the chair.

The entertainment opened with
a speech from Mr. W. J. Connelly,
who was accompanied by Mrs.
Connelly, and responsible for the
presence of two auto-loads of the
fair sex of Cobden.

On the invitation of the Rev. H.
C. Brown, the ladies will repeat
the play in the Town Hall, Port-
age du Fort, on Friday, May 17th,
in aid of the Methodist Parsonage
Fund.

Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-
maker today. Of course, grain and fruit
and vegetables pay well—but beef and
bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the
profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—
raise more hogs. If you need money to do
it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are
glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND

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 class-
es. Names and addresses are available.
Students are assisted to positions.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-
hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spell-
ing, English, Correspondence, etc.
Send for circular.

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

Business notices on this
page 8 cents per line.

The finest range of men's fine and
work shirts ever shown in town on dis-
play at Dover's.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Amateurs don't lay aside your kodaks
during the winter, there are lots of in-
teresting pictures can be made to send
to the boys at the front. Amateur
finishing a specialty.

H. IMISON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

NOTICE.—There will be a union meet-
ing of the appointments of the Clarendon
Circuit (Methodist Church) held in
the church at Yarm on Sunday, May
12th. Services will be held at 11 a. m.,
and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Taylor, chair-
man of the Pembroke District, will
preach on both occasions. All are wel-
come to attend these services.

H. S. COOKE, Supt.

St. Paul's Church, Shawville.

The rector has left the parish on
his vacation, which he is spending
at Lennoxville, Quebec. During
his holiday Rev. Joseph Burton
will take pastoral oversight and
the Church will be supplied by
Mr. Ralph Samson, of Ottawa.

Births

At Campbells Bay, on April 22nd,
to Mr. and Mrs. Eric E. Smith, a
daughter.

Lost—Sunday evening between St.
Paul's church and J. H. Shaw's resi-
dence a gold cuff link inscribed with
letter "E." Finder will oblige by leav-
ing at this office.

Marriages

HILL—ANDERSON.

A very quiet but pretty wedding
was solemnized by the Rev. G. F.
Brown at Campbells Bay, on April
17th, when Lola Martha, only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred
Anderson, became the bride of
Charles Guy, eldest son of Mr. and
Mrs. Joseph Hill, of Campbells
Bay. The bride was unattended,
and looked charming in a dress of
white silk crepe de chene and
bridal veil trimmed with white
silk roses. The groom's gift to the
bride was a gold pendant and
chain. Only the intimate friends of
contracting parties were present
at the marriage, which was per-
formed at the home of the bride's
parents.—Com.

Deaths

At Fort Coulonge, Sunday, May
5th, 1918, Walteretta, youngest
daughter of the late Capt. Findlay,
and wife of William Wallace, of
Govt. Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
Mrs. Wallace leaves besides her
husband three small children, the
youngest being but six weeks old.

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 de-
mands are now doubled.

GOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Make a specialty of preparing candidates
for these examinations. Start NOW and
be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our
school is open all summer.

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 pro-
fession.

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 Ac-
countant, we have the best courses avail-
able anywhere.

Last year our increase was 45%. This
year to date is even better. Still Employ-
ers' Demands Exceed the Number of
Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

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

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED

EYES EXAMINED

NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES

GROUND AND FITTED

MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST

UPTOWN 4282 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—1 wicker baby carriage,
and 1 baby push cart, for sale. Apply to
Mrs. R. C. WOODLEY, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good seed
potatoes. PETER BROWNE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Several purebred young
Berkshire Pigs. Apply to E. J. BARBER,
R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

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

STRAY COLLIE—Strayed on to Lot
15, Con. 4, Clarendon, on April 25th, a
Collie Dog. Owner may have the animal
by proving property and paying for this
notice. WESLEY HODGINS. 45-2

NOTICE

ALL REPAIRS

In Watches, Clogs and Jewel-
lery MUST BE CALLED FOR by
May 15th, as after that date I
intend leaving town and shop
will be closed.

A. D. McCREDIE.

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

THE HARDWARE STORE

Campbell's Varnish Stain

For Floors, Furniture, and all interior surfaces

We have a big stock in the following colors:

Dark Oak	Mahogany
Light Oak	Rosewood
Golden Oak	Walnut
Cherry	Green

The reasons why you should use it:

Dissolves Grease Spots, Penetrates Wood Fibre, No Sediment.

It is the best stain on the market, and we guar-
antee every can of it.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Toronto, April 30, 1918.

Mr. W. A. Hodgins,
Shawville.

We find that all Corn coming from
the U. S. contains an excess of moisture,
and if shipped you in this condition
would go bad either in your hands or
your customers. We are running our
drying plant at Chatham 24 hours per
day as we will not send out Seed Corn in
a wet condition. Assure your customers
that by waiting an extra ten days they
will receive their seed in perfect condi-
tion and that the superior quality will
more than repay them for the delay.

WM. RENNIE CO. LTD.

Flax Seed Quantity of Good
Seed 10c. lb.

Seed Potatoes

\$1.25 per Bag.

Soldiers' Comfort Mail-
ing Boxes, 2 for 25c

W. A. HODGINS

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.

Cultural Methods for Eastern Canada.

Soil management or cultivation in its several phases is a very important factor in crop production. On the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and several of the branch Experimental Stations in eastern Canada, methods have been investigated for several years. The results obtained have warranted the following recommendations being made as applicable to average conditions on eastern Canada farms.

Cultural Operations and Implements.—Ploughing is the basic cultural operation. It is therefore important and should be performed with care and judgment. No definite rule can be laid down as to the best method of ploughing. A safe rule, however, is to plough only when the soil is in shape, not too wet especially if of a heavy clay nature. Plough deeply in autumn, as deep as the surface productive soil will allow turning an up-standing furrow. Plough shallow in spring, turning a low-lying or flat furrow. Plough well, turn all the land and finish with straight even furrows and lands. Let the ploughing be a credit to the farmer, a reflection of his character, a standard for other operations and an incentive to less thorough, though willing workers to do better.

Harrowing.—Of the several implements on the market for performing this work the disc harrow is the most suitable for preparing soil for seed after it has been ploughed. Thorough cultivation at this time is indispensable and the disc harrow should be used until the surface of the seed-bed is smooth and friable and the soil immediately below is firm and solid. The drag or spike-tooth harrow,

too, may be employed advantageously in seed-bed preparation especially following the disc or roller to restore a mulch or blanket of soil to check evaporation of moisture. It is also a useful implement in the corn field a few days after sowing corn and after the corn is up to stimulate a rise in temperature in the soil, to destroy small weeds and encourage germination of weed seeds and to restore the essential mulch.

Seeding.—This operation is now done by means of seed drills. Several types are on the market but the single disc drill is probably most popular.

Rolling.—The roller is too frequently used to put a finishing touch to the field after seeding. It may be so used to advantage on light soils but even then should be followed by the drag harrow to break the smooth surface. The chief use of the roller, however, should be to firm and crumble the soil before seeding. It should not be used on very damp soil, especially clay; let the surface dry first then use the roller to break the crust.

Where implements are to be purchased it should be borne in mind that larger implements requiring from three to six horses handled by one teamster provide a means of solving to some extent the present manual labor problem. Besides, the work done in this way is accomplished economically and thus tends to keep down the cost of production of crops.

Ploughing may be speeded up by using two-furrow ploughs. Double disc harrows make a thorough seed-bed in the least time. The horse seed drill is efficient. More sections added to the drag harrow reduce the time required for this work.

limited areas of several canning crops in a more intensive way, and have averaged a nice addition to the income from the staple farm crops which I still produce.

"The plan followed in growing the canning crops is to contract with the manager of the canning factory to grow a definite acreage of some of the staple canning crops, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, and small fruit. By planning for such of the canning crops as will best work in with a decreased number of standard farm crops, I can intensify my efforts and in some seasons double my farm receipts over my old style of farming.

"For example, strawberries, beans, and corn grown for the cannery may best combine with my regular farm crops; and asparagus, cane fruits, and tomatoes may break better in regard to cultural and harvesting requirements for my neighbor. But many of us are finding that we did not make the fullest and best use of a considerable part of our time until we began to plan and systematize our work, as was necessary to do when we took on the growing of several canning crops under contract.

"I feel sure that there are many general farmers who will read this who might with advantage contract to grow a few acres of some of the canning crops I have mentioned by joining with several neighbors to deliver co-operatively their produce to the factory, even if some distance away, with a motor truck. Such a plan of delivery our neighborhood has found to be a great economizer of time, and enables the growers of the canning crop to realize several hundred, or even a thousand, dollars more from a small area of land that will not be missed for the regular farming operations. Moreover, the building up of a great canning industry in this country is one of the important ways of bringing the Kaiser to his knees—by making sure of a great reserve food supply in addition to the regular harvested products."—W.G.

Message to Farmers.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, has sent out the following message to Canadian farmers, asking them in order to avert a famine to plant every possible acre in wheat: "Let me again draw the attention of the farmers of Canada to the great need there is of planting every acre of land in wheat that seems favorable to growing it. The news that comes daily of that awful, grim struggle now being fought in France and Flanders brings home to us clearly and unmistakably this fact—that, after almost four years' war, human liberty is still in the balance. The call for men is urgent, and they must, to the full limit of our power, be sent. Their places at home must be taken by those who remain. Despite the difficulties, we must produce more food than we have ever done before. Set apart all your land fit for growing crops and plant as much wheat as you can. Plan to bring as much new land on your farm under cultivation as possible, and thus increase your acreage for next year. It will be needed then just as much as now."

Storm clouds move at the rate of 86 miles an hour.

Hogs

Barley As Hog Feed.

Barley will supply grain for hogs sooner than any other crop. A large number of farmers have been asking about this crop because of the scarcity of mature corn for feeding hogs this spring and summer, and because commercial hog feeds are so costly.

Barley is about equal to corn, pound for pound for feeding hogs. But while corn does not need to be ground for pigs, barley should. The grains are too small and hard to be masticated and digested readily when whole. While the pigs may not like the barley very well at first, they will soon become accustomed to it. But they will do better if ground barley is mixed half and half with middlings or some other palatable hog feed. Gains are more rapid, too, when some high protein feed like tankage is fed along with the barley and other feeds.

Spray The Orchard.

When the leaves begin to grow the canker-worms may commence to move up on the trunks of fruit and other trees. Bands of tar, tanglefoot, or printer's ink, if put on the tree trunks in time, will catch many of the pests. The best sticky substance to use is

tree tanglefoot, as it will stay sticky longer than the other substances. These sticky mixtures may be applied to the bark of the tree, but they may disfigure the trees for several years. It may be necessary to renew the bands from time to time with the sticky material, especially if the tangle foot becomes hard or stiff or covered over with the bodies of dead moths. The use of bands is especially recommended on very large rough-barked elm or hackberry trees that it would be difficult and expensive to spray. Maples and oaks are not so badly attacked by the pest. The apple, elm, and plum are the favorite food plants of the canker or measuring-worms. When the injury from these insects is severe, the trees may appear during May or June as if a fire had swept over them. They may be entirely stripped of their leaves by the worms. For small shade and fruit trees any of the arsenical sprays will kill the canker-worms easily if applied about the time the leaves begin to appear. The regular summer sprays applied in the apple orchard for the control of the codling-moth and curculio will also kill the canker-worms. The first summer spray in the apple orchard should be applied just before the bloom, and the second spray should be made immediately after the blooms fall. These two sprays should control the measuring-worms very effectively.

FLINT CORN FOR GRAIN

Flint corn, as a grain crop in eastern Canada, has not received the attention that it merits. At the present crisis of food supply it is the crop that can be increased without disturbing the system of rotation or cutting down the acreage of any other cereal. We do not increase production if we cut down the acreage of one kind of grain to grow another. By growing flint corn we can increase the total output of cereals without alteration or detriment to our system of farming.

Utilization

Its value lies in its feeding adaptability. As meal in a fattening ration it is without an equal, for cattle, hogs or poultry.

In the underground or cracked state it is valuable in a ration for laying hens. On the cob if used judiciously it can be profitably given to working horses. The immature and small ears can be fed without waste in the autumn to fattening hogs.

It can be "hogged" down in the field with profit. An acre or two of corn will fatten the hogs on an average farm. This method can be adopted with profit by the Ontario farmer in these days of labor scarcity.

The dry stalks make excellent roughage for dry cows or young cattle. Last, but not least, corn can become in Canada an important factor in the human diet. Many bushels of wheat could be released for shipment if we would use the various appetizing foods into which corn meal can be converted.

Range of Profitable Production

The crop should only be grown where it will mature in an average season. Using the proper variety, corn can be grown in practically all the older parts of Ontario, the Eastern Townships and many counties north of the St. Lawrence in Quebec, also many districts in the Maritime Provinces. The District Representatives of Ontario, with the exception of those in the northerly counties, state that maturity is not the factor that prohibits the growing of corn, the Secretary of Agriculture for Quebec making a similar report for that province.

Varieties

Quebec Yellow No. 28 is the variety that will succeed best over the greater part of the area indicated. It is a short stalked variety giving a high yield of grain, and maturing in the average season on well drained soils in a hundred and fifteen days. Where the season is sufficiently long, Long-

fellow and Salzer's North Dakota will give an equally large yield of grain with a larger tonnage of stalks. These varieties should be grown principally in southern Ontario although they mature perfectly in certain portions of Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Earlier varieties than Quebec Yellow No. 28 do not return a commensurate yield for labor expended.

Labor

The work involved in growing corn for grain is but little greater than that of growing for silage, husking is the additional item but this task can be done at the most convenient time in the autumn and made an evening of neighborhood festivity.

Who Should Grow It

The dairyman who disposes of his milk to the local creamery is the man who can most profitably grow and use grain corn. If he is using silage, at the present price of shelled corn he can afford to decrease his acreage of silo corn in order that he may grow flint for grinding.

The farmer who wishes to increase the output of grain yet does not wish to break his system of rotation. By growing flint corn he is producing grain from his hoed crop.

The man who is without a silo, and wishes to increase his hoed crop. He can grow corn for grain purposes with profit likewise improving the tilth and cleanliness of his fields.

Seed

Owing to the disastrous failure of the seed corn crop in the United States and Canada, seed is extremely scarce. Each farmer should consult with his county representative as to a possible source of supply.

Wherever flint corn has been grown there can generally be found a few men who have developed early productive strains out of old varieties. Not having made a practice of disposing of it for seed, these men are occasionally a valuable source of local supply too often overlooked.

Conclusion

Any person who is desirous of growing this crop and failing to obtain seed this season should plan to secure it early in the autumn for another year. As long as the price of corn, mills feeds and live stock remain as they now are, corn for grain will be one of the most profitable crops that can be grown on a farm. Any farmer so situated that he can mature flint corn will find it profitable to plant a few acres even though he has to cut down correspondingly his acreage of silo corn.

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.

Hypnotics.

A hypnotic is a drug which is given to produce sleep; it may do other things, too; but if it causes sleep it is a hypnotic.

Some hypnotics will produce sleep and will also produce bad and undesirable effects, like depressant action of the heart.

Such drugs are dangerous, and particularly so when taken by the advice of a well-meaning, but inadequately informed friend.

It is always best to have the advice of an intelligent physician before experimenting with such dangerous tools.

Even physicians are not infallible in such matters and have been known to overlook heart weakness or heart injury or underestimate its importance in their desire to relieve one who is in need of sleep.

Want of sleep, or insomnia, is a terrible affliction. What would one not give for sleep when suffering pain, hour after hour? When one is sleeping, physical pain does not exist, for there must be consciousness in order to appreciate pain.

Sleep is more refreshing than food; you can live without food a long time, many days, but not without sleep.

The discovery of hypnotics was a blessed thing for those who suffer, and the new ones are, in many respects, at least, better than the old ones.

By the new ones, I mean those which modern chemistry, by analysis and synthesis, has given us in great numbers, sometimes embarrassingly so, and which also are greatly abused. Among the old hypnotics are alcohol, opium, Indian hemp, hyoscyamus, lettuce and hops.

The soothing effect of a hop pillow or a hop poultice, used to be known (in the country, at any rate), as a first class remedy, but we seldom hear of it, or use it, now.

Drowsiness from the free use of lettuce is familiar, and the quieting effect of hyoscyamus, or henbane, was once highly esteemed.

After the exciting effect of alcohol passes off, it causes deep sleep, as

every drunkard knows, until the organs have become so saturated with it that sleep may be replaced by delirium tremens.

Opium was formerly used by many physicians, not only to induce quiet and freedom from pain, but sleep as well; now it's comparatively little given for that purpose, I am happy to say.

The most important of the new hypnotics are the bromides, paraldehyde, chloral, the coal-tar derivatives, and the synthetic preparations. The bromides are often very efficient as hypnotics, and as little harmful as any powerful drugs I know of.

Paraldehyde is a relatively safe hypnotic and I have often wondered why it was not more generally used.

Chloral is one of the best hypnotics we have, but very dangerous, must be taken in larger and larger doses, and sometimes forms a habit which ends fatally.

The coal tar derivatives and the synthetic preparations, many of them, at least, are of German origin and are now tremendously expensive and hard to get.

I am very glad they are not available, for we were being swamped with them, they were producing very bad habits, and I earnestly hope that for all future time the Germans will be compelled to be the exclusive users of their own medicines.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M. E.—1. Is whooping-cough contagious? 2. Can it occur more than once in the same person? 3. Can it be caught by simply going where there is a person who has it? 4. Is there a cure for it, or must it run its course?

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. It is extremely contagious. 3. Yes. 4. There are sedative drugs which may be taken to alleviate the cough. I know of nothing which will stop the disease after it has once started. The best plan is careful attention to hygiene and diet.

Artificial Fertilizer

Would have abundant crops reward thy toil,
And fill thy barns, O tiller of the soil?
Then ever keep in mind this maxim true,
Feed well the land and 'twill in turn feed you."

Artificial fertilizers do not supply the soil with humus, which can be added by turning under vegetable and animal matter. Artificial, or commercial fertilizers, as they are usually called, owing to their soluble character have a very much quicker effect than animal matter and can be applied just at the time and in about the quantities needed, reducing waste to a minimum. Commercial fertilizers are now sold under a guaranteed analysis, so the gardener may know exactly what amounts to apply.

The principal elements are nitrogen, phosphates and potash. Nitrogen produces luxuriant foliage and is particularly valuable for lettuce, cabbage and other leaf crops. Phosphates cause earlier production of flowers and fruit and are of special value for peas, beans, corn, etc. Potash increases the substance and improves the quality of the fruits, tubers and roots and is especially valuable in the production of potatoes.

Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, kainit, superphosphate and basic slag are the fertilizers in common use.

Nitrate of soda is used to promote growth and its action is almost immediate and it should be applied while the plants are in growth. The best time to apply it is during rainy weather and it may be used at the rate of a pound a square rod when the plants are growing well, and a second application may be given a month later. Applied in liquid form, use half an ounce to a gallon of water.

Nitrate of soda should not be used on tomatoes and similar plants, as it will cause the plants to make foliage at the expense of the fruit.

Sulphate of ammonia, like nitrate of soda, is a nitrogenous manure. Both are of a caustic nature and will burn if they come in contact with the plants. Sulphate of ammonia is less soluble than nitrate of soda, and therefore slower in its action, but produces the same results and retains its action longer. It may be applied early in the spring and during the early stages of growth. Three-quarters of a pound per square rod is a liberal dressing. Do not use on such crops as beans, peas and corn. Sulphate of ammonia should not be mixed with basic slag, as the lime in the slag causes waste of the nitrogen.

Basic slag is good for peas, beans and root crops. It works slower than either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, but becomes rapidly available in land well supplied with humus and moisture. Use five to eight pounds per square rod before planting, by

dusting on the surface and raking over lightly.

Superphosphate is good as an alternative fertilizer with basic slag or kainit. It is valuable, on potatoes or tomatoes at the rate of one to three ounces per square yard, hoed into the soil when the crops are well started.

Potash is so scarce that it can only be had through ashes derived from burning green wood of trees and shrubs, tree prunings, etc.

Potash is required for potatoes and other root crops and fruit. In ashes the percentage of potash varies greatly, but six ounces to the square yard will make a fair application. Sulphate of potash, when it can be had, is applied at the rate of one ounce a square yard.

A Money-Making Aid.

My business leads me to visit farms of every kind and character, and I often wonder why so many farms lack a well-appointed workshop.

I will describe one where I recently found a market gardener and his son (by the way, father and son are partners and all their stationery shows that they are doing a partnership business, although the son is only seventeen) busily making every rainy day count every whit as much as the fair days.

This workshop in question is divided into two rooms—one for carpentry, iron work, and general repairing; the other for painting. In addition to saving from \$100 to \$300 in repairing and painting each year, they make various crates, hampers, and boxes in which to market fruit and truck, also egg crates, bee-hives, brooder coops, and various other farm supplies. These supplies are tastefully painted, and I can easily believe, as they contend, that their attractive marketing containers have added many times the cost of the shop and equipment in the better prices received for produce shipped to Toronto and other markets.

The shop was purposely made large and high enough so that wagons, motor truck, and farm machinery can be driven in and through both rooms of the shop for repairs and painting, and also movable poultry and hog houses can be built and painted under cover.

Indifference.

He is so small he does not know
The summer sun, the winter's snow;
The spring that ebbs and comes again:
All this is far beyond his ken.
A little world he feels and sees:
His mother's arms, his mother's knees;
He hides his face against her breast,
And does not care to learn the rest.

Cover the horses with cloths or old blankets, when spraying. Put vaseline or lard on face, neck and hands, or wear gloves.

SMOKE TUCKETS
T&B PLUG

Poultry

A hoary-headed poultry theory is that thunder spoils the hatchability of eggs. We got this idea from old-timers as soon as we commenced keeping chickens, but our own experience proves that it is largely a superstitious myth. We have had many hatches that could not have been better, in spite of violent electrical disturbance of the elements.

Quite often severe thunderstorms have come up at the time supposed to be most dangerous to the success of the hatch—just a few days before the eggs were due to start pipping—yet the number of chicks that came out of the shells appeared quite normal, and the chicks were strong and healthy.

We have also had good hatches in spite of blasting or other such shocks, except when the vibrations were so near or severe that they leveled buildings or broke window lights. Even then we have found that the embryo chicks are not always killed, or even harmed.

While we take no stock in the thunder theory any more, yet we try to avoid all sudden jars or shocks direct to the egg, as well as rough handling in shipment. The success of hatches is almost always in direct proportion to the care given the eggs when the fertility is strong.

Tin Can Swells Income.

"Farming in a rut," says my neighbor, who was in a rut and now rejoices in being out of it, "is getting so firmly settled in a treadmill routine of growing certain crops as to make it seem well-nigh impossible to attempt growing other crops known to give better profits."

A leaf from his personal experience in breaking away from the old-time grain-hay farming system I believe will inspire some others to do likewise to their profit and satisfaction. Here is his story:

"The establishing of several vegetable and fruit canning factories in my own and adjoining communities furnished the stimulus needed to help me out of my own rut. Now, in place of confining my efforts to two or three staple crops which formerly produced only a meager living, I grow

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS AND FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.
88 Bonsecours Market Montreal

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 money) 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**
780 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

ED. 7. ISSUE 18—'18.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 9, 1918.

Potatoes dropped to \$1.20 a bag in Montreal last week, partly as the result of a big consignment coming in from the Maritime provinces. People who have been holding up their surplus stocks of "murphys" with the expectation of bettering last Fall's prices seem to be in for a big disappointment.

It is stated the British Admiralty has planned and has now under course of preparation a very extensive mine field to stretch across the North Sea between the coasts of Norway and Scotland, with a view to effectually bottle up the enemy submarine force and end its piratical attacks on the trade routes of the Atlantic. Seems a pity the idea was not put into execution a year ago.

New peace proposals are likely to be made by His Holiness the Pope before long, it is reported. Whatever His Holiness may suggest with that object in view will be pretty sure at least to meet with the approval of the Austrian people, who do not disguise the fact that they are heartily sick of the war and fain would sheath the sword at once, where it not for the dread under which they live of their bullying, dominating neighbor and ally—Germany.

The enemy has gained nothing on the Western front since last week—in fact, on the contrary, he has lost ground at several important points, where Allied movements have been successful in improving their positions. A report emanating from enemy sources, says that preparations are under way for a new offensive on the West and also another heavy drive against the Italian positions on the Piave. If these materialize more severe fighting may be expected in a few days.

Deputations of farmers from Western Ontario have been laying their views before the Government in reference to the recent order-in-council which brings farmers' sons between the ages of 20 and 23 within the immediate scope of the draft law, and have shown pretty clearly from their point of view that unless the regulation is modified somewhat, production—which it is claimed is almost if not fully as vital to the successful carrying on of the war as man-power—is bound to get a serious setback. A very large deputation from the West is expected in Ottawa about the 14th to present their views to the Government on the same question. The farmer should understand better than any one else just what he is up against with regard to the farm help problem, and any amount of theory that wise men in Parliament may evolve as to how this and that difficulty may be overcome is not going to cause him to change his opinion if, from his matured experience, he feels such theory will not work out satisfactorily in practice. The idea that anybody can farm is a gross misconception of actual requirements in the farm-hand now-a-days.

Urge that Farmers be left until others are called out

Ottawa, May 2.—The committee on agriculture as a result of a lengthy discussion yesterday, adopted the following resolution and forwarded it to the Minister of Militia, General Mewburn, for his consideration:

"That it is the opinion of the committee on agriculture that the Minister of Militia should be requested to order, (a) That actual farmers who have been called up shall be given leave of absence, and

(b) That no actual farmers be required to report until all others in the class affected by the Order-in-Council of April 20th, 1918, have been put in service. Such leave of absence and delay in reporting to be conditioned upon their actual employment in farming."

The intent of the resolution was to provide that in the case of the first peremptory draft of men between the ages of 20 and 22 the urban districts should be exhausted before the rural districts were required to get into service.

H. R. Henderson of Macdonald, and Major Andrews of Winnipeg, have both conferred with the Minister on the matter. General Mewburn, it is stated, has pointed out that he has no power to do other than "advise" that the urban centres be drained first, or that men already taken be granted leave. He has no power to order such a course of action.

It is stated, however, that farmers already called out were called out before the desire of the Minister was made known to them.

Men so called out are advised to comply with the order and to apply to the Commanding Officer for leave of absence on the ground stated.

Such leave of absence, if granted, will, of course, only be temporary, excepting in the case of an only son who has had brothers killed, disabled, or on

active service in an actual theatre of war. In the case of the latter the Minister has power to grant leave of absence without pay.

Dominion Government Imposes New Taxes.

The Dominion Budget, delivered by Hon. Mr. McLean, acting Minister of Finance, on Tuesday last, disclosed some information which took the breath from a good many people, because, somehow, they were not looking for the kind of dope which the Minister handed out. The information was of the nature of a new scale of taxation which the Government proposes to impose with a view to increasing the enormous revenue which is necessary to meet the country's war expenditures. These taxes will be imposed chiefly on luxuries, but some things regarded as essentials, are touched up pretty strongly; for example, tea, coffee, matches and tobacco. A list given below, shows the extent of the increases decided upon:—

The excise duty on manufactured tobacco is increased from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound; on cigars from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per thousand; on cigarettes from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per thousand; on foreign raw leaf tobacco, from 28 cents to 40 cents per pound; on foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, from 42 cents to 60 cents per pound.

There is to be an excise duty of 5 cents per pound on raw leaf tobacco grown in Canada.

A customs tax of 10 cents per pound is placed upon tea.

The customs duty upon green coffee is increased from 24 cents per pound under the Preferential Tariff to 5 cents, and from 3 cents per pound under the General Tariff to 7 cents.

The duty on temperance beers, which was 17½ per cent., plus the war tariff rate of 7½ per cent., is increased to 40 per cent., ad valorem.

The tax on sleeping car berths is increased from 10 cents flat to 10 per cent. of the price paid for each berth, with a minimum of 25 cents.

The tax on parlor car seats is increased from 5 cents to 10 cents each.

There is an excise tax of 1 cent per hundred on matches.

There is an excise tax of 8 cents on each pack of playing cards.

A customs duty of 5 cents per lineal foot is imposed upon moving picture films.

There is a special war excise tax of 10 per cent., upon the selling price of automobiles, jewelry, gramophones, phonographs, talking machines, mechanical piano and organ players, and records imported into or manufactured in Canada. As the present customs duty on imported automobiles is 42½ per cent., the new tax will be 52½ per cent., and, in addition, the new tax will apply to the duty as well as to the actual price.

District Meeting at Shawville.

The Pembroke District Meeting of the Methodist Church will be held in the Methodist Church, Shawville, next week—May 14th and 15th. About 25 delegates are expected from Armprior, Renfrew, Haley's, Cobden, Pembroke, Westmeath, Beachburg, Portage du Fort, Fort Coulonge, etc.

The first session will begin at 1.30, p. m., on Tuesday with a public meeting in the evening. There will be two sessions on Wednesday the 15th, open to the public.

Discussions of the work of God in the Methodist Church on the district will be the principal subject of discussion.

The Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, consisting of the whole of Quebec and up as far as Kingston in Ontario, will meet in Ottawa this year, beginning May 27th and lasting about one week. About 400 delegates, lay and clerical, are expected at Ottawa.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met on April 27th, 1918.

Present: The Chairman and Commissioners Wallace, Harris, Laughren and Tracy.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Comrs Tracy and Wallace.

Applications opened, considered and accepted as follows, on motion Comrs. Laughren and Harris: (List of Teachers will appear later).

Report of Inspector Honeyman re. our Schools, read and accepted on motion of Comrs. Wallace and Tracy.

Motion—Tracy-Harris—That Mrs. Willie Fulford be exempt fees for past and present year—\$6.00; also that 37½ cents on property sold to Anglican Church, Charlevoix, be charged to the Municipality, amount accruing after property was sold and became non-taxable.—Carried.

Motion—Laughren-Tracy—That the following bills be paid:

Mrs. R. Chapman, No. 8, wood and removing storm windows, \$ 7.00
Ernie Stevenson, No. 14, storm door and work, 2.71
Conn McCagg, No. 2, glass, etc., 2.50
Miss Wilson, No. 13, box chalk, .40
Clifford Fulford, No. 3, firing for both schools, 12.00

Miss Ramsay, No. 11, supplies, 2.18

G. F. Hodgins Co., different schools, supplies, 5.55

Thos. Wallace, No. 8, repairs and visiting schools, 5.50

W. C. Harris, No. 3, repairs and visiting schools, 7.00

R. Tracy, visiting schools, 2.00

—Carried.

Motion—Harris-Wallace—That Chairman Draper secure the deed of No. 14 School grounds; also that the Secretary

ask for tenders for building a cement platform in front of No. 9—full width of building; also tenders for fencing No. 3 School grounds. Tenders for fencing to be handed or sent to Comr Harris, who is empowered to give out the job.

Next meeting May 18th at one p. m.
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

RED CROSS

Since last report we acknowledge the following maple syrup donations:

A. Everet Armstrong, 1 can.
Harold Cuthbertson, 1 "
Mrs. Wm. Cuthbertson, 1 "
Mrs. James Glenn, 1 "
Mrs. J. N. Russell, 1 "
W. David Wilson, 1 "
W. A. Hodgins, 2 "
Mrs. Thos. Wallace, 1 "
Mrs. J. Davis Hodgins, 1 "
Marvin Thompson, 1 "
David Thompson, 1 "
Starks Corners Club, 10 "

Also membership fees from Dr. Fraser and Mrs. Davis Hodgins, Shawville; Mrs. W. C. Young, Mrs. Edna Young, Miss Eva Findlay, Elmside.

W. A. HODGINS,
Treasurer.

Statement of Dog Tax

Compensation Fund for the Year ended Feb. 28, 1918.

Total tax receipts, \$457.00

EXPENSE.
Apr. 10. Dog tags, 12.30
June 7. Andrew Pirie, 59.33
Aug. 9. Arthur Queale, 6.65
Oct. 24. Clar. Cameron, 12.00
Aug. 22. Mrs. A. Murphy, 12.00
Sept. 4. Henry McDowell, 12.00
Benjamin Hynes, 10.00
Oct. 4. H. B. Armstrong, 6.65
Nov. 12. John Sparling, 8.67
Dec. 12. Wm. Hodgins, 88.67
Aug. 11. E. T. Hodgins, collecting tax, 25.00
Dec. 13. A. Bean, 7.00
S. Thomas Palmer, 12.00
J. A. Sturgeon, valuating sheep, 2.50
274.77

Cash in bank, \$182.23

On the above date there was one unsettled claim.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

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, Charlevoix.

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

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders for building an up-to-date cement platform, full width of building, in front of No. 9 School will be received by the undersigned up to one o'clock, p. m., of 18th May, 1918.

Also tenders for fencing No. 3 School Grounds, to be sent to Commissioner Harris, who is empowered to give out the job.
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,
Clarendon S. Board,
Shawville, May 3, 1918. 2i

Guineas Get Ride.

Any of the young blood of Indianapolis will testify that "chickens" (in one of the later acceptances of the word) are very fond of street car and automobile riding, observes the Indianapolis News, but it is not often that four guineas of the common or garden digging variety have an opportunity to disport themselves in or on a city street car.

Amid a chorus of squawks from about 100 coops of turkeys and other fowls in front of William Locks' fish and poultry place at 1027 Virginia avenue, the other day, four guineas escaped from a coop, and a series of hops, flops and flights landed them on the trolley pole of a street car headed for Washington street, where they evidently regarded it policy to sit tight. At any rate they were not tempted from their perch by downtown window displays or moving picture theaters. On the back trip the street car stopped in front of Locks', and the motorman shouted: "Here are your guineas." Eager hands helped them to alight, and they were taken back home.

Danish Statistics.

Very few European countries only were in a position to proceed, since August 1, 1914, with their normal quinquennial census. Denmark is one of the exceptions, says an exchange. On February 1, 1918, the little kingdom counted 2,920,000 inhabitants, i. e., an increase of 163,000 souls over the census of 1911.

The distribution ratio is 75 inhabitants to the square kilometre. The Copenhagen Frederiksberg county contains 605,000 inhabitants, i. e., more than one-fifth of the total population. The 74 other cities number 604,000 people. Rustic population, 1,711,000. The three principal cities, besides Copenhagen, are: Aarhus, 66,000; Odense, 45,000, and Aalborg, 38,000. The present war increased the importance of the seaport town of Esbjerg (19,000 inhabitants), which hardly existed 50 years ago.



**Scientifically prepared.
Pleasing flavor.**

Copenhagen

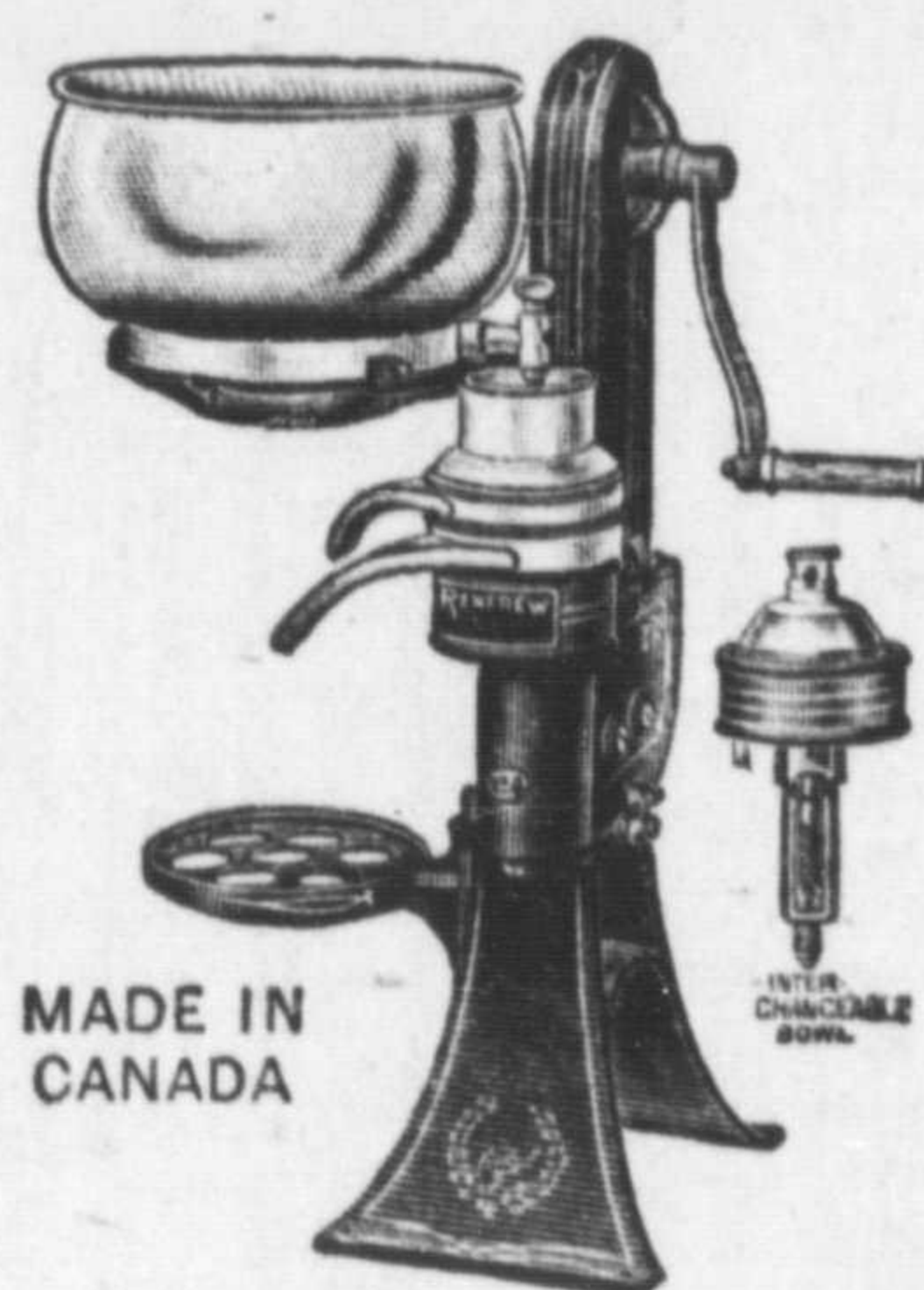
Chewing Tobacco

**"Is the world's best chew.
It is the most economical chew."**

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"

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS WE SUPPLY CANS

Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers from our sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat. When you ship to OTTAWA DAIRY, your money and tests are guaranteed.

OTTAWA *Ottawa Dairy* CANADA

Telephone Notice

All subscribers and patrons of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company are requested to pay all past due rentals at once to the Secretary; also all amounts due for long distance or local calls to the Central operator promptly at the end of each month.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

Sheriff's Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective time and place mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

SUPERIOR COURT.—

DISTRICT OF PONTIAC.
Province of Quebec, } DAME MARIE
District of Pontiac, } L. BEAULIEU
No. 1393. } ET VIR, plaintiffs;
vs. DAME MARGARET J.-F. FINDLAY, ET AL, defendants.

Those certain islands situate in the Ottawa river and now known and described in the official plan and book of reference for the township of Waltham, in the county of Pontiac, as islands numbers fifty two and fifty four (52 and 54) of the said township of Waltham—together with all and every the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To be sold at the registrar's office for the county of Pontiac, in the village of Bryson, Que., on the TWENTY-SECOND day of MAY, 1918, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office,
Bryson, Que., 13th April, 1918.
[First publication, 20th April, 1918].

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
E. S. H. WORKMAN, 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. Cmap. in Com. Com. Scribe.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

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 Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plaut St., Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for years with indigestion and tried all kinds of medicine. Two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Conlonge Supply Co., Fort Conlonge, 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.

PASTURAGE

By the season for cattle and sheep. Splendid grazing all summer with never-failing water supply.

Apply by calling or phone to
GEO. DRUMMOND,
Bristol Corners.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION

THE BEST MUNICIPAL

INVESTMENT IN CANADA

FIVE YEARS

6%

CITY OF MONTREAL

BONDS

Redeemable in five years—On the 1st December, 1922

THE BONDS—both Coupon and Registered—are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

Interest at 6%, payable Semi-Annually on June 1st and December 1st.

A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE

TITLE-DEEDS: These Bonds are made payable to BEARER, but can be registered without any expense in the name of HOLDER. They cannot then be sold or transferred without the consent of the latter—which at the same time insures the holder against any loss, by fire or otherwise. The registration privilege is an advantage rarely found in Municipal Bonds.

Ask for our Circular.

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INVESTMENT BROKER.

160 St. James St.,

Telephone: Main 1260 & 1261

Montreal.

(Founded in 1901).

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

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

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, Etc.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

102 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
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Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

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In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
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For every member
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For ease, comfort, attractiveness
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Fleet Foot Shoes

Wear them all the time--for work and play--
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Easy, comfortable fit for any foot.
See window for styles.

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Rennie's Calf Meal
50 lb. bag for \$3.00.

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25 lb. bag for \$1.50.

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6% Five Year Bonds
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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
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Consult your Notary on the Value of this Investment.

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Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED

Teacher wanted for Diss. School No.
1, Dunraven, holding a first or second
class elementary diploma, and to teach
ten months from August 10th to 30th
June, 1919, with three weeks holidays
during the winter. Application, stating
salary expected, to be in the hands of
the undersigned not later than the 25th
May, 1918.

JAS. CARSWELL,
Sec.-Treasurer,
Dunraven, Que.

TWINE.

Paper Fleece Twine may be
obtained from the following
Places:

LaSalle Bros., Tancredia,
Paul McNally, Campbells Bay,
Robt. Grant, Elmside,
W. A. Moore, Otter Lake,
F. A. Davis, Quyon,
A. Bretzlaff, Ladysmith,
Demonstrator's Office, Shawville.

Members should make a special
effort to obtain this cord and tie their
fleeces securely, as fleeces that are not
fastened securely become separated and
broken and have to be classed as loose
wool.

The Blue Cross.
The Blue Cross fund was organized
in 1912 in Constantinople by Lady
Lowther, the wife of the British am-
bassador in Turkey at that time. At
the beginning the fund was used for
the Balkan wars and at the beginning
of this war was turned over to the
British and French governments to
work in co-operation with their army
veterinary corps and was immediately
accepted. The president of the orga-
nization is Lady Smith Dorrien, but she
has authorized Mrs. Eiphrinstone Mait-
land to come to this country to form
the American branch of this fund and
raise funds.

Restoring Returned Soldiers.
With commendable enterprise and
foresight, Canada is carrying on an
extensive work in restoring her in-
valued soldiers. At the close of the
war there were 113 institutions (of
which the Military Hospitals Com-
mission conducted 71) caring for
convalescent soldiers. In these,
there were 11,395 beds, in addition
to 2,500 beds used in clearing de-
pots. There were 10,000 men under
treatment, 3,000 men enrolled for
vocational training and 869 men be-
ing taught new trades. These num-
bers are constantly increasing and
the Military Hospitals Commission is
expanding its activities to meet the
growing needs adequately.

German Schooling.

German schooling has proved antag-
onistic to co-operation, although de-
manding unity of action through mass
obedience, Winthrop Talbot writes in
the Century. It has failed to foster
real co-operation, for co-operation is a
method by which persons of their own
volition and by no compulsion may
work together harmoniously. Only
when training and schooling are the
common privilege of all is that state
of civic development possible which
permits society to become co-operative
in its action. In other words, a so-
cialized society becomes more possible
only as all individual members acquire
each the widest vision, and thus the
power to co-operate harmoniously.

PARCELS FOR GERMANY.

The Newest Regulations Announced
From Ottawa.

New regulations governing the
sending of parcels from Canada to
prisoners of war in Germany have
been issued by the Post Office De-
partment in accordance with methods
adopted by the British War Office.

The new scheme is known as "per-
sonal parcel scheme for prisoners of
war other than officers," and provides
as follows:

1. Any of the articles noted below
may be included: Pipe, sponge, pen-
cils, tooth powder, pomade, cap
badge and badges of rank, shaving
brush, safety razor, mohair boot
aces, candies (8 ozs.), medal rib-
bons, brass polish, mittens (one pair
a quarter), muffler (one each year),
shaving soap (one stick a quarter),
sealth salts, insecticide powder,
braces and belts (provided they are
made of webbing and include no rub-
ber or leather), comb, hair brushes,
tooth brushes, buttons, chess,
draughts, dominoes and cloth
brushes.

2. The personal parcel may be
sent once a quarter only. The maxi-
mum weight is 11 pounds. It is ad-
vised that such parcels should not
weigh less than three pounds, so as
to minimize the risk of loss in the
post.

3. The personal parcel must be
packed and despatched through the
post office by the friend or relative
of the prisoner, who received the
coupon mentioned below, and the
coupon must be affixed to the parcel.

4. A supply of coupons will be is-
sued (a) for prisoners of war belong-
ing to the Canadian forces by the
Prisoners of War Department, Cana-
dian Red Cross Society, 14 Cockspur
street, London, S.W.; (b) for civilian
prisoners of war and prisoners of war
belonging to the Imperial and allied
forces by the Central Prisoners-of-
War Committee, 4 Thurlow Place,
London, S.W.; (c) applications
should be made for these coupons
immediately.

5. The next-of-kin has the right
to the coupon or to designate the per-
son to whom it is to be given.

6. Relatives should be warned
that the inclusion in the parcel of any
article not mentioned in the above
list may entail the confiscation of
the parcel.

The above regulations are an
amendment to those issued by the
Department, dated November, 1917,
and published in the December
supplement to the Postal Guide, in
so far as parcels intended for pris-
oners of war other than officers are
concerned.

The postmaster is informed that
these parcels, which will be address-
ed direct to the prisoner of war, must
bear a coupon, otherwise they are
not to be accepted. The coupon in
question bears a ring printed in blue,
inside of which are the words "Pris-
oners' Personal Parcel."

The Indian and the Caribou.

Since the introduction of firearms
the Indian has lost much of his old
hunting lore. A snare is almost a
thing of the past, but is still occasion-
ally used when ammunition is scarce.
It is no hard matter to kill caribou
in the open country, for the rolling
hills usually give ample cover for a
stalk, and even on flat ground they
are easily approached at a run as
they will almost invariably circle
lead to wind and give the hunter a
chance to cut them off. But it is
with the spear that the vast slaugh-
er in the summer is annually made.
The best swimming places are known
and carefully watched, and woe be-
ide a herd of caribou if once sur-
rounded in a lake by the small hunt-
ing canoes. One thrust of the spear,
high up in the loins and ranging for-
ward, does the work. There is no
idea of sparing life, no matter what
the age or sex of the victim may be;
he lake is red with blood and cov-
ered with sometimes several hundred
carcasses, of which fully one-half are
thrown away as not fat enough to be
eaten by men who may be starving
in a month. Surely this would ex-
terminate the game, but, if one dem-
onstrates with the Indians at the
waste, the ready answer comes: "Our
fathers did this and have taught us
to do the same; they did not kill off
the caribou, and after we are gone
there will be plenty for our chil-
dren."

The caribou supplies the Indian
with nearly all the necessities of life;
it gives him food, clothing, house,
and the equivalent of money to spend
at the fort. He leaves the trading-
post, after one of his yearly visits,
with a supply of ammunition, tea,
and tobacco, a blanket or two, and
if he has made a good season's hunt,
perhaps lucky enough to have tak-
en one of the company's duffel cap-
otes (about the best form of great-
coat that I have ever seen.) He has
a wife and family waiting for him
somewhere on the shore of the big
lake where fish are plentiful, expect-
ing a gaudy dress, a shawl, or a
string of beads from the fort, but
relying entirely on the caribou for
maintenance during the awful cold of
the coming winter.—Warburton Pike
in "The Barren Ground of Northern
Canada."

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.

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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.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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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.

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Yes! We have them for you to see.

Our early buying enables us to offer big values.

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Up-to-date Men's and Boys' Ready-
to-wear Suits.

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THE TAILORS

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So-Easy Eyeglasses
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D. HESTAND, Specialist, 698 Yonge St. (Opp. Isabella St.) TORONTO

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER I.

A Little Girl Sells a Duck and Takes a Train

The valley road reached out before her, hot, dusty, beckoning. She walked briskly in the wagon ruts, her bare brown toes riffling the soft yellow dust. Her age was ten, or so she reckoned it. Her single nondescript garment stopped short at the knees, exposing slim brown legs. A faded sunbonnet ended at a tangle of chestnut hair, half hiding a face that was glowingly alive. In her arms was a grain sack, bulging oddly and emitting furtive quacks at intervals. So heavy was it that at length she came to rest under a cotton wood, with a great sigh of relief.

In the distance a cloud of yellow dust hovered over the road, drew nearer, and materialized into the outfit of a Chinese vegetable vendor. At the cottonwood the horse stopped of its own accord, and the wrinkled Celestial peered out with an affable "Hello!"

"Hello!" returned the girl.

"You go town?"

She nodded mutely.

"Heap long way."

"Three miles more. Tisn't far—only it's heavy." She indicated the sack, which the yellow one regarded with a knowing glance.

"What you got?" Chicken?"

"Duck."

"Duck!" The Chinaman's tone took on life. "You like sell?"

Again she nodded. The vendor climbed from his seat and peered within the sack.

"Twenty-five cent," he asserted confidently. She shook her head.

"No?"

The Celestial drew forth the duck with practiced fingers.

"Heap fat. How much?"

"Fifty cents," said the girl unsmilingly. "Nice duck. Young."

"No good." The vendor turned to his wagon, then looked again at the duck. "How much?"

"Fifty cents."

A moment of hesitation, and then surrender.

"All right." Producing a long clinking leather pouch, he selected a coin. "Heap smart girl," he grinned. "Welly smart. Likee like town?"

"Yes." The girl smiled for the first time, and without further remark climbed up to the wagon seat. The Celestial clucked to his horse and they moved forward. The girl sat stiffly, the fifty cents clutched in her little hand, her eyes inscrutable. Only by her quickened breathing did she betray excitement.

Another dust cloud rose behind them. It travelled fast, trailing in the still air behind a solitary horseman; presently the girl's eyes narrowed as she glanced back, and she bit her lip as the rider came up. He was a youth of fourteen, lithe, dark-haired, eager of eye.

"Lizzie!" he cried, ranging up alongside the wagon. "I—"

"Lizzie!" she broke in vehemently. "Don't you call me that!"

The boy grinned.

"Where you goin'?"

"La Vina," she returned casually.

"What? But why didn't you—"

"I don't want Auntie to know."

"Oh!" He grinned again. "Say, get up behind me. I'll take you to town and back."

She considered this proposal.

"Honest? You won't tell her, Clay?"

"Honest I won't," promised Clay.

She opened her hand, disclosing the coin.

"I've sold Whitey. Auntie was goin' to kill him for Sunday dinner, but he's mine. You gave him to me, and I raised him!" Her voice swelled into an indignant wail.

"Sure he's yours!" cried the boy hotly.

For a moment the girl's lips trembled, then suddenly her face broke into a smile. She turned to the Chinaman, gravely shook hands, and scrambled down. In another moment she was astride the boy's horse, her arms clasping his waist.

"Oh, Clay," she said in his ear, "you're always so nice to me!"

And so they rode down the valley together, the dust like a dun cloud trailing behind them, and the purple-brown mountains that hedged the San Joaquin shot up the sky like spears, glorious in the morning sun.

It is extremely likely that Mrs. Wurrell—who was distinctly the better half of the Wurrell paterfamilias—would have evaded the responsibility of the orphan niece had it not been for the Dare ranch. It was just like Larry Dare, she complained, to break his neck and leave her a motherless babe; so she forthwith accepted the ranch as balm in Gilead, called the girl Lizzie out of sheer ugliness, and taught her husband how to prosper.

It was unfortunate for Lizzie that she had inherited the fair coloring;

the deep blue eyes, the sunny, unconcerned and inscrutable temperament of Larry Dare. For these things her aunt punished her the more, and gave her to wear the cast-off garments of her cousin Maggie. Lizzie was outwardly submissive, but now the great day had come to hand, the day when she was to stand forth before all men and recite the "Wreck of the Hesperus."

Hence, when Mrs. Wurrell proposed to sacrifice Whitey upon a gastronomic altar, the first gun of rebellion roared. Lizzie had long since determined to get fifty cents for Whitey, and now knew exactly what she wanted to do with that fifty cents. The curious thing about Lizzie was that she always knew her own mind.

So she went to La Vina with Clay Thorpe, and came home again, and kept her own counsel when Maggie was being dressed for the afternoon's entertainment at the schoolhouse. Then Lizzie disappeared, and was no more seen by Mrs. Wurrell. As a matter of fact, Lizzie was very busy up in the attic, where for weeks past she had been working on a blue silk petticoat that had once belonged to her mother. When Mr. Wurrell hitched up and took his family to the schoolhouse, Lizzie could not be found, and was thankfully forgotten.

Before three-score parents and relatives, assembled in the schoolhouse, Maggie Wurrell failed ignominiously in her "piece," and Mrs. Wurrell flushed darkly at the indulgent smiles of her neighbors. The name of Lizzie Dare was called aloud, and Mrs. Wurrell was about to rise and explain that Lizzie was not present, when something astounding happened, something that took her breath away and left her staring.

It required twenty seconds for the truth to dawn upon Mrs. Wurrell. The shock passed, leaving her sitting bolt upright, white, outraged, clenched of lip, and looking exactly what she felt. For, upon the platform had come a girl—a flushed and lovely little girl in a wonderful blue silk dress, trimmed with fifty cents' worth of blue ribbon, who recited the "Wreck of the Hesperus" in a composed and perfectly poised manner, and evoked a wealth of applause and wondering remarks on what a change clothes did make in children.

Lizzie, however, labored under no misapprehension whatever. From the platform she beheld the stony eyes and the grim lips of Mrs. Wurrell, and in that face she read her doom. So, while her lips mechanically recited, her brain registered just one vivid thought: "I'll never go back! She'll never get me!"

Beyond the schoolhouse was a large field of rustling Egyptian corn, and on the other side of the corn was the road to La Vina. Here, escaping from the din of voices, stood Lizzie; in her hand she clutched two silver dollars—she had won the prize. It was an epoch in her life, that prize; it opened an exultant vista before her; it showed her the lure of conquest, the mellow warmth of victory. And with this mood upon her she passed through the great white-headed stalks of corn and took the road to La Vina.

Ten is an age too tender for facing the mysteries that lie beyond the hills, but Lizzie did not falter. Regret and sorrow crept into her heart, and loneliness. She wanted to say good-by to the cows and horses and the black colt in the pasture, and to Clay Thorpe, and to Fan the puppy; but she did not falter. A lump came into her throat, and choked and hurt strangely.

Suddenly she heard the pounding of a galloping horse. She turned and saw Clay tearing up the road, his leanness roan in a lather. She paused, waiting in the shade of the cottonwood.

"Dare!" exclaimed the boy, flinging from the saddle. His voice was troubled as he met her half-defiant eyes. "Dare, where are you going? I saw you running through the corn, then I lost you."

The lump in her throat grew bigger, her lips trembled, she turned from him, her slim, brown hands gripping the old rail fence as though strengthening herself against the sympathy and love in Clay's voice—Clay Thorpe, her one staunch friend, her little knight. He looked at her, anxiety in his clear gray eyes.

"Dare," he stammered. He drew himself up onto the rail fence and looked down at her, his legs swinging idly.

"I'm running away," she gulped.

"I'll never go back. Auntie hates me—and—and I'll never go back."

"I don't—don't hate you," said the boy slowly. Color showed under his tan, but he went on sturdily. "When I'm big I'm going to marry you, and we'll have the finest ranch round."

She looked up at him swiftly, then shook her head.

"I'm running away," she reiterated.

"Forever and ever, and some day when I'm big I'm going to do big things—the way men do big things." She looked down at the two silver dollars in her hot little palm. "And you must never, never tell."

Again the lump rose in her throat as she saw his hurt, bewildered eyes. She turned and began to run. He was after her like a flash.

(To be continued.)

The housewife must not practise economy at the expense of the health of her family. Growing children must have good milk to drink, as well as other nourishing food.



The Housewife's Corner

WAR AND FOOD SERIES, ARTICLE No. 15—WASTE AND HOARDING

If there is one phase of food conservation more than another that comes within women's immediate sphere it is the question of waste. When she is saving on the little things and straining every nerve to make the most of what she has, wholesale and indiscriminate waste of foodstuffs through hoarding or storing naturally incenses her greatly.

It is now against the law either to hoard or to waste. The Canada Food Board has put into every woman's hand a weapon to fight against these war-time menaces. An Order-in-Council has been passed which puts her in the position of bringing within the grip of the law any firm, dealer or individual whom she knows to be hoarding or wasting foodstuffs.

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.

Two Ways to Preserve Eggs.

Surplus eggs preserved in the spring will supply the home with good eggs in the fall and winter, when eggs are hard to get and are high-priced.

Eggs to be preserved must be fresh, and should be placed in the preserving container as soon as possible after they are laid. One of the best methods of preserving is by the use of water glass, a pale yellow, odorless, syrupy liquid that can be bought by the quart or gallon from the druggist or poultry supply man. It should be diluted in the proportion of one part of water glass to nine parts of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool.

Earthenware crocks or jars are the best containers, since their glazed surface prevents chemical action from the solution. The crocks or cans should be scalded and allowed to cool before they are used. A container holding five gallons will accommodate fifteen dozen eggs and will require one quart of water glass.

Half fill the container with the water-glass solution and place the eggs in it. Eggs can be added from day to day as they are obtained, making sure that the eggs are covered by about two inches of water-glass solution. Cover the container and place it in a cool place where it will not have to be moved. Look at it from time to time and if there seems to be danger of too much evaporation add sufficient cool boiled water to keep the eggs covered. Eggs removed from the solution should be rinsed in clean, cold water. Before they are boiled holes should be pricked in the large ends with a needle to prevent them from cracking.

Lime-water also is satisfactory for preserving eggs and is slightly less expensive than water glass. A solution is made by placing two or three pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of water which has been boiled.

Buying in Toronto



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

And this pleasure is the greater because you can stay at the most comfortable of home-like hotels, THE WALKER HOUSE (The House of Plenty) where every attention is given to ladies and children travelling without escort. And your purchases may be delivered there for you and relieve you of all worry.

When you come be sure you stay at

The Walker House
The House of Plenty
TORONTO, ONT.

and allowed to cool and allowing the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. The eggs should be placed in a clean earthenware jar or other suitable vessel and covered to a depth of two inches with the liquid. Remove the eggs as desired, rinse in clean, cold water and use immediately.

Wished to be Amiable.

He had never seen the bride before, but, of course, when he was presented to her, he tried to do the amiable. "I hardly feel like a stranger," he said, "for Jack, during the time he was courting you, has frequently done me the honor to read to me extracts from his dear Nellie's letters."

The bride glared at him viciously, and he, seeing that he had somehow put his foot in it, assumed an expression of apology.

"I hope you don't mind his having read your letters to me?" he asked anxiously.

"My letters!" she repeated icily. "I fear there is some mistake. My name is Joan."

Why not look over the window screens when the weather is too stormy to work out-of-doors? If there are broken places take a square piece of screen large enough to reach firm wire on all sides of the damaged part. Ravel the edges of the patch, taking off two or more wires on each side to leave a fringe a quarter of an inch or more in width all around. Then with the flat side of a pair of pincers bend this fringe down at right angles, place the patch in position and push the bent fringe through. Bend it in toward the centre and fasten it firmly by putting a small board against it and tapping it on the other side.

It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Verbiage.
I asked a pretty Adjective
To go with me to town.
She said, "I really cannot, sir,
I'm promised to the Noun."
I saw them sitting side by side,
And neither one had stirred.
"What keeps you now?" I asked. They said,
"We're waiting for the Verb."

But when the verb came dashing up
There was no more delay;
He took them up into his cab
And whisked them both away!

So Adjectives are pretty Maids,
And Nouns are Lovers frantic,
And Verbs are "Cabbies" brisk and bold.
Now isn't this romantic?

Wood ashes can be used this year with excellent results. It is about the only way now to obtain potash, which is a most necessary fertilizer.

BOB LONG

UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES



Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
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A LASTING SURFACE—

—a Varnish that will stand wear and tear. Ramsay's Fine Floor Varnish maintains a perfect lasting finish under most extreme circumstances. The scraping of furniture and the stamp of heels is its daily test for durability. The fact that Ramsay's Varnish stands this severe usage, proves its worth as a preservative for your floors.

Ask any Ramsay dealer, or write us for our descriptive literature.

The Right Varnish to Varnish Right

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MAKERS OF FINE VARNISHES AND PAINTS SINCE 1881
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale by all Dealers.

Leave It to Parker

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of

Cleaning or Dyeing
think of PARKER'S.

A most helpful booklet of suggestions will be mailed on request.

Parker's Dye Works, Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 YONGE ST. TORONTO

MARTIN-SENOUR
100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES

The Paint That Costs The Least

is the Paint that covers the greatest surface—that takes the shortest time to apply—that wears the longest. Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint does all three. Here's the proof: "100% Pure" Paint covers 900 square feet of surface per gallon!

Hand-mixed-lead-and-oil, and cheap prepared paints, cover only about 500 square feet.

The greatest cost of painting is for labor. It takes less time to apply Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint because its fine, even texture spreads much easier.

MARTIN-SENOUR
"100% PURE" PAINT
(Made in Canada)

is guaranteed to be exactly as represented. The purity of the White Lead and Zinc Oxide—the high quality of the Linseed Oil—the minute fineness of the grinding by powerful machinery—insure a paint that gives years of protection and beauty to your home.

Why use cheap paint—that is expensive to put on—when Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint wears nearly twice as long?

If you are painting this year, you'll be interested in our books—"Town and Country Homes" and "Harmony in Neu-Tone". Write for copies—free.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED
GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, MONTREAL

Will not burn

BLACK KNIGHT
STOVE POLISH

Easy to use

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

WHAT OUR FIGHT- ING MEN READ

IN TRENCHES AND BILLETTS AND
HOSPITALS.

The Soldier Likes a Yarn That "Takes
Him Away" From the Dis-
comforts of Warfare.

Whatever horrors and hardships our fighting men have to face, they still have plenty of time for books. Indeed, as one of them, who has spent over two years at the front, said to the writer, "I don't know what we should do without them. I myself have read over two hundred volumes in France and Flanders, often with the shells crashing all round me; and they have been the greatest comfort to me."

What kind of books does Tommy read in trenches and billets and hospitals? Naturally, novels are in the greatest demand; and the more exciting the plot the more popular the story. "A book to hold the attention of soldiers," says one of them, "ought to go like a moving picture all through"; and the call for these "quick-action stories," full of plot and sensational incidents, is almost universal.

That is why Jack London's and Nat Gould's books are in such big demand. Nat Gould, in fact, heads the list of Tommy's favorite authors, with Jack London as a close second, and a big gulf between the two and their nearest rivals. Rudyard Kipling, however, stands high in the fighting-man's favor; and Conan Doyle, Rider Haggard, Dumas and Stevenson, in the order given, count their admirers in scores of thousands; while among the short story writers, O. Henry, the American writer, who has sprung so rapidly into fame, is supreme even with our own soldiers.

Not Conservative.

A list of the books recently asked for by the patients in a London hospital throws an interesting light on the soldier's taste in reading. In it, Nat Gould's "Regiments at the Front" rubs shoulders with Burns' poems, and a book on "Bird-Life." Three more of Nat Gould's novels are sandwiched between "A Tale of Two Cities," "Gil Blas," and Tolstoy's "Resurrection." "Handy Andy," "Treasure Island," and Haggard's "Dawn" share company with Macaulay's Essays, and volumes on radiography, horse-breaking, and high explosives; and "The Scarlet Pimpernel" has for companions Milton's poems and a book on rose-growing.

In fact, the British soldier's reading covers just the same wide range as the civilian's. The ranks to-day include almost every grade of men, from the poet and philosopher to the factory operator and farm laborer. One private known to the writer has for companion in the trenches Horace and Homer; and another declares that he has read his pocket Shakespeare six times from cover to cover in the Flanders firing-line.

In all the war zones, too, there is a constant demand for scientific books, volumes on mathematics, engineering, banking, different European languages—in fact, on almost every conceivable subject which young men require for their future career when peace comes again.

Modern poetry, too, is in surprising demand, especially war-poems; plays are attractive reading to thousands; and volumes on the war, its conduct, causes, and so on, are keenly read and enjoyed; while French books of all sorts have a very large following.

An old French Seventy-Five.

She doesn't look so deadly,
The famous "Seventy-five";
You'd hardly dream of her pomp and
power,

Or the force of her fearful drive;
She's slim and battered and weary,
Her guards and gears are bent,
And she lies like a wounded lion
Whose hunting days are spent.

Her broken wheels are sagging,
They stand and gather dust,
There isn't an inch of all her length
But is caked with dirt and rust;
But she seems to guard her memories
With a fierce and wary glance,
And she's proud of the very mud she
bears

From the fighting fields of France.

A savage thing you call her,
The deadly "Seventy-five"?
Ah, yes, but the hand that loosed her
bolts

Was holding France alive!
And what if her force had failed her,
Her fires withheld their breath?
The walls of freedom, the gates of
hope,
Had all crashed down to death.

Hats off to the old Defender,
The famous "Seventy-five"! Hats off to the soul behind her,
The hand that let her drive!
Outworn she lies, and shattered,
But she had her splendid chance,
And she did her best for you and me
On the fighting line of France.

Keep a box of sifted soil, sharp sand
and leaf mould rubbed up fine for use
in drills in seed sowing and germina-
tion will be very much better, particu-
larly in heavy soil.

BABYLON—THEN AND NOW.

Interest May Again Centre in Marvel-
lous City of Antiquity.

If the Germans, as some military experts think likely, direct their next great military effort to the Balkans and attack Salonica, big fighting would be likely to follow on the plains of Babylonia, in which neighborhood the British are none too strongly established.

There is magic in the name of Babylonia. If it had been a "dry" town Cyrus could not have captured it and the whole course of history in the Near East would have been changed.

Babylon, when the army of Cyrus sat down before it, was provisioned for twenty years. It is by far the most formidable fortified city of antiquity, being surrounded by a wall fifty-five miles long, 850 feet high and eighty-seven feet thick. Half a dozen four-horse chariots could be driven abreast along the top of the wall for the entire circuit of the metropolis, whose inhabitants numbered 2,000,000.

They laughed at Cyrus. But, unfortunately, they felt too secure. On a certain memorable night the whole city went on a spree. The guards deserted their posts and in the great palace of King Belshazzar a drunken orgy reigned.

Now, the banks of the Euphrates where it ran directly through the city were defended by walls corresponding in height and thickness to that which encircled Babylon. They were pierced at suitable intervals (where streets ran parallel across the town) for ferry gates, which were massive affairs of bronze.

The river bottom, within the city limits, was paved with brick. For if desired, as had happened when huge quays were built, the Euphrates could be turned out of its course, its waters being diverted into an artificial reservoir 160 miles in circumference outside the walls. This engineering expedient, in fact, had made it practicable to pave the bottom.

On the night of the most famous jamboree in history, Cyrus, being helped by spies within the walls, turned the Euphrates out of its course and marched his army over the dry river bed into the city, entering through one or more river gates which had been left open. The royal palace, a vast structure on the west bank, was quickly captured; Belshazzar, sword in hand, was slain, and the city belonged to Cyrus.

He did not destroy it; but, ceasing to be a center of dominion, it shrank. A large part of the population migrated, deserting Babylon, whose huge walls and gigantic buildings (including the Tower of Babel and the famous Hanging Gardens, built by Nebuchadnezzar for the enjoyment of his wife Amytis) soon fell to pieces. There is no stone whatever in that region, where the land is a mere alluvial deposit, and all the great structures of Babylon, erected by the labor of myriads of slaves taken in war, were of sun-dried brick faced with burned brick.

This is the reason why Babylon to-day is represented by nothing more than mounds of debris, in which archeologists dig for burnt-clay books and other treasures.

BLOTTERS.

Various Means of Drying Ink on the
Written Page.

Even to-day there are a few old-fashioned people who use sand instead of blotting paper. Stationers once in a while have a call for a "sand box."

The sand box is a very ancient contrivance. It somewhat resembles a pepper box, but has a concave top. When the sand has been sprinkled over a freshly written page to dry the ink, the overplus is turned back into the receptacle.

The method is primitive, but it must be said that sand does the work a whole lot better than much of the blotting paper one buys. The latter ought to be made of cotton rags, but too often the material is wood pulp, which lacks absorbent quality.

The sand box went out of use at about the same time as the quill pen. In old times, for the purpose, there was a special demand for a fine black sand of uniform grain that came from Lake Georgia, in New York State.

Excellent blotters are made of a porous kind of stone formed of sediment deposited in hot springs of Missouri. Very light in weight it soaks up ink more readily than any bibulous paper. In fact, such mineral blotters do the work so well that it is surprising they have not come into more common use.

She'd Walk.

An old Irish lady thought she would like to know what the probable expense of her funeral would be, as she desired to arrange for it, and thus save all trouble to her heirs.

The old lady, who stuttered, sent for Mr. Blank (the undertaker), and said to him:

"Mr. Blank, what would your charge for a funeral? I don't w-w-want plumes and all s-s-sorts of grand things, but a nice, plain hearse without any n-n-n-nonsense."

"Ten pounds," replied the funeral furnisher.

"Ten pounds!" said the old lady. "Th-thank you, I'd rather walk."

"There is nothing the body suffers that the soul may not profit by.—George Meredith.

HOW JACK TAR AMUSES HIMSELF

FAORITE PASTIMES OF THE BRITISH
SAILOR.

What Men of the Grand Fleet Do
While Waiting for the Ger-
mans to Appear.

The British matelot in the interim of waiting for Mr. Fritz—and the waiting does seem long—amuses himself in a variety of ways. In the Grand Fleet the recreation routine is looked after as carefully as other orders of the day. Concerts, boxing-matches, gymkhanas, are held with agreeable frequency. Some of these concerts are of a decidedly classical bent, and I, who pretend to a knowledge of the masters, felt quite at sea in "explaining" a programme of a concert held recently on a battleship. Boxing-matches are tremendously popular, and the tournaments offer an opportunity for all and sundry in the vicinity to make an "evening of it." That is, of course, if the enemy and other exigencies of the Service permit. I, in particular, have been unfortunate in this respect. On every occasion upon which a concert, a sale of work, a boxing-match has been held I have been on watch! So that one has to snatch—as Jack does—any little pleasure that offers itself in odd moments. His scheme is to organize impromptu sing-songs. Some fellow—anybody with ten fingers will do—"accompanies" on a sort of piano, and somebody else with plenty of bark does the "yapping."

Let it not be imagined that Jack cares only for rag-times or comic songs. At some of these sing-songs the best applause is often given to the "straight" singer—i.e., the chanter of sentimental or serious songs. A song with a bit of love in it goes a long way with Jack.

Eastern Dignity.

My particular duties necessitate my making the round of the Fleet on alternate days, and I have been able, therefore, to watch Jack recreating. Often he amuses himself alone. On some of the biggest battleships, I observed that skipping was the favorite pastime. I watched a matelot double-skipping for what seemed to me to be an interminable time. Once I saw an Indian, sitting silently in the shadow, watching a sailor at this form of amusement on a deserted part of the deck. It was a strange picture, and I wondered what the philosophical East was thinking of the strange, hard Englishman, who occupied his leisure in this energetic but seemingly pointless manner.

After skipping and swimming, Swedish exercises. As if Jack does not get enough of this pastime! I watched a man swinging a pair of Indian clubs in the late noon on my way out to the Queen Elizabeth. On my return, two hours later, the man was still swinging the clubs, and grinning at his "pals," who were chaffing him. Another man amidsthips was amusing himself by walking on his hands.

The boxing enthusiasts I have already mentioned spend every available hour in training. I have seen dozens of men dancing round the deck, lunging out at their own shadows.

For the most part, however, Jack afloat employs his leisure in singing, and sometimes dancing to the merry strains of the excellent Marine bands.

TRENCH FEVER AND SHOCK.

Two of the Wars Most Difficult Medi-
cal Problems.

Trench fever and shell shock are the two most difficult problems that this war has presented to medical science, according to a report issued by a British-American medical commission which recently has been sitting in London.

Cases of trench fever were reported from France as early as 1915, and the disease has been continually studied ever since, but the organism which causes it has not been discovered, nor has any drug been found for its successful treatment. The American army doctors believe that trench fever is communicated by a body louse, a fact which has been repeatedly suspected by the British investigators also.

The fact that the disease is growing more prevalent, and is spreading from the trenches to the back areas, is also noted in the report. The original cases were all among troops in the trenches, but the disease is now prevalent on various lines of communication and at the bases. Even hospital orderlies and nurses are occasional victims.

The actual crux of the discussion seems to be whether trench fever is a disease of man transmitted by the louse, or some disease among lice themselves which is transmissible to men. If the latter, the cure would seem to be the eradication of lice, a gigantic and almost hopeless task in wartime. If the former, the dissemination of the disease comes down to a control of the human carriers, and is probably an easier task. The commission recommends energetic action in the direction of greater personal cleanliness, which will also contribute greatly to the general comfort and health of the troops.

FROZEN IN MID-AIR.

Incident in the Life of a Russian
Observer.

The Russian Sikorsky biplanes were of immense value while Russia was still in the war, and it was to one of these craft that the incident occurred that Mr. Clarence Winchester relates in Flying Men and Their Machines.

The Sikorsky dreadnaught, as it was called, went out over the German lines on a scouting flight when the air was clear of enemy craft. Soon there in the distance rose three German scouting monoplanes, all fast and fitted with automatic guns. Rapidly they climbed to higher altitudes, all after the one prey—the Russian Sikorsky giant aeroplane. The Russian, however, continued his reconnaissance, and, although in numbers the Germans were superior, none of the monoplanes seemed eager to engage in combat. The Sikorsky was well armed, and opened the attack. The fire was returned, and the very first German shot pierced one of the petrol tanks, fortunately one that held a reserve supply. Thus encouraged, the same German gunner ventured nearer; but this fight was the last in which he participated, for the next moment his craft was diving headlong to earth.

There were still two Germans to be dealt with. They were careful after witnessing their brother take his fatal leap, but even so their fire was not by any means spasmodic. A hail of bullets rattled through the planes of the Russian giant craft. Then ping! They had hit the main tank. Ping! Another well-placed shot by the Germans, and again in the fuel tank. Petrol leaked out rapidly. The danger of fire and the risk of falling to get back to the Russian lines through exhaustion of petrol presented themselves before the crew of the Sikorsky. The observer knew as well as the pilot did that the tank must not empty itself; and so he stood up, outside of the cabin, placed both hands tightly over the bullet holes and thus prevented a further leakage of fuel from the main tank.

The enemy now made a special mark of the brave aviator and a hail grazed his leg. But he hung on in his perilous position, thousands of feet above the earth. The cold was intense, and the man soon became numbed almost to death. Presently he was entirely oblivious of his position. The dizzy height and the extreme temperature had affected him. How he managed to keep his hands over the bullet holes was a miracle, for the machine swayed and turned steeply in its efforts to avoid the ceaseless fire from the other aeroplanes. But he did hang on, although he knew nothing that was going on about him. He was still a good target for the Huns, but luckily he escaped their shots.

Nothing more could be done by the Russian machine; and so the pilot headed for home with the observer still holding the tank. At last his energies gave way and he collapsed on the lower plane, where he lay until the huge craft landed at its base with the information for which it had been sent. The observer was resuscitated, but it some weeks before he could leave the hospital.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

Manufacture of Substitutes Has
Made Vast Strides of Late.

Within the last ten years the manufacture of substitutes for leather has become an important industry, although the general public knows little or nothing about it. The chief ingredient of the substitutes is cotton. According to the Textile Journal, the base is a roll of cotton cloth, varying from thin muslin to drills and even heavier materials. The cotton cloth is covered with a paste that varies in every factory, but that requires gun-cotton, oil, acetanilide, lead colors and other chemicals. On the top of that is put a very thin celluloid dressing, and when the artificial leather is completed it is put through steel rollers that impress a grain upon it to imitate whatever kind of leather it is desired to represent. The finished material gets about three fourths of its weight from the cotton. Some of the articles made from artificial leather are belts, suit cases, trunks, slippers, pocket-books, grip handles, suspender ends and similar trimmings, toilet rolls, fancy leather goods and sweatbands for hats. It is also used in bookbinding. Shoe factories have taken it up for inner soles, although substitutes for top leather and most other shoe leather are still in the experimental stage. But the largest use is found in automobile factories and cheap furniture factories for upholstery. The consumption of leather substitutes has so far been chiefly domestic, but exports are increasing. Although the present scarcity of leather has no doubt helped to promote the industry, the low price of the substitute is tending to expand the use of it. Leather to-day costs about twice as much as it cost two years ago. Imitation leather sells for about a third as much as real leather.

Would Have Saved Trouble.

"Mamma," said Edith, home from school for vacation, "when the first man started to spell 'psalm' with a 'p' why didn't he scratch it out and start over?"

Spray with the wind (or when there is no wind). When the wind changes, spray the other side of the trees. Don't attempt to spray against the wind.

H. M. THE KING— WAR WORKER

IS HARDEST WORKED MAN IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

Arduous and Anxious Duties Unostentatiously Carried Out by the
King Daily.

What duties has this war brought to King George V.? In the first place, his daily programme sounds like the daily programme of any great business man. It is a rigid, Spartan day, with no ceremony and surprisingly little of formality.

When the King is at Buckingham Palace he is up so early in the morning that he is through his newspapers and ready for his secretaries by 8.30 o'clock. Although his morning mail is gone through at high pressure, it is usually 10.30 o'clock before his morning engagements come on for his attention. These last until luncheon, and are so nicely ordered that not a quarter of an hour goes to waste.

They usually begin with an Investiture programme. And these Investitures are quite invariably the King's first concern.

Simple and Unassuming.

Then come the first of his audiences. There is no limit to the sort of people whom the King receives in his study, except the limit fixed by attainment. His Majesty's callers are those who have done something of merit. From all worlds they come—the political world, the war world, the diplomatic world—men of all sorts of personal attainment entitles them to special recognition, are greeted very simply at these audiences.

Luncheon and dinner are very seldom events of a ceremonial nature during war time. Both meals are very simple family affairs. It is, of course, well known that all in the royal residences are rigidly rationed in accordance with the Food Controller's requirements.

No Escape.

Between three and five o'clock his Majesty, frequently accompanied by the Queen, is engaged in inspection of projects of interest to the realm—munitions plants, war hospitals, public projects, and military and naval establishments of all sorts.

Between five-thirty and eight he is back at the palace, if the inspection has not taken him out of the London area, and busy with the hundreds of documents that come flowing to the palace; for his Majesty's mail reaches an astounding volume. State documents of all sorts come to him. To cite one instance, every list of promotions has to be signed with his own hand.

Even during dinner, which is served punctually at 8.30 o'clock, other papers of State importance reach the palace, and these require to be gone over before the King may retire.

When his Majesty is away from London—and always it is his effort to be in London throughout an air raid—messengers follow him daily with despatches to be read and papers to be signed. Wherever he goes he is the Sovereign of the Realm, and the heavy responsibilities that devolve upon him as such follow him. Even during what are intended to be his periods of recreation at Windsor or Sandringham, where he enjoys what little relaxation he is able to secure, the same routine frequently breaks into his day.

King George V. has never sought to become the instructor of generals in war tactics, of statesmen in politics, of painters in art, and of scholars in learning. It is not the British way.

A Slogger.

For this reason it is possible that the work which the King has accomplished during the war may seem small. But, as the Prime Minister said recently, "there is one man who is working as hard as the hardest-worked man in this country, and he is the Sovereign of the Realm."

EACH TRAIN HAD A MOSQUE.

German Built "Holy" Railroad Was
Financed by Turkish Government.

The Hedjaz Railway, recently captured by General Allenby, was planned by Abdul Hamid and constructed by German engineers. Its ostensible purpose as a "holy" railway for the conveyance of pilgrims to Medina and Mecca was proclaimed all over the Mohammedan world, and huge sums were sent to Abdul Hamid towards its cost by Moslems of all nationalities. The officials of the Turkish Government were compelled to contribute their quota by means of an annual 10 per cent. levy on their salaries while it was being built. Only Mohammedans were permitted to work on the sections within the sacred zones of Medina and Mecca, and Turkish engineers were especially trained by the Germans for this purpose. The pilgrim trains had each a mosque attached, but probably they have all been converted into munition waggons since General Allenby began his advance from Beersheba.

Brightening a Dingy Rug.

After a rug has been well cleaned and aired, if it still remains dull and dingy, go over it with a cloth wrung lightly out of strong vinegar and hot water. A spoonful of ammonia will help the brightening effect.

ONE YEAR'S WAR FACTS

GENERAL SURVEY OF 1917 WAR
ACTIVITIES.

Recently Issued by the British War
Cabinet Contains These Astonish-
ing Details.

Britain loaned \$1,186,000,000 to her allies up to December, 1917, and \$175,000,000 to the Dominions.

The manufacture of beer has been reduced from 36,000,000 barrels to 14,000,000 barrels.

It is estimated that the present system of coal distribution will save the equivalent of 700,000,000 tons being carried a mile.

The War Cabinet held 300 meetings in a year.

There are 7,500,000 men in the British Armies.

Only one ship in 200 of convoyed vessels has been lost.

The German submarine has a surface speed up to 18 knots, and a submerged speed of 10 to 11 knots. She carries from 15 to 20 torpedoes; she can travel 100 miles completely submerged; and she can remain under water, sitting on the bottom, up to 48 hours.

The range of a German torpedo is 5 miles, and the speed 40 knots.

Since the beginning of the war the Admiralty believe that between 40 and 50 per cent. of German submarines operating in home waters have been captured, sunk, or otherwise destroyed.

In one month battleship-cruisers and destroyers in home waters steamed more than 1,000,000 miles, while auxiliary patrol services steamed more than 6,000,000 miles.

Great Britain has 7,700 miles of coast to defend.

The Royal Naval Air Service numbers 46,000 men, 176 airships and kite balloons, and well over 2,300 seaplanes and aeroplanes. These figures are constantly increasing.

In one week the aircraft patrol round the British Isles flies 30,000 miles.

Of 13,000,000 men transported overseas, only about 3,500 have been lost.

Up to August 25,000,000 tons of explosives and army supplies and 51,000,000 tons of coal and oil had been shipped overseas.

Over 7,000 men and 30,000 tons of supplies are sent daily to France.

About 567 steamers are continually supplied in carrying troops and army supplies.

There are 420,000 men in the British Navy.

During 1917 we took on all fronts 115,000 prisoners and 781 guns.

Military hospitals in the United Kingdom number 2,000.

More than 17,000 women are employed as military nurses and 28,000 others are employed in various work at military hospitals.

In the brightest moonlight it is almost impossible to see an aeroplane flying at 10,000-15,000 feet.

There are 2,022,000 men and 704,000 women engaged on munitions.

Since the beginning of 1917 the output of high explosives has more than met our own demands, enabled us to build up large stocks, and supply our Allies.

Some 9,000 tractors and tractor-plovers have been ordered in America. The number of articles handled each week by the central stores branch of the Ministry of Munitions exceeds 50,000,000.

If we had paid the same price for gun ammunition in 1917 as in 1916, the increase in cost would have been \$43,000,000.

Excluding officers, non-commissioned officers, and invalids, there are in this country some 80,000 enemy prisoners; all but 400 of whom are at work.

Only 586,000 tons of paper reached England in 1917, as against 1,798,000 tons in 1914.

Potato Growing Made Easy.

So great was the demand for the recently issued bulletin on Potato Cultivation, written and edited by the Dominion Horticulturist, that a popular edition of 16 pages has been prepared and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. As an aid to the potato grower, especially to the less experienced and the beginner, this bulletin, which is numbered 90, should prove invaluable. In plain, terse language practically all that it is necessary to know is told about the preparation of the soil, the subsequent planting and cultivation of the potato, the protection from insect and diseases and the digging and storing. A list is given of varieties recommended for different districts in every province.

A good windbreak is ornamental, and as it tempers the wind it helps keep the coal in the coal bin and lightens the work of the fireman who has the furnace to attend to in severe weather. Country schools and churches should be well protected by trees properly planted to afford shelter in cold weather and shade in hot weather. In planning windbreaks plant on the side toward the prevailing winds, and arrange the trees in groups of mixed species. Have several rows of trees, including evergreens, to shut off the wind as completely as possible.

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.

Oh, for a re-kindling of the perpetual fires of the Montezumas, when matches might be dispensed with.

Mr. Thomas Leahy, of Allumette Island, was a heavy loser by fire on the 28th, when all his out buildings and several head of cattle were burned.

The Shawville Homemakers enjoyed an interesting evening last Friday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Dagg, on which occasion the entertainer for the meeting was Mrs. N. C. Macfarlane, the official demonstrator for the H. M. Clubs. This lady gave a very instructive address on matters of particular interest to the householder at this time, when so much is required in the way of economy and thrift.

Mr. D. R. Barry, K. C., of Campbell Bay, has been appointed Registrar for the District of Pontiac, in connection with the man and women power registration of the citizens of Canada, which is to be taken next month. The registration will be conducted something after the fashion of an election, presided over by deputy-registrars in all the polling subdivisions.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—Edward Thomas Brown, alias Edgar Belanger, of Quebec, who was employed at Mr. Wm. Labelle's, Waltham, attempted suicide on Sunday morning, April 28th, after he had done up the chores for the day, by taking a dose of carbolic acid and aconite. When the man's condition was observed first aid antedotes were immediately administered, and meanwhile a doctor was sent for; but before the latter arrived, Belanger was out of danger. Disappointment in love matters is said to have been the cause for his attempt at self-destruction.

QUYON

The Ladies' Guild of the Church of St. John the Evangelist held their first meeting for this season in the Parsonage on Thursday afternoon, May 2nd. The following officers were elected:—President—Mrs. Naughton; Vice-President—Mrs. Buck; Secretary—Mrs. Hector Bronson. Fourteen members were present and enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.—Com.

A note from our friend G. A. Howard, who, as our readers are aware, is out at Girvan, Sask., aiding in production this Spring, speaks in high terms of that particular district, and says that the farmers who had their land ready last fall were practically finished seeding. All adds that labor is cheaper there and more easily procured than in the East. He encloses the following clipping from the Craik News which shows how the Westerners deal with aliens who are disposed to act indiscreetly:

"At Davidson Tuesday night a mob of sixty men went to the home of Henry Wilner, a German, and made him kiss the Union Jack and give \$100 to the military Y. M. C. A. Wilner's son recently joined the army and on returning home and telling his father he had enlisted, the father ordered him off the place. The men of the

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

town, hearing of the affair, immediately organized and forced Wilner to apologize to his son and give other proofs of his loyalty."

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.

Court of King's Bench.

Bryson, Que., May 1.—"Topsy" Frost, who threatened to kill Arthur Gillies, was sentenced yesterday to serve five years in St. Vincent De Paul penitentiary. Mr. Justice Weir also sentenced the accused to spend five years for the admitted crime of arson. The sentences will run concurrently.

R. Ouellette, who was convicted of intending to do grievous bodily harm to Earle Dow, will have to serve a sentence of two years in the penitentiary. In the case of Adelard Doussault, found guilty of sending threatening letters and valentines to Notary Ovide Beauchamps, of Guignes, the sentence was two years in the penitentiary.

The three prisoners will be taken to Montreal before the end of the week.

Bryson, Que., May 2.—Five minutes after a jury had found her not guilty of the killing of a youth, Baptiste Lavoie, near Green Lake, in Pontiac County, in October last, Victorine Latour, a French-Canadian girl of 22, was married in the court room to Louis Chausse, an Indian, with whom she had associated before her arrest. Rev. Father Kimpton, of Vinton, Que., performed the ceremony in front of the judge's dais, and the marriage register was signed by Crown Attorney Gaboury and A. McDonald, the girl's counsel. Justice Weir, of Montreal, who presided at the trial, added his benediction to the priest's, and presented the couple with a sum of money to help them in their new life.

Victorine Latour had been out hunting with Lavoie, a youth of 17, and was the only one near when he met his death. She declared Lavoie had accidentally shot himself, but the coroner's jury decided the wound which caused Lavoie's death could not have been self-inflicted or even accidental.

The jury which acquitted her was out only a few minutes, arriving at its verdict without leaving the court room on the instructions of the judge.

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.

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

Vote of Thanks.

At the last regular session of the School Board of Thorne it was moved and seconded by Com'rs Thos. Smith and Fred. Bretzlaff—

"That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. John Gronau, the retiring Secretary, for the able and efficient services rendered by him to the School Board and the public in general during his term of office as Sec.-Treas. of the School Municipality of Thorne."—Carried unanimously.

Thos. J. McKee, Sec.-Treas. Thos. Dale, Chairman.

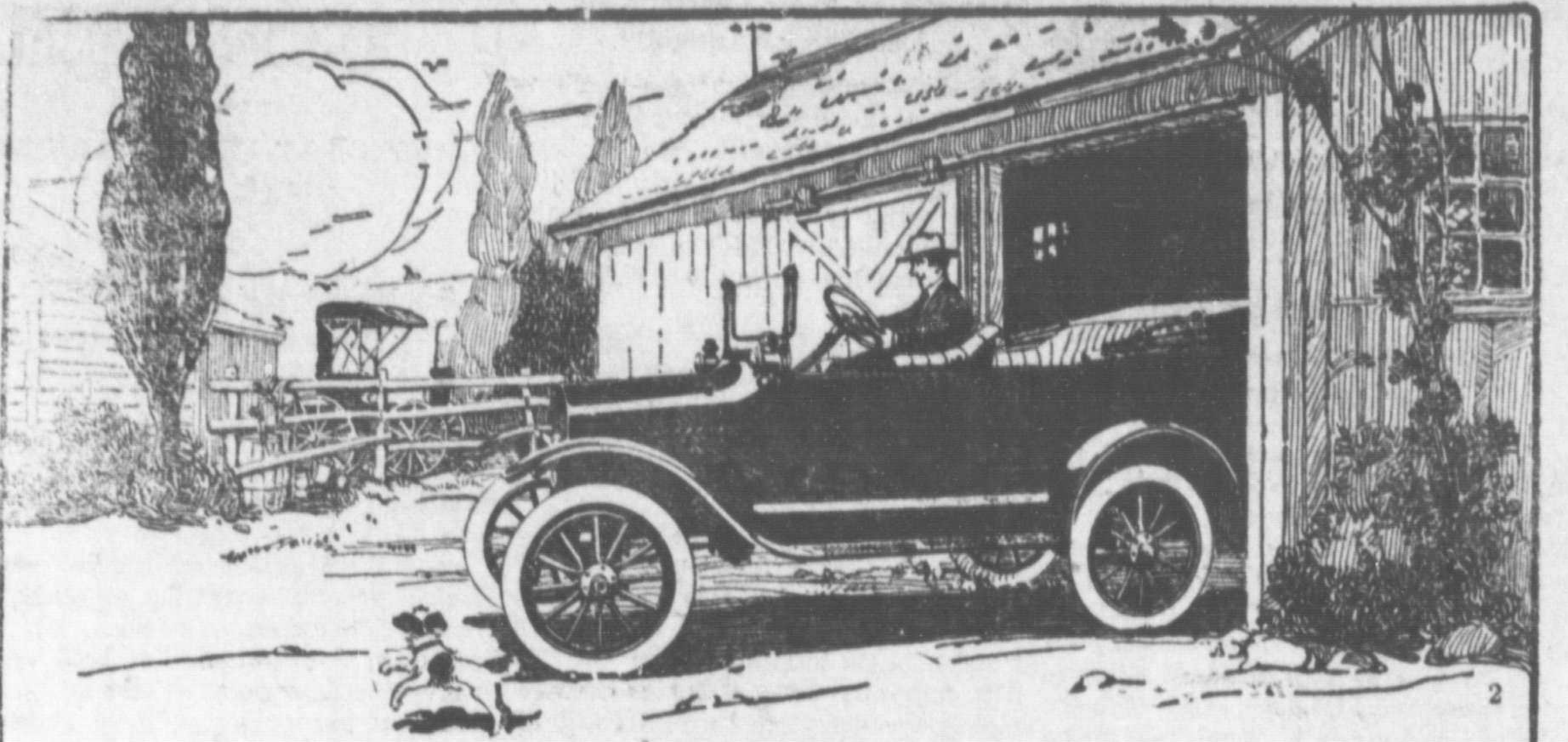
In Memoriam

In loving memory of Pte. W. George Wilson, who fell in action on May 3rd, 1917

He marched away so bravely,
His young head proudly held,
His footsteps never faltered,
His courage never failed.

When on the field of battle
He calmly took his place;
He fought and died for country
And the honor of his race.

Contributed by—
Miss Yula B. Brown,
Miss E. A. Milliken



Replace Your Buggy With a Ford

MORE than 100,000 Fords are owned by people in Canada in preference to the old horse-drawn buggy and other makes of cars.

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

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

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

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

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

Shawville Motor Co. - Dealers - Shawville.

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
Thrashing Outfits, etc., etc.

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - - SHAWVILLE.

When you require Printing call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

Rain Coats

The rainy season is about to begin. Are you prepared for it with a Rain Coat to keep you dry?

A stitch in time saves nine, may be an old saying, but very true. We refer this to our rain coats. With a Dover Rain Coat you are protected from spoiling your good clothes and catching colds and by having one you are taking no chances on either of the above.

You will like the coats we are showing in Paramattas, Gabardines, Tweeds, and Poplins for both men and ladies. The prices are very reasonable, from \$5.00 to \$18.00.

Drop in soon and look over the range. We assure you it is a pleasure to show them and know you will enjoy looking them over.

Will you call soon? Thank you.

ARCHIE DOVER

A PLAY and CONCERT

(The New Crusade)

By twelve ladies of the Methodist church, Shawville,

— Will be held in the —

Town Hall, Portage du Fort

Friday, May 17th, 8 p. m.

Proceeds in aid of Parsonage Fund of the Methodist church Portage. Everyone should see it. Good music between acts.

Admission: 25c. and 15c.

Tickets can be had from the friends of Austin and Portage.