

THE EQUITY.

No. 15, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branche in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. George Bryson, President
Russell Blackburn,
Sir George Burn,
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H. V. Cann.
Chief Inspector

A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.
Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

Watch for posters of the best sale DOVER ever had.

The work meeting of Clarendon H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. W. D. Hodgins on Wednesday, Oct. 9th at 2.30, p. m.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

POTATOES WANTED—We are loading again Thursday and Friday of this week. Price \$1.25 per 90 lbs. Please bring them in dry and no marbles. A. DOVER.

CORRECTION—In list of prize-winners published last issue, R. A. Dale was incorrectly given as the winner of first prize for herd in class 18—dairy strain. The winner was R. A. Hodgins.

The Elmside H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Ben Sheffield on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Program—Reading, Music. Roll call—Making life pleasant in the home.

Quite a number from here motored to Beachburg on Wednesday to attend the last and best day of the Fair, which was favored with rather made-to-order weather. The Shawville contingent have no regrets to register as to the merits of the show.

The "Good Cheer Club" will meet at the usual place on Monday evening, October, 7th at 8 o'clock. Sandwiches and coffee will be served. A good attendance is desired as the very important question as to whether the meetings of the Club will be continued this winter or not will be discussed.

Unfavorable weather has hampered building operations at the new Merchants Bank. The wall, however, has now been carried up well above the second floor and should not take long to complete if conditions change. It looks now as if the contractors will be up against some pretty cold weather before they are ready to hand over the key of the building.

DID SOME GOOD—The tri-weekly mixed train which the C. P. R. have put on the Pontiac line this week, and the recent improvement in the freight service shows that the laying of the county's grievance before the Railway Commission by the County Council last Spring, had possibly some effect in bringing about this very necessary improvement in the service.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Henry Howard, who has been driving a traction engine for Messrs. Hodgins & Brown since threshing commenced, met with the very serious misfortune last Friday of having the fingers of his right hand taken off through being caught in a part of the machinery of the engine. It seems Howard undertook to tighten a nut or bolt while the machine was in motion, and a torn nut he had on caught in the gearing and drew his hand in, with the result noted. He went to the hospital next morning, expecting that what remained of the injured member would require amputation.

A NEW BOOK OF POEMS.—A copy of "Songs by the Wayside," (John Lovell & Son) has been received by THE EQUITY, with the compliments of the author, Dr. W. Bowman Tucker, of Montreal. The book contains a collection of patriotic, and religious poems—some of recent composition, inspired, no doubt, by the greatest of all war-conflicts, now raging, and others the expressions of the thoughts of by-gone years. The editor has only had time to make a hurried examination of the Doctor's latest literary effort, but what he has read is sufficient to merit a testimonial of the high order of its contents. The book may be had from the author, 287 Cadieux St., Montreal at \$1.25 per copy.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hodgins left for Meyronne, Sask., on Saturday 21st. They intend spending a month with their son, Gilbert, and other friends.

We omitted mentioning in our last issue the official visit of D. D. G. M. Clark to Pontiac Lodge A. F. and A. M., at its regular communication on the 20th inst.

Without any doubt a large quantity of grain, including some splendid fields of wheat, have been hopelessly damaged by the wet weather of the past month, which seems deplorable, in view of the fact that every extra bushel counts more than ever before. A good deal of this damaged grain could have been saved when the weather was fine, if threshing mills had been available then, or if the farmers had taken the precaution to get it under cover when it was ready, and taken no risk. An old Clarendon farmer, who was noted for getting his crop in early, and having his harvest in the barn while some of his neighbors were thinking about it, says western methods will never work satisfactorily in this district.

A barn on the farm of the widow O'Malley, North Bristol, full to the top with this season's crop, was mysteriously destroyed by fire on Monday of last week. There was no one living on the farm at the time, and the smoke from the barn was first noticed by some threshers about half a mile away. When these men reached the building the fire was in the upper part, showing that it had not started below, and they could not account for what caused it, unless it was from over-heated grain, or that a deserter or tramp had taken refuge there. Everything, of course, was consumed, and the loss is heavy. It is said that the contents included an elegant crop of wheat, and that the intention was to thresh out the barn in a few days.

St. Paul's Church, Shawville

The annual Thanksgiving Services will be on Sunday next, October 6th. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10.30 a. m. Special preacher, morning and evening, will be Rev. W. A. Earp, of Kangra, India. Special collections.

Church Services

St. Matthew's Church, Char-teris:—Re-opening Service, on Sunday next, Oct. 6th, at 3 p. m.
Harvest Festival Service—Oct. 13th, at 7.30 p. m. Preacher—Rev. F. W. Gedy, of Campbells Bay.
St. Stephen's, Greymount:—Harvest Festival Service—Oct. 13th, at 11 a. m. Preacher—Rev. F. W. Gedy.

THE LLOYD GEORGE TYPE

The one thing we all admire in Lloyd-George is that we know where to find him. He acts definitely. He is no lukewarm weakling. He fights on like our splendid boys are doing despite the 25,000 casualties since August 6th.

Are you doing your part as well? Have you taken your stand on the thrift question? Have you definitely decided that out of your good returns this year, you will lay by such-and-such an amount for a Victory savings account?

If you have done nothing in the matter, you are not of this Lloyd-George type. You have heard the call to bring your dollars into the service of the country when she calls. And having heard, you have not acted. Make the decisive move now. Start the fund at once!

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
OUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPBELL'S BAY BRANCH, D. L. WILLSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH, C. E. SHAW, Manager.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.
More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.
We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

The Elevator at Bristol Corners is now complete and open for business. All kinds of grain, beans, etc., taken. Apply to S. COHEN, Bristol.

The monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 3rd, at the home of Mrs. J. A. Cowan. Program:—Address by Dr. Fraser, Music.

Births

At Westview Farm on Sept. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Hodgins, a son—Wilmer Harold.

At Starks Corners on Sept. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Allen, a daughter. Both well.

At Campbells Bay, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Elliott, of Charteris, a daughter—Margaret Marion.

Deaths

Mrs. Ralph Hodgins, Sr., passed away on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, at the home of her son, David T. Hodgins, after a comparatively short illness.

The deceased was in her eightieth year and was the third in the family of the late Lewis Cuthbertson, of Bristol.

Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss four sons and two daughters:—

Wm. Ed. at Meyronne, Sask.; Ralph, of Edmonton; Lewis and David, of Shawville; Mrs. Jno. Condie, Calgary and Mrs. Ed. Finnigan, Shawville. She has 40 grand-children and four great-grandchildren.

The late Mrs. Hodgins' surviving brothers and sisters are as follows: Mrs. Oswald Cuthbertson, Arnprior, Ont.; Mrs. David Galbraith and Jas. Cuthbertson, Renfrew; Mrs. Jno. Young, Danford Lake, Que.; David, of Ottawa; Lewis, Robert, George and William, of Bristol, Que.

The funeral was held at 2 p. m., Monday 30th, in the Methodist Church, thence to St. Paul's cemetery.

Mrs. Ed. Mee received word on Monday of the death of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Murray, at Renfrew, at an early hour that morning, from pneumonia, which developed from influenza, of which disease there are many cases in Renfrew.

WOUNDED.—Mrs. Wm. J. Craig, of Creemorne, recently received word that her son, Pte. T. Harvey Craig, was wounded in France on August 26th. The information stated that he had received a gun shot wound in the right forearm. Pte. Craig enlisted at the same time as Miles Daley, of North Clarendon, the boys trained together and fought together in France. Strange to say, Daley was wounded just four hours before Craig received his.

MISSING.—Mr. James Ostrom, of Dunraven, recently was notified by the Record Office that his son, Pte. Fred Ostrom, was reported missing.

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.

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

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

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE, OTTAWA, ONT.
1304 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

FOR SALE—A number of young pigs now ready for delivery. J. W. HINES, R. R. No. 2, at Clarendon Station, C. N. R.

FOR SALE—Purebred barred Ply. Rock Cockerels—\$1.50 each. Apply before October 10th to Mrs. L. A. SMART, Starks Corners.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Wyandotte Cockerels. Apply to R. C. WOODLEY, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A good work Mare, weighing about 1200 lbs. Supposed to be in foal to purebred Percheron. Also a Mare Colt, one year old. Time given if necessary. C. H. WAINMAN, Shawville.

WANTED—Servant for general housework. Good wages to right person. Apply to Mrs. S. COHEN, Bristol Corners.

FOR SALE—A number of young grade Pigs—4 weeks old. Price \$8.00 per pair. Apply to ROBT. H. CAMERON, Route No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A black mare Foal—4½ months old. Bred from Directum's Pilot. Apply to GORDON RICHARDSON, Radford.

FOR SALE—An eight h. p. portable gasoline engine (International) in good condition. J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Yearling Holstein Bull—a superior animal. Apply to Wm. D. Campbell, Elmside, Bristol; Maryland P. O., R. R. No. 1.

PIANO FOR SALE by Mrs. S. Alexander, Shawville. Will accept \$90.00. Put in first class condition by George W. Pingle, Piano Tuner.

LOST—Tuesday night, Sept. 17th, on Main Street, a green checked Rug. The finder will oblige by leaving article at J. H. Shaw's store, or at this office.

FOUND—Between McKee's and Bristol Stations on August 20th, a lady's black duster coat. Owner may have same by applying to Mrs. R. Burrows and paying for this notice.

A farmer named John Bohn, residing in Golden Lake section, was fatally shot on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, by Adolf Gohr, a military deserter, while he was out in the woods after the cows. Gohr worked for Bohn during the summer, and was arrested by the military authorities in July, but escaped.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Pickles

Now is pickling time. We are ready with the same old reliable brand of

... Vinegar ...

We have sold it for years, and every customer satisfied. The last drop of it fully guaranteed.

A full line of—

Spices, Butter Crocks,
Fruit Jars and Flower Pots.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Underwear

Our Stock of...

Fall and Winter Underwear

... is now on sale

Men's

Pure wool, at \$1.50 per garment

" " at 2.00 " "

Penman's Fleece, at 1.00 " "

Merino, medium weight, 75 " "

Boys'

Fleece-lined in all sizes—priced according to size, 65c. 75c. and 85c. per garment

Fleece Combinations, sizes 30 to 32,

at \$1.50 per garment

Ribbed wool, sizes 30 to 32, 1.00 " "

A visit to our Underwear Department will resay you. Our values are especially good. We bought them right.

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

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.

Harvesting and Storing Certain Vegetables.

While vegetables have been harvested continuously in many gardens in Canada since radishes and spinach were ready for use in early spring, the time has come when the bulk of the crop must be gathered to escape hard frosts.

As beans discolour and mould very readily, it is important to dry them as soon as possible, and to keep them dry. They should be spread out thinly under cover, and turned every two or three days until quite dry. If it is necessary to harvest the plants before they are thoroughly ripe they can be hung up outside until dry.

There will be many tomatoes which will not ripen before the plants are killed by the frost. If the fully-grown green specimens are picked before being frozen, and each specimen wrapped in paper and stored in closed boxes, they will be found, from tests made at the Experimental Farm, to ripen better than by exposing them to the sun. Even if put into closed boxes without wrapping each specimen, they ripen well.

Frequently cauliflowers are just beginning to head when it becomes necessary to harvest them owing to severe frosts. If the plants are pulled and replanted in boxes in the cellar, and kept watered, they will go on developing, and one can have cauliflowers for some weeks. Brussels sprouts can also be replanted in this way. Both of these vegetables may, however, be left in the ground for some time yet.

If cabbage begin to split and it is not yet time to harvest them, the splitting will be prevented to some extent by twisting the plants so as to loosen them. This checks the flow of sap into the head. If the cellar is warm and dry, and the cabbage have to be harvested owing to the frost, they will keep well for a time outside if covered with leaves.

Where the accommodation is poor, celery may be kept outside in the soil well into the winter by opening a trench, preferably a narrow one fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and deep enough so that the tops of the celery will come about level with the surface of the ground. The celery plants are put close together in it, and before there are severe frosts, a thin layer of straw or leaves is put over the top. When the cold weather comes a heavier covering of leaves may be put over, if it is desirable to leave the celery longer, and then twelve to fifteen inches of soil over that. By putting sufficient leaves or

straw over the soil again, frost may be kept out, and the celery dug out as required.

In harvesting potatoes, any which show signs of decay should be kept separate from the rest, and used first, thus helping to avoid the development of rot when stored. Potatoes should be dry when they are stored.

Keep onions dry, spread thinly. Squashes, pumpkins and citrons should be kept in a moderately warm, not a cool, place.

After-Harvest Cultivation.

Adequate cultivation is just as essential for the production of maximum crops as is the application of manures. In fact, many farmers assert that plenty of intelligent tillage is almost equal to a coat of manure. Such statements do not detract from the value of manures or other fertilizers, but they serve, in some measure, to bring into relief, the need for maintaining the soil in the best possible tilth. The proper time to commence tillage is immediately after the crop has been removed. If the soil is infested with weeds, shallow cultivation, either with a gang-plough or a disc-harrow immediately after harvest, will cause the germination of the weed seeds. Subsequent cultivation will kill these young plants and, if the ploughing has been done early enough, it may be possible to effect the germination of a second growth of weed seeds before the final "riding-up" ploughing is done late in the fall. This is one of the most effective means of combatting such weeds as wild oats and mustard.

Where the land is comparatively free from weeds some advocates of after-harvest cultivation favor deeper ploughing, for the purpose of retaining more moisture from the autumn rains. This is a matter of experience and the individual farmer should experiment and decide for himself which method is most suitable to the needs of his soil.

The final ploughing in the autumn should leave the land ridged, so that frost action will pulverize it thoroughly. In this way a fine surface mulch is formed during the winter, which dries out quickly in the spring; at the same time it forms an excellent seed bed and protection for sub-surface moisture.

Scarcity of labor may make this process difficult, if not impossible, on many farms. But, where such handicaps do not exist, every effort should be made to practice after-harvest cultivation. It is a factor of prime importance in increasing production next year.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS AND FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.
30 Monmouth Street - Montreal

The Dairy

What the Cow Would Say.

We need a period of rest after we have worked for you all the year, so that we may properly nourish our calves and build up our energies for another season's work.

Our food should be well balanced, but we hope that the time may come when you dairymen will not value a pound of protein from one source with a pound from another. Some of the protein feeds you give us are simply awful for us to eat and digest.

We sometimes feel as though we were all out of whack. We can only lay this feeling to the way in which our owners have interfered with nature's laws.

You have bred us so that it is our very nature to put our fat into the pail, and when we get short rations we put the flesh of our own bodies into your milk. The drain on our systems is awful.

It seems as though you thought of nothing except buying more protein, making more milk, and forcing us to our very limit. Do you wonder we get tuberculosis, garget, and that we play out under such care and treatment?

When you confine us to such narrow rations as many of you dairy farmers do, we cannot use our instinctive preferences in the choice of our foods and when you choose our food for us, you should do it wisely.

We need some succulent food to keep our bowels in condition and assist us in the digestion and assimilation of the heavy grain foods we are compelled to eat.

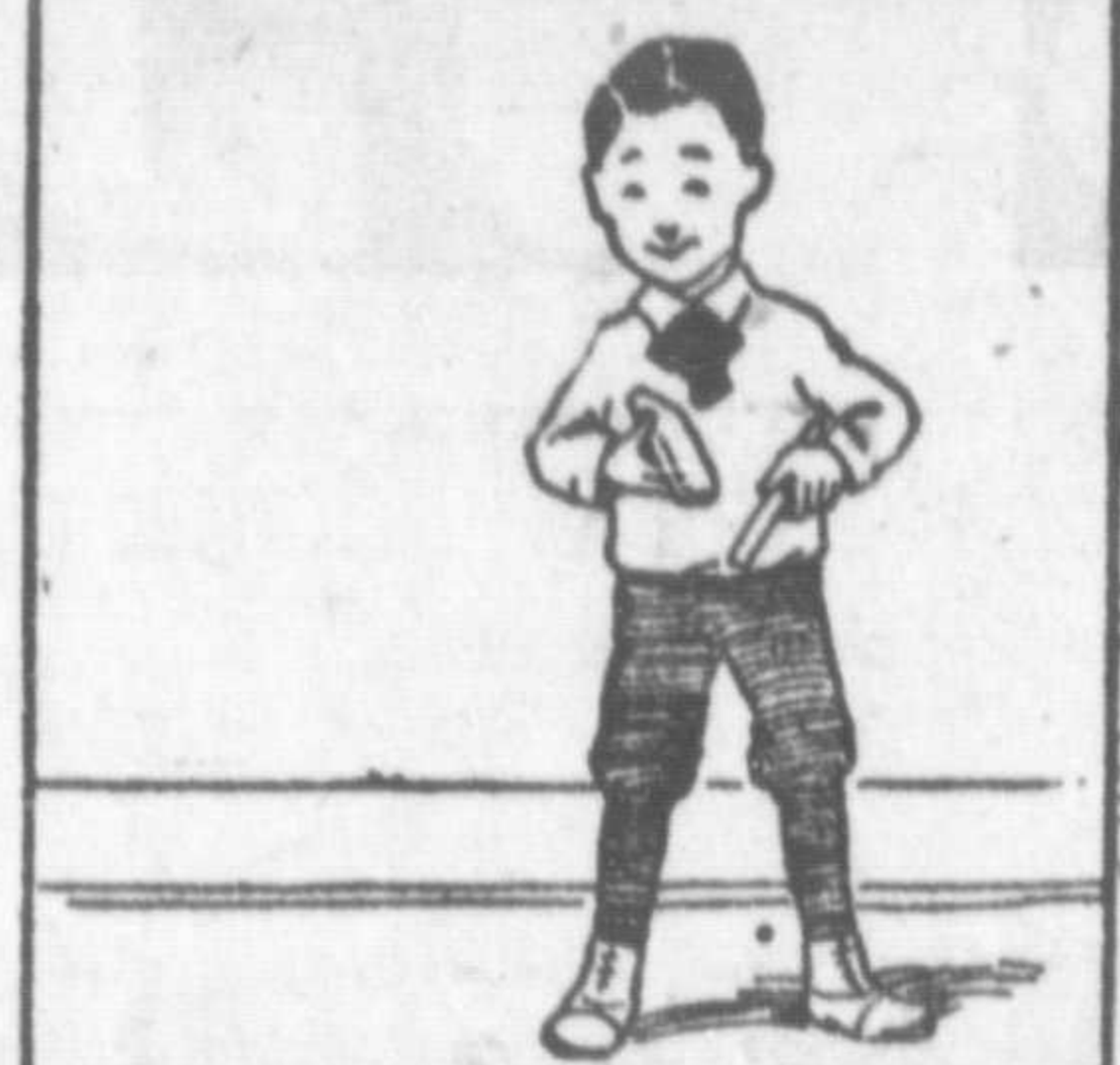
If you would feed us a little more of the good things that you grow here on the farm, and not so much of those boughten feeds, we should make better milk, and we should have better calves to take our places when we are sent to the shambles.

Machine Corn-Cutting.

One man with a corn knife by working hard can cut and shock an average of one and one-half acres a day. Two men with a platform harvester can harvest four or five acres in the same time; and three men with a corn-binder in a ten-hour day can cut and shock from seven to nine acres. This year when farm help is so scarce there is urgent need for the use of labor-saving machinery wherever possible. Cutting corn by hand is a hard, disagreeable task, and the time when it should be done

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



NOW BUTTERED BREAD TASTES VERY GOOD WHEN HUNGRY AS I AM.

BUT IF MY NOSE DECEIVES ME NOT MY MOTHER'S MAKING JAM.



is limited to a few days if the full feeding value of the corn is to be retained.

Fall plowing, seeding for winter wheat and digging potatoes must be done on many farms at about the same time. In such cases, the timeliness and ease of accomplishing the work are determining factors in deciding the advisability of using corn-cutting machinery. The corn-binder does the best work when all the corn is standing upright. Usually most satisfactory results are obtained with a three-horse team, and sometimes four horses are necessary when the corn is heavy or the ground hilly. In ordinary yields, one man operating the binder will keep two men busy gathering the bundles and shocking them. These three men cutting and shocking by hand would scarcely cover more than four acres in a day and it would be necessary to work much harder than when the corn-binder is used, thus the machine requiring less laborious work takes from one-half to two-thirds as long to cut a given acreage.

The boarder, the leaner, the slacker, And other guest cows of that ilk, Should be hurried away to the butcher— They take all the profit from milk.

Have you won a ribbon at the county fair?

FIELD SELECTION OF SEED EARS

Methods of Gathering, Curing and Storing Seed Corn Calculated to Develop Strains of High-Yielding Corn in Ontario.

Right now is the time to make plans for gathering and storing sufficient good ears for next spring's supply of seed. The very basis of success with next year's corn crop lies in the care and common sense with which the seed corn saved to produce this crop is gathered and cured this fall. To be sure, the importance of testing seed corn in the spring cannot be overestimated, but at best spring testing simply serves as a check or safeguard in determining the efficiency of the previous handling and curing which the corn has had.

The first step toward securing better seed ears for planting is that of selecting varieties that will mature during the normal growing season. To intensify early maturing tendencies and enable one to examine the character of the growing stock as well as the ear that is attached to it, it is preferable to select seed ears from the field about the middle of September. This gives seed corn that will make good silage and mature sound grain during a normal growing season. Only careful seed selection will enable Ontario farmers to gradually intensify the early maturing tendencies of their corn until it is possible to mature a maximum quantity of seed corn.

In selecting seed from the field one should not persist in selecting ears simply because they are big. The profitable limit to the size of the ear is as large as will mature on one's farm. In selecting ears that have reached a fair maturity before it is time to harvest the main crop they may have a deep grain, but never as large a cob as the seemingly large ears that mature later, or as those that are not mature after heavy frosts. The bigness, or circumference of the cob, should correspond with the length of the growing season. This point is important because it enables the grower to keep the size of the ear adapted to his soil and climate. After one has selected his variety and finds that it suits his soil, latitude and requirements, then he should aim to grow as big ears and no larger than will make a maximum crop of sound corn.

Only the inexperienced or the unobserving grower persists in selecting ears simply because they are big. Yet the charm of bigness is over many breeders of corn as well as farm animals. The fact that this idea of bigness of ear associates with the idea of bigness of crop is so universal that corn growers must devote special attention to studying the problem before they can succeed in developing strains of high-yielding corn adapted to their soil and climatic conditions. With the best paying crop ever before our minds, we may easily sacrifice bigness of ears for soundness, quality and maturity.

The successful corn grower who takes particular pride in developing a uniform strain of seed corn adapted to his farm finds it pays to strap a bag or basket over his shoulder and go through the field before the corn is cut and walk up and down the rows selecting the best seed ears from the standing stalks. In case he has no special seed plots, he may find it possible to make fairly good selections from the best portions of the field crops. At any rate he must have in mind the type and qualities of a good ear and stalk. He must appreciate

the value of stout, vigorous, leafy stalks, that produce ears at a convenient height for harvesting and husking and with shanks just long enough to allow the ear to droop nicely. As a rule stalks of this type will bear good ears.

It is always better to have a surplus of seed stored away in the fall and to make final selections of seed ears before planting in the spring. It is also important that fairly mature ears be selected, as the immature ones are apt to cause mold, and at best are very difficult to cure. Such immature seed, even though it may possess high germinating qualities, has a tendency to produce weak-growing plants, unless weather and soil conditions are especially favorable. This serves to emphasize the importance of growing a variety of corn that will mature well and which, by careful seed selection, may prove adaptable to climatic conditions.

No amount of attention to scientific field selection will solve the problem of seed corn selection unless adequate plans are made to get the seed ears into storage promptly.

The method which will bring about the quickest drying of the ears is the most efficient. In general, any practical method of storage that will keep the ears separate so as to prevent actual contact of one ear with another and allow free circulation of the air round each ear will give the best results. One of the best and cheapest methods is that of having woven wire cut up into strands. The ears are easily attached to these strands and dry rapidly. Another good scheme is that of driving finishing nails into a cedar post far enough apart to hold each ear separately. Several manufacturers have put on the market devices for keeping the ears separate.

No place on the average farm is better adapted to curing seed corn for moderate plantings than the ordinary, well-ventilated garret with windows that may be opened to permit breezes to blow through freely. In such a place the ears will not be injured by frosts during the fall and at the same time be protected from the rain and storm. The room above the kitchen, where the stovepipe passes through, will furnish ideal conditions for curing the seed ears.

Nothing will give one a better idea of the value of providing ample curing facilities for corn than the tests for germination in the spring. Let the farmer who believes that proper curing of his seed ears during the fall does not pay, test out ears properly cured and those stored in the tool house or barn and the results will prove to his satisfaction that proper curing pays. But such a test does not fully determine the value of proper curing. Many kernels of corn that germinate readily do not produce a vigorous plant. It is only well cured seeds that produce strong vigorous plants. Life processes go on in the seed kernels at a very slow rate. Expose the seed ears to damp, freezing and thawing weather and the germinating powers are either destroyed or weakened to such an extent that it is difficult to secure a full stand. Proper curing and storing of the seed ears locks up the energy and vitality in the kernels and keeps it there until it is set free by the soil to produce a healthy, vigorous-growing plant.

Spreading Farm Manures.

It takes as long to load a manure spreader as it does a wagon box, but the spreader will unload and spread the manure in a third of the time. Hauling manure in a wagon box and spreading it on the field with a hand-fork is hard and disagreeable work. It can be done much easier with a spreader and the material is more evenly distributed. The spreader is a useful implement to have at any time when manure is to be spread, but particularly so now when labor is scarce and the need for increased crops demands that not a pound of fertility be wasted. Save time and avoid waste—buy a spreader. If the amount of hauling is not sufficient to justify the investment, it may be worth while to rent or borrow your neighbor's.

Leaves as Fertilizer.

Dead leaves, contrary to common belief, have practically no fertilizing value. Most of the elements of plants food pass into the body of the tree on the approach of winter. A ton of the best quality of autumn leaves contains six pounds of potash, less than three pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10 or 15 pounds of nitrogen.

Leaves are of practical value when in the proper state of decomposition. Leaf-mold is used in all well-equipped florist establishments for mixing with sand and garden loam to make a good potting soil. Soil made in this manner is especially valuable for ferns, palms, and other woodland and tropical plants.

Composting leaves, manure, and rubbish is not uncommon. A low place is selected for the compost, which is allowed to stand for two years. It will be found advantageous to wet the pile during the dry season. The leaves keep the soil loose and prevent its packing together into a hard mass.

Table linen should be darned with threads from the raveling.

Be a Friend of the Farm.

The farm is your friend; be a friend of the farm. Some folks live on the farm but have no love for it. They take all they can out of it, and then kick it for what it has done for them. It pays to keep friends with the farm. Because the farm that is petted and made much of will give back more. Even bare ground feels the touch of the man with the true farmer-spirit in his heart. It leaps to do its best for him; it gives the very best for him; it gives the very best there is in it. Sing and the farm responds; laugh and the farm smiles back at you and pours your lap full of good things.

Use Honey, Save Sugar.

About sixty pounds of sugar are consumed each year in Canada by every man, woman and child. With the increased price of sugar beekeepers should remember that honey can take the place of sugar both for sweetening and preserving.

Too many people have used honey only as a spread for bread and griddle-cakes, forgetting that it can be used in tea and coffee, in making cakes and preserving.

We hear much about the clean platter, and saving the waste so that our Allies on the other side of the sea can be fed; yet in the matter of securing honey there is a fearful amount going to waste every year simply because there are no bees in certain localities to gather the nectar so freely given by the flowers.

Community canning clubs have been formed in Victoria, B.C., and Brantford, Ont.

For cabbage-worms: Mix one part of air-slaked lime, and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Silage is the war ration for beef, milk, mutton and wool. A silo full for each farm is the allowance. It is both feed and succulence. It takes the place of grain and pasture.

Sheep Notes

The best time to select breeding ewes for next year's crop of lambs is just about the time they are taken from their lambs this year. The ewe, like the dairy cow, should be judged largely upon her performance. The ewes that bring large, thrifty lambs and provide them with plenty of nourishment are the kind that pay for their keep and return a profit.

For the man who already has his land picked out, and is the possessor of suitable buildings for the purpose of wintering, early fall is the time for starting in sheep raising, and if the beginner has sufficient confidence in his own ability as a judge of sheep, he has no better opportunity to select his foundation stock than is provided at the Fall Fairs. Many of the showmen at the big exhibitions will be found to have, in addition to their first prize-winners, plenty of desirable animals in their show string, especially in the case of young rams. Ewes also can be procured more readily at this season than at any other, and the purchaser will have the opportunity of providing his newly acquired flock with feed at small cost for some weeks to come on grassland that is intended for fall plowing, and on the stubble fields.

It is perhaps wiser for the new beginner with sheep to start with good grade ewes, than to endeavor to get into the pure-bred line immediately. Experience with the less valuable animals will fit him to produce fancy flock headers and exhibition stock later, and in the meanwhile his profits from disposal of wool and mutton will be satisfactory provided he proves a good shepherd. The disposing of any considerable number of top notch pure-breds, on the other hand, is somewhat of a business, in which a man requires, first a reputation for his stock and second a wide connection in the breeding fraternity. The use of only the best in the way of rams is necessary however, in any case, and it goes without saying that the ram must be a pure-bred.

When lambs are weaned keep them on the old pastures for a few days and remove the ewes to pastures as far away as possible. When accustomed to being by themselves, the lambs should be put on good fresh feed.

Poultry

Red, White and Blue Pullets.

Red for the six-month-old layers, white for those first laying at seven months, and blue for those laying at eight months are the leg-band colors used by some poultrymen to keep informed of the egg production by the new crop of pullets. Those facts, as well as others which are valuable in culling for the second year and in making up breeding pens, are obtained by noting when the banded pullets molt and begin to lay. Usually, but not invariably the red-banded birds molt last. Blue-banded pullets are always sent to market as yearlings; red-banded ones seldom are. The age at which a pullet starts laying and the date when she begins to molt determine whether it will be profitable to keep her another year. Birds without bands are to be culled.

The first bands in the case of heavy breeders are often put on at six and one-half or seven months. The above ages are for Leghorns.

The test is sometimes the trapnest, a band of one color being placed on pullets when coming into laying. Sometimes physical examination is used instead of trapnesting. In the latter case there are reliable signs to follow. The color of the vent and the condition of the "laying" bones change quickly when a pullet begins to lay. The yellow color leaves the vent. The laying bones become pliable and the flesh between them and the end of the breast-bone grows loose and flabby. With experience the poultry keeper acquires skill in reading these signs. A little later the combs of laying pullets will be red, plump and smooth and, in the case of Leghorns, the ear-lobes will be white. When pullets are examined, birds found malformed or very much undersized are culled, as well as those whose conformation indicates they will make poor layers.

In the long run it is short-sighted economy to kill productive ewes. It is not only patriotic to keep every good milk cow, but it is the only way to maintain an industry which is essential during the war and after. For after the war European countries will knock at our door for animals for foundation herds. Be ready to open the door.

Suggestions Relating to Skin Diseases

The prevalence of skin diseases among Canadian people is astounding. Some are simple, local, and easily remedied, many are the outward manifestations of internal disease and others are stubborn local diseases lasting months and years.

In all skin diseases it is safe to assume as a fundamental principle that the bowels must always be kept freely open for the skin is complementary to the intestines in eliminating poisons from the body.

Hence cathartic mineral waters, salts of various kinds and laxative oils are important in treating skin diseases.

Skin diseases are especially prevalent during youth and they often attack the face and neck, the most conspicuous parts of the body and about the beauty or ugliness, of which young people are always most sensitive.

You cannot blame young persons for mortification or shame when the mirror reveals blotches and blackheads and sores and swellings which disfigure their countenance and wound their pride, and I always try to lend a sympathetic ear to their tales of woe when they are based upon such disfigurement and annoyance.

The griefs and discomforts of others must always be measured if possible from their standpoint.

The patent medicine venders find easy victims in those who suffer from acne, for they grasp at every straw which gives any prospect of relief.

But if there is a patent medicine which will cure acne, I have never seen it.

There are some which may help it, especially when joined with cathartics, massage, and other means for improving the circulation in the skin.

Possibly the new-fashioned method of treating acne with injections of serum may solve the difficulty.

Freckles are another source of annoyance to young people, these being deposits of pigment below the surface of the skin and destroyed only by acids and strong mineral substances.

Any of these substances which

penetrates beyond the surface must necessarily leave a scar, hence there is danger of disfigurement from lotions advertised to remove freckles, moles, and liver spots, if they are powerful enough to do this.

The removal of parasites and vermin from the skin requires not only judgment in selecting medicines but skill in using it.

There are good sulphur soaps and ointments for the itch parasite and if they fail a sulphur bath will finish the job.

Mercurial ointments are necessary for the parasites which get at the roots of hair but they must be used cautiously for mercurial poisoning from such a source is not unusual, especially among children. Caustic and corrosive ointments and salves are often advertised to treat cancer of the skin.

They are painful and destructive and should be used only by those who are familiar with their action and with the diseases for which they are appropriate.

Disease of the skin is often induced by substances used upon it.

This is especially true of cosmetics which clog the tubes of the sweat and sebaceous glands of the skin with materials which will not dissolve, which interfere with the circulation of the blood and the discharge of sweat and sebaceous matter and will make the skin dry and hard even if they do not produce eruptive disease.

Theatrical people and others whose taste or preference induces the use of rouges and cosmetics often find the results of such maltreatment of the skin sufficiently disastrous.

Ointments are usually preferable to liquids or lotions for application to the skin as they are more readily applied and more readily retained, and their bases are lard, vaseline, lanolin, cocoa butter, etc.

The lard in ointments often becomes rancid and irritating to the skin.

Ointments for itching eruptions contain tar, zinc, sulphur, etc., and one great advantage of these and other external applications is that they are upon the surface where their action can be watched from day to day.



This Is the Season for Hare and Hounds.

Get ready for the grand old autumn game of paper chase. City boy or country boy, after school or Saturdays, may best enjoy this when the air is bracing and the ground good for hard going during the hunting-fever days not at hand. When some of your fortunate elders are chasing the fox, then go chase yourselves, and I'll warrant you will have about as much, often more, sport than they.

Follow the old Scotch rules. Select with care, as a fair player, a good runner and a wise leader, one who will be the master of the hounds. He carries a horn and keeps his wits about him.

The hounds may be of almost any number above five or six, excellent and indifferent runners included, but the better the pack the better the run. The long-winded, tireless boy makes the best hound.

The hares are two in number, always running together, but sometimes, if he is sure to play fair, one boy may run alone and he is more apt to give the hounds a long, unsuccessful chase. A good hare is seldom caught. Two are better for companionship, and they divide the scent, which on a long run means something to carry. It consists of pieces of old newspaper cut about the size of a playing card, but after irregular. This is prepared ahead on a rainy day, on some back porch or boy's den, and compact bundles are tied up. A gunning coat is the best carrier, because of the big pockets, but a haversack or schoolbag will do.

The hounds gather in an inclosure, watching the clock. The hares start out, dropping no scent. When one

minute has passed the master of the hounds goes to the door and blows a long blast on his horn as a signal to the hares to start dropping scent, which they do in as secluded a spot as they can find, then run on, dropping one piece of paper about every ten or a dozen steps. The hounds instantly start out to hunt the scent, and their delay in so doing contributes to the hares' getaway, this being a part of the game.

Running on sight may be adopted or not, as you choose. If adopted, when the hares are sighted by the master of the hounds he blows one short blast, whereupon they stop dropping the scent until again out of sight, and then the master of the hounds blows twice. Mere temporary or momentary disappearance does not count, but when the hares disappear where they can take a new course unseen, as over a hill or back of a woods, then the signal is given. But in all cases this may lead to misunderstanding, and is as well omitted.

The master of the hounds calls his pack together at times by blowing his horn on agreed signals. A lost scent may be found when the pack is scattered in the hunt or the hounds may overrun the scent.

The hares must drop scent pretty evenly and not seek to fool the hounds by unfair means. It is fair to back-track, to turn in any old way, to run through the most difficult country, to wade in streams and drop the scent in water. The paper pieces should be thrown down about at one's feet.

If the hounds catch sight of the hares they can run directly for them, paying no attention to the scent. But the scent is their only clue when the hares are out of sight.

unbelievable pre-war days, and, one at least bawling that departed golf minus handicap, turn in for more work.

Luncheon is usually a family affair and hurriedly taken. By this time the second official despatch box will have arrived and the inevitable bell begun tinkling again. More work, more letters, visitors, important and otherwise, though the latter stand little chance these busy days; then, such is the luxury of the famed, comes the British Premier's one daily relaxation—he takes half an hour's doze.

Only a Brief Respite. It isn't very long. For the official visitors begin to arrive at this hour; maybe Geddes from the Admiralty, Montagu from the India Office, or Cecil, the Assistant Foreign Secretary; either of them with laden portfolios, requiring decisions and directions; and perhaps an Admiral or General or so.

Usually they stay to dinner with the Lloyd George family. But then for a few hours—he goes to bed usually at 9.30—"L. G.'s" time is his own. Music and novel reading are his favorite light recreation. He loves to listen to the tunes of the Welsh hymns and old Welsh folk songs of his youth. As a reader he is voracious, getting through four pages to the average man's one, and is familiar with the works of most British and American contemporary authors.

No man is sacred or heroic in the eyes of his private secretary. But David "L. G." may claim to be the solitary exception. "His day's work on holidays," says that functionary, "is, if anything, heavier than the usual routine day. He can then devote all his time to his work, without being bothered by innumerable callers."

What Our Sailors Mustn't Do. No bluejacket, while on board a warship, is permitted to whistle the National Anthem or the Dead March in "Saul," unless it is being played by the band. This is but one of the many curious little things that may not be done on warships.

If any young Jack attempts to cultivate a mustache, however frail and tender, he is promptly brought to book. He loses his mustache, besides a month's pay. It is an offence against etiquette for any officer, senior or junior, to unsheathe his sword in the mess, however accidental. The penalty is a drink for each of his fellow-officers present.

At dinner the commander does not sit at the head of the table, as would be supposed. That place is reserved for the president of the mess. Every officer must wear evening dress. The toast of the King is always drunk sitting.

When ever officers are leaving their ship for the shore, the junior must always step into the picket boat before his senior, though he leaves after him. So that the captain of a Drednought on entering a boat, yields the priority to his youngest "middle."

Winnipeg citizens are saving money by daylight saving. The city light department's receipts were \$12,484 less for May this year than last.

Have plenty of jam, jelly and marmalade for the children's lunches. Less candy and more wholesome sweets will be better for the little folks.

CANADA AND THE GOLD SHORTAGE

BANK OF ENGLAND MAY DOUBLE PRICE OF GOLD

In Which Case Canada Will Pay Her War Debts Within the Present Generation.

Canada does not need to be told that a thing new to world history is happening in gold. British Columbia and Klondike gold miners have already drawn the attention of the Dominion Government to conditions; but unfortunately, gold mining in Canada is under provincial control, and it really requires federal action to take advantage of the conditions arising.

Briefly, labor and equipment are to-day so much higher in price than gold that, except in very high grade properties, gold miners cannot afford to operate their mines; but 80 per cent. of the gold produced in the world comes from low grade mines; so that the slump in gold production threatens to be from 25 to 35 per cent. for 1918. Some years ago the Bank of England set the price of Simon pure gold at \$20 plus a few cents an ounce; and this has really become the standard world price for gold, subject in America to the discount of cost of shipping and any slight impurities. This price has been fixed as the law of the Medes and Persians; but the price of equipment and the price of dynamite and chemicals has not been fixed. They have gone up in price from 100 to 400 per cent. and in the case of some chemicals to 1000 per cent. In high grade pockets, the gold miner can go on under present conditions and make a profit. In low grade properties he can't. He is shutting down. In Africa last year six millions of gold was sold at less than half its cost to produce. Those mines shut down; and many mines in Canada are in exactly the same position.

Canada Has Rich Mines.

Meantime the world war debts are all redeemable in gold. War loans are repayable in gold. The difference between what a nation buys from and sells to other nations must be settled in gold. Gold is the only international coin. If the gold mines shut down, where is the gold to come from?

Two propositions are up to remedy conditions. First, for the Bank of England to double the price of gold; second, for countries having gold mines, to pay a bonus to stimulate the production of gold. It needs only a second's thought to convince that the second course is the one for Canada, and that the gold crisis gives her a peculiar war handle.

Before the war, say in the period between 1906 and 1913, Canada ranked fourth or fifth of the gold producing countries of the world. Of the \$400 to \$450 millions of gold produced by the world each year, Australia, South Africa and the United States ranked first, with \$100 millions more or less to the credit of each. Then came Mexico, Canada, Russia, with totals varying from \$16 to \$20 millions each year. Mexico and Russia are to-day off the map, and will be till order is restored. South Africa is shutting down from 25 to 35 per cent. Australia is threatening to do the same. American gold miners are in like condition.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against his anointed.—Psalms, 2, 2.

Day after day as we read the sad record of the dead and dying in the great war, two questions come before us for discussion. One of these has relation to the causes of the war, the other regards the remedy by which peace on a lasting basis is to be established.

As we are treating the subject in the light of Christian teaching we shall try to answer these questions merely from the viewpoint of Christianity.

Spiritual Treason

The causes of the present war are many, but they may be reduced to one. That one we shall call by the name of spiritual treason. The nations of the earth in their mad pursuit after things material had drifted away from all religious moorings—they had forgotten God; they had lost their spiritual senses.

Men sitting in high places, puffed up with pride, mad with the power and money they possessed, jealous of the power and money possessed by others, have been anxious not only to extend their own earthly empires but, against the laws of God and man, have tried to erect newer and greater ones on the ruins and dust of others. Every means that human ingenuity could suggest was used for these vile ends. There was only one standard by which they would measure and that the low standard of material efficiency. The Gospel of Christ was supplanted by the Gospel of Krupp. This base policy, pursued to the bitter end, has brought the curse of heaven upon themselves and ruin upon their people. And so at present we are all doing heroic penance for their mad folly.

Now every geologist knows that not 10 per cent. of Canada's auriferous lands have been prospected or explored. From Athabasca to the headwaters of the Yukon, from Athabasca to the Coppermine, from the headwaters of the Ottawa to James Bay, in Baffin's Land—are mineral signs that have never been followed up. Also every big operator knows another fact holds good of Canadian gold mines. Owing to lack of transportation for heavy machinery—say in Cariboo and Cassiar—many of the famous gold mines, which have been skimmed of pockets and alluvial deposits, have gone down into quarries and smelting propositions and are now lying undeveloped and unworked.

Now go back and look at the gold situation of the outside world! Owing to the lure of the war, prospecting for new camps has literally stopped. There are not any new camps. To keep the camps that already exist going it is pretty nearly a foregone guess that the price of gold will have to be increased as copper has been increased, and pig iron and coal. All these have almost doubled in price since 1912-13.

Suppose gold doubles in price, compute what it means to a nation having war debts and also having gold mines. Here is a \$5 gold piece. It will be called back to the mint, reminted and go out—worth what? Worth \$10 if the same thing happens to gold as has happened to 14 cent copper and \$15 pig iron and \$5 coal. Countries with \$3 billion gold reserve in their banks—as the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States have—by the scratch of a pen will have \$6 billions of gold for the settlement of international accounts.

Now Canada before the war was good for from \$16 millions to \$24 millions of gold a year. Under readjustment of gold prices, she would be good for twice those totals; and Canada's gold mines are to-day not worked over 10 per cent. of their capacity. Add the gold coming to her from sale of wheat to the full possibilities of her gold mines, and her war debts are not a thing to daunt a nation. They could be wiped out within the lives of people living to-day; and of all the fighting nations, Canada and the United States are the only two of whom that can be said.

The thing is not chimerical and up in air. It is up before the consideration of the United States Treasury now. It is also up before the Bank of England.

TWO REMARKABLE ESCAPES

British Airman Shot Down 13,000 Feet. Fainting on the Way.

A British airman, while flying at a height of 13,000 feet, had the tail of his machine shot off by a direct hit from a shell. The machine turned upside down and the pilot was thrown from his seat, but he managed to clamber on the bottom of the fuselage, on which he remained astride.

Though the machine was out of control, he managed, by moving forward and backward to balance it and glide steadily downward. Under a strong anti-aircraft fire he crossed the German lines successfully a few hundred feet above the ground. His machine came down with a crash and he received some injuries, but will recover.

Another British airman was shot down out of control from an altitude of 13,000 feet. He fell fluttering and fainted on the way down. When he revived he found himself under the machine, which was upside down in a marsh, and was entirely uninjured.

AN EDITOR TALKS

It is estimated that \$150,000 will be saved by motorists not using their cars next Sunday. Who would not gladly and religiously refrain from the usual Sunday outing to help on the allies in their defeat of the German? A letter from New York city tells of how faithfully this request was observed in the city by even doctors, who were permitted to use their cars when visiting patients, for only one automobile was noticed on the streets for the day, by a busy doctor who made several calls on foot and by trolley cars. Canadians are equally loyal and should give the drivers of horses the exclusive use of the highways next Sunday.

A leading merchant asked us one day recently why we wrote so much about education, schools, teachers, magazines and books. Because we place the school next in importance to the home, and the children are this country's greatest asset. The education of the children is the most important part of their life—physically, spiritually, morally, intellectually, industrially. No nobler or more important calling exists than that of teaching the young boys and girls of this land all these subjects, co-related into their school life. We take off our hat and pay the greatest possible reverence to the faithful, devoted teacher. What a pleasurable sight it is, to see hundreds of lively boys and girls going gladly and joyfully, eager to drink of the fountain of knowledge in the public and high schools in town and city. Too much cannot be done for the benefit of the youth of this country.

A public school teacher asks us to inform members of the noble profession what to do to have necessary repairs and improvements in the school buildings effected and to obtain proper sanitary conditions in the outbuildings. Of a truth there should be no necessity for such questions at this time of year, for if school trustees had performed their full duty they would have had all such things attended to during the holidays. Every school room in this Dominion should have been thoroughly renovated, floor, walls, ceiling and desks; closets cleaned out, scrubbed and disinfected; fences, walks and windows repaired, and the grass and weeds cut just before school opened. Outside and inside conditions of school premises should be kept just as neat, tidy and in as good condition in every way as the home from which the children come.

Parents and trustees, aye, and other people in the school section,

leave the school altogether too much to the teacher. In one section we know, not a trustee visited the school in session during a whole year, and only when specially invited did any parents pay their respects to the teacher and scholars. It would be well if parents especially made it a regular custom to visit the school once or twice every term. Their presence need not interfere with the teacher. We found this splendid suggestive paragraph in a school journal recently, and we are sure all progressive teachers will thank us for publishing it:

The teacher in her schoolroom is often in the position of hostess to the visiting parents of her pupils. Her duties are much the same as if she received callers in her own home except that she need not interrupt the routine of school work to entertain. It is only necessary for her to give guests a quiet welcome, offer seats, and invite them to watch and listen to the conduct of regular classes. After school hours the teacher should give a few minutes to talk with the parent on the work of his child, offering and receiving suggestions for mutual help.

At this particular time a further word for the school teacher in rural sections may not be amiss. Do the people in the country ever think of the peculiar circumstances in which the new teacher finds herself who goes from her town or city home to teach in a country school section. It may be that this new teacher is fresh from Normal school or college and soon after the excitement of the first day or two's experiences is over, begins to feel a terrible feeling of loneliness come over her. This experience is pictured nicely by "Wayfarer" in the Daily Ontario of Belleville:

The country teacher, isolated and far from those of her profession, has no one with whom to talk shop and to exchange ideas on methods and management. Those whom she meets have apparently little interest in the work or progress of the school. The inspector's visit, though frequently dreaded, is a source of inspiration, for in him she finds one who is interested in her work. Not but what the parents are interested, but they fail to show it. How encouraged would the teacher be, by an occasional visit from an interested parent! And how cheering would a word of approbation be! So, if your children are making favorable progress under their teacher, don't be afraid to tell her so. It will not spoil her nor make her conceited, but will cause her to work with greater enthusiasm and renewed zeal.

FIRST BOMBING OF CIVILIANS

Hun Frightfulness in the Air Opened With Attack on Antwerp.

A little more than four years ago, on August 24, 1914, the Germans began their campaign of frightfulness in the air, killing noncombatants, by dropping bombs from airships. The first German air murder of civilians took place at Antwerp. It sent a shudder of horror through the whole world, but since then the world has travelled far on the path of horror. The battle of Mons had opened. French and British forces were falling back rapidly. The Belgian King refused to surrender, although his capital had fallen and his army had been driven into Antwerp.

It was under these circumstances that a Zeppelin was sent to make a midnight raid on the city of Antwerp. The commander had special instructions to try for the Royal Palace, for King Albert was felt to be the soul of his people's resistance. Antwerp was a "fortified city," but the ring of forts was at an average ten miles.

An American army officer who was in Antwerp at the time wrote: "No bomb actually struck the palace, but one narrowly missed the cathedral. One killed four women and two policemen. A second killed one man and wounded two others. Another fell in the courtyard of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, smashed all the windows, but wounded no one, although the crucifix hanging over the bed of a sick child was smashed to pieces by a fragment of shrapnel. In all, ten people were killed and eight wounded."

MIDNIGHT TALKS IN BRITAIN

Lectures Are Delivered to Workers in Munition Plants.

Welfare work in munition factories has resulted in many interesting experiments. Among the latest is that of the midnight lecturer. The experiment is being made by the Y. M. C. A., which has arranged tabloid lectures in all the big canteens.

The lecturer stands on one of the tables and boils down into a few minutes his message, which may be on anything from the "Genius of William Morris" by one of his friends, to a disquisition on "Poetry in the Trenches." This improvement of the mind goes on amid many distractions—the service of food, the incessant tramp of workers pouring in and out, the machine-gun rattle of knives and forks and possibly shrieks from a hooter.

At midnight there are two shifts for dinner, and even at that hour the lecturer takes his stand on the table and both the women and men munition workers enjoy the diversion.

COOKING AND CRIME.

Indigestion is the Root of Much of the World's Evil.

There are more wrongs wrought by indigestion than this world dreams of. A body that is well nourished is a healthy body, and a healthy body means a healthy mind. And criminologists are beginning to find it out.

In the United States, where most brainy suggestions are given a chance, the effects of good, well-cooked food is being tried upon criminals. In a certain prison in Philadelphia the experiment has been tried—and very successfully—of not only feeding prisoners well, but of teaching female offenders to cook. An expert cookery mistress is employed, and gives her pupils demonstrations of cooking simple foods, after which the women prisoners are allowed to cook their own meals. The result has been most satisfactory. The women are less surly, more cheerful, and more willing to do the work required of them.

The majority of female habitués and first offenders are of the ranks of the poor, and it is undeniable that the poor eat anything they can get, whether it is badly cooked or not, and it is not their fault entirely. Until model dwellings become the rule instead of the exception, they will eat food half-cooked or over-cooked, for the simple reason that they have neither the accommodation nor the means for cooking cleanly and well.

Overfeeding has been urged as a reason for Britain's degeneration before the war, but it is more than likely that underfeeding was quite as much to blame. At any rate, scores of our Tommies are enjoying to-day better food and more of it than ever they did in the past days of peace. And even the most carping critic has had to admit that they never expected our lads to do such wonderful things when put to the test. May not the good food have a good deal to do with it?

Undoubtedly good food makes good citizens. That is why the Communal Kitchens are such a godsend. If there were scores more Communal Kitchens in every big town it is safe to say that the crime statistics would dwindle till they were negligible.

A good green dye for woollen materials can be made from the juice of the stalk and leaves of nettles.

Guest (at Highland hotel)—"Your clock seems to have stopped." The Host—"Oo-ay. Ye see, Tammas, the 'bootie' went awa' to Palestine and took the key in his pocket."

The city of Cincinnati has passed an ordinance making citizens personally liable for damages done to neighbors by fire caused by their neglect or carelessness.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 3, 1918.

There are many people who praise God from whom all blessings flow and then proceed to waste them.

The Teutonic peoples have built up a great military machine and are trained and forced to deny themselves. In the allied nations the denial is left largely to the individuals.

It is for every one of us to say how much patriotic endeavor, how much loyal sacrifice we will make by saving our money, by "doing without," so that each day will see a surplus to add to our own and the nation's strength.

Too much of the time of Canadian workmen is being purchased by us to make things that are for show and pleasure. Too great a quantity of material that our soldiers could effectively use against the foe, goes into the making of superfluous things for us, whom they are so valiantly defending.

The Allied drive in Macedonia last week seems to have brought the Bulgars to their knees in record-breaking time. They want to quit the war at once, and with that end in view have concluded an armistice with the Allies on terms dictated by the latter, one condition being the demobilization of the Bulgarian army, and withdrawal from Allied territory. The Bulgarian break-down is expected to have far-reaching results, including opening the way for the invasion of Austria, the cutting of the railway between Berlin and Constantinople, and a revolt in Rumania against the monstrous peace terms imposed on her by Germany.

"Over the crest and going down the other side," is the way Generalissimo Foch describes the war situation on the western front. The same is unquestionably true regarding the situation both in Macedonia and Palestine. Amazing things have been accomplished by the Allies in those regions during the past week, if reports are to be accepted as correct. And if those successes continue on anything like the same scale as has marked initial movements, the Kaiser's deep-laid plans of controlling the Balkans, will soon have gone the way of many others that have failed.

List of Prize Winners at Shawville Fair.

SPECIALS.

HORSES.

Foal of season from Pride of Heslington—Edwin Pirie.
Foal of season from Gaulois—Lorne Armstrong 1, E T Brownlee 2, Emerson Horner 3.
Lady driver—Eva Hodgins, Myrtle Eades.
Matched carriage horses—H Beckett 1, Ellard Hodgins 2.
Pair roadsters—Geo Hynes 1, R J Hamilton 2.
Pair farm horses, matched—J Lester 1, Vincent Hodgins 2.
Single carriage horse—Silas Corrigan 1, T P Graham 2.
Best exhibit of horses and colts—H A Horner 1, R A Hodgins 2.
Best single roadster—Geo Hynes 1, R J Hamilton 2.
Best single carriage horse—Silas Corrigan 1.
Best single horse and outfit—George Hynes 1, Silas Corrigan 2.
High jumping horses—Two sons R A Hodgins.
Best carriage or roadster in harness—H A Horner.
Best gen purpose 3-yr old colt in harness—J B Armstrong.
Best single roadster, hitched to 4-wheeled rig—Geo Hynes 1, E Mackay 2.
Saddle race—J E Davis 1, Harper Cotie 2, R A Hodgins 3.
Hitch and drive contest—Graham Thomson 1, J A Little 2.
Hitch and drive contest (ladies)—Myrtle Eades.

CATTLE.

Beef herd—Thos McDowell 1, George Palmer 2.
Milch herd—E T Brownlee 1, Gordon Brownlee 2.
Herd pure bred cattle, any breed—Thos McDowell 1, E T Brownlee 2.
Best exhibit of grade cattle—R A Hodgins 1, Geo Palmer 2.
Best pair 2-year old heifers, beef strain—Thos McDowell.
Best pair 2-yr old heifers, dairy strain—E T Brownlee.

SHEEP.

Best exhibit of sheep, any breed—E J Barber 1, Newton Lewis 2.
Best purebred aged ram, any breed—Rex Wilson 1, Newton Lewis 2.
Best purebred aged ewe, any breed—E J Barber 1, Alf Armstrong 2.
Best grade ewe—N Lewis 1, Rexford Wilson 2.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

SWINE.

Best exhibit of swine, any breed—Geo Palmer 1, Alex Bean 2.
Best 3 bacon hogs—Geo Palmer 1, Alex Bean 2.

BANKERS' COMPETITION.

Calf—Elwood Dale 1, Lyall Hodgins 2, Lemon Thomas 3.
Two pigs—Alex Bean 1, Elwood Dale 2, Russell Findlay 3, Freddie Thomas 4, Ivy Millar 5.

POULTRY.

Best exhibit purebred poultry, laying and table qualities—Mrs Woodley 1, Ernest Hancock 2.
Best exhibit purebred poultry for laying purposes—Ernest Hancock.
Best male bird, any age or breed—N McLellan 1, Austin McDowell 2.
Best pair female birds any age or breed—Armen Dagg 1, Mrs O'Hara 2.

Exhibitor taking largest number of points in Class 46—Lewis Wiggins 1, Vincent Hodgins 2.
Spring wheat—L Wiggins 1.
Oats—Herb N Hodgins 1.

Four largest turnips—J B Kilgour.

DAIRY.

Best colored cheese—V C Smiley.
Best 30-lb dairy butter—S L Stark.
Best 20-lb crock dairy butter—Mrs R McDowell 1, Mrs N McLellan 2.
Best display of maple products—F W Schwartz.
Display of baking—Mrs John Cunningham 1, Mrs P Dumas 2.
Wild flowers—Mary Sly 1, Laura Baker 2.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Homemakers' Clubs display—Wyman 1, Murrells 2, Elmside 3, Bristol 4.
Individual H. M. display—Clarendon—Mrs J D Hodgins, Mrs R J Wilson, Mrs W T Barber, Mrs J B Corrigan.
Wyman—Mrs N McLellan, Mrs Alex Meldrum, Miss A S Pritchard, Mrs T P Graham.
Shawville—Mrs Woodley, Miss Amy Hodgins.
Elmside—Miss Alice Davis, Mrs W Campbell, Mrs Jack McNeill, Mrs J C Jamieson.

LADIES' DEPT.

Display 6 articles Class 42—Mrs H T McDowell 1, Mrs D A Baker 2, Miss Amy Hodgins 3.
Display Red Cross work—Shawville Junior H. M. Club.

SWINE.

GRADE.

Breeding sow, 6 mos. or over—Alex Bean 1, Geo Palmer 2.
Breeding sow under 6 mos—Geo E Palmer 1, Alex Bean 2, Thos Findlay 3.
Bacon hog—Geo Palmer 1, F W Thomas 2, Alex Bean 3.

BERKSHIRE.

Aged sow—Alex Bean 1.
Sow of season—Gordon Brownlee 1, Geo Palmer 2, Alex Bean 3.
Boar of season—Geo Palmer 1.

TAMWORTH.

Sow of season—Edwin Pirie 1.

POULTRY.

WYANDOTTE.

Cock, white—N McLellan 1, R G Hodgins 2, R A Dale 3.
Hen, white—R G Hodgins 1, N McLellan 2, Armen Dagg 3.
Cockerel, white—R G Hodgins 1, Dr O'Hara 2, Mrs Woodley 3.
Pullet, white—N McLellan 1, Doc O'Hara 2, R G Hodgins 3.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock—Bert Hodgins 1, H Millar 2.
Hen—W T Barber 1, R A Dale 2, Armen Dagg 3.
Cockerel—N McLellan 1, W T Barber 2, H Millar 3.
Pullet—W T Barber 1, W D Hodgins 2, Ernest Hancock 3.

P. R. any other variety—Cock—W E Shaw 1.
Hen—W E Shaw 1, Bob Klock 2, Mrs Baker 3.
Cockerel—W E Shaw 1.
Pullet—R G Hodgins 1, W E Shaw 2.

RHODE ISLAND RED.

Cock—Walter Young 1, Austin McDowell 2, J A Alexander 3.
Hen—Austin McDowell 1, Walter Young 2, J A Alexander 3.
Cockerel—Austin McDowell 1, Walter Young 2, H Millar 3.
Pullet—Austin McDowell 1, H Millar 2, Walter Young 3.

WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock—Gordon Brownlee 1, Amy Hodgins 2, Ernest Hancock 3.
Hen—Armen Dagg 1, Amy Hodgins 2, Ernest Hancock 3.
Cockerel Rev McCallum 1, J A Alexander 2, W J Stark 3.
Pullet—Rev McCallum 1, W E Shaw 2, Armen Dagg 3.
Leghorn any other variety—Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—All Thos Findlay 1.

DUCKS.

Pair Pekin, old—Nettie Bell 1.
Pair a. o. v., old—Vincent Hodgins 1.
Pair a. o. v., young—J G Elliott 1, M R McGuire 2, Vincent Hodgins 3.

GESE.

Pair Toulouse, old—R McDowell 1, John McCorriston 2.
Pair Toulouse, young—J McCorriston 1, R McDowell 2.

TURKEYS.

Pair any variety—old—J G Elliott 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pair pigeons—Bert Wainman 1, Bob Klock 2.
Pair rabbits—Armen Dagg 1, Ernest Hancock 2, Bob Klock 3.

DAIRY.

Honey in glass—Miss S J Armstrong.
Cheese, factory, colored—V C Smiley.
Butter, dairy, 10 lbs—John Cunningham 1, Herman Belsher 2, J B Armstrong 3.
Butter, dairy, 5 lbs—Robt McDowell 1, John Cunningham 2, Mrs P Dumas 3.
Butter, dairy, 30 lbs—Robt McDowell 1, S L Stark 2, Jas Carswell 3.
Display dairy butter—Lewis Wiggins 1, R McDowell 2, Alex Meldrum 3.

BREAD.

4-lb loaf, homemade—M R McGuire 1, John Cunningham 2, Mrs Woodley 3.
Graham loaf, homemade—Mrs Peter Dumas 1, N McLellan 2, N Lewis 3.
Buns, homemade—N McLellan 1, N Lewis 2, M R McGuire 3.
Jelly cake—Amy Hodgins 1, Mrs Woodley 2, Josephine Barnett 3.
Homemade loaf (girls under 16)—S L Stark 1.

Display homemade pickles—Mrs W T Barber 1, Mrs L Wiggins 2, Mrs Baker 3.
Display garden fruit preserved—Mrs L Wiggins 1, Mrs Woodley 2.
Display maple syrup—E J Barber 1, F W Schwartz 2, John Cunningham 3.
Display maple sugar—F W Schwartz 1, E J Barber 2.
Display marmalade—Mrs W T Barber 1.

Display canned fruit—N McLellan 1, Percy Dagg 2, Amy Hodgins 3.

Soap, homemade, hard—Mrs John B Armstrong 1, Mrs W T Barber 2, Mrs N McLellan 3.

Hens' eggs, 1 doz brown-shelled—Mrs Woodley 1, Armen Dagg 2, Henry Davis 3.

Hens' eggs, 1 doz brown-shelled—Armen Dagg 1, Mrs McCallum 2, Mrs Woodley 3.

(Continued on opposite page)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec, 22-1918
School Municipality of Clarendon.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this Municipality that the Collection Roll of School Taxes, as established by the School Commissioners of this Municipality, has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection by parties interested, during thirty days from this notice, during which time it may be amended; any rate-payer may, during said delay, complain of such roll, which shall be taken into consideration and homologated, with or without amendment, at the meeting of the Commissioners to take place on Saturday the 19th day of October 1918, at the Office of the Secretary Treasurer in the village of Shawville at the hour of one in the afternoon; but, such delay expired, it shall come into force and every person interested, after having taken cognizance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay the amount of his taxes to the undersigned, at his office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice.

Given at Shawville this 18th day of month of September 1918.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst Secty.-Treas.

Equity Advs. Pay.

An Advertisement by Charles Dickens



CHARLES DICKENS is one of the world's great teachers. Here is what he has to say in one of his books:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £19. 19. 6—result, happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £20. 0. 6—result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—in short you are forever floored. As I am."

The saving of a part of one's income was always a good policy.

Prudent men and women have always maintained a margin of saving.

But to-day we must go farther in our efforts to save than ever before.

To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saving the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

There is war-shortening work waiting for every dollar that can be saved.

IF Charles Dickens were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

"My other piece of advice, Canadians, you know. No matter what percentage of your annual income you have previously saved, your efforts to-day should be to save more. The advantage of so doing is threefold: By the practice of economy you conserve the material and labor which must be devoted to the grim task before us; you cultivate the priceless habit of thrift; you gather more and more money to lend to the Nation for the prosecution of the war to a quick and certain Victory."

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

20

HAVE YOU ANY WHEAT FOR SALE?

Farmers:

Our Company, the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited, is ready to buy, at the price fixed by the Government, any wheat harvested in the Province of Quebec, grown from Manitoba seed.

If you have any such wheat for sale, mail us a sample, and let us know at the same time how much of it you can dispose of, and we will answer your letter promptly.

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited,
1110 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

REGAL
FLEUR de LIS

Our Government standard flours, REGAL and FLEUR DE LIS, are still, and notwithstanding the restrictions imposed upon us by the Canadian Government, the best flours on the market for the baking of bread and pastry—a trial will convince you.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 3 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

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

Professional Cards.
DENTAL.

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

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

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

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

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

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING
and **EMBALMING**
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS
AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - QUE.

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

This is the
Most Important News
Published in The Equity this year
AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF A
BOYS' CLOTHING SALE.

We have put on sale 29 Boys' Suits compris-
ing sizes 27 to 34, and in prices from
\$5.00 to \$12.00.

These Suits are not all up-to-the-minute in style, but
they are away ahead of the present minute in
quality and colors.

We offer you a
Special 10 per cent Discount

To clear out this lot.

If you want a suit that will give your boy
good school wear, try one.

Ladies' Raincoats.

Considering the very wet Fall we are having, here is a
SPECIAL very suitable and very profitable for
you:—

Ladies' Raincoats in Silk Poplin
All in light tan, and sizes 36, 38, 40, 42. These are
\$7.00 and \$7.50 garments; but to wind up the season
we offer them to you at— **\$5.00 each**

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER **8-10603**

Local Agents Wanted

For "The Old Reliable"

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

Thousands of Orchard trees need
replacing.

War Garden call for small fruits,
early bearing fruit trees, Aspa-
ragus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for Ornamental stock
in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying Agency with lib-
eral commissions. Experience
not necessary.

STONE & WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

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. Mop. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Notice re. Hunting

All parties are hereby forbidden to
hunt or trespass in any manner on the
following lots in the township of Claren-
don, without first obtaining permis-
sion of the undersigned:—

Lots Nos. 3 and 5, Range 10
Lots Nos. 4 and 6, Range 10
Parties found so doing after this no-
tice will be prosecuted.
WM. TIPPINS,
Sept. 12, 1918. JOHN PALMER.

List of Prize Winners

(Continued from Page 4)

SEEDS.

Fall wheat—Earl Hodgins 1, Louis
Wiggins 2.
Marquis wheat—S L Stark 1, W H
Corrigan 2, Herb N Hodgins 3.
White Russian wheat—L Wiggins 1,
Robt McDowell 2, Thos McDowell 3.
Red Fife or Scotch—L Wiggins 1,
Vincent Hodgins 2, W H Corrigan 3.
White oats—Herb N Hodgins 1, Vin-
cent Hodgins 2, Alex Bean 3.
Peas, common—Walter Young 1, H
T McDowell 2.
Peas, Arthur—Thos McDowell 1.
Barley, 6 rowed—L Wiggins 1, Robt
McDowell 2.
White beans—Nettie Bell 1, L Wig-
gins 1, Alex Bean 3.
Rye—L Wiggins 1.
Flaxseed—L Wiggins 1.
Timothy seed—Vincent Hodgins 1,
Thos McDowell 2, Alex Bean 3.
Corn, doz cobs—Walter Young 1, W
G McDowell 2, W T Barber 3.
Ensilage corn, 2 sheaves—R J Wilson
1, R A Dale 2, Edwin Pirie 3.

VEGETABLES.

Sugar beets—Thos Findlay 1, W G
McDowell 2.
Blood beets—J B Kilgour 1.
Turnip beets—Thos Findlay 1, Alex
Bean 2, L Wiggins 3.
Mangolds, long—R A Hodgins 1, R J
Wilson 2.
Mangolds, short—J B Kilgour 1.
Swede turnips, purple—A E Wilson 1,
W G McDowell 2.
Swede turnips, yellow—J B Kilgour 1
Carrots, white Belgian, long—Alex
Bean 1.
Carrots, white Belgian, short—Alex
Bean 1, Geo Palmer 2.
Carrots, orange—Thos Findlay 1, Mrs
Woodley 2.
Parsnips—W G McDowell 1, Thomas
Findlay 2.
Potatoes, white—J D Hodgins 1, Bert
Hodgins (Yarm) 2.
Potatoes, pink—W G McDowell 1,
Jas Carswell 2.
Onions, multiplying—Percy Dagg 1,
W G McDowell 2.
Onions, seed—Thos Findlay 1, W G
McDowell 2.
Onions, top—Alex Bean 1, T P Gra-
ham 2.
Onions, top, long—Herb C Hodgins
1, Alex Bean 2.
Potato onions—R A Dale 1, Thomas
Findlay 2.
Oxheart cabbage—R A Hodgins 1, W
G McDowell 2.
Flat Dutch cabbage—Thos Findlay 1.
Drumhead cabbage—R A Hodgins 1,
Thos Findlay 2.
Cucumbers—H D Hunting 1, J D
Hodgins 2.
3 cucumbers, ripeness and size con-
sidered—Fred Smart 1, Josie Barnett 2.
Pumpkin—Wel Armstrong 1, Thomas
Findlay 2.
Squash—Geo E Palmer 1, Walter
Young 2.

**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 stom-
ach, 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, Ren-
frew, 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 rheuma-
tism 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 com-
pletely cured me."

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of
this splendid remedy at once from Shaw-
ville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Cou-
longe Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.;
J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Otta-
wa; 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.

**ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE TO
CREDITORS.**

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM SHAW,
late of the City of Ottawa, in the
County of Carleton and Province of
Ontario, Gentleman, deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given that all per-
sons having any claims against the said
William Shaw, who died on or about
the 12th day of May, 1918, are required
to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to
the undersigned Solicitors herein for
Isabella Maria Blyth, Administratrix of
the estate of the said William Shaw,
their names and addresses and full par-
ticulars in writing of their claims, be-
fore the 15th day of November, 1918,
after which date the said Isabella Maria
Blyth will proceed to distribute the
assets of the said deceased among the
persons entitled thereto, having regard
only to the claims of which she shall
then have had notice, and that she will
not be liable for the said assets, or any
part thereof, to any person of whose
claim she shall not then have received
notice.

MACCRACKEN, HENDERSON, GREENE & HERRIDGE,
Trust Building, Ottawa,
Solicitors for the said
ISABELLA MARIA BLYTH.
Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of
September, 1918.

Display of tomatoes—R A Dale 1,
Fred Smart 2, Mrs Woodley 3.
Display of apples—J D Hodgins 1,
W T Barber 2, L Wiggins 3.
Sunflower—R A Hodgins 1, Alex
Bean 2.
Celery—N McLellan 1, H D Hunt-
ing 2.
Water melons—Alex Bean 1, John
Cunningham 2.
Cauliflower—Willie McKinley 1.
(Remainder of prize list held over till
next issue.)

Pictures of home folks carry warmth
and comfort to the heart of a soldier.
Make an appointment to-day.
H. IMSON,
Artist in Portraiture.

A Valuable Hen.
An egg which measured 7 1/4 inches
in circumference was laid recently
by a Hunsville hen.

HOW INDIANA LOST CITIZEN

**Escapade That Caused Youth to Turn
His Thoughts Toward the "Wild
and Woolly" Region.**

Harry Coonse, ranchman and real
estate expert in the far Northwest, re-
turned to Indianapolis from his home
near Seattle after an absence of four-
teen years. It is not widely known,
but Mr. Coonse, when a boy of 15,
started in business as a helper on a
delivery wagon of L. S. Ayres & Co.—
started and ended his dry goods career
in an unusual and interesting manner.
Harry, out of his first month's wages,
had bought a rifle and a box of car-
tridges. One evening in Park avenue
the delivery man went into a house
with a package, leaving Harry on the
driver's seat in charge of what was
common at that time—a Texas mus-
tang—well broken, but still worth
watching. Instead of holding the lines
Harry spent the interim handling a
new rifle. As often happens, the gun
was discharged and the bullet struck
the Mustang. Harry made one grab
for the lines, missed, tumbled off the
seat and the wagon disappeared down
the street, straining packages in its
path.

At dawn the next morning the horse
and wagon were found in the Pleasant
run bottoms, near the place where the
furnaces of the Citizens Gas company
now stand. Harry had already re-
signed.—Indianapolis News.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Alterations in Passenger Train Service

Effective Sunday September 29th, 1918.

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

We have just opened up a number of up-
to-date Overcoats which will make those
who wear them feel dressed. Why not
come in and try them on and see?

FELT HATS

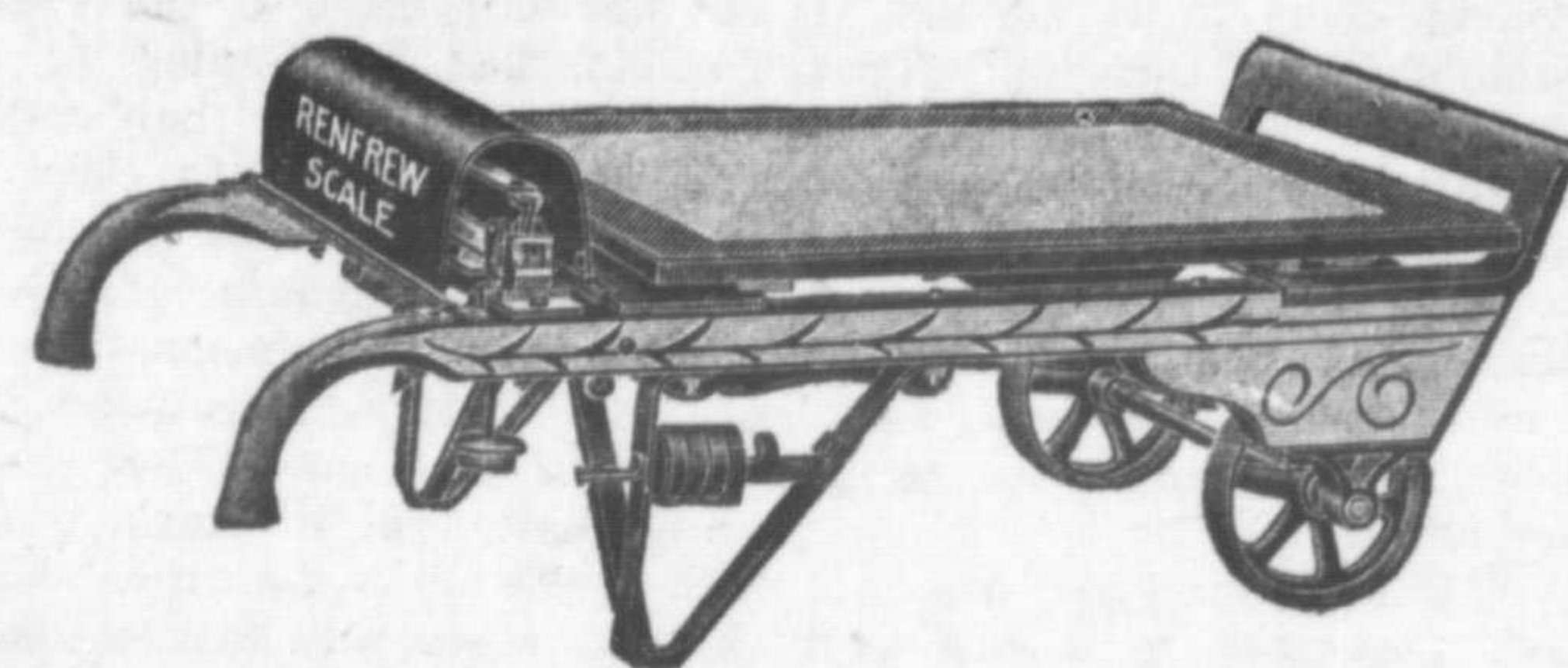
A good range of fashionable Felt Hats
in the latest colors and shapes:

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

The Renfrew Truck Scale



A Reliable Scale for every Farmer.

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,
Renfrew Gas and Kerosene Engines,
Renfrew Happy Farmer Tractors.

Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,
Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Belting,
Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,
Pump Jacks,
Seeley Pumps,
Harness, Auto Tires.

H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE

Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,
Four good Horses.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS I have on hand the finest
stock of Marble and Granite Monu-
ments ever placed before the public
of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending
purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order
elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

NOT How much a pound? BUT How many cups from a pound? "SALADA" TEA

will yield twice as much in the teapot as will ordinary tea. It is REAL economy to use it, to say nothing of the unique flavour.



Success With Substitute Flours.

Almost every Red Cross meeting resolves itself sooner or later into a cooking exchange, for naturally housewives of the present time are concerned to use the supplies available as successfully as possible. We often hear complaints about the substitute flours making the food hard, or tough, or coarse grained or cakes fall. There is a reason for all this, and if we consider the matter a few minutes we will surely see why.

Most of our old tried and true recipes call for wheat flour. Nowadays we have to substitute other flours, and it takes experience or exact standards of measurements to know how much substitute to put in for a cupful of wheat.

Experiments prove that substitute cereal flours (not potato flour) and bran absorb the same amount of moisture as wheat and require the same amount of yeast or baking powder to leaven them. By amount I mean "weight," not "measure." That is where so many people are deceived and wonder why their results are not good; so remember if you want to use substitute flours you can do so with success, if you use an equal weight of corn flour, cornmeal, buckwheat, rice, or rye flour as the recipe called for in wheat flour.

A cup of wheat flour which has been sifted and measured in a half pint cup, being piled in lightly until the cup is even full, weighs four ounces. Let us take this as our standard measurement. Two-thirds of a cup of rolled oats ground through a food chopper, four-fifths of a cup of rice flour, four-fifths of a cup of buckwheat, four-fifths of a cup of coarse cornmeal, one cup of fine cornmeal, one and one-third cups of barley flour, one level cup of corn flour, each weighs four ounces. So if your recipe calls for half a cup of wheat flour, you can use corn flour in its place, or only two-fifths of a cup of rice flour, or one-third of a cup of ground rolled oats. Measure for measure the substitutes do not produce the same results, but weight they may be interchanged, not with the same results as to appearance and taste, but as to success in lightness and moisture.

As we are likely to have to use substitutes for a long time, these are very important points to remember.

Some Practical Suggestions.

When you have a stain which you think is tea, fruit, or of unknown origin and it has been boiled in and "set" try removing it with javelle water. You can get javelle water at the drug store. Put one tablespoonful into half a cupful of water. Immerse the stain in this and leave for twenty minutes or half an hour. If it has disappeared altogether, wash the javelle water out of the cloth with clear water, as to leave it in will weaken the fabric. If the stain has only partly disappeared put it in a while longer.

If your gasoline or coal oil stove shows signs of rusting and begins to look shabby, although it is still quite new, go to the stove company and get a bottle of the kind of oil especially prepared for the care of such apparatus. Follow directions and you will keep your stove looking like new.

When preparing french-fried potatoes cut them in even sections, pre-

ferably eighths. Soak them half an hour in cold water. Drain, turn boiling water over them and let stand two minutes. Drain again, dry with a cheesecloth. Have the fat just hot enough that it gives off a thin blue haze. Drop the dry potatoes in and they will cook quickly, be crisp on the outside, tender and delicious.

As fat is expensive now, it is well to remember that a small, deep container will take less material and answer quite as well for the average family as a broad vessel which requires more fat to give the necessary depth. French-fry potatoes occasionally in the kettle kept for deep frying. This will clarify it and, with the addition of a very little drippings, will give enough clear, pure material for family frying.

When canning vegetables this summer, such as asparagus, beans and peas, the three-period method may be shortened to a single period of one and one-half hours if the vegetables are blanched by dipping in boiling water three minutes, then chilled in cold water, packed into clean sterile cans and covered with boiling water to which a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of vinegar have been added. Partly clamp down the top. Cook one and one-half hours in a water bath which comes within an inch of the top of the cans. Cover so that the steam will sterilize the tops. Remove from the water bath at once when the period is up. Open the cans, fill any space left by shrinkage, put on the covers at once, clamp tightly, set in a cool room. Do not let cool in a hot kitchen. In the winter if you desire to cook these vegetables with milk, either turn off the liquid containing the trace of vinegar or add a pinch of soda. This prevents the flat taste so many vegetables have and adds the keeping qualities.

Use Wheat Substitute.

Are you insisting on getting wheat substitutes from your grocer and are you, as a housekeeper, trying them out in your kitchen? There is no use saying they are not available because with possible exceptions in some districts, they are, and if your dealer does not carry them then that is his fault and yours. The largest substitute milling concern in Canada has just been opened at Peterboro by the Quaker Oats Company. Cornmeal, oat flour, oatmeal and corn-flour will be turned out at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day.

The darker the bread you have these days the more patriotic you are, so don't insist on getting light bread from your baker. On the contrary encourage him to go even further than the regulations specify in the use of substitutes.

A Cold Reception.

They were newly married, according to the New York Sun, and on a honeymoon trip. They put up at a skyscraper hotel. The bridegroom felt indisposed and the bride said she would slip out and do a little shopping. In due time she returned and tapped gently on the panel.

"I'm back, honey. Let me in!" she whispered. No answer.

"Honey. Honey! It's Mabel! Let me in!"

There was a silence for several seconds. Then a man's voice, cold and full of dignity, came from the other side of the door.

"Madam, this is not a beehive. It's a bathroom."

Safety First.

First Negro to Officer—How much wah insurance kin I take out, suh?"

Officer—"Oh, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000."

First Negro—"Dat's far enough, boss, just gib me \$500."

Officer to Second Negro—"And how much insurance do you want?"

Second Negro—"What's de most I can git?"

Officer—"\$10,000."

Second Negro—"Jes fix me up wit dat \$10,000 quick."

First Negro to Second—"Looky heah, man, what you mean by gettin' \$10,000 worth ob insurance?"

Second Negro—"Dat's all right, 'cause when dat ordah comes to go over de top, dey sure are going to be mighty careful of a \$10,000 nigger."

Save yourself as well as the surplus—plan your work and work your plan.

A Man Chooses

Do you know that a man may think more of a mechanical creation than of his wife? Bud Barnes did, or thought he did, until the day—But that's the story.

In the Barnes family there had always been a fiddle and a fiddler. The strain dated back, perhaps, to a far-off ancestor who talked to life over a finger board, taken in such fashion as to make life want to be cleaner, sweeter, saner. The talent came down the line to its last scion, Bud, and spoiled a potential farmer. The man was not content to till his acres and make a living for his wife. He had a higher aim—a double-headed ambition. He was going to make a violin better than any the world had known. He was going to prove old Strad a back number. And he was going to master the masterpiece.

He could play Devil's Dream" before his curls were shorn, and he shaped fiddles with his first jack-knife, within reach. Before the time of his marriage people began to say it might be Bud Barnes would do something some day, for he had invented a bass bar which at once rescued his work from mediocrity. He knew why some instruments bellow and some talk through their noses. He was making close, shrewd guesses on the influence smallest variations in size and shape have upon tone quality. He knew how much sanding down it takes to shake the woody response. In short, he was trailing his game.

Nadine, the girl he married, did not know a masterpiece from a gourd—but she knew Bud! She loved Bud and she loved his obsession in a queer, fierce, mothering way. She knew the lure of the pay cheque—she had been a school teacher—but she gave not one backward glance at lost opportunity. Her husband was a genius, and she was going to help him make good.

What matter that the home was crumbling about their ears? What matter that frost nipped neglected fields and ruined the corn crop? She was strong—she would lift at the load. She could make butter and sell eggs. She could sit up nights writing boomerang articles for the papers. Privations didn't hurt. Discouragements slid off like water from the proverbial feathered back. Bud should have his chance.

Nadine had no musical faculty whatever. But she felt that Bud's knowledge of music, learned from a neighborhood teacher, was probably faulty and imperfect, so she urged upon him the need of higher standards. And she sold a pearl earring and made many pitiful personal sacrifices to enable him to make weekly trips to the neighboring city to become a pupil of a noted professor there.

Thus encouraged, the man threw himself into the passion of learning. Musical terms and movements filled his days and troubled all his dreams. His evenings echoed to the wail of smitten strings, alternated by the chip of chisel and rasp of sandpaper—he was bringing forth another wood-encased ideal, and Nadine was no more to him than the furniture. Sometimes her lips blushed a little as visions of her loneliness rose, tide-like, advanced and broke harmlessly against the rock coast of her soul. She would not be jealous of his art. Bud should have his chance.

Some such hour was upon her as she picked her way from the creek bottoms, her basket full of late beans, she had left Bud at the last stretch, almost ready for the voice of the latest child of his skill—the little red beech. He had worked on the instrument many days, feverishly as it neared completion. Certain new theories he was trying out—would results be unfavorable? He was banking on this violin—maybe it was the masterpiece. But so he had dreamed over each new acquisition, only in the end to shake his head and begin another.

She quickened her pace in her eagerness to reach the house. Before her was the memory of the man's eyes, brooding lovingly over the thing of wood and glue as he scrapped and polished. Her own filled with stinging tears, but she dashed them angrily away. Jealous—of the Little Red Beech? Was she so unworthy of her man? Oh, no! She must hurry, to be near to comfort him if—

She went into the kitchen, closing the door behind her, and set her basket on a shelf. Bud heard her and came from the other room. He stood regarding her in silence. He was trembling, and his lips were colorless. His eyes held strange fires. When he spoke his voice was unfamiliar. "Stay there!" he commanded. "Listen!"

He went back into the other room and Nadine listened, holding her breath. The tones of a violin came to her, soft, clear as a bell, tremulously sweet. Deep and powerful on the bass; like bird calls as the melody swept upward. After a moment there was silence, and she went to him. The new violin lay on the chair beside him, the bow dropped to the floor. He was huddled forward, his face in his nerveless hands.

Her arms went around his neck. "You've done it, Charley; and I knew you would." She choked, using the name so seldom it had ceased to seem his. "You have done it! There has never been another like it in this part of the country, perhaps nowhere else in the world. I'm no judge, I—but it is fine. I feel that it is fine, and altogether—different."

He raised his face at that, laughing, and drew her to his knee. "You're right, Deen," he acquiesced. "Right-to! Salute the master—the Little Red Beech!"

He followed her to the kitchen and, aimlessly fumbling all small objects in reach, watched her kindle the fire, his face still very pale. With boyish

The Story of a Struggle to Attain a Great Ambition.

By R. W. Johnson.

impulse at length he reached for his hat.

"I think we should celebrate, Deen," he laughed. "While you start things I'll run to town for oysters. We'll have a stew. I'll not be gone a minute, honey."

After he had gone she picked up the broom his nervousness had overturned and went to the untidy living-room. It was always untidy, a condition at which she made no demur. It always had its litter of dust and fine shavings, its array of clamps, scrapers, and bits of sandpaper on floor, chairs, and table. It was Bud's workshop, as was every room in the house.

When he came back the stock had been fed, the cow milked, and the house closed for the night. Bright lamplight shone on the spread board, warmth and comfort reached out a welcome. He sat his basket on the table and took from his pocket a couple of letters. "Yours and mine," he smiled. "The world remembers us. Mine is from—why, yes, from Ember, the old teacher!" He began reading the enclosure aloud:

Dear Charley: I've been here at Summerland, at my son's, for a week now, and I thought you might like to hear from me. Say, boy, you ought to be here! There's a big music school and they are turning out men and women of talent who are going to do things. My son's oldest boy is attending, and, say, I'd love for you to hear his fiddle talk! We're not in it, Bud, you and me, though we think we know a lot.

In my family, just as in yours, there has always been love of music, a hankering for the out-of-reach. But this grandson of mine is going to get there. If I were young I'd get there, somehow. I think of you with your youth and talent.

Can't you make it some way, Bud? I'm going to send you one of their catalogues. It will show you their course, cost of books, tuition, and other things. My son says he would board you cheap, and his house is close to the college. If I had the money, Bud, honest, I'd let you have it, give you the boost; but I haven't, so what is the use?

Maybe you can raise the wind yourself. I know if you had your chance you'd make good, like the old fellow way back who founded your name and is still mentioned in musical write-ups.

Bud read to the signature, then folded the letter and returned it to his pocket. A new hunger was burning in his eyes—a hunger Nadine saw and understood.

"You'd like to go, wouldn't you?" she asked, and he nodded.

(To be continued.)

MAD INVENTORS

Novel War Ideas That Are Sent to British Inventions Board.

The morning post at the Inventions Board supplies good proof that a large percentage of the writers, though undoubtedly actuated by excellent motives for the country's good, are scarcely to be credited with sound common sense, says a London writer.

One of the letters recently sent in suggested that the Board should describe all the birds.

The writer's plan was to train cormorants to fly to Essen and pick the mortar from Krupp's walls until they crumbled to dust.

For aerial defence, another wiseacre asked for the moon to be blackened out. He enclosed a multitudinous mass of notes and diagrams. Boiled down, it was found he desired a black beam to be thrown on the face of the moon each evening at eight o'clock precisely.

Someone with an intimate knowledge of the Reptile House at the Zoo wanted snakes to be hurled by pneumatic propulsion into enemy trenches, in lieu of bombs.

Shells supply endless fields for the invention maniac.

One recently submitted specification of a shell showed how dry gravel could be showered on muddy trenches; another, how irritant powder of a sticky substance could hamper machine-guns; a third provided for many thousand feet of wire, weights, and even a clockwork motor to be enclosed within the limited capacity of a shell.

But some of the writers keep their ideas more within the bounds of practicality.

One ventured the suggestion that anti-aircraft guns should combine searchlights, so that while the latter projected light on the target, shells could shoot along the beam.

Unfortunately for us, shells will not follow the path of light.

A novel idea comes from East Anglia. The last coach of every train should drop a little line of blacking on the rails, to prevent them shining at night and thus acting as a guide to hostile aircraft!

For humorous satire, the following would make an excellent cartoon: "Why not allow balloons," asked somebody, "to glide several hundred feet above the ground, and trail huge magnets that will snatch rifles, etc., from the hands of the Huns?"

HOME, SWEET HOME

The English Place a German Wished to See.

It happened, of course, before the war, when Deutschland uber Alles sounded in the ears of the world no more menacingly boastful than Rule, Britannia! and Yankee Doodle. Not yet had the Hymn of Hate been sung; and Germans—plump, peaceful, inquisitive and sentimental—still visited England, arriving by the Channel boats and not by Zeppelins. Some of the things they saw they admired; and occasionally they sought others, of which they had heard interesting rumors.

He was fair, fat, spectacled and big-moustached, and it needed not his guttural tones and Teuton accent to acquaint the experienced hotel manager that the new arrival was from Germany.

"Vrom Potsdammerburg I vas come, sir," announced the newcomer. "A very nice place, sir," said the manager politely.

"Dere vas a petter."

"Yes? Berlin?"

"Nein. Ohm."

"Ohm? In—er—Germany, of course?"

"Donner und blitzen, nein! In England. In dis country."

"Ohm?" said the manager thoughtfully.

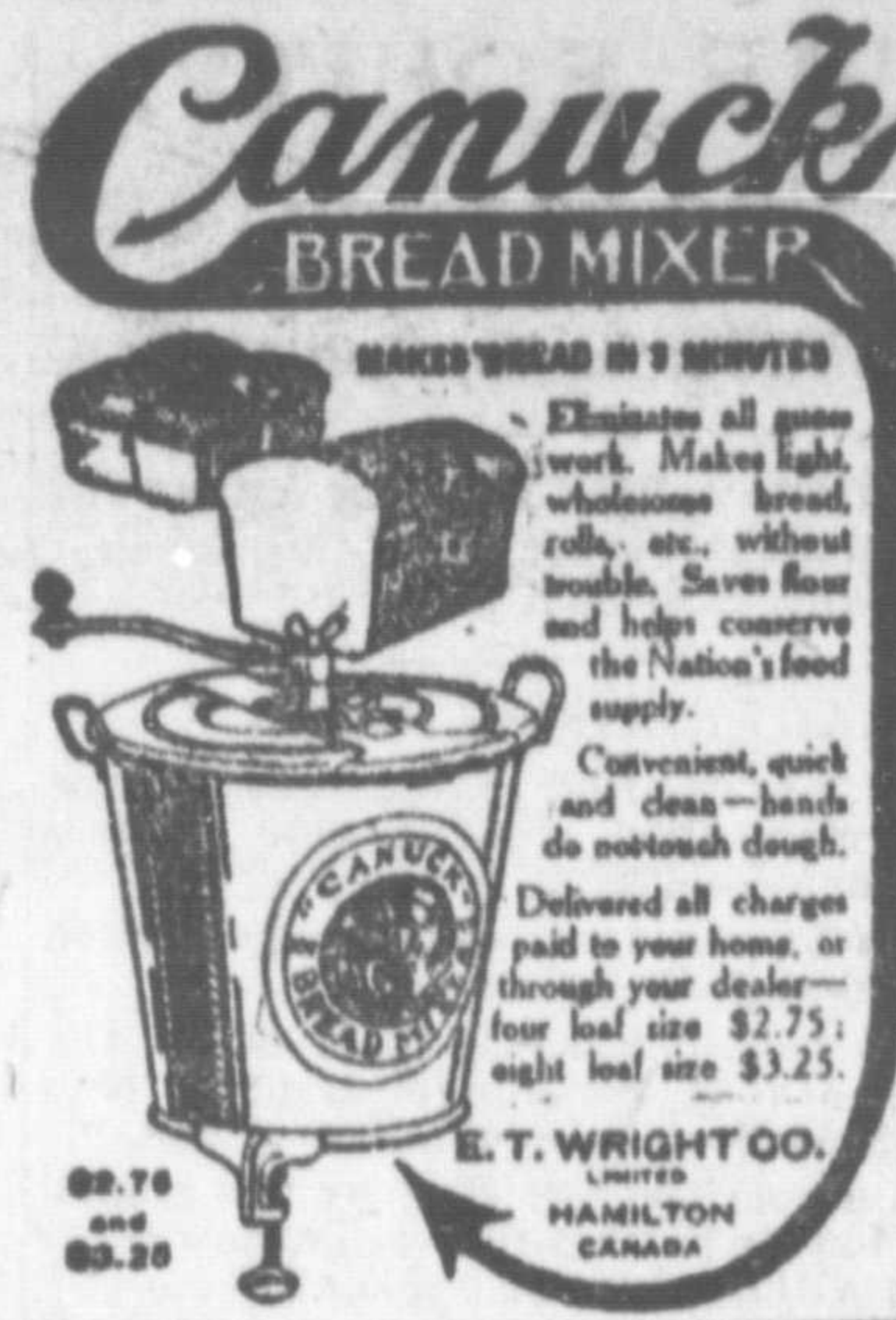
"Ja!" growled the German. "I vas come from Potsdammerburg to see Ohm. I vas at red concert in Berlin and I hear der great Engleesh soprano sing dot der vas no black like Ohm, and all der Engleesh beebles in der concert gry like der leedle babies. Dot must be der wonderful black, Ohm, to make der Engleesh beebles gry, and I tell mineself dot I vill go and see dis Ohm vat vas no black like. Now, sir, vich der vay to Ohm?"

It was a sadly disillusioned German who learned that the nearest way to "Ohm" was straight back to Potsdammerburg—sweet, sweet Potsdammerburg.

The New Excuse.

"Did you mail that letter I gave you yesterday?"

"N-no, my dear. I whistled to the man in the postal airplane, but he couldn't come down after it."



Tired Workers.

It is apt to be forgotten that men and women are not machines. Muscles and sinews get strained and tired doing the same thing over and over again year in and year out, and the nervous system becomes frayed and worn almost to the breaking point. Under these circumstances, workers are only obeying a natural instinct when they sometimes elect to stay in bed for an hour or two extra of a morning.

A man or woman who has been working at high pressure and for long hours, by missing the "pre-breakfast" quarter of work, and by starting his or her task occasionally at 8.30 instead, sometimes saves himself or herself from a serious breakdown and much greater loss of time.

In fact, this procedure is now a recognized one among munition workers, and even employers are beginning to see the reasonableness of it, says a British weekly. Thus, the doctors at Woolwich Arsenal, to cite but one instance, are now diagnosing "industrial fatigue" as a recognized illness, the result being, in most instances, that these missed "quarters" no longer figure in the time-keeping records as "avoidable lost time."

Youthful criminals in Germany in 1914 numbered 51,500; last year, 177,000.

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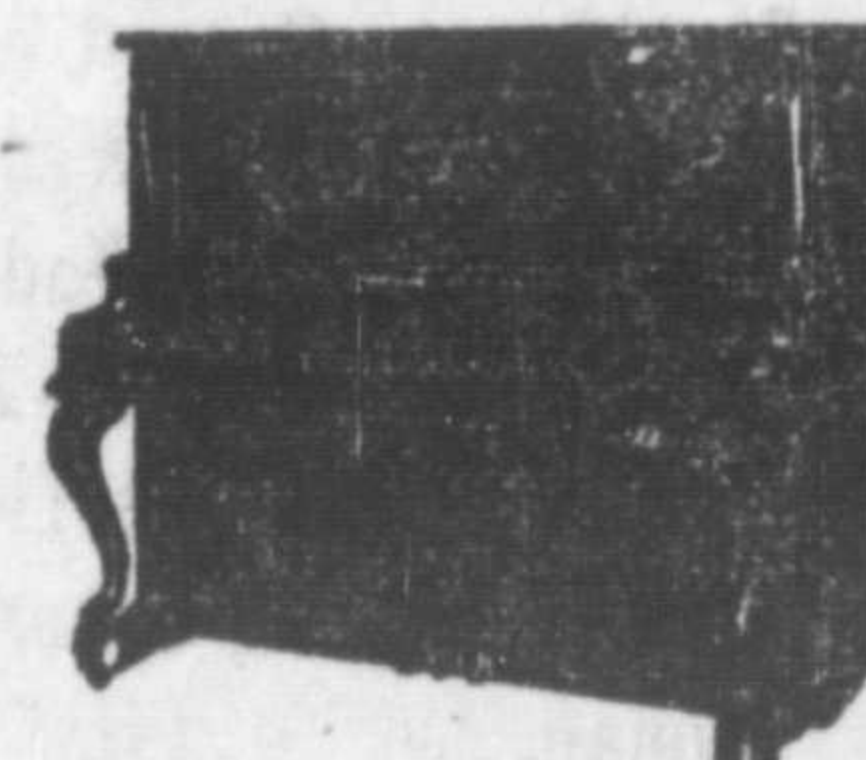
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MEN TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMPS

RUSSIAN TELLS OF PUNISHMENT TO PRISONERS.

Civilians, Including Women, Forced to Do All Sorts of Laborious Tasks.

For three and one-half years I was a prisoner in a German prison camp. At the end of that time I was fortunate enough to escape. Although I am a Russian, the peace of Brest-Litovsk did not give me my freedom. Like the enemy subjects who were in the same camp I had to wait my chance to make a dash for liberty.

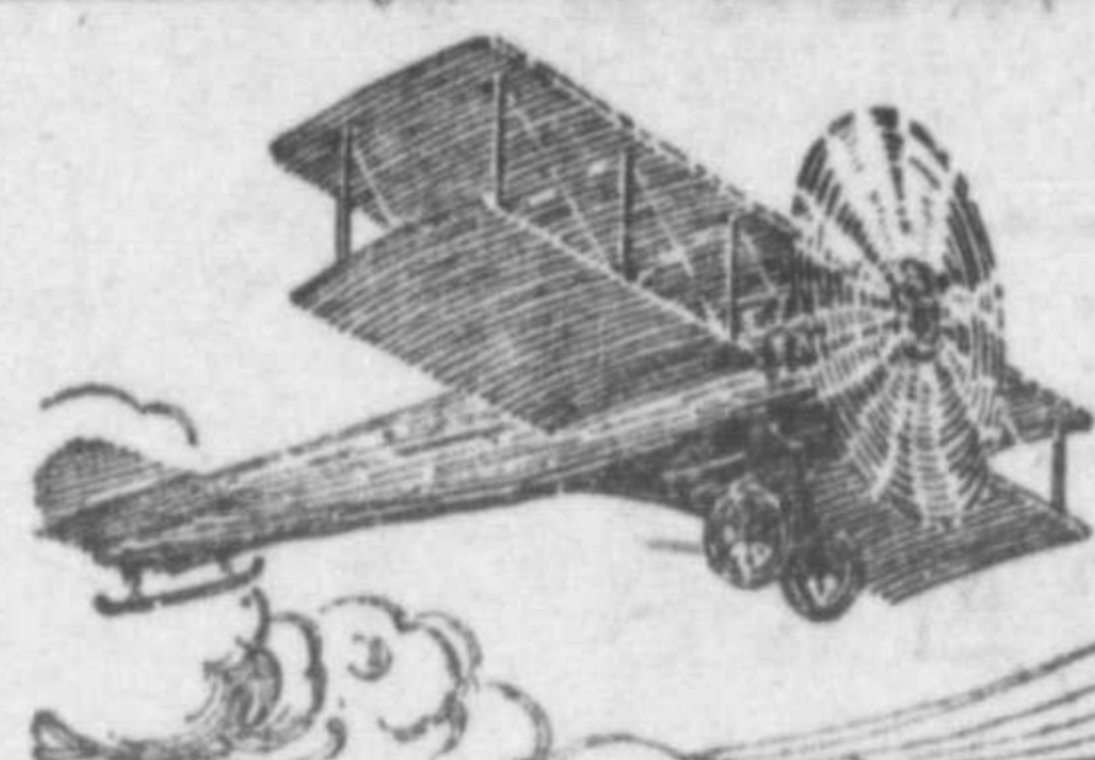
Although much has already been written in the press of all countries about the treatment of war prisoners in Germany, I believe I have had experiences which are worth relating. The camp in which I was confined is Camp Holzminden on the Weers. At this place a great number of civilians who have in no way participated in the war are held captives. It is not a camp for military prisoners; it is a camp for enemycivilians.

The regime at Holzminden was fairly mild until the beginning of 1917. When General Haehnisch, a despot, was named general of the Tenth Army Corps, to which district Holzminden belongs, the camp conditions were utterly changed. In the place of the former commanding officer, General Pfugradt, who had treated the prisoners with decency and a certain amount of consideration, Colonel Gallus was appointed. He had years of experience as a prison director. With the help of a group of his underlings, more ruthless than himself, the Colonel succeeded in establishing a German prison regime at Holzminden.

Heaviest Work Required.
This regime involved forcing the prisoners to do the heaviest kind of labor. Every day they were required to break up and haul stone, build roads and work in the fields. The road building was at a distance of from five to six kilometers from the camp. Work in the factories of Holzminden was looked upon as camp duty. Because of the fact that the prisoners were for the most part students, engineers, merchants and so on, who were unused to physical labor of this sort, the tasks were particularly onerous. Furthermore, the guards were instructed to keep nagging at the prisoners.

The manner of these guards is indescribable. They received from the colonel orders of the most outrageous sort. To speed the work of the prisoners, they were told to strike them with their fists and with clubs. At the most trivial offense they were instructed to shoot. If a guard was so rash as to be friendly with one of the captives he was severely punished. To make the guards more zealous in their work, Colonel Gallus informed them that all of the civilians incarcerated at Holzminden were pirates and criminals, deserving of the most violent treatment. The result is inevitable. There were almost daily cases of physical mistreatment.

A Dreary Day.
The day's program was a dreary one. We were awakened at 3.30. At 5 we went to work. Often we could not return to the barracks at noon because we were working far away from the camp, and we were obliged to remain out-of-doors in the wet and the rain until 7.30 in the evening. At 9 p.m. we were locked up in the barracks. We had not sufficient time for sleep, rest or even for meals.



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In spite of the constant activity demanded of the prisoners, the food was poor and contained little nourishment. We did have a sort of commissary committee, composed of three prisoners. But if it for a single time ventured to complain of the soup as "unsatisfactory," the most disagreeable things always happened. Mail was frequently held up by way of retaliation for alleged misdeeds. Mail was not allowed to be kept beyond eight days, and if a postcard older than that was found upon the person of a prisoner he was rigorously punished. There was not enough clothing to make one comfortable. As we had to work out-of-doors regardless of weather or season, our clothing was often wet through, and the next morning we had to put it on while it was still damp. Colds were unavoidable. The medical attention given to us was absurd. The colonel made a point of being present at almost all medical examinations and completely dominated the physicians, who cringed before him. He was fond of saying that only the lazy ones pretended to best sanatorium and hard work the best cure-all.

Cruelty to Women.

Camp Holzminden was frequently visited by General Haehnisch and other officials. They never looked at the prisoner's quarters except in the most perfunctory way. They strutted through the barracks, watched the laborers at work, and then directed all their attentions to the camp pigs. These pigs, the especial interest of Colonel Gallus, were royally treated in their pens, and led a much happier life than the prisoners, until they were slaughtered for the officers' mess.

Even the women are not spared. They are forced to do all sorts of burdensome things. For instance, they are put at braiding and unbraiding fish nets, and the only purpose of the taskmasters seems to be to make their fingers sore. Every Sunday a weird walk is undertaken to a wood about six kilometers away, from which they bring back wood on their backs. Hundreds of men and women are put at this work every Sunday, although it could easily be done by a wagon and two horses. In fact, the biggest part of the labor demanded of the prisoners is almost wholly unproductive, and serves no purpose save to torture. If any one of them dare to complain they are subjected to certain peculiar punishments, of which the most frequent is confinement in an extraordinary cell called the "bugroom," a place filled with old straw mattresses and sacks, which simply swarm with vermin.

Among the prisoners none was more badly treated than the group of young Russian students, of which I was one. Their moral and physical sufferings scarcely were to be depicted. For four years they have been shut out of the world. The priceless, splendid years of youth have flown by. Joy, health, strength and education have been denied to them. The war relief organizations would undertake a great and wonderful work of brotherhood if they could obtain the release of these wholly innocent war captives by putting the matter before the proper authorities.

IRISH MOSS A VALUABLE FOOD

British Food Ministry Is Taking Sea-weed Into Consideration.

The food control committee of Dundee, Scotland, has had its attention directed to the value as a food of carrageen or Irish Moss, and it has brought the matter to the attention of the British Food Ministry, which is considering what may be done toward popularizing this seaweed as an article of diet.

The value of carrageen as a food has been recognized by Scotch and Irish people for generations and until a comparatively recent period it occupied a prominent position in the daily food supply of the poorer classes. Of late it has gained favor among the better off middle classes. Carrageen is known in various parts of Scotland as hen's dulse; its scientific name is Chondrus crispus. It grows abundantly on rocks and stones within the littoral zone, flourishing in salt water which has a dash of fresh in it.

In its natural state it has the appearance of dwarf dulse, the small flag being soft and cartilaginous, and in color ranges from a greenish yellow to a purplish brown. Among the poorer classes of Scotland it is boiled in water until it assumes the consistency of porridge and is served in a like manner with milk. It forms a jelly in from twenty to thirty times its weight in water, but is more commonly used in making various kinds of puddings. It has 55 per cent. of mucilaginous matter, 10 per cent. of albuminoids and 15 per cent. of minerals, being rich in iodine and sulphur.

This sea weed is often confused with several others which have been used as food by the Scottish people, but neither in its natural nor its prepared state has it any resemblance to them. Little doubt is felt that carrageen, if methodically collected and properly used, would help in augmenting the national food supply.

In the bays and creeks on the west coast of Scotland it grows profusely, but the labor of collecting it in marketable quantities is great. On the east coast it can be found in any of the inland bays and on the coast generally. It can be picked up on both sides of the Tay.

Buy War Savings Certificates.

THE ADMIRAL COMES ABOARD

A War-Time Visit of Inspection To a Ship of the British Navy.

The barge is seen approaching. The rich blue paint, polished brass, and white flag, with a red St. George's Cross neatly painted on the bows, speaks the word: "Admiral."

As it nears the chosen destroyer the bowman springs up smartly with boathook in hand. This is a signal. A burly petty-officer, stationed near the ladder, with a shrill pipe calls all hands on upper deck to attention. The officers also assume the same attitude. A few moments later the barge is alongside, and the admiral mounting the ladder, steps on board, immediately followed by his flag-lieutenant. The petty-officer again pipes loudly, all officers smartly salute, and the barge lays off.

The admiral himself is an imposing figure. His left breast is smothered with ribbons of honor, his sleeves and cap covered with sparkling gold lace and laurel-leaves. He has, as a man, a strong personality, and one feels somewhat afraid.

Nowadays, despite what some people say, an admiral has no time to waste, and so he proceeds on the tour of inspection.

The officers, standing on the small quarter-deck, are one by one presented by their captain—himself no more than a lieutenant-commander.

This short ceremony over, the admiral makes his way forward, followed by the captain and first-lieutenant. With quick glances he takes in everything—the condition of guns, torpedoes, and smoke-making apparatus, asking here and there short, decisive questions that turn upon the fighting strength of the ship. The Navy loves paint and polish, but demands efficiency first.

Nor does the great man spurn the men's quarters. Taken over the small mess-decks, he shows a keen interest in the men's comforts, suggesting improvements here and there. The tour is finished, and he is again coming aft. No time has been wasted, and the inspection has been most thorough. Evidently the ship has created a good impression, for though naturally, no compliments are passed, the V.A., as he is termed, looks pleased.

The barge is alongside, and the flag-lieutenant steps in.

As the admiral follows him over the side the burly petty-officer once more shrilly calls all hands to attention.

The barge is away, the bowman ships his boathook, and the final salute is piped.

FIGHTING FIGURES.

Which Country Is Spending the Most Money?

Which country of France, Great Britain, and Germany, is spending the most money? This is one of the questions answered in "German War Profits," where a table is given, based upon the expenditure during the first three years of warfare. Great Britain spent \$557.33 per head of population during this period. France comes next, with \$442.24, and Germany next, with \$321.22.

Assuming Germany's financial burden to be 100, France has to bear 138, and Great Britain 174.

An American statistician, writing in the "Century Magazine," carries these figures a step or two further. He estimates that, if the countries could devote every cent of their income to the National Debt, it would take France the longest time to pay it off. She would require three and one-third years to do it in. Germany would take just under two. The United States could settle the job in two or three months!

It is impossible to calculate a nation's income with any degree of exactness, but the following may be taken as approximately correct: United States' income, \$40,000,000,000; Great Britain's income, \$12,500,000,000; Germany's income, \$11,000,000,000; and France's income, \$6,000,000,000.

When we consider the cost of the war in the bulk, and compare it with the above incomes, we enter truly bewildering realms. During the first three years of the war, the Central Empires spent roughly \$38,000,000,000, or an average of \$12,665,000,000 odd a year. The Allies—excluding the war outlay of Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Japan, and the United States—spent \$66,850,000,000, averaging \$22,280,000,000 odd a year!

The belligerents have a credit as well as a debit account, and Germany has temporarily gained a great deal of potential wealth.

Besides "movable booty," of which there is a vast quantity, she has secured possession of 212,000 square miles of territory in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro. Before the war the value of these vast tracts was estimated at about \$32,000,000,000, but probably this figure is too low.

Against this, the Allies have little more than the German colonies in Africa. These undoubtedly contain much potential wealth, but they do not compare commercially with the gains of the enemy.

Must Not Burn Straw Stacks.

Because of the serious situation developing in Alberta and Saskatchewan so far as feed for live stock is concerned, particularly for next winter, an order in council has been passed prohibiting the burning of all straw stacks remaining over from last year in the three prairie provinces.

The Weekly Fashions



A real soldier suit for the small boy who envies his big brother. McCall Pattern No. 8506, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



A charming dressy suit developed in satin for mid-season wear. The smartness is attained through its simplicity. McCall Pattern No. 8495, Ladies' Coat. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8518, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WITH THE FINGERS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT
WITHOUT ANY PAIN

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

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

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

Possible Diving Depth.

The fact that oxygen when subjected to sufficient pressure, becomes poisonous to breathe, limits the depth to which a diver can go with safety. It has been found that 297 ft. below the surface of the water there is real danger for the diver from oxygen pressure, if he remains at that depth long. Investigation also shows that 1½ cubic ft. of air per minute is the minimum supply with which a man can breathe and work.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed)

W. S. PINEO.

"Woodland," Middleton, N.S.

If examined under a glass the thread of a piece of khaki will be found to consist of a mixture of fine hairs, of bronze, light olive green, lavender and brown.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Rule Britannia (Aerial).

When Britain faithfully at heaven's command

Arose in righteous wrath, her treaty to maintain;
Arose in righteous wrath, her treaty to maintain;
Forth went the mandate, the mandate that shall stand,
And guardian angels sang this strain:

Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air;
Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

The spacious firmament in azure wave
Shall yield new paths of glory for her sons to share,
Shall yield new paths of glory for her sons to share;

In freeing nations, the War Lord did enslave;
Then sing right royally, the truth declare:

Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air;
Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

Where lightning's gleam and thunders roll,
In aerial combat dauntless, they shall victory attain,
In aerial combat dauntless, they shall victory attain;

Sound forth the mandate, encircling pole to pole,
Britons everywhere shall right maintain.
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air;
Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

The Bible Answers the Kaiser.

From the Book of Job, Chap. xviii. 5. Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out, and the spark of his fire shall not shine.

11. Terrors shall make him afraid on every side, and shall drive him to his feet.

12. His strength shall be hunger-bitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side.

18. He shall be driven from light into darkness, and chased out of the world.

20. They that come after him shall be astonished at his day, as they that went before were affrighted.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Royal V.A.D.

Princess Mary as a V.A.D. nurse has spent much time lately in learning the routine work at Devonshire House.

Princess Mary has received a thorough and comprehensive education, and as the Queen is a great believer in practical knowledge domestic arts are not neglected.

When the Princess was only a very small child she was taught how to sew, and she is quite an accomplished needlewoman. Cookery, too, finds a place in her studies, and the personal interest she takes in it was shown by her naive reply to the question as to what she liked cooking best. "Oh, something that I can eat myself afterwards," she said.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The Ravages of Peach Canker.

In passing through the peach orchards of Niagara Peninsula, or elsewhere in Ontario where peaches are grown, one constantly meets with large, dark, gummy lesions on the trunks or limbs of the trees. This diseased condition of the branches was formerly given the name of "gummosis" on account of the gum exudations which are so regularly associated with it, but a closer study of its nature indicates that this disease clearly belongs to the type of affection known as canker, for which reason the latter name is now adopted, according to Mr. W. A. McCubbin, M.A., Assistant in charge of Fruit Diseases of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., in bulletin No. 37, second series, entitled "Peach Canker," that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. McCubbin proceeds to give a description of the disease, some account of the extensive damage caused by it, its prevalence in the Niagara Peninsula, Lambton, Essex, and Kent, Ont., the nature of the trouble, and steps that should be taken to control and remedy the evil. The bulletin, which is both timely and exhaustive, contains six full pages of plates, showing exactly the progress of the canker, with explanatory notes of each stage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The latest coal-field discovered is a tract of some 2,000 square miles in Nigeria.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Cake Book.

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Foch's Faith.

Before the first battle of the Marne Ferdinand Foch said to one of his chaplains: "We are to make our supreme effort in arms to-morrow. Do you also make a supreme effort in prayer. All my trust is in God." After the victory he wrote to the Bishop of Cahors—"Monseigneur, do not thank me, but Him to whom victory alone belongs." Such is the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies whom we salute to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

De-Hydrating Saves Space.

By dehydrating fruits and vegetables transportation costs are saved, storage reduced to a minimum, and less packing material is needed. There is a saving of 75 per cent. in tin plate, cases and shipping space.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED for good prints. Finishing a specialty. Frames and everything at lowest prices. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED

BAILED HAY. QUOTE DELIVERED. Bothwell, Ontario. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Co. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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



KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

Is easy to use and will not burn



KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little time to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

ED. 7

ISSUE 39-18

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

To the Working Man:

Is it not a fact that the working man pays more now than he ever did for the shoes he wears in a year?

Wouldn't he be grateful for some way of lowering that HEAVY SHOE-COST?

The best advice we can give is—

BUY

The Williams Shoe

They will stand up better and give more service for the price than any other.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

P. S.—Women's Over-Gaiters in stock now.
All colors.

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

H. EMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Local and District.

John Johnson, slayer of Carleton Place, was killed on the C. P. R. track near Carleton Place on Sept. 9th, was caught in Ramsay that evening, and taken to Carleton Place, where he was given preliminary trial. He pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering Wall and was committed to stand his trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction at Perth. Johnson is a Bulgarian, 22 years of age, and had been in Canada five years.

Reports from Quebec city and several adjacent places, say that Spanish gripe, or influenza, is spreading at an alarming rate, and the provincial board of health is being strongly censured for not taking the situation more seriously in hand. Of late it is said that the epidemic has been increasing at the rate of nearly 100 a day, and as the disease is highly contagious, there is the forbidding prospect of it over-running the whole country, unless adequate measures are taken to check its spread, and that soon.

The weather man, who has been hammering the fairs right and left this fall, with scarcely a let-up, reserved an extra supply of the punkiest kind of stuff for the event at Cobden last Friday. Commencing early on Thursday evening, the liquid attack on the Cobden people's plans and prospects was continued throughout the night and well on toward noon next day, thus transforming the roads into avenues of mud and water, over which very few cared to travel, especially in cars; and as these seem to be the approved mode of conveyance for reaching country fairs, the attendance at Cobden, no doubt, suffered correspondingly. A few hours' respite from the incessant moisture during the afternoon, enabled the directors to pull off most of the show ring events.

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.

Two men, Geo. Goode and Benjamin Banks, engaged in connecting up telephone wires at Carleton Place recently, were instantly electrocuted by the wire which they were handling, coming in contact with the electric power wires.

The attention of the Canada Food Board has been called to the practice frequently adopted by Licensed Dealers in Apples, Turnips, Potatoes and other Fruits and Vegetables, of having men living in different parts of the country acting as their Agents, buying or contracting such produce, superintending the loading of same on cars ready for shipment, and receiving a commission from said dealers for such work.

All such Agents operating in the manner mentioned, without first having secured a license from the Board, are doing so contrary to the Order dated 13th day of December, 1917, wherein it states:—"That on and after the 1st day of February, 1918, no person shall deal wholesale in fresh fruits or fresh vegetables, without first having obtained a license from the Food Controller," and in violating such order are guilty of an offence, and subject to a penalty not to exceed \$1,000.00, and not less than \$100.00.

A Bear Hunt

An unusual event happened on Friday evening, Sept. 20th, which caused a little excitement around Weirstead.

While Ruby Drummond was bringing home the cows she saw a bear in another field. Calling her sister Marjory and their noble dog Jerry, they succeeded in hunting it into Wm. Telford's field, when he joined in the chase. They succeeded in putting the bear up a tree, and while Wm. and Marjory and the dog watched him, Ruby ran for help. Thomas Telford and Lewis Glenn arrived on the scene with ammunition and Tom soon put a bullet through Bruin's head.

Judging from what those accustomed to seeing bears say, it was over a year old.—C. HUNT.

Our Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop of the Province of Quebec, this year, beats all records.

It represents eight million bushels. This intensive production is certainly to the credit of Quebec's agricultural population.

It means much to our farmers, for the price fixed by the Government leaves them an interesting margin of profits.

If we may give a bit of advice to our farmers, it is that they should save that wheat and not use it to feed their stock, as they can otherwise use it to better advantage.

Experience has shown that our Province of Quebec wheat mixed with Manitoba wheat makes an ideal family flour for either bread or pastry.

The Province of Quebec farmers will find it to their advantage to put on the market all their surplus wheat instead of keeping it for stock feed, especially at this time of the year when millers buy their supplies.

Thus, they will follow with profits to them the advice given by the Food Controller of Canada, to save our wheat for our own consumption first and for supplying our armies at the front.

Wood Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at Shawville post office up to 6 p. m., Saturday, October 5th, for 20 cords of good, sound, dry hardwood, 2 feet long.
WM. ELLIOTT,
Caretaker.

Pontiac Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Co-operative Agricultural Association, Limited

The Association is now in a position to handle your Potatoes, Grain, and all kinds of Farm Produce.

It will be to your advantage to give us a trial. See

either—

W. E. N. HODGINS,
MANAGER.

Or C. H. HODGE,
SEC. TREAS.

Elevator open every Wednesday until further notice.

Pure Bred Sheep Sales Car

The Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association of Quebec in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway are running a Pure Bred Sheep Sales Car which will stop at:

Shawville, 2 p. m., Oct. 11th
Campbells Bay, 2 p. m., Oct. 12th
Waltham, 2 p. m., Oct. 14th

Rams of the various breeds common in Quebec will be offered for sale by auction. Farmers may bring in their Pure Bred Animals to the local point and consign them for sale. All Animals placed in the car must be approved by the person in charge of the car. Each Animal should be accompanied by registration paper or application for registration. Blank application forms will be supplied at the car.

For further information address

EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

Or C. H. HODGE, SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Interesting Letter from Sergt Bert Brown.

Rev. Herbert C. Brown, of Portage du Fort, a few weeks ago received the following letter from his son, Sergt. Bert Brown, who went overseas in 1916, and has been through a lot of heavy fighting:—

"France, August 23, 1918.
"Dear Loved Ones,—Just a line to say I am alive and well after "going over the top," and our haying captured two lines of trenches, which was a success. We had a fine barrage put up by our artillery and four o'clock in the afternoon saw us making a daylight attack on Fritz. We had to go along a very low trench leading from our front line to Heinie's front line. Here we were under his barrage and terrible machine gun fire; but all my platoon got through safely, each section having certain communication trenches to clean up. My boys reached their objective, and we established our posts, ready for any counter attack. Later, towards evening, old Fritz did try to penetrate our lines, our S. O. S. went up and our artillery replied with vengeance. The enemy's attempt was a failure—we held all trenches intact. During the counter attack I had to handle a bunch of disorganized men, and with my coolness, amidst a fierce barrage and gas, I managed to hold on to my positions, my platoon officers being busy previous trying to organize connections on our flanks. It was at this time that a shell landed close by, hitting one of my Lewis gunners, and the concussion almost knocking out my officers and myself, but I managed to control my nerves and continued on with my duty.

"After awhile they quieted down and I got water, rations and mail up, and among them a parcel from home—apples, chocolate, taffee, rolls and cigarettes. I must have been like a savage, begrimed with smoke from the shells, almost choked with fumes of gas and cordite. I tucked on and had a pleasant feed. I also got your loving letter of July 26th along with this mail. Just imagine sitting in Fritz's front line reading a letter from home! I thought of you all—what I had come out here for—feeling satisfied in a way that I had that night done my duty; but my heart was very sore. I had heard during the attack poor Crawford Dolan was killed instantly by a German sniper—a fellow everybody liked throughout the whole company. I was with him quite a lot during our rests from the trenches. I understand from Dolan's men he led them in action, and they hold him in the highest esteem. No doubt his folk have official news from Ottawa by now, and I dropped you a P. C. as soon as I was able, to alleviate any anxiety on your part. When you read this you will see what fighting we are doing. I may say my platoon officer, a new man with me, did exceedingly well, and he, himself, thanked me personally for my good work during operations. I have also been recommended for a commission by my officers, and I feel as though I could benefit by taking out one with my experience out here. Today two of our sergeants and a lance corporal have gone for commissions. I may be able to further you more information regarding this later.

At present we are out behind the firing line, in dugouts and funk-holes; have a dandy place, with two more of my corporals, and have a Jake time. My word it does get hot during the day; our boys roam around like savages with only their underpants on, because it's so

FOR SALE

1 Holstein Heifer, 1½ years old,
1 Holstein Bull Calf,
1 Durham Bull Calf,
1 Durham Heifer Calf,
1 year-old Shropshire Ram,
Also some Ram Lambs.
All registered.

Apply or phone,
JOS. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

Heifer Astray

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned with other cattle since recovered, a white heifer with red neck. Anyone who can give information regarding her will oblige by phoning H. S. Elliott's or writing the undersigned.
HERBIE HOBBS,
Portage du Fort.

warm. We are practically around our field guns and they do let up sometimes. Believe me, everything around shakes. One needs to have good nerves to sleep around untrapped guns.

Well your cheerful letter couldn't have come at a better time than it did. As you already know, I was glad to hear that you were all well. I do hope mother is much better by now. I had a letter from Nellie and I believe you have had a change in the weather. I never found out how I came out in my examinations down at the D. School, but I suppose if I inquired I could ascertain if my points qualified; still I know it's passable. I wouldn't mind a pair of socks any time you like to send anything along. Well, I am about spun out for news now, so guess I will ring off. Trusting this will find you all well, as I am fine and well,
Your ever loving son and brother,
BERT."

OBITUARY.

Early in the morning of September 6th, the Angel of Death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCord, of McCord, Sask., and claimed as his own their youngest daughter, Eva Gretta, aged 5 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The end came very unexpectedly. On the previous day she was running around, though not feeling very well; through the night she was restless; about daybreak she had an attack of coughing, when her mother took her in her arms where she expired in a few minutes. The doctor attributed death to tonsillitis and heart failure.

The funeral took place at 2 p. m., on the following day from the home to the Holiness Movement chapel, where service was conducted by the Rev. H. H. Childerhose, the text used for the occasion being: "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Afterwards the remains were laid in the cemetery adjoining the chapel to await the resurrection morn.

Little Eva was a bright, winsome child, loved by all who knew her. She was a favorite on earth, but now a jewel in the skies, for Jesus has taken her in the purity of her infancy to be with him.

The parents and family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

In the garden of our Saviour
There are many precious flowers,
And He plucketh where He chooseth,
Now He taketh one of ours.
—Com.

BERT WAINMAN WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER SHAWVILLE.

A stock of—

Victor Victrolas

and Victor Records

—Just coming in

REPAIRS

Bring in your watches and jewelry needing repairs to us. We specialize in this class of work and assure you satisfaction.

FOR SALE

Reg'd Ayrshire Bull.

"Burnside of Green Lake," three years old—registered (No. 51088).

Apply to
JOHN MCCORRISTON,
R. R. No. 1, Maryland.

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.

FOR SALE

Good Stock and Dairy Farm—Part of Lots 4 and 5, 1st Concession of Bristol.

100 acres valuable bush. Will sell 115, 150, 200, or 300 acres, as purchaser may desire. For particulars apply to the owner.
D. J. CRAIG,
Bristol, Que.

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.

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.

EXTRA!

Watch for
POSTERS
for

The Biggest and Best

3-Day Sale

ever pulled off here.

Dates Oct. 10, 11 and 12.

Save your money for this Sale
and it will save money for you.

ARCHIE DOVER.