

THE EQUITY.

No. 2, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918.

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PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open Monday and Thursday.
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE, Open Wednesday and Friday.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

The monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. S. E. Hodgins.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Macdonald College authorities report that the past winter was very severe on apple and pear trees at the College. This experience has been general throughout the province, from all accounts.

A union basket picnic of the several Sunday Schools of the village was held at Green Lake on Monday (Dominion Day) and this event constituted all that took place in the direction of observing the national holiday, if we except the contingent who went from here to attend the celebration at Beachburg. At Green Lake a goodly crowd assembled, and although the weather was rather forbidding, following a heavy night's rain, the young people enjoyed the outing, the pleasure of which was contributed to by the cottagers at the lake.

The social given by the ladies of Clarendon H. M. Club at the home of Mr. J. D. Hodgins on Wednesday evening last, drew a large crowd from the neighborhood and even from points some distance away. Among the items on the program was a very interesting talk by a returned soldier, on scenes and experiences at the front, "going over the top," etc.

The handsome sum of \$100.00 was taken in, and the ladies of the club naturally feel highly pleased that the event turned out so well, and they desire to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to all who contributed in any manner to that result.

The "Onion" Social, for Red Cross purposes, held at Mr. Thos. Thomson's on Friday evening, was well attended, despite the unsettled appearance of things overhead. About 25 or 30 cars, besides many horse vehicles were clustered around Mr. Thomson's house and premises, which affords a fair idea of the size of the crowd in attendance. Between sixty and seventy dollars were taken in without counting sales from ice cream. When the several Shawville cars returned to town about midnight, those whose sense of smell is acute noticed that the adjacent atmosphere was charged with a pungent odor that was not gasoline.

S. S. Convention.

The annual Convention of the County S. S. Association was held in the Methodist Church here on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week and was one of the most successful in the history of that organization. The Sunday Schools of the several districts, with few exceptions, were well represented, and much of an educative character, along the lines of S. S. work, was introduced and elucidated for the benefit of the numerous teachers and others who were present. Those who addressed the several sessions on the variety of subjects discussed and deliberated upon were:

Mrs. P. G. Burgess, Ottawa, a recognized national expert in S. S. grading and teacher-training;

Mrs. (Rev.) Harris, of Bristol, teacher of the adult Bible Class;

Mr. Donald McLeod, Montreal, Secretary for this province of the National Boys' Work Committee;

Rev. G. H. Baker, Montreal, the new General Secretary of the Quebec S. S. Association;

Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, M. A., of Campbells Bay;

Rev. W. J. Fowler, Presbyterian Minister at Fort Coulonge;

Rev. Dr. Russell, Evangelist, who has been conducting a series of meetings here during the past three weeks.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Harry Cole, Ottawa, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Kilton, of Montreal, is the guest of W. E. Shaw.

Miss Powles of Montreal is visiting her brother, Dr. Powles.

Messrs. A. Dover and P. E. Smiley removed their families to Green Lake on Thursday last.

Mrs. Clayton, has gone to Chambly to spend her summer holidays with Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. George and Mrs. McDowell and children, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. McDowell in town.

Miss H. Reid, of the Bank of Ottawa staff, spent the week-end and Dominion Day at her home in Westmeath.

Miss Mildred Millar, who attended the Academy here for the past three years, returned last week to her home at River Desert, Que.

Mrs. A. N. Golden, of St. John's, Mrs. (Rev.) Arthur Wilson of Hudson, and Mrs. H. M. Cuthbertson are visiting relatives in town at present.

Mrs. Boles is spending a few holidays with her parents after having spent the past few weeks in Cobalt with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Greenlees.

Miss Myrtle Coughlin, of Ottawa, has been the guest of Miss Hilda Thomson for a few days, and spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Smiley at Green Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drum have taken up quarters at Norway Bay for the Summer. The population of this fashionable resort is fast increasing these days.

Mr. Masson, of Smiths Falls, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bessie, visited his daughters, Miss Jean, of Shawville, and Mrs. Ellard Hodgins, of Elmhurst Farm, Portage du Fort, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lucas of Ottawa, accompanied by other members of the family, motored from Ottawa on Sunday to spend Dominion Day visiting some of their Pontiac friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dagg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodgins and Mr. J. H. Shaw motored to Cobden on Sunday evening to attend the Masonic parade held there, and experienced the discomforts of the rain storm on the return trip, although, fortunately, no mishaps occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and family of Smiths Falls returned home last week by motor, after spending a few holidays at Norway Bay and other points, including Renfrew, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and baby and Mrs. W. F. Caldwell, of Ottawa.—COM.

Want Better Service.

Citizens of the County who live along the line of the C. P. R. (or Waltham branch) have felt that they have been unjustly treated by the Company, in the removal of the second daily train some time ago, and consider that the alleged reason given therefor is a very slim one, while the Gatineau line, which never received one dollar of bonus, has an ideal service to accommodate the individuals who affluently spend their summers in the Gatineau region. Not only is the passenger service on the Pontiac line complained of as being inadequate, but merchants and traders declare the freight service is far from being satisfactory. A move has therefore been made to ascertain if the grievance cannot be remedied, and that soon. On Wednesday of this week a meeting of the business men of the County has been called to discuss the question, arrive at some plan of action, and appoint a strong committee to lay the county's case before the Railway Commission, if no redress is forthcoming from the C. P. R. officials. At this meeting the matter of the construction of a public highway through the county will also be discussed.

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.

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Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

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H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Births

At Radford, on June 11th to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brownlee a daughter.

At Shawville on June 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Mee a son.

Deaths

Another aged resident of this section passed over to the silent majority on Wednesday afternoon last, in the person of Mrs. Howard, relict of the late John Howard, of Green Lake section, at the advanced age of 87 years. The aged lady, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Findlay, with whom she had been living since her final illness set in several weeks ago. Owing to her advanced age and enfeebled condition, her death had been expected for some time, and for the few days preceding the end it was hourly looked forward to.

The deceased was a sister of the late Richard, George and James Hodgins, the last named of whom died a little over a year ago. The deceased was a life-long resident of Clarendon, and leaves to mourn her departure a family of six sons and one daughter—Mrs. Findlay above mentioned. The sons are: Wm. H., James, John, Benjamin, Richard and George Alfred. She also leaves a large number of grand-children and great grand-children.

The funeral took place on Friday afternoon to St. Paul's Church and had a large attendance. Rev. A. T. Phillips conducted the service, and preached an impressive sermon from the text: "Fear Not." A rich floral pillow, the offering of the bereft family, bedecked the casket.

Portage du Fort mourns the loss of one of its foremost citizens in the passing away, after a very short illness, of Mr. John Coyne, on Thursday night last. The late Mr. Coyne for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Portage du Fort, and was well known throughout the district. He was a man who always took an active interest in the public business of his native town, and also in the political affairs of the country and his death coming thus unexpectedly, occasioned a deep shock, not only to his family, but to the community which has known him so long.

The funeral of the late Mr. Coyne took place on Sunday afternoon to the R. C. Church and cemetery and was largely attended.

A BIG DRIVE

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

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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FOR SALE—A good Deering Mower, almost new, can be bought cheap if sold now. Apply to Thos. A. Elliott, Box 32, Shawville, or home residence, Lot 13, 5th Range, Clarendon.

FOR SALE—One piano, one coal heater also a quantity of stove pipes, one sideboard, one bedroom suite; also some dishes. Mrs. M. H. Murray, Shawville.

HOUSE TO LET—The dwelling house lately occupied by J. B. Judd, situated in the east end of Main St., Shawville, with good kitchen, stable, hen house and garden, for a term of 12 months. Apply to E. T. Hodgins, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Large Jersey bull for sale—perfect beauty. Apply to Bell Telephone Office, Bryson, Quebec.

FOR SALE—1 2-year old Ayrshire bull, and 1 yearling bull. Both purebred animals, from splendid sire and good cows. Apply to David McDowell, Shawville.

FOR SALE—8 pure-bred Yorkshire Hog Pigs. Ready for delivery. Apply to J. C. Jamieson, Maryland.

FARM FOR SALE—East half of lot 28, 3rd range, Clarendon. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. GAGNON, Portage du Fort, Que.

FOR SALE—Four second-hand "Bugies," in good order. Also two sets of good Single Harness. R. J. Hamilton, Shawville.

WANTED—A girl to do housework for family of three on farm about midway between Campbells Bay and Fort Coulonge. Apply stating wages desired to W. B. Stephens, R. R. No. 1, Campbells Bay, Que.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

H. W. J.—1. What is the best keeping onion, those grown from seed or from Dutch sets? 2. What is the best time to sow buckwheat and what is the best variety? 3. What variety of millet do you recommend and when should it be sown? Can you give me directions for the culture of millet and rape? What is the best soil for all these crops?

Answer:—1. Both systems of growing onions are used. Some produce them from seed and others from Dutch sets. The yield from Dutch sets is usually less than that from seed, but the advantage is that the sets can be planted as soon as the ground is ready in spring and the green onions are ready to use earlier than those raised from seed. As a rule better bulb onions for keeping are produced from seed. 2. Buckwheat can be sown any time early in spring until the first of July. Possibly sometime in June is the best time to sow it. In tests at Ontario Agricultural College these four varieties stood high.—Common Gray, Japanese, Silver Hull, Rye Buckwheat. 3. In Ontario tests the following millets have given good results, Siberian, Hungarian, Canary Bird. Millet can be grown on any good soil. It can be planted later than most other farm crops, and produce a fair yield of hay. In order to get a good stand of millet, after the ground is plowed it should be thoroughly disked and harrowed and if still lumpy should be rolled and harrowed. The millet is then sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. It is worked into the soil by a light harrowing. Under normal conditions the germination and growth will be rapid. The crop should be cut before it is too old else the hay will be woody and of poor nutritive value. Rape can also be grown on most farm soils but does not do its best on muck soil. The seed bed should be carefully prepared by plowing, disking and harrowing and the seed can be sown in rows broadcast at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre. A medium loam or a heavy loam soil is best adapted for the growing of rape. As to variety, Dwarf Essex Rape has given best results in Ontario.

W. W. J.—1. What will eradicate twitch grass from the garden? 2. How would you treat potato blight?

Answer:—1. Twitch or quack grass is exceedingly troublesome since it propagates by running root stalks just under the surface of the soil. Small pieces of these roots will begin to grow wherever dropped, hence the area afflicted with this pest may be rapidly enlarged if care is not taken to collect every bit of root stock possible, and to dry and burn it when the ground is being worked in early spring. The only thing that can be done for quack grass in the garden is to keep its growth down by continual hoeing. Various methods to eradicate the pest have been suggested. One is by smothering it out. For this purpose a thick seeding of rape is probably the most successful crop to grow. Thickly sown millet is also very effective. 2. Late blight of potatoes must be treated by careful spraying with Bordeaux mixture. This mixture consists of 5 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 lbs. lime, 50 gallons of water. The lime and copper sulphate must be dissolved separately. A gallon of water will dissolve a pound of either copper sulphate or lime. When the material has been dissolved mix it in the proportions indicated, and spray the potatoes every ten days or two weeks from the time they are five inches above the ground. If any plants have missed the spraying and the tops have gone down early from blight attacks, care should be taken not to store stock from such plants with healthy potato stock.

W. W. J.—1. What can I do for cutworms? They are cutting off my tomato plants. I wind them with paper but they crawl up the paper and cut them just the same.

Answer:—For controlling cutworms, the Maine Experiment Station gives the following advice:—
"Control cutworms with a poison bait. This is very easily made up of white arsenic (can be bought at any drug store) some molasses and something such as bran with which to make a mash. Mix the white arsenic and the bran material while dry, and put the molasses into a cup or a bucket of water to dissolve. Then add enough of this sweetened water to the bran to make it just moist throughout. Place a teaspoonful of the base (not touching) of each plant affected and near the base of adjacent plants. Where the damage seems to be along an edge bordering a piece of grass-land, put some down near each plant along the border.
Use the following quantities:—
For gardens of ½ acre or less use:—
Bran (or substitute) 1 quart
White arsenic 1 teaspoonful
Molasses 1 tablespoonful
Water to moisten
For 1 to 2 acre gardens use:—
Bran (or substitute) 10 lbs.
White arsenic 1 lb.
Molasses 1 quart
Water to moisten
Many people add to this poison mash, the juice and crushed pulp of some fruit that happens to be handy, such as grape fruit, apples, tomatoes, oranges, cantaloupes, etc., which may have "just one by," and it is considered by scientific people to be a very good practice. This poison bait is cheap, easily mixed and easily applied. The fact that it is a very old remedy which was standard many years ago has given a sufficient test of its reliability. One of the best features of the poison is that as soon as the worm has fed he crawls into the ground from which he never emerges so that the birds do not eat the dead cutworms.

Hogs

Thousands of pigs die a week or two after birth from mismanagement of the sow. The cross, constipated, flabby sow may kill and eat her pigs at once, or have little milk for their nourishment. If the sow is heavily fed just after farrowing, her milk kills her pigs, or they scur and fail to thrive. The careful man will let the sow have only lukewarm water to drink, without feed, for the first twenty-four hours; after that he will feed very lightly for a week or two. He will avoid making corn the exclu-

sive feed during pregnancy and after farrowing, and will provide a patch of oats, peas and rape, clover or alfalfa, for the sow and pigs.

Every hog raiser must remember that the fat of milk is absolutely necessary for every young growing animal if it is to develop normally and prove prolific as a breeder. Grain does not perfectly take its place. Leaves and grain fed together, the whole plant utilized, may prove fairly effective as a ration, but milk can not profitably be withheld. No wide-awake swine raiser will sell all of his milk and try to raise his young animals with substitutes.

Pigs will die if allowed access to their dams after weaning. The old milk is poisonous. Pigs will have piles or protrusion of the rectum, and they may die or fail to thrive if fed unscreened ground oats, or much bran or boiled potatoes for a prolonged period of time. They may be killed, too, by slop from dirty, germ-infested barrels and troughs; while sour or decomposing slop partly made of tankage will cause ptomaine poisoning, which is fatal. It is better to feed the tankage dry, from self-feeders, if the slop can not be fed fresh. Sanitation of beds, pens and yards is not enough; it must include barrels and troughs, and prevent access to contaminated yards, old wallows and running streams.

Economy With Grain Bags.

By reason of the unusual heavy demands on the jute supply of India, and on the Calcutta bag industry, farmers are advised to order, as soon as possible, all the new bags they will need for sacking grain and other products, and in addition to prepare for use all old bags which can be made serviceable. Very large orders have been placed for sand-bags for use in mining trenches, one English order alone being for 150,000,000 bags.

Fruits and vegetables supply the body with necessary mineral salts, starch and sugar, and those who eat plenty of these will seldom require medicine of any kind.

Poultry

While it is possible for vermin to live the entire year when conditions are favorable, they seem to do their most deadly work in June. Houses that are cleaned once a week and fumigated every month, are seldom infested with vermin.

The writer has found that the use of tobacco stems in the nest boxes, instead of hay or straw, is in itself one of the best insecticides. Even in setting hens tobacco stems are used exclusively, with the result that when the chicks are hatched there are no lice present to sap the life out of them.

A good whitewash is made as follows: Take one pint of Zenoleum, three quarts of kerosene, five quarts of milk of lime; mix all with an equal amount of water. Milk of lime is obtained by slaking enough lime with the water to get five quarts of creamy consistency, to which the other materials are added. It is better to apply the whitewash with a spray pump than a brush, as the force will drive the mixture deeper into the crevices. Zenoleum used in the spray will kill the bacteria and fungi, kerosene will kill the mites, and whitewash will give the pen a clean appearance.

A good dog and a faithful cat are excellent guardians, and when these animals are well trained there will be very little loss from hawks, crows, rats, weasels and minks. Rats will not harm chickens after they are half matured, so long as some grain or other feed is lying about. They never loiter about a building where there is no place to hide. It is therefore wise to guard against hiding places.

The Wartime Garden.

The gardener's best friend is the hoe—so keep it going. Nothing has done more to further the science of farming than the discovery of the fact that if you keep stirring up the soil around a plant it grows and produces better.

There is no necessity to hoe deeply—an inch is enough. Hoe every seven days at least and always after rain or a watering in order to break up the crust which forms. This is because the dust or "mulch", as it is called, which is formed by the breaking up of the surface soil into fine particles, keeps the moisture around the roots of the plants from evaporating.

Thinning should be going on continuously these days. The war gardener must show himself to be merciless in getting rid of all weaklings for they serve no purpose other than to sap for themselves the strength which should be reserved for the stronger plants. It stands to reason that if too many plants are trying to take nourishment from the soil, none of them will thrive as it should. Ordinarily in thinning it is better to pull out the plants in the centre of the bunches which have come up together.

In districts where grasshoppers are abundant, farmers and gardeners should co-operate and arrange to fight the insects at the same time. The young hoppers hatch in May. As soon as they are noticed to be destroying crops, either of the following mixtures should be used early in the morning, about the time the insects begin to move about after their night's rest: (1) Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green or white arsenic, one-half pound; cheap molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3 fruits; water, 2 to 2½ gallons. The bran and poison are mixed thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. The juice of the fruit is squeezed into the water and the pulp and peel are added after being cut into fine bits. Then add the molasses and when the whole is thoroughly mixed, pour it over the dry bran and poison, stirring constantly so as to dampen the bran thoroughly. The other mixture is as follows: (2) Sawdust, 20 pounds; Paris green, one-half pound; salt, one-quarter pound; water, 3 gallons. The quantities given here would make sufficient for a fair-sized community and it might best be handled in this way.

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 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.

Infant Feeding No. 1.

This subject is of great importance at all seasons, but especially so during the heat of summer when the sensitive digestive apparatus of babies is thrown out of equilibrium.

It would seem unnecessary to urge that every mother who is able to nurse her baby should do so.

The food which is supplied by her body is the natural and proper nutriment for her child.

Occasionally it is not nutritious and cannot be used, somewhat more frequently it is insufficient in quantity and has to be pieced out with cows' milk, rarely it must be suppressed in the interest of the mother's health or life.

It is a sin against society, against nature and against God when a woman with an ample supply of breast milk deliberately elects to suppress it to suit her convenience.

It is next to procuring an abortion, which so many women do merely because it is inconvenient to have babies and bring them up.

I appeal to every honest, decent, woman who has a baby or is about to have one to see that her baby is nourished at the natural source, so far as it is within her power.

If this source fails the next best thing is to get a wet nurse, or if this is impossible to use the milk of animals.

The milk of asses and goats has curd or casein which quite resembles that in human milk, but such milk is usually hard to get and hence we must usually resort to cows' milk, preferably from cows that are dry fed.

Grass fed cows often eat plants

which injure their milk as an article of healthful food, but the same plants which when green are injurious may be harmless when in the form of hay.

Milk is a complex and perfect food containing albumen in its cheese, fat in its butter or cream, sugar, water and mineral salts, and these are all the body needs for its upbuilding.

It varies greatly in the proportion of these constituents, some containing more cheese than others, some more fat, hence all milk is not equally suited for nourishing babies.

At different periods in a baby's life more of one constituent is required than of another.

Casein or cheese in cow's milk is usually too tough to be digested by a young infant's gastric juice, and hence this substance must often be diminished.

Milk spoils very quickly unless it is kept cool on account of the action of the bacteria which gets into it almost as soon as it is drawn.

These bacteria may be destroyed or prevented from growing by the action of heat.

The process of doing this is called pasteurization by which it is heated to 140 degrees F. forty minutes.

Cream or fat may be added to it until its total volume is three per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. K.—Have been advised to rub my baby girl, who is four weeks old, every other day with olive oil, in order to strengthen her bones. Is it desirable?

Answer:—It will do no harm, but I think coconut oil is preferable, it is less greasy and it has nutritive value, as well as the olive oil.

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Send for circular and map showing territory served.

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MOTHER-WISDOM

There is a Right and a Wrong Kind of Fatigue in Children.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Of course children must be tired sometimes and if they rest quickly, then after a night of sound sleep or after a wholesome meal followed by a period of thorough relaxation, all is well. Indeed, fatigue of this kind is actually healthful. Particularly at that time of life during the teens, which we call adolescence, the body and mind work best through periods of hard, fatiguing activity, followed by profound relaxation and indolence. All patience should be shown to adolescent boys and girls who choose to get through their tasks in this manner, although to their parents it may be somewhat irritating and inconvenient.

There is, however, a fatigue which is dangerous and which should be met at once with proper remedies, for the longer it is allowed to persist the more difficult it is to overcome. The symptom by which it may always be known is the lack of power the sufferers have to become rested again. It settles down on them like a permanent condition of weakness and discouragement.

Children suffering from this dangerous fatigue awaken irritable in the mornings, have poor appetites and little interest in anything which they do. They perform their home tasks and their school work in a blundering, inattentive way. It lays them open to diseases of all kinds and makes recovery from these diseases more uncertain, slower and less complete. Morally, it leads to dullness, indolence and failure all along the road.

The explanation usually made for fatigue and nervousness in children is that they are studying too hard. As a matter of fact, this is seldom the cause and if they are taken out of school, little improvement occurs unless in addition to removing them from their studies a number of other changes are made in their manner of living. I believe that if you will search your memory and experience you will decide that among all those run-down youngsters whom you have seen taken out of school, the only ones who have improved have been those who at the same time were sent away for visits or put on diets or made to sleep on porches. The truth is that hard study will not hurt any normal boy or girl if it is done under healthful, happy conditions.

Yes, it is trying conditions under which school life often proceeds, which usually result in dangerous fatigue and nervousness—sometimes running on into that twitching disease, known as Saint Vitus' dance, or into tuberculosis. The causes are threefold and lie in the faulty hygiene of the home, the poor hygiene of the school and the system of marks or competition with other pupils and examinations which are often pushed to a senseless and truly criminal excess.

Children frequently start off the day with insufficient breakfasts, arrive at school chilled and perhaps with wet feet and are provided with a murderous basket-lunch of pickles, ham, cake and candy. What wonder that their heads ache and that they believe that their studies—which are indeed difficult and painful under these circumstances—are the cause of their ill health! They feel far too sick to eat supper but are hungry by bedtime so they eat a generous slice of pie before sleeping. A bad digestion makes a person feel cold so probably they do not open the windows very wide and the pie, plus the poor ventilation, produces restless sleep. So they go, from

day to day, in a widening circle of ill health.

The schoolroom, perhaps, is heated by an unjacketed stove. Close beside it the air is so hot that the children are drowsy; in the back of the room the youngsters are shivering. In both places the air is poisoned by the breaths of the children and the burning up of fuel in that same stove—which equals twenty-five men in its power to exhaust pure air. The desks, very likely, face the door, and windows on both sides shed cross lights upon the children's work, causing eyestrain. It takes so long to put on coats and hats that outdoor recess is omitted much of the time. The only wonder is that any study progress is made and even a tolerable health maintained by most of the pupils.

The system of promotion is too apt to be a scramble by the children to get ahead of one another instead of a serious pursuit of knowledge. They wear themselves out in the nervous excitement of doing better than somebody else. Those boys and girls who happen not to be good recitation-scholars often fail in this scramble and grow despondent and ashamed. They are frequently the most promising pupils in the school but nobody knows it because we are all blinded by the false standard we have set up. By discouraging them, testing them by what they cannot do instead of by what they can, we thrust them into the ranks of the nervous, the tired and the discouraged.

Before taking your run-down children out of school try this cure:

In the bitter cold of winter let them sleep with wide-open windows. As soon as the weather is milder put their beds on a porch. If you have a bathroom, let the day begin with a cold plunge in the tub or a cold shower. Give them a breakfast of well-cooked cereal with cream on it, and eggs and toast—no fried foods or sweets. See that their feet are dry-shod and their bodies comfortably clad for the trip to school. Prepare them nourishing lunches of well-baked bread spread with butter, or sandwiches of chicken or beef. Do not include ham, pickles, jams or candies. Children should not drink tea or coffee; instead, give them a bottle of milk or cocoa. Fresh fruits will supply all the sweets they need, in the best possible form. What they must have cake let it be simple. Nuts and raisins make an excellent dessert with real food value but they should not be added to a meal already heavy with meat. This is true, too, of cheese. Cheese should be added only to a light meal of green salads or vegetables or fruits.

Then let the mothers of the community form a mothers' club or a parent-teachers' association and see that the school stove is properly jacketed; that there are always two windows open, one at the bottom and one at the top; that the desks are turned with their backs to the door and that the windows on the right side of the room are darkly curtained, allowing the light to fall only from the rear and left side. If the school has but one room, urge the fathers to build on a second one where an oil stove and a few kitchen utensils can be kept for heating dishes for the midday lunch or even for simple cooking.

There will be few tired or nervous children in a community where such home and school hygiene methods are practiced.

Sheep Notes

There is a tendency for farmers to keep their lambs until they weigh 100 pounds or more, instead of selling them when they reach a weight of seventy-five to eighty pounds and bring the top market price.

Packers will not pay the top price for lambs, no difference how fat, if they weigh over eighty pounds. The reason is because the best cuts of meat can be obtained from the smaller carcasses.

In addition, the one who sells March lambs in June or July when they have attained seventy-five or eighty pounds, instead of waiting until fall to dispose of them, avoids the danger of disease in the last two summer months. Lambs make very small gains during this period. They make the cheapest gains under five months of age. They can reach the necessary weight by the last of June of middle of July if fed liberally with grain, pasture crops and milk from their mothers.

The marrow from the soup bones makes a pleasant addition to soup.

Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c. per hundred, mail prepaid, \$2.50 per thousand, express collect.
Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Onion Plants.
Plants are being shipped successfully to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list.
Hercules Farms, Fruitland, Ontario
Dept. "T" Niagara District

WOOL

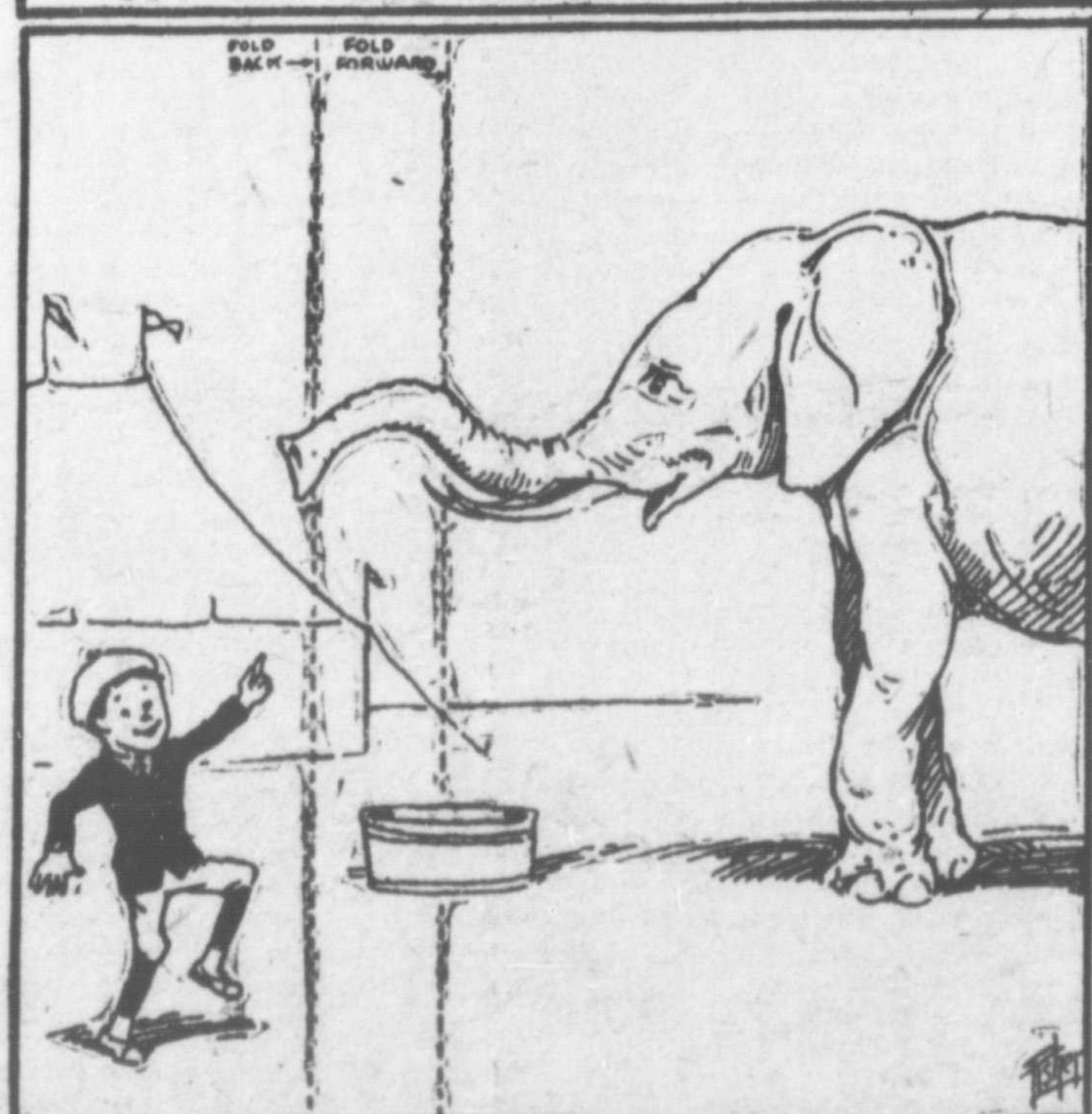
Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.
ASK ANY FARMER who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received.
Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



When Willie saw this funny beast,
He gave a mighty shout.
"Who ever saw an elephant
With just a piggy's snout?"



How Little Bear Helped The Wildcat Babies.

One time the wildcat babies ran away. It was late in the afternoon when Little Bear found them crying beside the brook. They were not far from their home, but the trouble was that they were on the wrong side of the brook.

"Swim across!" advised the bear. But the baby wildcats were afraid of the water and would not try to swim.

"Wade in, wade in!" advised Father Bear. The baby wildcats shook their front paws and would not wade into the water; they did not like to get wet.

"Slide right in and paddle over!" suggested Mrs. Otter. But the baby wildcats would not slide in and paddle over; they were afraid of the water; they did not like to get wet.

"Float over, float over!" advised the ducks. But the baby wildcats would not even try to float.

"Jump on a log and spread your tails wide and sail across!" said the red squirrel. But the wildcat babies did not dare to jump on a log. They were afraid that it would turn over and dump them into the water.

By the time Little Bear came along, the baby wildcats were crying big tears into the brook and wailing at the top of their voices. Little Bear could not help laughing; but he felt sorry for his little neighbors, and determined to help them out of their trouble. He thought and thought and thought and thought! At last he asked the baby wildcats how they happened to be so near home and yet on the wrong side of the brook.

"Mother went away and didn't come back," Yowler explained, "and I said we ought to stay home and be good, but—"

"He did not!" interrupted Billy Wildcat. "He said, 'Ma will never know if we go walking just a little way,' didn't he, Fluffy?"

"Yes, he did," answered Fluffy. "And we walked and we walked until we were lost—and Yowler was the worst one of us. Why, why, Yowler!"

"Don't quarrel," said Little Bear. "I want to know how you happen to be on the wrong side of the brook?"

"Yowler, he made us cross the away-off-seven-mile bridge," was Owley's answer.

"If you don't stop this quarreling, I shall leave you," threatened Little Bear. "And now I know what to do, if you will be good. We will build

a bridge. I'll carry big stones and drop them into the brook, and every one of you shall bring little stones."

So straightway Little Bear began building a bridge of stones. It was hard work, but he tugged at rocks and rolled stones and lifted stones and splashed and struggled and struggled and splashed until at last there was a fair bridge of stones across the singing brook. The baby wildcats did not help much because they were too busy quarreling and crying.

"Now step over," advised Little Bear, "and be careful that you do not slip."

One by one the little "fraid-cats," careful not to slip, crossed the brook, stepping high and carrying their tails in the air. At last Little Bear left them at their own door, just as Mother Wildcat appeared.

"You naughty children!" she exclaimed. "I have searched the woods far and near for you! There is a circus man wandering round here, and it is a wonder he didn't find you! Scoot into the house this minute!"

"Little Bear is good!" piped in the shrill voice of little sister Fluffy. "He made a stone bridge for us and brought us home!" Little Bear loved her for owning up like that.

"Well," said Mrs. Wildcat, "if he knows what is good, he will be glad to have me take him home, or the circus man may get him."

Little Bear knew what was good for him; so he gladly put his little paw into Mrs. Wildcat's paw and trotted along by her side. Mrs. Maria Wildcat meant well, and he knew it. Some folks are always irritable when they are worried. Anyway, she took Little Bear home; and great was Little Bear's surprise when, on reaching his own gate, Mrs. Wildcat suddenly stopped and said, "Mer—row! Mer—row!" in her most impolite fashion.

At the same moment Father Bear and Mother Bear came running down the path from the house to see what was the matter; and at that very minute up jumped the circus man from beside the gate, where he had been hiding, and ran away as fast as he could go—so fast that he looked like a straight line flying down the road! For the first time in his life Little Bear kissed Mrs. Maria Wildcat good night without being told. And all that evening until bedtime he and Father Bear played a merry game of Mrs. Maria Wildcat scaring a circus man—"Mer—row! Mer—row! Mer—row!"

and flew away. Some strategy—what?

Speaking about engines, we had some difficulty in getting proper motors for our planes during the early periods of the war. A Dutchman by the name of Fokker built an engine which he believed was suited to the needs of the Flying Corps. He promptly offered it to the English Government, but for some reason or other they did not find it practicable to accept. He straightway offered it to the German Government—and they took him up immediately.

A Streak of Ill Luck.

They soon installed it in their machines, and during the spring of 1916 it proved far superior to the English engine. It balked at nothing—and it often reached heights of 10,000 feet (high for those days) with the utmost ease. If this makes you feel sorry or makes you curse fate, just listen to another tale in which the English Government ran into a streak of hard luck.

Soon after this the government took up the building of a particular type of aeroplane engine. They say it was an American patent. They installed it in a machine to test its worth. The commanding officer in charge of the particular barracks where this machine was to be given its test decided that a flight of two hundred miles would be sufficient to demonstrate the engine's worth.

The day was named, the aviator chosen, and many military men aside from the flyers were anxiously awaiting the result of the trial. He went up amid much ceremony. To be sure, he went up—and away, 350 miles—and came down at Bruges in enemy territory.

The flyer had never made a flight in that territory before, and being unfamiliar with the course the engine proved so successful and made the flight in such record time he was not aware when he entered enemy territory. Of course the Germans pounced on this engine pattern with high glee.

This was a terrible blow to the British. It almost floored 'em. Immediately an investigation was instituted on the part of the British to ferret out any possible treachery. Nothing came of it, however. To my mind, in recalling the incident, it was but an unfortunate occurrence. Let us think no more about it.

The Code of the Air.

Notwithstanding many articles printed to the contrary, there is a certain code of ethics followed by the aviators at the front—a certain politeness, as it were. If an Englishman is brought down back of the lines his "pals" are sure to receive a note telling his whereabouts, possibly the next day. A German drops this information over our lines. The same tactics are followed by the English flyers. This sounds strange, does it not? I am not attempting to say this code of manners is followed in any other branch of the service.

There is another case where politeness enters into the war game in connection with flying. There is a sort of unwritten agreement that the sleeping quarters will not be disturbed by the enemy flyers, especially at night, when the tired men are trying to snatch forty winks.

I have not yet become reconciled to the death of poor Gynemer. Splendid fellow—and brave as they come. Gynemer was a regular daredevil in the air. There was no hazard too great for him to accept. He was always a high flyer—but in this he had a reason.

His method of combating a fighting plane was to get the jump on the Boche by soaring 'way above the other machine. Then, without any warning to the enemy machine, he would swoop down earthward with the speed of an express train. Just before he passed his man he would straighten out and almost sideswipe him. Before he passed he would open up with his Lewis gun.

He was an expert at this particular type of strategy. If he missed his man and the Boche sailed away unscathed Gynemer would never follow. He took his chance; if he failed he would never return—and incidentally it might be stated that the Boche never lingered looking for trouble.

It was quite a long time before we had any other weapon to use in the air than an ordinary rifle; then came a pistol, and finally we were equipped with the Lewis gun. By George, that's the weapon for you!

I'll be glad to get back to the lines. I'm getting ten shillings a day now while I'm in Blighty. At the front it's one pound.

FRUIT-JAR RINGS.

Size and Quality of Packing Must Be Right to Properly Seal Cans.

Rubber rings of inferior quality and of improper sizes are held responsible for much of the spoilage of canned goods the past year. Because of a good deal of complaint the Department of Agriculture carefully investigated the question and found that many of the rings were not sufficiently durable to be used in the cold-pack method. Not only must the rubber rings be able to withstand hot water and steam, but they must not enlarge very much when heated. Rings for standard jars should have an inside diameter of 2 1/4 in. and the width of the circular band should be from 1/4 to 3/4 in. Government investigators have drawn up a set of specifications for rings which have been adopted by the manufacturers.

Prunes cooked very slowly in their own water will need no sugar.

PACIFIC WHALE TO THE RESCUE

WILL GIVE MUCH MEAT THIS SEASON.

And Thus Help the Allied Cause—Whale Beef May Become Popular in Canada.

With April showers and budding flowers came also spouting whales in the waters adjoining the Pacific coast of North America. On April 1 a dozen ships of the Pacific whaling fleet left various harbors in the State of Washington and British Columbia and sailed out to the whaling grounds.

And though whaling is the oldest industry upon the Pacific coast, it became this year an old industry in a new guise, for during this year thousands of pounds of whale beef will be sold in Canada and the United States. It is a first-class food and, best of all, sells at the wonderful (in these days) price of ten cents a pound.

The furthering of the use of whale meat in huge quantities is largely a patriotic idea. By consuming it at home, large quantities of other kinds of meat can be released and forwarded to the Allied armies and civilian populations in Europe. Even whale will reach them, for the first canning factory to put it up was just recently finished in British Columbia.

Not New as Human Food.

Recently in Canadian and American cities banquets were held at which whale steak was served as the piece de resistance. It was part of an active campaign started to popularize the flesh of the great leviathan.

But whale meat is by no means new food to human beings. Since time immemorial the Eskimos of the Hudson Bay and Alaskan coasts have eaten it. It was and still is one of their main food supplies, as well as giving oil for fuel. As is well known, the whale has a very small throat, averaging in the largest about ten inches in diameter. It lives on various forms of pelagic life, very minute creatures which whalers call "brit," and upon shrimps, herring and various small crustaceans.

Last year out of the stomach of a freshly killed whale five barrels of shrimps were taken. Because they could never find anything solid in any of the whales they killed, the Eskimos came to believe with passing years that the animal never ate; was, in fact, a spirit animal. For this reason before killing one for food and fuel a large amount of religious ceremony has to be gone through. This sometimes occupies two weeks, and as the whales can only be killed at a certain short period when they pass through particular waters, the Eskimo ceremonies are often still in progress when the whales begin moving. Yet such is the Eskimo's peculiar adherence to this rite that rather than cut them short he allows the whales to go unhunted.

Dilemma of Eskimos.

A very amusing incident and one with rather a tragic side occurred a few years back to a band of Eskimos. Just shortly before going to the point where the whales were to pass this band had accepted Christianity. This, of course carried with it new rites, such as washing and refraining from work on Sunday. When they got to the point where they were to wait for the whales to appear it suddenly occurred to them that perhaps it would be just as well to perform their ancient rites, for, they argued, gods were strange beings. They had done everything so far to please this newly adopted white man's God; but, in so far as their own had proved very satisfactory for a good many generations, perhaps it might be just as well to propitiate him as before, which at the same time should not spoil their standing with the newly acquired God of the white man.

Thus strangely do these primitive people reason. So they began their ancient rites. In part the ceremony consisted of drawing the whaleboats on shore and performing a long and intricate dance about them. Whale oil is also sprinkled around the boats and on a little path leading from them to the sea. Two poles are also crossed above the boats, upon which are hung bits of wearing apparel, pieces of whalebone, an old piece of chain, articles of clothing and a miscellany of other things. Each of these things has a certain significance toward the hunt.

Used in Europe.

Just as they finished their ceremony the whales made their appearance. Greatly rejoicing, the Eskimos were about to put to sea in pursuit when suddenly they remembered that this was the day set apart for the white man's God. Sunday was a taboo day, upon it no work or hunting could be done; and your Eskimo never breaks a taboo. So they sat down again to wait for the day to pass, and the whales went on and out of reach.

The Indians of the Pacific coast before the white man came hunted the whale in their swift, high-prowed narrow canoes, killing it with light harpoons. For many years whale meat was used largely by them. The Japanese for centuries have eaten whale beef. Among the nations of Europe it has been a common food in the past. To-day Norway and Denmark use a great quantity of whale fat in the manufacture of margarine.

In Britain last year 1,000,000 pounds of whale beef was consumed.

The meat is dull red in color when raw. When cooked it looks very much like venison. To some folks it tastes somewhat like liver, with a slight flavor of salmon. Others compare its taste to that of moose meat. Cooked with gravy and mushrooms, it makes an excellent dish. It is tender, though a little dry.

Tinned Whale Beef.

Though the whale has been taken for many years on the Pacific coast, its beef was first offered in any quantities for human consumption in the summer of 1917. Then for the first time it appeared in butcher shop windows, retailing for ten cents a pound. The result was sufficiently satisfactory to start the whaling companies preparing for better cold storage facilities for the present season. For the first time also in Pacific coast history the whale will be canned. A big factory was erected at Kyukout, British Columbia, and a minimum of 30,000 cases will be put up this season. If the new tinned whale beef meets public approval the output will be increased.

There are four species of whale common to the Pacific coast—the finner, humpback, sperm and sulphur bottom. The former two are best for meat, not being as oily as the sulphur bottom and sperm. Of these the sulphur bottom is the largest. Some specimens reach ninety feet in length and weigh up to eighty tons.

Previous to 1917 the whale was used only to supply fertilizer, bone-meal and oil. In 1917 about 125 tons in all were sold on the Pacific coast. Only those whales taken in close to the stations, which can be moved quickly to be cut up, are used as beef.

The whaling season lasts from the 1st of April to the end of October, and this year doubtless many Canadians and Americans will become familiar with the taste of whale beef before the season is ended.

TO REGULATE FRUIT PRICES.

England's Food Chief Will Limit Cost of Tommy's Jam Supply.

Last year, the military authorities, taking into consideration "Tommy's" growl at the ever recurring plum and apple jam, tried to solve the question by buying other fruits at considerably above the market prices, says a London despatch.

They succeeded in giving the rank and file a change of jam, but the fruit growers held up both the jam manufacturers and the public for equivalent prices, with the result that when the Ministry of Food wished to fix prices for the retail trade they were far above the real value.

This year the Food Controller is not to be caught napping. He will issue an order fixing maximum prices for all English grown fruit for the manufacture of jam. Lord Rhonda also intends to fix prices for fruit pulp on an equitable basis after due regard has been given to the average price of fruit and controlled price of jam.

The Ministry has issued an order which restricts the use of potatoes, potato starch, farina and other potato products to purposes of animal and human food and places these articles in the same category and under the same restrictions as certain cereal products for which they are a substitute.

The conditions for the issue of licenses for dealers in potatoes have been issued. The Controller will issue licenses through the trade societies and it is compulsory on the dealer to be a member of a society, otherwise he will not have either a license or be able to renew an existing one.

With the issue of licenses for this year's crop on July 1 the whole system will be subject to entirely new conditions and evasions of orders will be practically impossible.

Above the Fields of France.

O April Moon, hast thou looked down
Upon the fields of France?
So tranquil is thy lovely face,
It doth not seem thy glance
Hath rested on a ruined town,
On heaps of bodies, pools of brown,
On fields of agony.

"Oh! tranquil am I and serene—
These are visions I have seen
Above the fields of France;

"Through battle-smoke that dimmed
The skies
I've seen a people's soul arise;
Oh, it was fair to see!

I've seen a holy purpose grow;
I've seen brave, youthful faces glow
With a new-born chivalry;
I've seen a light in dying eyes
Of love's supremest sacrifice,
Light caught from Calvary;

I've seen black crosses, thickly set,
Sign of a faith from Olivet,
Of immortality.
And o'er the fields where heroes lie
A star of hope is in the sky,
Hope of a race, transformed, redeemed;

I've seen that star, of late hath gleamed
Above the fields of France.
"Oh, I am tranquil and serene—
These are the visions I have seen
Above the fields of France."

Keep Hoeing.

War gardeners should not relax their efforts because it is too hot to be comfortable in the garden. It is too hot to be comfortable in the trenches but the war goes on. Keep hoeing. The results will be worth it.

WEST INDIES SEEK NEW GOVERNMENT

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH ISLANDS URGED.

Peasants Forced to Pay More Than Share of Taxes While Wealthy Are Favored by Law.

The future of the British West Indies is a question that must sooner or later receive the attention of the British Government, says a recent despatch from Jamaica. The war has brought about conditions which indicate that a scheme will have to be devised for the development of these colonies. Whether it will be confederation or a linking up with the Dominion of Canada is a matter of speculation. The idea of a Dominion of the West Indies is gaining ground, the feeling being that the colonies should play a more important part in the affairs of the empire than has hitherto been the case.

The bringing together of the best brains of the West Indies with the object of working out plans for the advancement of the colonies would be hailed with delight, and already the greatest interest is being shown in the confederation movement, which is spreading in the Caribbean, with St. Lucia as the base of operations.

Cost of Government.

The cost of administration in these colonies is higher than in the Dominion of Canada and nearly as large as in the Commonwealth of Australia. For administrative purposes Canada spends slightly over \$140,000 a year, Australia over \$205,000 and the West Indies \$160,000. But it cannot be said that the advantages derived from the expenditure of upward of \$150,000 a year in the West Indies for governors, administrators and commissioners can in any way be compared with the results achieved in any of the great self-governing dominions.

That the system of government which obtains in the West Indies is defective goes without saying. The want of a business government in almost every island is a factor that tends to retard the development of the country. In these days of advanced ideas it is certainly not wisdom to cling to a system that might have been considered useful, say, 100 years ago.

A government that is not dedicated to the development of the resources of the country, the extension of railways, the opening up of new roads to lands to be brought under cultivation; a government that fails to encourage the production of foodstuffs within the territory under its jurisdiction, while on the other hand, hundreds of thousands of dollars in money are sent out of the colony each year to North America to purchase grains and other articles that could well be produced at home, can hardly claim to be enlightened.

Tax System Ruinous.

A peasant owns a small plot of land with merely a hut on it; he is called upon to pay taxes on a \$200 valuation. To improve that hut, to adopt methods that make for better sanitation and raise the morals of the occupants, is to bring the owner within the pale of increased taxation. On the other hand, the large landed proprietor enjoys the distinction of paying on a valuation which, pro rata, is considerably lower than the scale imposed on the peasant. In a word, it may well be said that the rich man is encouraged to increase his broad acres while the small man should not endeavor to leave the "squatter" class.

A business government in Jamaica would long ago have laid plans for the development of the shipping trade in the Caribbean, the natural result of the opening of the Panama Canal. But Kingston has not yet been made a free port; light and harbor dues are still being collected; the Government continues to impose restrictions in the matter of quarantine that make it embarrassing to shipping companies to send their vessels to this section of the Caribbean.

The Jamaica Imperial Association was recently formed to create a healthy public opinion on matters affecting the economic social, agricultural and commercial welfare of the colony.

Increase in Agricultural Exports.

The increase in staple products exported from Canada last year over the average annual shipments of the three years previous to the war are very striking. Here is the increase as given out by Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Canada Food Board: Pork, 122,000,000 lbs.; beef, 74,000,000 lbs.; butter, 12,000,000 lbs.; cheese, 30,000,000 lbs.; eggs, 15,000,000 doz.; wheat and flour, 85,000,000 lbs.

More than 100,000,000 acres will, it is reported, be planted to corn in the United States this spring.

By means of succession cropping, two or three crops may be grown, one after another, on the same land during one season. Early radishes, spinach and lettuce may be followed by late potatoes, late cabbage, eggplant, peppers, beans, sweet corn, melons or cucumbers. Early peas and beans may be followed by late beans, celery or sweet corn. Early cabbage, cauliflower and early potatoes may be followed by turnips, string beans, lettuce or winter onions.

FLYING ABOVE BOCHELAND

A STORY OF THE AIR BY A BRITISH AVIATOR.

Illustrating the Fortitude and the Quickwittedness of the Boys in the Royal Flying Corps.

The daily routine work in the Flying Corps consists usually of three hours' work above the lines; then we go back of the lines twenty miles or so and rest. Does this sound pretty soft, as you Canadians say? If it does seem like little actual work, let me relate an incident which occurred during one of these flights.

We were flying over St. Quentin at the time. I had a light machine and had been given instructions to get some photos. At least, my observer had been so instructed. We had been up probably half an hour and had almost finished our "shots" of the enemy trenches. Suddenly we heard an ominous buzz. We both turned. To say we were surprised would be putting it mildly, as we thought we were alone. When we started there was not a single enemy plane to be seen in the sky.

And there, right back of us about two hundred yards or so, was one of those Taubes. The Boche was steering directly for us. I surmised he intended to hit us on the tail. You know, when a fellow decides to ram you he is courting disaster himself. But that wasn't his intention at all. As he drew nearer he opened with his machine gun. His first shot tore through the right wing, ripping the linen. Why the plane didn't skid right then and there is still a mystery to me. I turned the nose of the machine earthward with the intention of escaping. Not that I was afraid to fight him, but instructions must not be disobeyed, and we had been given explicit orders to get photos of the enemy trenches. To return safely to headquarters with the "shots," was our aim. But the German had other views on the matter—and they didn't exactly coincide with mine.

The Observer's Leg Gone.

Before we could dip out of his range he opened up with a regular fusillade. One of the shots "got" the observer. It tore his right leg off at the knee. When I say tore I mean it literally. When the poor fellow dared to look down at his injury he beheld the bleeding stump.

"I'm goin' to head for home, Bill," I shouted. Bill peered below. The scene beneath us presented some excellent opportunities for pictures for the use of the staff.

"No, you don't Jock." His voice seemed miles away because of the din of the engine, but I understood what he was saying.

"Let me get a couple o' shots to the west," he bellowed.

I turned her nose, and we stayed there for fully three minutes, with this plucky lad pressing on an artery of his bleeding stump and checking in this crude but effective manner the flow of blood with his right hand, while he pressed the bulb of his camera with his left. The Boche had left us. I guess he thought we were done for. He didn't know Bill as I did.

I brought the wounded man down back of our lines as soon I could tilt her nose earthward. Bill was soon in Blighty. I felt sure he would get the V.C. for his work. He was merely mentioned in the despatches, but such is life.

You know the Victoria Cross is a mighty treasure. It is not as common as the Iron Cross, which the Kaiser hands out to any one. Why, I once heard of a Prussian receiving this German medal simply because he had succeeded in raising an extra large head of cabbage. The rumor may be true.

Not more than six or seven of the fellows who had the V.C. pinned to their breasts are living now. I speak of the Royal Flying Corps. The man who brought down the first Zeppelin in Belgium received the V.C. The fellow who crumpled up the first Zeppelin which was brought down over London also came in for the distinction.

An Incident of Battle.

Let me relate how one of my best friends, since "gone west," disposed of one particular Boche flyer. It was early in the war and he was pursued by a Taube. His engine stalled and he glided as far as possible before he was forced by sheer necessity to land. He was among the dunes near the coast. The Boche had been taking pot shots at him right along. When the Boche discovered he was going to land he also brought his machine to earth. There they stood—one hundred paces apart. Each took out his revolver and began firing. The German dropped, shot through the shoulder.

Albert—for that was his name—dragged the wounded Boche to a tree and placed him comfortably against it to await some of his own men. He then applied a torch to the enemy machine and started his own—this time without experiencing engine trouble—

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 4, 1918.

It seems pretty certain, from the varied reports that were circulated last week, that ex-Czar Nicholas of Russia has in some manner been disposed of by the lawless rabble who, for the time being, have the upper hand in that unhappy country. Truly Destiny appears to have marked the Romanoffs as the legitimate victims of the assassin's hand.

The appearance in London last week of the Russian revolutionary leader Kerensky, caused quite an excitement for a time, owing, no doubt, to the existing impression that he was either in hiding or imprisoned somewhere in Russia. Kerensky reached England by way of the Arctic route, and is coming over to this side of the Atlantic with the object of enlisting American sympathy and support in behalf of his sorely stricken country. He believes the Allies can save Russia if they set their hands to the task. Some job!

The carrying out of the Registration ordinance throughout Canada seems to have been accomplished without much difficulty except in a few localities where it was not properly understood, or in others where a rebellious spirit exists toward anything and everything which emanates from the Union Government now directing the affairs of the country at Ottawa. One of the latter places which has got itself into the limelight in this connection is the county of Montmagny in this province. In two or three localities in the county named reports state that the Registration Act was violently resisted; that registration cards were stolen from the booths and burned in the streets; that booths were also rushed by mobs of young men who wrecked the premises and destroyed the cards, preventing those who were ready to register from doing so. In the parish of St. Francois an attempt was made to blow up the post office, which was foiled by the intervention of a citizen through the merest chance. The situation seems to demand the adoption of drastic measures on the part of the authorities, if the latter desire to convince the law-abiding people of Canada that they are determined that the laws of Canada shall apply to all sections of the country and to all classes alike. Things have happened and are happening now and then which make people skeptical on this point. This latest example of law defiance affords a good opportunity for the authorities to show that there is a limit to their forbearance; hitherto it has not been reached. People were officially told many months ago that the resistance of a war measure incurred the danger of punishment, but the person who interfered with or prevented the carrying out or execution of such law would be regarded as a very serious offender, and dealt with accordingly. The Montmagny culprits belong to this class. Let us watch how long it will take justice to overtake them.

Latest Food Order Requires Use of more Wheat Substitutes.

Compulsory use of substitutes for wheat flour, by private families as well as by bakers and public eating places, has been brought into effect by the latest order of the Canada Food Board, issued last Tuesday, contained in the following statement:

"The Order defines as substitutes for wheat flour, pure and wholesome corn, oats, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca, or potato flour; bran, shorts, oat meal, rolled oats, corn meal, corn starch, hominy, corn grits, rye meal, rice, tapioca, or any mixture of same, and potatoes. Four pounds of potatoes will be considered equivalent to one pound of the other substitutes.

"The Order provides that on and after July 1, bakers, confectioners and public eating places, in making any bakery product in which the use of substitutes in certain definite proportions is not prescribed by previous orders of the Food Board, must use one pound of substitutes to every nine pounds of standard wheat flour. Similarly, persons baking for private consumption, any product in which white or standard flour is used, must use not less than one pound of substitutes to every nine pounds of white or standard wheat flour.

MUST INCREASE PROPORTION.

"On and after July 15, this proportion, so far as places east of Port Arthur are concerned, must be increased to one pound of substitutes to every four pounds of white or standard wheat flour. Quantities of substitutes available west of Port Arthur are at present too uncertain to allow of a date being named for an increase equal to that required for Eastern Canada, but such increase will be made just as soon as the

available supply of substitutes in Western Canada warrants.

"On and after July 15th, no licensed dealer may legally have in his possession for sale any wheat or standard flour, unless he also has at all times a sufficient stock of substitutes to meet the demands of his customers, at reasonable prices.

SELL SUBSTITUTES WITH FLOUR.

"Persons at points east of but not including Port Arthur must purchase substitutes in the proportion of not less than one pound of substitutes to two pounds of wheat or standard flour, while persons west of and including Port Arthur must buy not less than one pound of substitutes to four pounds of wheat or standard flour. Dealers are forbidden, on and after July 15, to sell flour unless substitutes in the proportion stated, or to a greater proportion are purchased.

On and after July 15, every baker must place on each loaf of bread a label or sticker bearing his name and address and the words "Victory Bread." The latter expression will be a guarantee that the prescribed amount of substitutes for standard wheat flour required by the Canada Food Board have been used in making the loaf. Bread which does not bear such label or sticker may be seized and forfeited to His Majesty.

"The Order makes it an offence for any person to sell or have in his possession any bread, rolls, pastry or any other product in which white or standard flour is used, which does not conform to the requirements of the Food Board. The penalty for violation of the new regulations is a fine of not less than \$100 and up to \$1,000, or imprisonment for a period of three months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Freddie Ebert, of Sapperton, B. C., Dead from Automobile Injuries.

Mrs. Allan Smith, of Campbells Bay received word last week that her little nephew, Freddie Ebert, of Sapperton, B. C. had been very seriously injured by an automobile, and a few days later this word was followed by the sad intelligence that the boy had succumbed to his injuries. The following account of the accident was given by a local paper:

"Freddie Ebert, a boy of 8 years, living at 374 Simpson street, Sapperton, was knocked down and seriously injured about 9 o'clock last evening at the intersection of Richmond and Simpson streets, by an auto driven by Mr. Harry W. Hall, of Port Haney. He was taken to his home and attended by Dr. Carswell, and later removed to the Royal Columbian hospital, where he was found to be in a critical condition, having sustained a fracture at the base of the skull.

As Mr. Hall reported the accident to the police, he was driving his auto west on Richmond street. At the corner of Simpson another auto, driven by Mr. Angus Cameron, of the Western Power Company, stopped, and just as Mr. Hall's car was passing Mr. Cameron's the boy came out from behind the latter. Although Mr. Hall was going at a moderate rate of speed, not more than ten miles an hour, there was absolutely no chance to avoid running into the boy.

Mr. Cameron also reported the accident and confirms Mr. Hall's statement that his car was going slowly. The passengers in Mr. Cameron's car estimate the speed of the other at eight or ten miles.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met June 15th, 1918.

Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Wallace, Laughren and Tracy.

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

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Wallace—That the Teachers of the Township of Clarendon be granted one day or two, if needed, before 22nd June, to attend to the Agricultural Census of Clarendon—by order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec.—Carried.

Application of Miss I. J. Argue accepted for 12-A.

Motion—Comrs. Wallace and Tracy—That the bill of supplies for No. 11, and scrubbing after election last December, be paid, less paper towels and brooms.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Wallace—That Messrs. H. S. Barnett and E. W. Hodgins be appointed auditors of the books of the School Municipality of Clarendon.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Wallace that Com'r Tracy be appointed Presiding Officer at the election of School Commissioners to take place Monday, July 8th, 1918.

Meeting adjourned.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec. Treas.

District Schools

JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

No. 11 CLARENDON.

Grade VII—Sadie Dunlop, 85.
Grade VI—Wilmer Elliott 91, Iva Eades 90, Wilmeta Grant 79, Russell Grant 79.

Grade V—Royce Prendergast 87, Blake McTiernan 85, Iva Coughlin 82, Arthur Eades 80, Jim Clarke 79, Gladys Quale 76, Winnie Cartie 72, Gerald Howard 60, Ella Young 46.

Grade IV, Sr.—Doreen Telford 92, Viletta Elliott 90, George Dunlop 64.

Grade IV, Jr.—Letitia Eades 83.
Grade III—Harold Quale 87.
Grade II—Orville McTiernan 90, Anna Quale 79, Ethel Wall 65.
Grade I, Sr.—Willis Smiley 75.
Grade I, Jr.—Eric Eades 85, Muriel Brownlee 79, Herman Smiley 62.
(Figures denote percentage.)
MABEL V. RAMSAY, Teacher.

No. 5 BRISTOL.

Grade VII—Sadie Findlay, Velma Craig, Donald Sylvester, Maletta Small.
Grade VI—Nellie Sylvester, Mary Findlay, Lloyd Milks, Bert Wilson, and Mary Sullivan abs.

Grade V—Vivian Craig, Eva Chabot.

Grade IV, Sr.—Lila Sullivan, Alex. Chabot and Cecil Dunslow, equal; Lulu Findlay, Chester Milks, Roy Sly.

Grade IV, Jr.—Albertine Baird, Mildred Sly, Eleanor Wilson, Sydney Murrell.

Grade II—Esther Findlay, Exvia Chabot.

Sr. Primer—Milton Russell, Elmer Craig, Becket Craig, Edna Craig.
Jr. Primer—Myrtle Craig, Eva Thibault, Irene Thibault, Edith Miller.

WINNIFRED RANKIN, Teacher.

No. 2 THORNE (Rooney)

Grade VII—Lizzie Black.

Grade VI—Martin Black.

Grade V—Mayme Dagg.

Grade IV—Iva Sparling, Eva Sparling, Jerry Dagg, Sydney Sheppard, Violet Black.

Grade III—Noble Sheppard, Percy Sparling, Russell Black, Bertie Black, Francis Dagg, Garnet Sparling.

Grade II—Lawrence Sparling, Sarah Sparling.

Grade I, Sr.—Veda Wood, Lewis Sparling, Janet Sparling, Bernice Sheppard, Laura Sparrow, Basil Black.

Grade I, Jr.—Beulah Sparrow, Una Rooney, Denzil Black Clifford Sparling. Prize for regular attendance awarded to Veda Wood.

ELIZABETH LETT, Teacher.

NOTE—Several other School Reports are held over till next issue.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given that there will be held on Monday the eighth day of the month of July 1918, at the hour of ten in the morning, in the office of the Secy-Treas in the village of Shawville, a meeting of the Proprietors of Real Estate of this Municipality of Clarendon, entered as such on the Valuation Roll, and having paid all their School Taxes and contributions, to proceed with the election of two School Commissioners in the room and stead of Messrs. Truman A. Draper and Thomas Wallace, whose term of office expires.

Given at Shawville, this 22nd day of June, 1918.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Secy. Treas.
School Municipality of Clarendon.

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 Thursday,
at 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 remedy cured me."

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

Mr. D. M. Robertson, Renfrew writes: "I have not had an attack of asthma or coughing since I took the fourth 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 Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; M. Joyce, Quyon, Que.; 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.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

Some of the Problems That Face Our Nation.

Very serious difficulties confront a number of industrial enterprises as a result of the embargo placed by the United States upon certain classes of exports which they require in large quantities. With a view to removing some of these difficulties, a representative deputation of Canadian manufacturers has urged the Government to establish a War Industries Board, for the purpose of conciliating as far as possible the importation of essential raw materials. With this proposed body, committees representing various industries will co-operate by supplying the necessary technical information. It is hoped, says the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its circular letter that it would be possible through such a board to reach the authorities at Washington directly, and thus to eliminate official delays. The difficulties are very real, and affect the entire fabric of Canadian industry.

Another difficulty, not less grave, is the delay incident to the inefficiency of transportation facilities. Not only does this apply to the distribution of factory products, but also to the movement of the raw materials required to keep industrial plants in operation. During the past winter lack of fuel—one of the immediate consequences of inefficient transportation—caused many factories to close down. A spell of unusually cold weather necessitated the diversion to domestic use of fuel intended for industrial purposes. To grapple with the situation the Canadian Railway Board is asking the Government to permit drastic measures to be taken, one of which is to tear up the rails on non-essential lines, so that they may be used on lines upon which traffic might be heaviest.

The plans for making the Dominion self-contained with regard to shipbuilding are expected to provide a sound basis for the revival of a valuable industry, which had declined to negligible proportions as a result of European competition. Practical shipping men do not expect the return of normal conditions until three or four years after the war, and the policy of subsidizing dry docks and shipbuilding for a time, and permitting free entry of necessary materials is regarded as likely to ensure the permanency of this industry on a considerable scale.

Has Hand-Written Bible.

Hugh Russell, of Notre Dame de Grace, Que., is the reverent possessor of what is one of the most wonderful books in the world. It is a copy of the Bible written entirely in his own hand, and, as now bound, is not larger in size than the old style family Bible. It is beautifully written, too, bearing evidence in every word of an infinite patience and reverence, recalling the work of a mediaeval monk. It is certainly a wonderful piece of calligraphy throughout.

Mr. Russell is very modest about his achievement. "No, I am not a minister," he said, "I am only an ordinary commercial traveller—a knight of the road—but I was brought up by godly parents, both of them living still in Montreal, and I have love for the Book of Books."

"People should turn to the Bible to-day, and maybe my work may help a little bit in that direction. Yes, it is a sadly neglected book and some steps should be taken to have more attention paid to the Book of Books, in which this great conflict is assuredly foretold."

Mr. Russell, who is a Presbyterian Scotsman, began his work in 1894 and finished it on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, 1916.

The work was done in odd moments of leisure, although more than half of it was done since the present war began.

It is written in what Mr. Russell himself calls "a peculiar handwriting, almost half printing." It is perfectly legible, and, says Mr. Russell, "without making any boast, I would be willing, if I had money, to offer \$100 for every error or omission anyone could find in it." There are altogether 1,987 pages, the New Testament taking up 471 of these. There are double columns on each page. It was written in sections of twenty-four pages each.

World's Strangest City.

The most curious of cities consists of wooden huts on wheels, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, which, when the season arrives, are rolled on to the ice on Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The population of this city without a name is about five hundred. Each hut is fitted with cooking utensils, hammocks, and a stove, and is occupied by three men, whose business on the ice is to follow a peculiar method fishing.

In the centre of each hut a hole, about a yard square, is dug to the water. One of the fishermen then takes a live fish of the herring tribe, and after fastening it to a piece of pack-thread drops it into the water. The fish dashes away as swift as an arrow until it is pulled up by the thread, when it returns towards the hole followed by a host of pike and other fish desirous of feasting on the dainty morsel. Besides the hole stand the fishermen, harpoon in hand, waiting the arrival of the pursuers, who are received with thrusts of the four or five-pronged instrument, which rarely fails to bring up some writhing victims.

Some huts can show two hundred or more of fine fish at the end of the day's work. The most weird appearance of this city is at night, when the fishermen prosecute the work by the light of torches, which, as is well known, attract fish without the aid of the herring bait. The flaming torches and the shadows of the men leaning over the holes make a strange spectacle. If fish are not abundant in the spot chosen the hut is wheeled to another site.



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

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MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL and EDUCATIONAL, gathered together in a few acres at the

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

OTTAWA

September 7th to 16th, 1918

Increased Prizes for Live Stock, Farm and War Garden Products—Military Features—Government Exhibition of War Trophies—Aerial Feats—Dominion and Provincial Government Exhibits—Auto Show—Dog Show—Poultry Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse Racing—Better and Bigger Midway.

"Big Time" Vaudeville Acts from the New York Hippodrome, in a first class programme.

Magnificent Mammoth Fireworks Display with Spectacular presentation of the Battle of the Somme, with Tanks in action.

Special old-time Mardi Gras Festival on the closing night, Saturday Sept. 16th—Countless other attractions.

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

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J. K. PAISLEY, Manager and Secretary

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The Highest Market Price

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To be delivered at sidings along the C. P. R. and C. N. R. Railways.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

Stop The Losses



A Farmer often losses enough on a single sale of Cattle on the hoof, or Hogs, or Sheep, to pay for a

Renfrew Truck Scale

The only way to stop losses is to weigh everything you sell and everything you buy, and the handiest Scale for the farm or any use is

Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck SCALE

Weighs anything and everything from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs.

Cream Separators, Truck and Household Scales, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Happy Farmer Tractors, Power Drag Saws, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Governor Pulleys, Pumps, Pump Jackets, Hangers, Bearings, Wood Pulleys, Belting. Two second-hand Separators at a bargain.

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A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
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All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
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subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch
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and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

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which will be given on application.

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

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lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

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Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
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Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

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OUTING BOOTS

Men's White Canvas Boots heavy rubber sole	\$2.50
" " " " white rubber sole	1.75
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Holiday Groceries

Peanut Butter in jars	15
Clark's Tongue Ham Veal Pate	25
Clark's Sliced Smoked Beef	25
Finest Mixed Pickles for 20 and 35	
" Sweet Gherkins	35
" Onion Pickles	20
" Olives—plain or stuffed	15, 20, 25

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on
the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Com. Secy.

THE TROTTER STALLION

DIRECTUM'S POSTER

Will be at the
Russell House Stables

during the present season
for anyone desiring his
services.

Terms: \$10 for season; \$15
to insure.

N. R. BROWNLEE,
RUSSELL HOUSE, SHAWVILLE.

Steer Astray

Strayed from pasture in Litchfield a
two-year-old steer, mostly white, with
some black about head. One hind hoof
joint puffed. Information about him will
be thankfully received.
JOHN STEWART,
RR No. 1, Shawville.

Methods for Drying.

SOUP MIXTURE.—This has proved
a boon to the busy housewife.
Instead of preparing vegetables
each time for her soup, it is only
necessary to add a spoonful of the
dried mixture to the stock or stew.

The vegetables used in this mix-
ture are carrots, turnips, beans,
celery, cabbage and onions.
These should be carefully washed
and cut in small dice or shredded.
They should be dried separately
as some vegetables dry more quick-
ly than others. When dry they
are mixed together and left to
condition four or five days before
storing, then store in jars, tins,
boxes, etc., and keep in a dry
place.

Small pieces of left over raw
vegetables may be dried at any
time and stored, thus building the
soup mixture gradually.

GREEN PEAS.—Have peas young
and tender. Wash before shelling.
Shell and spread on trays to dry

in the sun or over heat from fire.
Stir occasionally when drying.
When dry, condition for four or
five days, then store in jars, cans,
etc., as desired, keeping them in a
dry place.

CORN.—This is one vegetable if
properly dried is sweeter than
when canned. To dry corn boil it
on the cob from five to ten minutes.
Cut off the kernels and spread to
dry as for peas. Dry quickly,
without heating too high, to pre-
vent souring. When dry it may
be stored as other vegetables or
put in cotton bags and hung in a
dry place.

Corn left over from a meal may
be cut off cob and dried in the
same manner.

RHUBARB.—Choose tender fresh
stalks. Wash carefully and cut in
small pieces (about one inch in
length). Spread out to dry as for
peas until leathery and there is no
sign of moisture. Condition and
store as peas.

NOTE.—To condition after drying.—Put dried product in dish,
leaving exposed to air, but not to
insects, for four or five days.
Each day stir well or pour from
one receptacle to another. It is
essential to condition products be-
fore storing them.

LAURA KIRBY,
Macdonald College.

HELPED THE WAR LOAN.

The Men in Khaki Were Very Gen-
erous Subscribers.

That the Canadians at the front
are just as willing to fight with dol-
lars as with bayonets is shown by a
report from the Militia Department.
In two weeks the soldiers subscribed
\$1,500,000 to the Victory Loan.

Subscription lists were opened im-
mediately, on word being received
from Ottawa. There was no propa-
ganda or coaxing of any kind and
no newspaper campaign as in Canada.
It is pointed out, also, that in view
of the high cost of living, smallness
of pay and facilities and necessity for
enlarged expenditures which sur-
rounded the men away from home, real
sacrifice was involved. There was
not even time to educate the men
as to the attractive features of the
loan from an investment standpoint.
On the first day \$48,000 worth of
bonds were taken up, and the aver-
age for the fourteen days was more
than \$100,000 a day. There were
6,000 odd subscribers. Cheques to
the extent of \$500,000 were received
on saving accounts in Canada. The
sum of \$350,000 was charged to
men's pay accounts, and a consider-
able percentage of the loan taken up
overseas will be paid for on the in-
stalment plan by monthly deductions
from pay. Some cheques came from
France drawn on slips of papers.

The loan was put before the men
through the efforts of the general of-
ficers commanding. The collecting
was done by the paymasters of the
units. Comparative standing of the
subscriptions of the various units was
published daily in orders and a

NEW ISSUE

FIVE YEAR

\$6,100,000.

6%

CITY OF MONTREAL

6% FIVE YEAR GOLD BONDS

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ISSUED IN COUPON FORM IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100, \$500 and \$1000.

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Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER IX.

She Meets the Lover of Childhood Days.

Julietta arose with the dawn, and a few minutes later she was riding out, and slowly cantered down the drive-way, every atom of her body aglow. The morning was perfect, the flawless sky deeply and coolly blue, in the air a subtle tang of fruit and hay.

Suddenly a gunshot cracked out close at hand, followed by a second, and a flock of wild ducks rocketed up and over the willows. The mare jumped, and a startled cry broke from Julietta. Then, as she quieted the plunging animal, the willows parted aside with a crash, and through them came a man—tall, sinewy, eager-faced, a cork helmet pushed carelessly back on his head to reveal thick dark hair. He carried a shotgun, and over one broad shoulder hung a fat gamebag.

For a moment they stared at each other, Julietta flushing slightly. Then, as though she were greeting one from whom she had parted the day before, she spoke quietly:

"Hello, Clay!"

The young man started, stared harder at her. Julietta laughed, a trifle queerly.

"You were always so nice to me, Clay, but now—"

The bewilderment in the man's dark eyes leaped into recognition, and he sprang down the bank with a swift cry, seizing the hand she extended.

"Why, it's Liz—it's Dare!" His face, very brown and healthy-looking, was turned up to her laughingly. "Of course it's you! I knew you'd come back some day!"

"I came last night," she told him simply. He eyed the little bay mare, and nodded.

"At the Wurrells'?"

"Yes. I'm afraid I surprised them awfully." Julietta withdrew her hand from his grasp and brushed aside a truant curl.

"You're just the same, only grown up," and Thorpe grinned happily.

"Here, get off and sit down on the bank and talk. Gracious, I'm glad to see you again!"

For half an hour they sat on the bank of the creek. Julietta told something of herself, but nothing of her having worked and made money, while in turn Thorpe recounted briefly his own tale of the years. He was master of the Thorpe ranch, alone in the world; and presently he touched upon a thing which had puzzled her the previous night.

"And why is it, then," she asked, "that some of these ranches are desolate?"

"It's Andy Burt," he said grimly. "We ranchers must have water, you know. Oh, of course, there's lots in the creek. But the creek happens to be owned, clear up to its source, by the La Vina Ditch Company; and the said company is Andy Burt, who refuses to sell any water."

"Refuses to sell?" Julietta's eyes opened widely. "Nonsense! He can be forced to sell—"

"No. Not where water can be pumped." Clay shrugged his big shoulders and stared moodily at the flowing current below them. "Pumping machinery is so expensive, and most of us are so stubborn in the conviction that the creek is public property that so far Burt has won out hands down. He's looking farther than the ditch company, you see."

"I don't see," Julietta drew her brows into a perplexed frown.

"Without water the land is worthless. The owner must starve or get out. A dozen families have been starved out, and Burt has bought their land cheap. That's all."

"But you?" cried Julietta. "You said you were doing well. And Uncle Jim—"

Clay frowned.

"I took my own way of getting water. Wurrell took his. I mortgaged the old place up to the eyes and put in a pumping plant. Cost a mint of money, but it's made good."

"And Uncle Jim? He has a pumping plant too?"

Thorpe stirred uneasily but made no response. He seemed absorbed in the stream below them. Intuition told Julietta that her companion preferred not to discuss this "other way," and, dusting off her skirts, she rose.

"I'm glad I came back, and I'm glad I met you here," she said as he handed her to her saddle, and she sent the bay mare splashing toward home.

She was just finishing breakfast when her uncle slouched in morosely. His bad temper was evident as he scowled at a short steel rod in his hand.

"Consarn the luck!" He tossed the rod to the table. "There's that alfalfa goin' plump to seed for want of cuttin', and that consarned mower breaks on me."

"Let me take it to the shop for you, Uncle Jim."

"Would you?" Wurrell brightened, then guffawed. "Come to think of it, you've done that errand a heap of times. Say, I'd be right glad if ye would—"

"Old Fitz still doing your work?" inquired Julietta, leaping up. "Good! I have to take back that horse and buggy anyway, so I can drive to town with the bay mare in tow and ride her back."

An hour later Julietta drew rein in front of the smithy in La Vina, hitched her bay mare, and entered. A man, working a huge pair of bellows, glanced around. He was old, bent-shouldered; his face was large and full, while his head, entirely bald, shone in the red glare like polished ivory, and with startling effect.

"Good morning, Mr. Fitzhorn," and Julietta handed him the broken gear. "Uncle Jim's in an awful hurry for this."

"Meanin' Jim who?"

"Why, don't you remember me?" Julietta laughed. "Mr. Lizzie Dare."

"You?" Fitzhorn blinked, and stared amazedly; he wiped his hands on his leather apron and held one forth.

"You—old Wurrell's niece? Sure, I

remember you now. Seen your cousin yet—Maggie Wurrell, I mean?"

"Auntie said she was married." Fitzhorn stared around at her with a queer expression.

"Huh! 'Tweren't no marriage—no genuine weld, so's to speak. Them's the words—no genuine weld." His bald head nodded.

"What!"

"Then her mother an' daddy fair kicks her out, allowin' she's disgraced 'em. She's got a baby. Understand, he said with gruff bluntness, 'tweren't no fault o' hers. She thought the feller all square an' straight, an' so did everybody else. A high-collared duck he was, worked in the drug store—smooth talker an' all that. Guess Maggie thought she was doin' right smart for herself. After the weddin', quite a spell, it turned out the feller had another wife back East; so he skips town and Maggie's folks drop her like a hot horseshoe. Mighty natter way of actin', I say."

Julietta nodded tacit assent.

"Where can I find Maggie? I must go and see her."

"In that little cabin over by Burt's warehouse," Fitzhorn jerked his thumb down the street. "She works out at odd jobs, cleanin' 'house and washin'; has a hard time to get along, I guess."

CHAPTER X.

She Finds a Solution For an Old Wrong.

Julietta had no difficulty in finding the little cabin at the end of Burt's warehouse, near the railroad tracks. She knocked at the door a trifle timidly; it was opened by a woman who stood gazing inquiringly at her.

"Maggie!" Julietta sent out her hands with impetuous sympathy.

The woman clutched at the door-knob.

"Lizzie Dare?" she said faintly. Julietta's arms closed around her.

Three minutes later they were sitting inside the cabin. Here a surprise met Julietta, for she had come prepared to meet squalor; instead, however, she found a scrupulous neatness.

"I was in the washtub when you knocked; I thought it was the boy with the hotel laundry," said Maggie apologetically. Then, as she caught Julietta's gaze wandering around the room, her voice and eyes became challenging. "You've heard about—about me, of course. I know what you're looking for—"

"Yes," Julietta nodded, her eyes misty.

"It wasn't my fault, Lizzie—really it wasn't my fault!" Maggie's shoulders shook convulsively.

Julietta stroked the tear-wet cheek. "There, there, Maggie dear!" she comforted. "It's going to come out all right yet for you and little baby—I know it."

Maggie's body suddenly relaxed.

"Oh, Lizzie," she was crying now, but it was a quiet weeping, "I used to be so mean to you—I know I was. But I didn't know any better then, Lizzie. I'm willing to work, I'm willing to fight and struggle along for baby; but oh, I'm so tired, and—people everywhere pointing fingers at me—"

Julietta gave her a great reassuring hug.

"You say good-bye to your washtub this very day!" she announced firmly. "We'll soon get rid of that tired feeling. I've got to go now, dear; I'm on an errand, but you'll surely see me to-morrow."

Maggie dried her eyes on her apron with a wan smile.

"You've a way with you, Lizzie—you make folks feel that you really care for them. I didn't mean to take up all your time talking about myself."

As Julietta had come, so she departed—thoughtful, preoccupied, unseeing; so it was not until she heard a voice of greeting that she saw the speaker in the warehouse doorway.

"Good morning!"

She looked up and saw Andy Burt advancing to meet her with a broad smile. She returned the smile, not because she liked Andy Burt, for she vaguely disliked him, but because the last half-hour had drawn her close to the humanness in life, and because there was a certain justness in her nature which asserted itself.

"Good morning to you, Mr. Burt!"

"Great drying weather!" said Burt, removing his Panama and fanning himself. "Can't get too hot to suit me right now—the grapes I've got out on the trays! Been over to see your cousin, eh?"

"Yes," said Julietta.

"Sure is too bad about her. Can't I give you a lift in my rig? I'm goin' right up the street, and it's mighty hot for walkin', Miss Dare!"

"I'm only going to Mr. Fitzhorn's shop," she thanked him.

"Well, better jump in and ride," he urged, untying his team of blacks.

Julietta hesitated, then decided not to be ungracious, and stepped into the buggy. (To be continued.)

Hues That Bind.

Oh, when I donned the khaki garb And went to break a lance For Liberty I thought to find An alien land in France.

But lo! the colors of the flag Flashed out upon my view— The glowing red, the spotless white, The deep and darling blue.

For in the fields that war had spared The cornflowers matched the sky, With snow of lilies shimmering The scarlet poppies nigh.

"Red, white and blue, the ties that bind,"

I cried; "these hues divine Bespeak this soil as Freedom's too, And therefore kin to mine."

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WAR PRISONER'S LETTER.

Declares Huns Were Gods Compared to Germans of To-day.

"You call them Huns—these creatures. The Huns were gods compared with these devils. I have met them face to face when the flush of victory turns them into ruthless beasts. I have met them when defeat has driven them to fiendish cruelties. And they would rule the world! God deliver us from such a fate."

These words are from a letter to the father of a petty officer in the British navy who was taken prisoner at Antwerp and has spent three and a half years in a German prison camp.

The writer was a naval volunteer when the war broke out, and he was sent with the first contingent of the Royal Naval Reserve to assist in the defence of Antwerp. He was taken prisoner, but at last escaped to Holland. From there the letters were written.

"People who have just returned from Germany," he writes, "say that the officers are dazed by the colossal losses which the Huns have suffered in their latest offensive. Some of our returned men have seen horrible trainloads of humanity passing through."

"Dobertz seems years ago now. Here is one memory. If a guard wishes to let a man know that he may not smoke the method of conveying the information is this: Remove the pipe, cigar or cigarette from the mouth of the offender by means of a blow from the butt end of the rifle on the back of the head."

"These guards are only expert with the butt end of their rifles; they cannot shoot for toffee. I saw two guards fire five shots at a Russian who was lying wounded at the entrance to his hut before they finished him; the distance was about twenty yards. One guard, however, was a better shot; he killed Mathews, one of our fellows, and severely wounded two Russians."

"A soldier tried to draw an extra ration from the cook house. He was seen by a guard, who fired at him a distance of about fifty yards and missed him. But the bullet hit a tent in which the men were eating their soup; it killed one man and caused another to lose his leg."

"At Rohrbach camp a poor fellow went mad; he put his face through the wire close to a sentry, who fired and blew his head off."

"In our dugout in Germany we had a sweet little canary that used to sing to us all day long. We brought him with us, and until we reached the Dutch frontier he never even chirped."

"When the train crossed the frontier line all was still, as every one was straining his eyes to get a glimpse of the new country. And just then 'Joe,' our canary, burst into full song."

Vegetable Pointers.

Vegetables just out of the garden taste best when simply cooked—steamed, boiled or baked—and served with a little salt, butter, milk or cream. Often a heavily seasoned sauce covers up the most desirable vegetable flavor.

Overcooking of vegetables impairs their flavor. Very delicate flavors are destroyed, while vegetables with strong flavors, such as cabbage or onions, become disagreeably strong if cooked too long. Overcooking also destroys the attractive color of some vegetables.

Cook summer vegetables as soon after they are gathered as you can, in order to preserve the flavor. If they must be kept over, keep in the ice box or some other cool place.

Let wilted vegetables soak in cold water to freshen them. If vegetables must stand after paring, covering with cold water will prevent wilting and discoloration.

Kidding the Censor.

When Stephen Crane was reporting the Greco-Turkish war he had occasion to write of a battle in which the Turks turned and fled before the enemy. Crane watched with disgust the Turkish censor toning down his manuscript, and finally that worthy came to the word "rout."

"This won't do," he said; "we must have a euphemism here. What would you suggest?"

"If I were you," said Crane sarcastically, "I'd simply say that the indomitable Turks changed front and advanced."

Goitre Investigation.

Dr. F. J. Shepherd, late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, and an authority on goitre, has just completed an investigation of the prevalence of this disease in Alberta for the Commission of Conservation. The investigation was undertaken as a result of representations made to the Commission that goitre was becoming unduly prevalent in that province.

Young chicks pestered with lice will never amount to much. Watch the youngsters closely, and if there is any sign of vermin apply grease to the head and under the wings.



IN RHUBARB TIME.

Pieplant or rhubarb is one of the first fresh foods of spring. Its value is often underestimated because it seemingly contains a small proportion of nutrients. Its fibre furnishes needed bulk or roughage which with its organic acids acts as a slight laxative. Rhubarb is therefore a useful food in diets containing meat, eggs and cereals, being in a fact a cheap spring tonic and regulator.

A part of the plentiful spring supply of rhubarb should be saved for autumn and winter. It may be canned without sugar in glass jars or it may be dried. It may be made into preserves and confections. Rhubarb has the acid necessary for jelly making but lacks the pectin content which is the second essential for a good jelly. A commercial pectin is now on the market which may be used to make jellies from fruits lacking it.

Rhubarb Conserve (I).—5 pounds rhubarb, 2 oranges, 2 lemons, 5 pounds sugar, 3 quarts water. Wash and cut the rhubarb into one-half inch pieces. Scrub the oranges and lemons until rinds are perfectly free of all soil or scale insects. Slice through the rind into very thin sections, being careful to remove all seeds. Cook the rhubarb and sliced oranges and lemons together for fifteen minutes, if necessary, adding a very little water to prevent the fruit from burning. Add the three quarts of water and the sugar and allow the mixture to boil slowly until syrup is thick like jelly.

Rhubarb Conserve (II).—4 pounds rhubarb, 1 pineapple (1 pound), 5 pounds sugar, ¼ pound chopped walnut meats, ¼ pound raisins. Wash and cut rhubarb as above. Peel pineapple and cut in fine pieces. Cook together slowly in a little water for thirty minutes. Add sugar, nuts and raisins and cook slowly till of jelly-like consistency.

Candied Rhubarb.—3 cupfuls rhubarb, 1½ cupfuls sugar, ¼ cupful water. Make a syrup of the sugar and water. To the syrup add rhubarb which has been cut in pieces one to two inches in length. Heat very slowly and do not let boil as the rhubarb will lose its shape. A double boiler may be used satisfactorily if left uncovered to allow evaporation. Heat until rhubarb is soft and the syrup is not too dilute to give the sweetness desired. Let stand for one day at least, longer if possible. Then carefully lift the pieces from the syrup with a fork, draining off as much liquid as possible. Place on a plate and allow to dry twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The fruit should be firm and candied. Roll in granulated sugar as grape fruit or orange peel is coated. The process cannot be hurried. It does not require much time in actual attention but is extended over a long period. The syrup can be used in sauce or used again for confections. The pink stalks give a pretty pink to candy.

Rhubarb Ice.—2 stalks rhubarb, 1 lemon, 1 tablespoonful gelatin soaked in ¼ cupful cold-water, 1½ cupfuls sugar, 6 cupfuls water. Cook rhubarb till tender and rub it through a sieve. Cook sugar and water until it makes a good syrup. Add the gelatin and cooled rhubarb. When cold add lemon juice. Strain and freeze. Rhubarb-and-Fruit Combinations.—Can the rhubarb now and later when putting up fruits combine with pineapple, strawberries or red raspberries. These are more strongly flavored and when added to the rhubarb impart their flavor. This makes a cheaper product than the more expensive fruits used alone and it is none the less delicious.

Stewed Rhubarb.—Soak dried rhubarb six to eight hours or overnight, using six quarts of water to one pound of rhubarb or, by measure, at least twice as much water as rhubarb. Cook slowly until done in the water in which the fruit has soaked. Sweeten to taste.

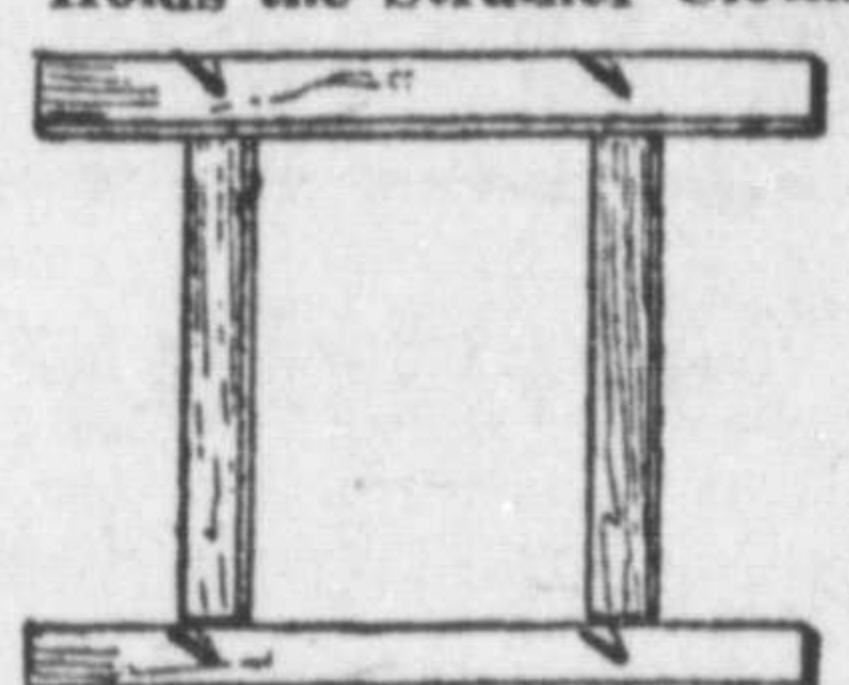
Dried Rhubarb.—Select young and succulent stalks. Prepare as for stewing, by skinning the stalks and cutting into pieces one-fourth to one-half inch in length. Spread on rack of drier and dry slowly. When dried, condition the product by placing material in boxes and pouring from one to another once a day for three days. This is to insure perfect dryness so that the product will not mold.

Rhubarb Punch.—Cook rhubarb until soft if fresh, otherwise use canned. Mash through sieve. To each cupful of rhubarb juice add three cupfuls water and one-fourth cupful sugar. The juice of a lemon, one-half cupful of strawberry juice or other fruit may be added if desired. Serve ice-cold in glasses with a bit of mint leaf or rose geranium in each glass. This is a delicious summer drink.

Canned Rhubarb for Sauce.—Wash rhubarb. Cut in pieces. Blanch one or two minutes in boiling water. Plunge into cold water and pack at once into jars. Pour over it a hot syrup of one quart of water to one cupful sugar. Adjust rubber and partly seal. Set the jars in a hot-water bath and steam for twenty minutes.

Canned Rhubarb for Pies.—Carefully select and wash rhubarb. Cut in nearly even lengths and pack into clean jars. Fill the jars with cold water and seal. Wrap jars in paper

Holds the Strainer Cloth.



This simple device will hold a strainer cloth over kettles, jars, pails, and the like. It consists of two upright slats or thin boards with two horizontal boards connecting, one at a few inches from each end of the uprights. A small nail sticking up through each corner holds the strainer in place.

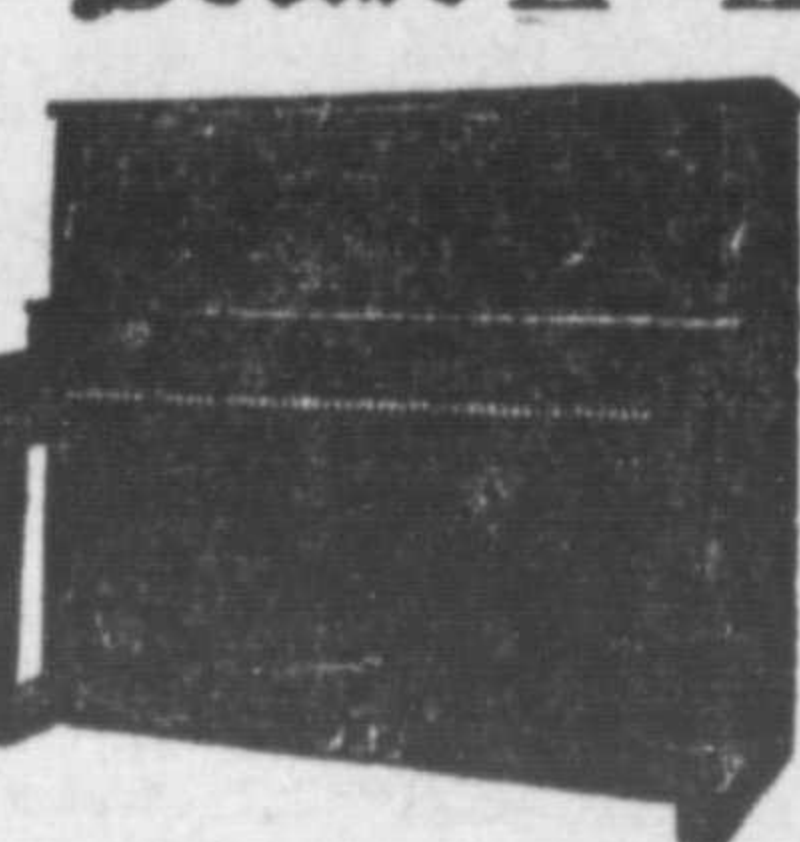
AVOID ALL EXTRA MEALS.

Social Customs Must be Altered to Conform to War-Time Needs.

All banquets and other meetings at which refreshments are served, when such are considered necessary, should be so arranged as to take the place of regular meals, and not constitute extra meals. Banquets, etc., at other than regular meal hours represent a very considerable waste of food. With a little thought they could be arranged so as not to constitute an extra meal.

A person who eats more food than he needs is to-day helping the enemy because he is not giving to our soldiers and Allies that support which is necessary to win the war. War has changed many things and it is now necessary that we should alter our social customs so as to conform to the need of the food situation, which is serious indeed.

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- Rouge (3 shades) . . . 50c
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- Milkweed Cream Soap . . . 25c
- Borated Talcum . . . 25c
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TEUTON FURNITURE Famine.

Cities Will Soon be Forced to Make Suites for Poor.

Germany is suffering from a furniture famine, owing to the suspension of furniture making during the war, to such an extent that the municipalities of Greater Berlin have been compelled to enter the industry in order to provide the absolutely necessary furniture for the poorer classes.

Hospitals and other municipal institutions serve as gathering places for furniture belonging to deceased Berliners, and the collected furniture is repaired and put in shape in municipal carpenter shops. Recent Berlin papers add that the municipality is also having designs made for simple suites of living room and bedroom furniture and has applied to the army authorities to supply the necessary woods to make the desired pieces at moderate cost.

The bloom should be clipped from flowering shrubs as soon as the bloom begins to fade. This prevents the strength of the shrub going to the formation of seed. It also assures a bloom each year.

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This dress requires only three and one-quarter yards of forty-inch satin and one and five-eighths yards of fifty-four-inch serge. McCall Pattern No. 7985, Ladies' Dress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



For the dainty negligee, this design is particularly attractive. McCall Pattern No. 7821, Ladies' and Misses

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SPORTS IN WAR TIME.

Bomb-Throwing Becomes an Event at Athletic Meets.

A new event is being added to the list of athletic contests participated in at college track meets. It is grenade throwing. Dummy grenades have been placed on the market which are exact duplicates in weight and appearance of the deadly hand missiles employed by our men in the trenches. In recognition of the fact that correct throwing may be something more vital than a mere accomplishment for our young men, college coaches are giving it a place along with shot putting and hammer throwing, indicating that even our sports are being affected by the world war.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

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

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

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

HORSES IN WAR.

Certain Work in Modern Warfare Can Be Done Only by Horses.

There seems to be a rapidly increasing opinion that the day of the horse in war has passed. The nearly four years of warfare in Europe has shown this to be an entirely erroneous idea.

On the Western front, where the road system is probably the best in the world, mechanical traction has not been able to displace the horse. In general, it might be said that the line between mechanical and horse traction on a battlefield is the extreme limit of the enemies' artillery fire when any heavy action is going on. The horse is used on the battlefield and the mechanical traction in the rear of it.

Of course, during calm periods, mechanical traction is used along the rear part of the battlefield. There are various reasons for this division. Probably the main one is that batteries frequently must be placed and supplied in positions some distances from a road.

If the army is operating on conquered ground, this ground generally is so cut up with old trenches and shell holes that horse traction, and only horse traction, is practicable. Frequently the mud is so deep that mechanical traction is helpless. In many cases no wheeled carriages of any kind can move. In such cases pack animals have to be used.

So well are these conditions recognized that, in spite of the tremendous weights of heavy artillery material and the slowness and difficulty of moving them by horse traction, it is considered that only half the heavy batteries should have mechanical traction.

An army must still have animals for all its cavalry, the usefulness of which is far from disappearing; it must have horses for all its light field artillery, half its heavy field artillery, and all its regimental and divisional supply trains.

Incidentally, every regiment of infantry must have several hundred horses and mules. The more the question is examined, the more two facts stand out. The first is that certain work in modern warfare can only be done by horses. The second is that the number of horses needed for armies which are counted by the millions must be counted by the hundreds of thousands.

SWISS WATCHMAKERS CLOSE.

Demands of Labor and Export Conditions Force Action.

Many watch manufacturers have closed the doors of their shops, says a Berne despatch. Organized labor demanded higher wages, giving the higher cost of living as a reason. The manufacturers are unable to pay higher wages, for export facilities are diminishing rapidly and it is almost impossible to obtain certain raw materials. The men employed as watchmakers probably will find remunerative work in munition shops, but it is feared that the Swiss watch industry will be ruined by war conditions and never recover from the blow.

Since soap is soaring, even if you have never done it before be sure now, to put all bits of laundry soap into a wire shaker and all bits of toilet soap into a small square of cheese cloth. This enables you to use every atom of soap.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Field in Flanders.

[Extract from a letter from the front: "I saw a few wind-flowers the other day, and a vast meadow full of kingcups, and that was enough to make me happy for weeks."]

There is a field in Flanders

Where yellow king-cups stand; Like fair princesses clad in gold Their joyous court they proudly hold In the gay meadow-land.

There is a wood in Flanders,

A little shimmering wood, Where wind-flowers sway among the grass And smile upon you as you pass, As country maidens should.

There is a bank in Flanders

Where celandines a-blow Lift up their shining heads and peer To see their lovely image clear In a bright pool below.

And you who go in English fields,

Oh think not that our days Are wholly dark or wholly ill, For there are flowers in Flanders still And still a God to praise.

—R. F.

Tractors Still Available.

The first thousand Fordson tractors purchasable from Henry Ford and Son by the Canada Food Board have been sold to Canadian farmers. Farmers who wish to secure such tractors in future should place their orders with the Department of Agriculture in their own Province, and until further notice such orders will be handled in the same way as the first thousand.

It is false economy to use cheap, inferior tea, for it yields so poorly in the teapot. Use only the genuine Salada to secure the maximum number of cups to the pound and, in addition, you will enjoy the unique flavor.

French Children Draw Food Posters.

School children in the Paris schools have been invited to submit designs for food restriction posters, says a recent Paris despatch. Among those accepted is one by a little girl representing a group of children gazing at a shop window filled with confectionery and cakes. "We can do without them" is the legend below.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Aunt's Joy.

"I told you last Sunday, children," said the Sunday-school teacher, "that you should all try to make someone happy during the week. How many of you have?"

"I did," answered a boy promptly. "That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Food Dealers Licensed.

Canada's new system of license control of dealers in foodstuffs involves over 80,000 retail establishments and about 23,000 wholesalers. Of the total number of retailers there are 30,000 grocers, 16,000 butchers, 50,000 public eating places, 5,000 bakers, 2,000 fish dealers, 4,500 fruit and vegetable dealers and 4,000 produce dealers.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

The Good Old Family Friend

For over 40 years Hirst's Pain Exterminator has been taking the pain out of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, toothache and similar complaints. Buy a bottle, read the directions on the circular in the package, and let dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

HIRST'S Family Balm, (50c); HIRST'S Peppermint Syrup, (50c); HIRST'S Headache Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Cough Syrup, (50c); HIRST'S Stomach Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Kidney Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Liver Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Blood Purifier, (50c); HIRST'S Skin Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Hair Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Eye Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Ear Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Nose Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Throat Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Lung Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Heart Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Stomach Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Liver Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Blood Purifier, (50c); HIRST'S Skin Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Hair Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Eye Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Ear Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Nose Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Throat Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Lung Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Heart Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Stomach Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Liver Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Blood Purifier, (50c); HIRST'S Skin Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Hair Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Eye Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Ear Remedy, (50c); HIRST'S Nose Remedy, (50c); 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The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

When Leather Is Scarce

and prices are advancing our advice is buy

Canvas Footwear.

We have the best stock of

TENNIS GOODS and RUBBER SOLED CANVAS FOOTWEAR

we have ever had, and prices are very reasonable considering the high prices of Cotton.

Buy early as prices are bound to go higher.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Local and District.

Corn meal is one of the substitutes recommended by the Food Board to be used to save or conserve wheat flour. Concurrently with the publication of the new law, the market reports from Montreal state that corn flour had advanced 50 cents, or to the high figure of \$11.70 per barrel in bags. Even at the high wages that are now being paid, the poor laboring man with a large family to support, will find it hard scratching to make ends meet, with these prices confronting him.

The largest turnout of Freemasons witnessed here in a church parade for some time, was that of Sunday last, when Pontiac Lodge members and a few visiting brethren attended service at St. Paul's Church at 11 a. m. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. T. Phillips, who gave an address on the occasion that was pre-eminently Masonic in tone and sentiment, tracing a course of human development that was both interesting and instructive, bringing new conceptions of what the organization stands for before the minds of the craftsmen present.

Russell Farewell

Dr. Russell concluded his Bible School and Evangelistic campaign in Shawville on Sunday 30th. All the Christian people who have attended testify that they have had a prophetic vision and have had showers of sunshine that will make the desert blossom as the rose.

Many have expressed a Daniel-like purpose to stand among the heroes of faith. Others have accepted the responsibility and privilege of enlisting for The Christ, and the whole community is both better and more responsible because of this visitation of the Evangelists of the Cross and the Christ.

Dr. Russell wishes to express his gratitude to THE EQUITY and through its courteous columns, to all who have so generously contributed to the pleasure and profit of his visit to his native county.

Mrs. Russell took the Monday morning train for Portland, Maine, and Dr. Russell will spend two weeks with his Bristol friends before going to Chicago for the United Presbyterian Summer School. He will preach (D. V.) in the Bristol Brick Church on Sunday, 7th, at 11 a. m., and at Bristol village at 7.30, p. m. He has been invited to give a series of addresses in October to a joint meeting of the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater and the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

Execution Did Not Come Off.

Aurele Veillette, who was to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Bryson on Friday morning last for the murder of Paul Morin, and his 5-year-old son, early last winter in the Mattawa district, still lives, as the result of the granting of an appeal which his legal defenders procured the day before the execution was to have taken place. The result of these proceedings is that the prisoner has been granted a respite till October 25th, which overlaps the period within which the next sitting of the Court of King's Bench is held in September, when the appeal will be heard.

The prisoner, who is only about 19 years old, was taken to Bordeaux

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

H. IMSON,
Artist in Portraiture.

prison, after his sentence was pronounced, for safe-keeping, and on Wednesday last he was brought back to Bryson Jail, in charge of a strong guard, to await his fate; but on the way up from Ottawa it is said he got an inkling that a reprieve would be granted. A few days previously the scaffold—a massive, grim-looking structure, painted blood-red, was sent from Montreal by train with several workmen, whose mission it was to erect it in the jail-yard. This was done on scheduled time, and even the executioner reached the scene of the expected tragedy the evening before. The same evening, however, Judge Weir reached Bryson, and forthwith the program—which some people it is said were looking forward to with unconstrained interest and curiosity—was changed, as above noted. The Court officials at Bryson experienced quite a feeling of relief at the turn in events, which have, at least, delayed a gruesome spectacle for some months to come.

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.

Red Cross Notice.

We draw the attention of the various clubs and societies of this district doing Red Cross Work to the fact that hereafter all such work will be received and packed by Miss Louella Armstrong—next door to Central Telephone office, and we ask that all such work be handed in to Miss Armstrong by the 1st of each month.

We also take the opportunity on behalf of the clubs, to extend to Miss Fletcher a vote of thanks for her services in connection with this work during the past four years.

AMY HODGINS,
Asst. Sec. Red Cross.

NOTICE

The undersigned wishes to announce the opening of a Jewellery Store in the premises lately vacated by R. W. Hodgins.

All Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs will be thoroughly guaranteed and receive his personal attention.

BERT WAINMAN
Formerly of Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

New Barber Shop

- opened at -

W. J. Hayes' Corner.

Latest Fixtures and Equipment

Customers may rely on getting prompt and satisfactory service at reasonable rates.

A Call Solicited

TRUEMAN TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

Stock for Sale

20 Grade Oxford Ewes (all under 4 years old)
16 Ewe Lambs
9 Wether Lambs
1 Oxford Ram (reg.)
6 2-year old Cattle
6 yearling Cattle
WM. COTIE,
Starks Corners.

FOR SALE

1 Surrey, almost new
1 Buggy, second-hand
3 Cream Separators, second-hand in good condition
12-year old Colt by Larabie
J. L. HODGINS,
Shawville.

Canning Demonstrations.

Miss Kirby, of Macdonald College, will visit the various H. M. Clubs in this county and will give demonstrations on canning on the following dates:—

July 9—Austin
" 10—Starks Corners
" 11—Yarm
" 12—Shawville
" 13—Fort Coulonge

The various clubs will decide hour and place of meeting.

A notification has been received from the British Authorities to the effect that the Parcel Post Service for Prisoners of War in Turkey or Bulgaria is at present suspended. Until this Service is resumed no parcels can be forwarded to Prisoners of War in Turkey or Bulgaria and persons desiring to help Prisoners of War in these countries are advised to forward remittances to them. These can be sent by means of Post Office Money Orders which are issued free of commission. Particulars as to how to proceed may be obtained from Postmasters of Accounting Offices. Any parcels for Prisoners of War in these countries which may be intercepted in the course of transmission will be returned to the senders, providing the name of the sender is given on the parcel.



THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

WANTS MEMBERS

ALL CANADA WILL BE BENEFITED

Canada's future rests largely in the hands of the boys now growing up. One of the chief aims of the Quebec Division, which is now trying to enroll 25,000 men, women and children as members, is to foster within our boys between the ages of 12 and 18 a love of all things pertaining to the sea, and to enlist their sympathies with the aims of the NAVY LEAGUE—the development of a great Canadian Merchant Marine, with the ships Canadian-built, Canadian-owned and Canadian-manned.

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP \$2.00

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP 25c.

Throughout the Dominion, and particularly throughout this Province, Naval Brigades will be organized by the Navy League.

Not every boy is so situated as to be able to take part in the Naval Brigades, but every boy and girl in Quebec up to the age of 18 should become a member of the Navy League and wear the Blue and Gold Navy League Button.

Young people can perform a great national service if they grow up with an appreciation of the vital importance of Canada as a great maritime nation, and they should induce their parents and friends to send in an application for membership. Members receive the monthly magazine "The Sailor" and the Button.

Mail your application TO-DAY.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

D. F. GLASS, Sec. Treasurer, 1918
The Navy League of Canada,
57 Common Street, Montreal.

I am in sympathy with the objects of the Navy League and desire to become a member. I enclose..... for membership dues.

Name.....

Address.....

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Village of Shawville.

Public Notice is hereby given to the ratepayers of the village of Shawville, that a meeting of the said ratepayers will be held in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, at ten o'clock on Monday, July 8th, 1918, for the purpose of electing a school commissioner in the room and stead of com. G. A. Howard whose term of office will then have expired.

Given at Shawville this 20th day of June, 1918.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.

RAIN COATS

Yes! We have them for you to see.

Our early buying enables us to offer big values.

You should see our nice assortment of TIES for 75 cents.

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

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

MASSEY-HARRIS

(The Popular Farm Machinery)

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

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

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - SHAWVILLE.

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS.

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

Keep in mind the Fact

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

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

Specials for Saturday July 6th at Dover's

75 Men's Sailor Hats from	\$1.75 to 2.25
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, suit	1.15
Men's Tweed Top Raincoats reg. 15.00 for	12.75
Men's Paramatta Raincoats (special) 10 only	5.95
Ladies' Poplin Raincoats reg. 6.50 for	5.50
" Paramatta Raincoats reg. 7.50	5.95
" White Skirts (size 25) only	95
" White Underskirts	95
" White Cotton Nightgowns	95
" Corsets, Corset Covers, Vests, Combinations, etc.	all at reduced prices.

Don't forget we are headquarters for Waltham and Swiss Watches; also all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware at prices that cannot be beaten. Our stock is getting larger all the time as we are in this line to stay. A trial will convince you.

ARCHIE DOVER