

THE EQUITY.

No. 18, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1918.

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H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

The Shawville Milling Co., have discarded as unsatisfactory the use of an iron smoke-stack, and last week had a brick structure completed instead—the first of the kind in town.

A Sand Point correspondent says the ferry boat Norway Bell has ceased making trips, and people now have no way of getting across the river except by private conveyance.

Among the numerous deaths recorded in Ottawa last week we notice that of Miss Gertrude Mary Plaisted, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Plaisted, of Dunham, formerly of Portage du Fort.

Parties living on R. Mail Route No. 1, were put to some inconvenience last week owing to the family of the mail courier being ill with the prevailing disease.

It is estimated that nearly one thousand lives were lost and one hundred million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the forest fires in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin last week.

Some of the boys from Shawville and neighborhood, were up before the military authorities in Ottawa, on Friday last for re-examination. The ordeal, we understand, did not result in any change in the categories in which the boys were originally placed.

NOTE THIS—The law governing contagious diseases provides that medical certificates may be demanded from parties going from one municipality to another, to show that they have not come from households where cases exist of any contagious disease. Failing to show such certificate, the party may be quarantined and held in custody for six days at his own expense. People will do well to avoid getting into trouble. Shawville has found it necessary to appoint an officer whose duty it is to see that parties coming into town from places where no precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the present epidemic, have a clean bill of health.

GOT BEAR IN DOOR YARD.—On Tuesday of last week, Mrs. Harvey Black, who lives in the neighborhood of Campbell's Bay, met a young bear in the door-yard, as she was about to start out for the cows. The animal made towards her, but nothing daunted she seized a good stick, and succeeded in making Bruin shin up a tree that stands near the end of the woodshed. She then called to her husband, who was in a field some distance off. Mr. Black hurried to the house and procuring his rifle, put a couple of bullets into his bearship, but these did not bring him down, and he had to be beaten out of the tree with a stick.

A man named Payette had an encounter with a very large she bear in the same neighborhood a short time previously, in which, he came off second best, because he could not get his rifle to go off, and he had to take leg bail. Payette says the bear was accompanied by five cubs.

No More Wanted

Notes from Rooney, published in our last issue, have got this paper into trouble again because of an objectionable item escaping the eye of the censor. We find, on enquiry that the name given as writer of the notes in question was a forgery, to make matters worse. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that our only safety and protection lies in the exclusion of this class of matter from THE EQUITY altogether, unless it is handed into the office by parties whom we know and can trust. Henceforward all that comes through any other channel will be consigned to the waste basket.

NOTICE TO MILK PATRONS.

Householders under quarantine, or having influenza cases in their homes are requested to leave pitchers or other vessels to receive their milk, instead of getting it in bottles as usual, until the danger from contagion is passed.
SAM HODGINS.

PERSONAL MENTION

Bryant Fraser, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, who has been in Saskatchewan since last Spring, is home again, looking well, after his several months' out-door experiences in the Great West.

Mr. John D. Macfarlane returned last week from Parry Sound where he was engaged in the chemical works there manufacturing the high explosive T. N. T. The work would be very unhealthy. John thinks, once the cold weather sets in.

Freddie Klock returned from the Kipewa district on Sunday ill with influenza. A couple of other Clarendon boys accompanied Fred, and they also were ill with the prevailing malady. With the exception of Fred's case there has been no increase of the disease in Shawville since our last issue, and about half the number who have been under quarantine, were considered sufficiently recovered on Monday to be liberated. Shawville has been very fortunate in having thus far, at least, comparatively few cases, with no fatalities inside of the corporation.

Marriages

STEVENSON—SMITH

A pretty wedding took place at St. Stephen's Church, Greermount, on Tuesday the 15th, between Ruby Gladys, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith, of Greermount, and John Ernest Stevenson, son of the late Duncan B. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, of N. Clarendon. The Rev. J. Burton, officiated.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white hand embroidered pussy willow taffeta dress, and a tulle veil caught with a wreath of orange blossoms, sent by the bride's aunt from Florida.

The groom's gift to the bride was a sunburst set with pearls; to the groomsmen, a gold tie pin. The bride's gift to the groom was a pair of engraved cuff links.

The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents among which was a handsome cheque from bride's brother in the West.

Music at the Church was supplied by Miss Hazel Dale.—Com.

Railway Magnates Resign.

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also Sir George Bury, Vice-President, have resigned from those important positions. Lord Shaughnessy had been president for twenty years. He is succeeded by Mr. E. W. Beatty, who has been general counsel for the company. Sir George Bury is succeeded in the vice-presidency by Mr. Grant Hall, who has been vice-president of Western lines.

Last week's Renfrew Mercury contains a portrait of the late Lt. Alfred W. Anderson, who was recently killed in action. He was a brother of the late Pte. R. V. Anderson, formerly of Shawville, who also met a soldier's death early in the war.

Dr. Louis J. Pint, a prominent medical scientist of Chicago, says he has used with great success on patients afflicted with influenza, the regulation anti-toxine used in diphtheria cases. He said the epidemic was mainly caused by the present war diet and especially by the curtailment of the usual consumption of sugar. Dr. Pint said that he had treated 75 cases with the diphtheria anti-toxine without the loss of a single case.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

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Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

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H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

The firm of Macfarlane-Douglas, Ottawa, had the job of laying the roofing material on the new bank, and completed the job on Saturday last.

Births

On Oct. 12, at Clover Leaf Farm, Shawville, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hodgins a son—Ernest Sylvester.

Deaths

ALLAN G. FARRELL.

Mr. Allan G. Farrell, of Otter Lake, son of the late Robert Farrell, died about noon on Friday last, from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. He was about 32 years of age, and for some time past had been engaged as travelling salesman for the Massey-Harris Co., in which capacity he became well and favorably known throughout this district. His untimely departure will be regretted by many friends, whose unbounded sympathy goes out to the bereaved relatives in the hour of their sorrow.

FRED C. HODGINS

The first death from pneumonia, in this immediate neighborhood occurred on Friday night last, the victim of the dread disease being Fred C. Hodgins, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hodgins, who were speeding homeward from the West at the time, in hopes, no doubt, that they would reach here in time to see their boy, who was only 19 years old, still alive. They did not arrive, however, till the following evening, thus adding, as it were to the great grief they are called upon to bear.

The deceased returned from the West only a week or so before he became ill; in fact, he was not well when he got home having not quite recovered from an attack of congestion of the lungs. Reaching here he undertook to assist his brother with some of the Fall work that remained, and was working in the potato field as late as the day before his condition became serious. This was characteristic of his nature—always ready and willing, when there was anything to do. Besides his bereft parents he is survived by two sisters—Mrs. Harold H. Hodgins and Mrs. George H. Eades; also two brothers—Gilbert in the West and Clifton at home, all of whom have the deepest sympathy of the community in their great sorrow.

The funeral took place to the Methodist cemetery on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Tripp officiating.

Sir E. P. LeBlanc, Lieut-Governor of this Province is dead from cancer of the stomach. It is rumored he will be succeeded by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A BIG DRIVE

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

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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A position for every Willis Graduate

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

H. IMISON, Artist in Portraiture.

FOUND.—On the Campbells Bay-Bryson road, near Allan Carswell's, one automobile tire. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this notice.
JAS. CARSWELL, Dunroven,
Calumet Island.

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

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A Stickney gasoline engine, 10 h. p., in perfect running order, at a bargain. Apply to J. A. Tuck, Bristol Corners.

Milton Klock Dies from Wounds

The sympathy of the community is with Dr. and Mrs. Klock and family in their great sorrow, caused by the death of their son Milton, who succumbed to wounds received in action a few days previously. When intelligence first reached Dr. Klock it stated that Milton had been dangerously wounded. Then, in a day or two came the reassuring message that the danger was past. It can be imagined how great was the shock the family received when on Monday morning another message bore the sad news of the soldier-boy's death.

The toll of death has been very heavy around Renfrew and neighborhood, chiefly from the prevailing epidemic. Last week's Mercury contained more than a score of obituary notices, the subjects of which were mostly people who had fallen victims to the disease. The list includes a notice of the death of Mrs. O'Brien, wife of Hon. M. J. O'Brien, who passed away at the age of 55 years.

Last week's Arnprior papers contains notice of the death of Claude Daniel McPhee, third son of Mr. James McPhee, from bronchial pneumonia, after a few days' illness, at the age of 34 years. The deceased was a son-in-law of Capt. Mailes Cowley, of Bristol, having married eight years ago, Miss Hattie E. Cowley, who with one little daughter survives. His remains were interred at Arnprior.

THE HARDWARE STORE

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Right now is a good time to paint.

Mr. FARMER,—Do you realize that your barns, silos and other outbuildings are worth hundreds of dollars more than before the war, owing to the advance in labor and all kinds of building material, and that you simply CANNOT AFFORD to allow them to remain exposed to the weather. Unprotected they rapidly depreciate in value.

We have just received a stock of—

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS'

COMMONWEALTH BARN PAINT

which we can offer at a very reasonable price.

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J. H. SHAW.

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The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER II.

"Ah, father!" he heard the girl say, and a deep voice answered. Then the door closed and he could hear them talking just outside in lower tones.

It seemed to Kelcey that an age had passed—an age of suspense, pain, uncertainty and bewilderment—before the door opened to admit a tall, broad, white-haired man of indeterminate age. His ruddy skin and unclouded eyes denoted a life lived largely out of doors, yet the lines in his face were plainly put there by suffering or hard toil, or both. As he came briskly into the room he removed his coat and then, sitting beside the leather couch, he looked up at Kelcey's broken arm without speaking a word.

"What pen did you break from?"

"Joliet," same the prompt answer. "When?"

"Last night. I had friends outside. They got these clothes for me."

"And the airplane?"

"They got that, too. I was an aviator before I was sent up."

"Kelcey winced inwardly at the untruths, and felt thoroughly ashamed of himself. Was life worth purchasing at such a price?"

The white-haired man frowned and said: "I believe you're lying. You don't talk or look like a jail-bird. However, I'll soon know."

He rose. "In any case," he flung over his shoulder as he started from the room, "you don't leave this house. Understand that. If you're telling the truth you won't want to leave."

Kelcey lay staring at the frescoed ceiling, his mind busy with the things that had happened since that 2,000-foot drop. All of his thoughts converged at one point and that point puzzled him; his imagination, though fertile, could fathom no reason for the strange behavior of these people, into whose home ill luck had brought him.

He tried to rise, but a rush of blood to his head checked the impulse. In moving his feet to the floor he saw that his shoes had been removed, and he wondered if this were the first step in his weird incarceration. He smiled mirthlessly at the thought. He was sitting on the edge of the couch, his throbbing temples pressed between right thumb and fingers, elbow resting on his knee, when the girl came in to him.

"You didn't convince father," she said. "He's gone ten miles to the nearest telephone to disprove your prevarications."

Kelcey said listlessly: "Let him. What do I care?"

She stood with her back to a heavy oak table, her hands resting lightly on the edge, her compelling eyes on him curiously, speculatively. He noticed that she had changed to a house dress of Nile green silk and lace, and a trifle later it came over him that she was one of the most striking girls he had ever seen—and quite the most unusual.

"Did you follow my instructions?" she asked.

"Not all of them. I hadn't time." He looked up, met her eyes. "I'm tired of guessing at puzzles," he said. "Won't you clear things up for me, please?"

Again he saw that troubled expression on her piquant face. She hesitated momentarily, then walked over and set down near him.

"Did you ever, she asked, looking at him, 'hear of Redmond Stryker?'"

And when he shook his head: "He's my father—the man who was here a little while ago. When I was three months old he was arrested for murder. He was innocent, but the evidence against him was strong and he was sent to prison for fifteen years. It killed mother. He left the penitentiary after serving ten years. And he was a different man."

She paused and sat staring broodingly at the rug, her chin cupped in her palm.

After a pause he asked: "Didn't they ever find the right man?"

She answered with an almost imperceptible shake of her head. Sitting beside her, regarding her bowed head and girlish figure, outlined slenderly in the gathering dusk, young Kelcey mused upon what she had told him; the tragedy of a lifetime compressed in a few brief sentences.

But the thought of his own predicament soon drove all others from mind. "I'm still in the dark," he protested. "Why should your father feel savage toward me?"

She glanced up swiftly, her blue eyes kindling. "Why shouldn't he?" she flared. "You are a member of the society, civilization—call it what you will—which made those barbar-

ous laws that sent him to prison. Why shouldn't he hate you? Why shouldn't he?"

She leaned toward him, fists clenched, eyes blazing. In that instant he thought her superb.

"And you?" he countered, striving to speak lightly. "Aren't you also a member of that society?"

"No!" And she struck her little fist into the leather seat. "I am on father's side, now and always! I am opposed to the law and all it stands for. It is rotten to the core, unjust, heinous! And you—"

She checked her runaway tongue and drew slightly away. She was breathing rather more rapidly than normal, for she had spoken fiercely, and her mounting emotion had sent an excess of blood to her cheeks, richly flushing the fine-grained skin.

"Well?" bantered he, trying to fancy her in his mother's living-room. "What's to be done with me? Am I to be decapitated?"

She did not respond to his smile. Instead, she stared at him silently; and he noticed that her bosom was rising and falling less tempestuously now.

"I think I told you," she said presently, "that your arrival marked a precedent."

"Then my punishment is problematic?"

She nodded unsmiling acquiescence. "I can only throw myself on your mercy," he said, leaning back in his corner of the couch and studying her. He was beginning to enjoy his adventure in a mild sort of way. Some how, he could not take the things seriously. "If my arm and monoplane weren't disabled I should bid you adieu and fly away. As it is 'He lifted his right shoulder and sighed."

Her big, solemn eyes were on his face again. "I am sorry you view your position with levity. It will anger father."

He pretended to become sober. "And—if I should—what do you suppose he would do to me?"

"I don't know. You can not leave here without his consent—that I do know. The place is well guarded by men with rifles."

"And he would hold me against my will, against all law?"

She interrupted sharply: "We recognize no law except our own."

"But where's the sense in it?" he demanded. "What am I to him? What can he gain by making a prisoner of me? If it's money—" But a flash from her eyes stopped him.

She got up abruptly, took a turn about the room, touching a statuette here, a book there, her brows knitted, eyes troubled. Suddenly she faced him. "When you fell—did you see anything unusual?" The words came jerkily, but her gaze was as steady as blue steel.

"Nothing more unusual," said he, "than a huge double-walled thing without windows nor any decent roof. If there's a door I didn't see it. And I'll bet it's damp inside."

"You didn't see what was inside?" Her voice, though low, was keyed to its highest tension.

"No," he shook his head, puzzled by the way she looked at him. "I couldn't see through the grating. I was falling too fast, and the light wasn't right."

She said nothing for a minute or two, but he could see that she was relieved. She stood beside the table toying with a book.

"Perhaps," she said finally, "I may be able to save you. Let me warn you to be guarded in what you say to father. It is too late now to assume an archaic pose. He will know who you are when he returns. Above all, show no curiosity in what you have seen or may surmise. Say as little as possible. If I succeed in prevailing upon him to let you go he will probably enjoin you to silence. You must swear to say nothing of your stay here."

She replaced the book on the table and, glancing at him briefly, started from the room.

A new phase of the situation struck Kelcey. "I suppose you think I'm a cad," he began, "for showing such a pronounced dislike for you—shall I say hospitality?—but the unusual circumstances—" he halted lamely. She had stopped at the door, her hand on the knob, and her attitude seemed to say: "If you are trying to be funny you are a ridiculous failure. If not, you display ill-breeding."

Then, without speaking, she went out and closed the door quietly behind her.

Laboriously, Kelcey stretched his length on the divan again. He was frowning. His bandaged arm, held rigidly in the splints, was aching with a steady, dull throb. He tried to see the humor in his predicament, but it escaped him somehow. The girl's demeanor was annoying, very. He had either fallen into a madhouse, or there was mystery here, that much was certain!

The ache in his arm increased its tempo, rising and falling, rising and



How We Cook in War-Time.

The girls of to-day hear their grandmothers and great-grandmothers tell how they made their own books of tried recipes, handing them from family to family, and down from generation to generation: directions for richly compounded cakes, savory meats, jams, pickles, sauces, and all the more or less, heavy, delicious "bits" of the long ago.

Yesterday's girls could cook but today's girls have a work to do that combines responsibilities in food-chemistry, food production, food-cost, food storage, food-economy, food-preparation—almost startling responsibilities. But the girls can do it—are doing it.

Here are some tested recipes:—

Apple Catsup.—1 quart apple sauce, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 pint vinegar, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon onion extract, 2 teaspoons salt. Simmer slowly until thick, bottle and seal. A similar catsup can be made from plums or grapes, and spiced to taste. Molasses may be added if a sweet sauce is liked.

Cucumber Catsup.—1 dozen large cucumbers, 1 quart vinegar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon cayenne. Gather cucumbers before sun strikes them and keep in a cool place until used. Peel and grate the cucumbers and drain off the water. Heat vinegar and spices to boiling point; pour at once over the grated cucumber, bottle and seal. Cucumbers bottled in this way retain their freshness and make a particularly good sauce for steak.

All the year around there is a place on the home table for cold meats. Don't depend on tin cans for these meats. You can prepare delightful dishes without drawing on the national reserve of canned meats. It is a good plan, too, to pile up your own reserve of home-canned meats.

Pickled Tongue.—Boil a fresh tongue by placing it in hot water, let come to boil and boil gently for three hours or until tender. When cooked remove from water, skin, put back into water and let get cold. Slice in thin slices, put one layer of sliced tongue in bottom of an earthenware crock, then one layer of sliced onions, a few thin slices of lemon, salt, pepper a little sugar and mixed spices. Repeat until all material is used up, having the onion and lemon on top. Cover all with vinegar. If vinegar is too strong, use two-thirds vinegar and one part water.

Pressed Beef Tongue.—1 beef tongue, 1 veal shank, cayenne, salt, pepper, 2 tablespoons catsup. Boil tongue and veal shank together for three hours, putting it on to boil in cold water. This will draw out all the gelatin of the veal bone. When tender, skin the tongue, cut in slices, or put through a coarse meat gringer. Add salt, pepper, cayenne and catsup, put into a mold and cover mixture with the liquid in which it has been boiled. When cold, turn out on a platter, slice and serve.

Calf's-Head Cheese.—1 calf's head, 1 tablespoon chopped herbs, pepper, salt. Put calf's head in enough water to cover, let come to a boil and boil gently until meat leaves the bone. Take up with a skimmer, put into an earthen bowl, season with salt, pepper and chopped herbs. Lay a cloth in colander, put minced meat into it. Fold a cloth over the top, weight down with a plate. When cold, slice and serve with mustard.

Potted Liver.—Wash and cut up two pounds of beef liver. Cover with cold water, let come to a boil, and simmer until tender. Press through a potato ricer; add one-half cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Beat the above mixture to a smooth paste. Mince a good-sized onion and a few sprigs of parsley and stir into the mashed liver. Put in jars in a cold place and it will keep for some time.

Pork Loaf.—1 lb. chopped ham, 1 lb. chopped fresh pork, 3 tablespoons

falling. He closed his eyes tiredly. His face, in the paling light of the dying day, looked drawn, waxy.

Listlessly, indifferently, he became aware that several persons had entered the room; and then he heard the snap of a button—and raised himself slightly, blinking his eyes against the dazzling light that filled the room. Stryker stood near the door, his finger still on the electric button. Behind him, filling the doorway, were the three Africans and a fifth man, whose dead-white skin, bullet-shaped head and hangdog look proclaimed the habitual criminal.

The button clicked again and the room was thrown back into darkness. He heard Stryker say something in a quiet voice, heard a tramping of feet, and the couch on which he lay was lifted from the floor and borne toward the hall. He muttered something—he knew not what—and attempted to rise, with some wild idea of leaping to the floor and dashing to the windows. But a hand closed upon his throat and crushed him back. He struck out smartly with his right fist and dislodged the strangling grip. He felt a noose tighten about his ankles. He drew his feet toward him and lashed back with all his strength, loosening the rope, which was immediately drawn taut again. (To be continued.)

chopped onion, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon pepper, 1 1/2 teaspoon curry powder, 1 tablespoon sage, 1 egg, 1 1/3 cup cream. Chop meat and onion and mix together. Add egg and cream. Shape into loaf and tie in cheesecloth. Simmer 2 1/2 hours in 3 quarts of boiling water, to which 1 teaspoonful of salt and 4 table-spoons of vinegar have been added. Drain, press and cool.

If the children of the family are enrolled with the wheatless, reward them with a treat now and then. Little cakes mean so much to little people.

Hermits.—1/4 cup fat, 3 tablespoons corn syrup, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 egg, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 1/3 cup chopped raisins, 1-3 cup chopped nuts, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon cloves, barley flour to roll. Combine the ingredients as for cake. Roll thin. Shape with small cookie cutter and bake on tin sheet. For drop cakes use less flour.

Brownies.—Substitutes two squares of melted chocolate for the raisins in above recipe and flavor with vanilla instead of cinnamon or cloves.

Do you know all the dainty ways of using corn meal? You can cook it three times 365 ways and then have enough recipes left to fill a book. Here is a group of Corn Royal desserts—warming desserts—made with cornmeal that are a little bit different.

Cornmeal Puffs.—1 quart milk, 1/2 cup cornmeal, 4 tablespoons syrup, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 6 eggs. Bring milk to boil, stir in meal, sugar and nutmeg and boil five minutes—stirring constantly. Allow mixture to cool, then stir in the eggs beaten very light. Place in custard cups and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with lemon sauce or fresh fruit sauce.

Delicate Indian Pudding.—1 pint milk, 4 tablespoons syrup, 1 tablespoon butter, 1/4 cup cornmeal, 3 eggs, salt. Boil milk and sift meal in slowly; add butter, sugar and salt. Set aside to cool, then add beaten eggs. Bake in baking pan 45 minutes.

Corn Short-Cake.—Make an egg cornbread, fill two buttered layer-cake pans one-quarter full and bake. Turn out, butter and pile up with berries that have been cut in half and allowed to stand covered with sugar. Shredded pineapple, or stewed fruit may be used. Serve hot with whip cream.

Most housekeepers know that in some recipes eggs replace baking powder and that the lightness of sponge cake depends on well beaten eggs but not every housekeeper is familiar with cornbreads that are made without baking powder or soda. This is the way that plain cornbread and delicate egg breads are often made in the cornbread belt. Only coarse white meal is used in these breads; the same results cannot be obtained with bolted white meal or yellow cornmeal.

Don't expect cornbread to look like wheat bread. Spoon breads are soft but not row; corn pones are hard but not heavy. Eat cornbread for what it is—it has served millions of people for many years.

Sponge Cornbread.—1 quart milk, 2 cups cornmeal, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs. Bring the milk to boiling point and pour it on the meal; add butter and salt and set mixture away over night. In the morning beat up and add two well-beaten eggs. Pour in well-greased earthen plates and bake 25 minutes.

Batter-Bread.—1 quart milk, 2 cups cornmeal, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 eggs. Batter-bread or spoon-bread, the name tells the story. It should be soft like a pudding, and like a pudding served with a spoon. Bring the milk to the boiling point and pour over the cornmeal, mix and allow to cool a little; add salt, beaten yolks and butter (butter may be omitted); fold in well-beaten-whites, bake in pudding dish 45 minutes or in shallow dish 25 minutes.

Mail Order System.



Issued by Canada Food Board.

Through its provincial committees the Food Board is calling the attention of fish dealers to the necessity for supplying people in rural localities with fifty or one hundred pound boxes of frozen fish by the mail order system for the winter months.

This is an innovation which should appeal to the farmer, as all he has to do is to send in his order and his box of frozen fish will be delivered by express. It is a matter which should be given immediate attention by the enterprising city fish dealer.

Prepare beds for bulbs and get ready to set out the hardy bulbs.

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER

To Be Disposed of on Stumpage Basis Instead of Under Lease.

New Brunswick has made a radical change in its method of disposing of timber of Crown lands. Heretofore long leases were given resulting in any increase of value going to the lumber operator. Now, timber cutting privileges will be offered at auction on a straight stumpage basis of so much per thousand feet. The Provincial Government will scale all the lumber cut. It is likely that the change will result in a substantial increase in forest revenue.

Another progressive move on the part of New Brunswick has been the recent organization of a technically-trained forest service.

She Pinched 'Em.

Queen Mary sent a beautiful bouquet that had been presented to her to a soldiers' hospital. To show their appreciation the inmates commissioned one of their number to stand at the hospital gate the following morning, holding the gift, when the queen passed. He did so—with hither unexpected results. Queen Mary, seated in her car, saw the soldier standing there bouquet in hand, and assuming that he wished to present it to her, she reached out and took it. After she had thanked him her car passed on.

The soldier stood quite dumfounded—then, recovering his speech, he said: "Well, she pinched 'em."

Cold—Very!

The car was boarded by a husky soldier in the picturesque Highland uniform. On the car was a young slacker with his best girl. The girl cast admiring glances at the attractively-uniformed "kiltie," much to the displeasure of the slacker escort. So he endeavored to make fun of the uniform by remarking:

"That fellow's knees look as if they were frozen."

The kiltie, overhearing the comment, glanced contemptuously at the dude's civilian clothes, then scornfully replied:

"Awel, A'm thinking my knees aren't as cold as your feet."

The slacker got off at the next stop.



The best you can get



Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and \$1

For 52 years Canadian women have found Ingram's Milkweed Cream the most efficient toilet preparation on the market for keeping the complexion clear and colorful, preventing windburn and pimples, keeping the hands soft and white even when in dish-water daily, and warding off hang nails from the fingers. It has therapeutic qualities no other emollient possesses.

Always have a box of Ingram's Vaseline Souveraine Face Powder (50c) in the house. A mere touch and oiliness and perspiration disappear. It covers up blemishes and gives you a clear, flawless complexion. It stays on. At your druggist's there is a complete line of Ingram's toilet products including Zedenta for the teeth (50c).

A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co. Windsor, Ontario

Parker's will do it--

By cleaning or dyeing—restore any articles to their former appearance and return them to you, good as new.

Send anything from household draperies down to the finest of delicate fabrics. We pay postage or express charges one way.

When you think of **CLEANING or DYEING** Think of Parker's



Our booklet on household suggestions that save you money will be sent free of charge. Write to-day to

Parker's Dye Works, Limited
Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge St. Toronto

Buy Peace Stocks Now

Write for list of selected investments which yield from

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H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
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MONTREAL, QUE.

In all Great Britain's glorious history there is no other such mighty effort to her credit as that made during the last four years.—Mr. Roomevelt.

NURSING

Earn from \$10 to \$25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet sent free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, 709 St. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can.



BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES
Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



The Color of Virtue.
"I am ashamed and blush." Ezra
ix. 6.

"Neither could they blush." Jer. vi.
18.

"Did you ever hear the story of how
the Virginian creeper got its blush?"
asks a writer. "The story is only a
legend, but it is very beautiful and
worth repeating."

"It tells that when the plants and
flowers were first created they were
all green; but God sent down to earth
one of His angels, and told him to
give each flower a color of its own.
So the angel flew busily over the
earth, and each flower he touched
turned some lovely shade. He gave
the crocus its gold, and the violet its
purple, and the rose its red, and the
poppy its scarlet, the forget-me-not
its blue, and the snowdrop its white.
He was a very busy angel, I assure
you, as he flew over hill and dale and
wood and field painting all the flowers
he saw."

"But alas! he missed a very small
creeper lying hidden in the shadow
of a great wall. It felt dreadfully sad
to think that the angel had passed it
over, and for a little while it lay on
the ground and wept. But after a
time it cheered up and said to itself,
'Well, though I may not be beautiful
I can always be useful. I'll set to
work and cover this great bare wall.'
So it climbed and spread, and climb-

ed and spread, till the wall had a
magnificent covering of green.

"In autumn the angel returned to
earth to see how his flowers were
looking, and, as he flew, his eye lit
upon this wonderful green thing
spreading all over the wall. Though
it had no color but green, it looked
so glad and busy that the angel stop-
ped to admire it and praise it for all
it had so bravely done. And when
the angel spoke, the Virginian creeper
felt so pleased to think what it had
done was good in the angel's sight
that it blushed a glorious crimson.
And when autumn comes and flowers
decay, the Virginian creeper still
blushes crimson, remembering how
the angel praised it long ago."

"That is a pretty legend—isn't
it? 'Yes,' I hear some of you sigh,
'but I'd rather the Virginian creeper
blushed than me. It's so horribly
awkward, I just can't keep from
blushing, and the more I want not to
do it the more I do it. I'm so
ashamed of myself sometimes.'"

"Boys and girls, you should never
be ashamed of blushing. What you
should be ashamed of is not being
able to blush. A blush is a really
good thing, and it is only right that
your rosy cheeks should sometimes
grow a few shades rosier. Why! we
blush for pleasure, we blush because
of praise, we blush with honest in-
ignation, and I hope we blush for
shame or guilt."

GERMAN IDEA OF FAIR PLAY

AS DESCRIBED BY PHYSICIAN
SENT BY U.S. SOCIETY

German Idea of Civilization, of Jus-
tice, of Fair Treatment of a
Conquered People.

Doctor Hutchinson, the well-known
writer on medical subjects, who only
recently returned from a tour of the
territory of Belgium and France re-
taken from the Germans, wrote the
following account of his observations
for circulation by the National Se-
curity League in its great nation-wide
effort to arouse the people of the
U. S. to a realization of the true
meanings of the war and the neces-
sity for its prosecution to victory.

The German mind is different, says
Dr. Hutchinson. Just how deeply dif-
ferent one does not realize until one
sees it actually at work, is brought
face to face with its outward and vis-
ible results. When crossing the beau-
tiful Pays Reconquis last May, lovely
still, even in its utter desolation, my
farm-bred eye was caught by one
redeeming feature in the scene of
destruction, a soft green background
for the picture of horror and despair.
This was the waving green seas and
seeds of wheat which shimmered over
all the fields, over every foot of till-
able soil and rippled right up to the
edge of the roadway and to the foot
of the shapeless heaps of ruins which
had once been human homes.

Sowed, But Did Not Reap.

It was the one feature of the land-
scape which had defied and proved too
strong for the German hate. Fruit
trees and shade trees they could cut
down or girdle, wells they could fill
up with dead bodies and infected filth,
houses they could blow up into shat-
tered stone—heaps fast turning into
mud under the spring rains—but the
wheat smiled and defied them. It was
too young to be hurt by harrowing, it
was too green to burn; ploughing it
up would have only meant preparing
the soil for a spring sowing, so they
simply had to curse and leave it un-
touched.

It was so far and away the best
crop of wheat that I had seen any-
where in France that it provoked in-
quiries. Then I found that it had
been grown under instructions from
Berlin, from the Wilhelmstrasse itself,
after this fashion. Sixty per cent of
all the plowable soil was taken over
and cultivated by the German army
itself, with its own artillery horses
and tractors. Twenty per cent of
the land was cultivated by the peas-
ants and the army together, while the
remaining twenty per cent was culti-
vated by the peasants themselves,
under the direction and watchful eye
of the German officials. All that the
army grew it took for itself and half
of the crop which it had cultivated
jointly with the peasants, so that all
that the peasant had left was 30 per
cent of his former crop, and the bulk
of this was purchased for the use of
the army and paid for in promissory
notes, redeemable and payable after
the close of the war! Which was ex-
tremely nourishing for the peasant
and his family.

The Result.

The net result was that the German
army, which occupied northern
France and Belgium, grew, with the
assistance of the peasants, all the
grain that was required for them-
selves and their horses and even sent

some back for the civilian population
at home.

And I was informed that the same
methods and the same results were
enforced on the Russian and on the
Rumanian fronts also.

The reason for the joint cultivation
of one-fifth of the land was appar-
ently to get the German under officers
acquainted with the members of the
peasant population and their various
working capacities. When this had
been ascertained every old man or old
woman, every mother of a family,
every boy or girl over the age of
twelve, was assigned a certain num-
ber of hours' work each day, either
upon the land, or cutting wood, or
washing the soldiers' clothing, or
cooking, or making roads, or digging
trenches, or, if house-ridden, sewing
sandbags. A book was issued to each
one, in which was written down the
number of hours per day required or
the amount of piecework to be turned
out. This had to be inspected and
signed each week, and in some cases
each day, by the local officer and at
the end of the week turned in to the
military police officer in charge of the
district. If the bearer of the book
could not then show that he or she
had performed the full tale of work
required he was flogged, imprisoned
or otherwise severely punished and
threatened with deportation into Ger-
many to work in the munition fac-
tories or the mines.

Reduced to a System.

While this system was being
brought into working order, careful
census was made of the number of
acres cultivated by each peasant and
the probable crop that could be ex-
pected from them, of the number of
fruit trees which surrounded his
house and the prospects of the yield
for the season. His cattle were
counted, and the yield of each one of
the milch cows tested, and even his
hens and rabbits were carefully en-
rolled upon the list. Then, at the
appropriate season, unless he could
clearly prove that the crop had been
a failure, from storms or insects, etc.,
he was expected to produce a certain
number of bushels of grain for "sale"
to the army, a certain number of ap-
ples or pears or plums, and a fixed
weekly amount of milk or butter.

They even attempted to keep track
of the number of eggs laid by the
hens, but the feminine eccentricities
of Biddy puzzled even the Grosser
General Staff. Until finally they hit
upon the feudalish and ingenious idea
that if the number of eggs turned in
did not at least approximate that to
be expected from the apparently ab-
bodied and laying hens, the farmer
was informed that some of his hens
were "sojering" on him and that he
must kill off the nonlayers until he
had only the productive ones left. So
that the luckless peasant had either to
produce the eggs or lose his hens.

There were, of course, outrages in
plenty, men shot, or otherwise mur-
dered, for the most trivial causes,
women and girls taken by the officers
and soldiers for their own use, or
carried away in trainloads into slav-
ery. The people of certain villages
were ordered to keep indoors after
the sundown and strictly forbidden to
ever show themselves at the windows
on any pretext. Then loud noises and
tremendous disturbances were cre-
ated in the streets, and when the poor
peasants' curiosity got the better of
them and they cautiously peeped out
of the windows, soldiers who had
been stationed across the street with
loaded rifles shot them down merci-
lessly. Word would be sent just be-
fore bedtime that the entire popula-
tion must present itself in the village
square at 11 o'clock that night or 1
o'clock in the morning, and every one
who failed to answer to his name at

12,000,000
Cups of Tea, Coffee & Cocoa
are used in
Canada Daily.

One Spoonful
of Sugar
Per Cup

would mean
240,000 Pounds of Sugar used Daily

26,000 Tons of Sugar were lost in
the recent Submarine raids on the
Atlantic Coast. This Sugar would have
served Canada's table needs for
8 months

Why The Sugar Supply is Scarce.

the roll call was imprisoned or other-
wise severely punished.

"Lighter Reliefs."

But these were incidental, lighter
reliefs, attempts on the part of the
officers and soldiers to get a little
amusement out of their task.

But the listing of fruit trees, the
counting of poultry and eggs, the
flogging of women and children and
old men for not doing more work
than they were capable of, these were
the regular every-day, matter-of-fact
routine—the German idea of civiliza-
tion, of justice, of fair and kindly
treatment of a conquered people.
They furnish an interesting peephole
into the German mind, and are of
special interest to us, because they
would be the methods which would
be applied to America to extract from
us that huge indemnity which the
Germans are confidently reckoning on
to pay the entire expenses of the
war—when they shall have won it.

PASSPORT OF OLD ORIGIN

Earliest One Granted by Julius
Caesar.

Passports, without which one can-
not at present quit the country, ex-
cept as a soldier or a sailor, are of
very ancient origin, says London
Answers. The earliest of which
there is record is one granted by
Julius Caesar to a philosopher, and
is worded as follows:

"If there be any one on land or
sea hardy enough to molest Potamon,
let him consider whether he be strong
enough to wage war with Caesar."

In normal times a passport is not
a difficult thing to obtain in England.
The application must be accompanied
by a declaration made either by the
applicant's banker or any mayor,
magistrate, minister of religion, bar-
rister-at-law, physician, solicitor or
notary. It is linguistically a highly
ornate document, with the royal arms
at its head, an imposing array of
titles set forth in grandiloquent lan-
guage and printed in the best copper-
plate.

At the base is the coat of arms of
the Foreign Secretary, followed by
his signature, lithographed. The
bearer's signature completes the doc-
ument, and the whole thing may be
considered cheap at two shillings.

If a person wishes to travel in any
of those countries where a passport
is a necessity, he must obtain the
acknowledgment of registration—
this is the visa—of the embassy or
consulate of that country. This costs
a further sum of from two to nine
shillings.

Motorists evidently have a poor
opinion of pedestrians, as they are
constantly running them down.

TRAFALGAR OF GLORIOUS MEMORY

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN
YEARS SINCE BIG VICTORY

Lord Nelson Established Britain's
Rule of the Seas and Won
Imperishable Fame.

That famous saying of Nelson:
"England expects every man to do
his duty" may be regarded as a men-
tal relic. If there is one story in the
world that every Britisher should
know by heart it is the story of
Trafalgar. This is a fortunate mo-
ment for refreshing our memories,
and we glance back to that 21st day
of October in the year 1805 with as
keen an interest as if the battle had
just been fought. We are interested
because Britain's empire over the sea
was then established beyond contro-
versy. How Nelson planned! What
foresight was his when the vast plans
of the French Emperor included an
expedition to cross the channel with
the purpose of crushing England! Nelson
arrived on his birthday, Sept.
29th, 1805. Fearing that if the enemy
knew his force, they might hesitate
from venturing to sea, he kept out of
sight of land. He told Collingwood
to fire no salute, and hoist no colors
and wrote to Gibraltar to request that
the force of the British fleet might
not be inserted in the Gazette.

All down the ages Great Britain has
seldom adopted the policy of secrecy.
Here, however, by the precautions of
Nelson and the wise measures of the
admiralty the French were kept in
ignorance.

The Nelson Touch.

On Oct. 9th, Nelson sent Colling-
wood what he called in his diary the
"Nelson touch." "I send you," he
said, "my plan of attack, as far as
man can dare venture to guess at
the very uncertain position the enemy
may be found in; but it is to place
you perfectly at ease respecting my
intentions, and to give full scope to
your judgment for carrying them into
effect."

The English fleet consisted of
twenty-seven sail of the line and four
frigates; the French, of thirty-three
and seven large frigates. Soon after
daylight, Oct. 21st, Nelson came on
deck. The wind was from the west.
The signal was made to bear down on
the enemy in two lines, and the fleet
all set sail. When Nelson saw that
everything was done that could be
done he returned to his cabin and
wrote the following prayer: "May the

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Behold thy mother.—St. John, xix.
27.

In the tragedy of the ages, when
the Son of God was crucified, His
mother stood by the cross and Jesus,
recognizing her presence, said to one
of His disciples. "Behold thy moth-
er." In the tragedy of the twentieth
century, in the war of the ages,
amidst the awful carnage Mother
stands by the cross and all need to
recognize her presence.

"Behold thy mother," a sentence
that might well be written on the
walls of all training camps and in
every Y.M.C.A. hut and hospital in
the war zone. When Napoleon was
asked, "What was the greatest need
of the French Republic?" he answer-
ed, "Mothers," and surely the great-
est need of Canada in these awful
times, these unparalleled days, is
mothers. And, thank God, they have
followed their sons to the cross.

Back of all our subscribed Victory
loans, Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. drives
is mother's thrift and economy. Back
of all the inventive genius, the manu-
facturing skill and speed; back of all
patriotism that has inspired our coun-
try, amazed the world and terrified
our enemies; back of all the victories
of the air, land and sea, behold thy
mother.

Battles Fought at Home

We life our hats and applaud in the
expression of our admiration of those
who wear the uniform of the army
and navy, but with the same patriot-
ism, consecration and courage mother
toils on at home. While the boys
are on the high seas and in battle she
is on her knees. In artillery and in-
fantry drills and the battles of the

air the war may be three thousand
miles away, yet many of the greatest
battles are being fought in Canadian
homes and hearts.

We have determined as long as
mother prays and God answers and
remains on His throne and rules the
universe, this unholy alliance, Wil-
helm and Lucifer, shall not rule this
Dominion of ours nor the world. The
Huns will not reach the Seine, but
Allies will cross the Rhine; before the
Kaiser dines in Paris our mothers'
boys will dine in Berlin—evidently
his dinner engagement has been neces-
sarily and indefinitely postponed
because of important business at
home.

A Conquering Host

If the burden seems heavy, trust-
ing in God we will remain cheerful;
the reward will come alike to those
"who stay by the stuff" and those in
training camps and over the seas.
The best military authorities declare,
measured by whatsoever standard,
viewed from every standpoint, the
Canadian boys are among the finest
type of soldiers of any army since
the nations were born. Back from
the victory won by the Allies will
come the cleanest, strongest, most
magnificent company of young men
the world has ever seen, invincible,
triumphant, immortal.

And with these conquering hosts
there ought to be a company of moth-
ers at the head of the procession, and
to commemorate the event, let us
have a statue of a Christian mother,
her feet upon the Rock of Ages, one
hand resting on the open Bible and
the other pointing to the victors, ex-
claiming, "These are my boys!"—
Rev. Milton S. Rees.

ORCHARD FERTILIZATION

Fertilization is one of the least un-
derstood factors in orchard manage-
ment, and very little accurate data
can be procured on the subject. The
reason for this is that many experi-
ments to determine the best methods
of fertilizing orchards have given
contradictory results. We must con-
sider the orchard soils which differ
so much in their composition and
treatments, as a chief reason for
these results. Because of this no
rules on orchard fertilization can be
made. The fruit grower must find the
limiting factor in his soil and endeavor
to bring it up to normal.

During the first few years after
the orchard is set, the trees will not
show any ill effects because of impro-
per fertilization. When the trees
begin to bear the question arises as
to how long they should go without
the addition of a plant food. The
determining factors are the character
of the soil and its treatment previous
to orchard planting. The lighter
the soil the sooner it will have to be
fertilized. The food supply of
orchards located upon heavy soils
is dependent upon keeping the soil in
a good state of cultivation, so that the
plant food is abundant when needed.

Now the question arises as to what
kind of fertilizer shall be used and
when it shall be put on the soil. If
the soil is very deficient in plant food,
the best system is to apply eight to
ten tons of barnyard manure per
acre once in two years. This should
be supplemented in alternate years
with two hundred pounds of nitrate
of soda, thirty-five pounds of ground
bone containing twenty per cent.
of phosphoric acid, and two hundred
pounds of forty-eight per cent. sul-
phate of potash. When leguminous
cover crops are used the amount of

nitrogen fertilizer may be reduced.
One of the chief advantages of us-
ing manure is that it supplies vege-
table matter to the soil. This vege-
table matter is just as important as
plant food. No matter how much
plant food the soil contains it will be
unable to profit by it unless organic
matter is present. It is very impor-
tant to always have a stock plant food
available. In any soil availability of
the plant food is dependable on the
following conditions: (1) Good tilth
of the soil; (2) a good drainage, in-
cluding that of the subsoil; (3) a good
stock of decayed organic matter; (4)
sufficient lime to maintain a sweet
soil; (5) a uniformly moist condi-
tion of the soil; (6) a warm temper-
ature.

If the soil does not have all these
conditions, or if it is low in some one
of these plant food elements, it must
be fed with a well-balanced, commer-
cial fertilizer that will meet plant
growth requirements. No two or-
chards require the same fertilizer,
and for this reason one should not buy
fertilizer already mixed. He should
find out just what the soil lacks and
mix a fertilizer to remedy its de-
ficiency. The best way is to buy the
elements and put them in their proper
proportions on a mixing floor, and
then thoroughly mix them. Pass the
mixture through a screen and it is
then ready to apply to the soil.

Unless the trees are young use a
fertilizer spreader in applying the
mixture. The fruit grower who de-
termines just what are the limiting
factors in his soil, and endeavors in
applying his fertilizer to bring them
up to normal, will have a fine orchard
of vigorous bearing fruit trees, pro-
vided all other fruit troubles are kept
under control.

great God, whom I worship, grant to
my country, and for the benefit of
Europe in general, a great and glori-
ous victory, and may no misconduct
in any one tarnish it; and may hu-
manity after victory be the predomi-
nant feature of the British fleet!

"For myself individually, I commit
my life to Him who made me; and
may His blessings alight on my en-
deavors for serving my country faith-
fully! To Him I resign myself, and
the just cause which is entrusted to
me to defend. Amen. Amen. Amen."

Nelson, who was certain of a trium-
phant issue asked Blackwood what he
should consider as a victory. That
officer replied that he thought that a
glorious result would be obtained if
fourteen ships were captured. Nelson
answered: "I shall not be satisfied
with less than twenty." Soon after-
ward, Nelson asked Blackwood if he
did not think that there was a signal
lacking. But Captain Blackwood reas-
ured him that he thought the whole
fleet seemed clearly to understand
what they were about. These words
were scarcely spoken before that sig-
nal was made which will be remem-
bered as long as the English language
or even a memory of England shall
endure: Nelson's last signal—"Eng-
land expects every man to do his
duty!" It is interesting to note the
circumstances under which these
words were uttered. Captain Pasco,
who had been Nelson's flag-lieutenant
in the victory, signalled the words by
means of flags. His account runs
thus: "His lordship came to me on the
poop, and after ordering certain sig-
nals to be made, about a quarter to
noon he said: 'Mr. Pasco, I wish to
speak to the fleet. "England confides
that every man shall do his duty,"'
and he added, 'You must be quick,
for I have one more to make which
is for close action.' I replied: 'If
your lordship will permit me to sub-
stitute "expects" for "confides" the
signal will soon be completed, be-
cause the word "expects" is in the
vocabulary, whereas the word "con-
fides" must be spelled.' His lordship
replied with haste and with seeming
satisfaction, 'That will do, Pasco;
make it dire-ly!' When it had been
answered in the van, he ordered me
to make the signal for close action."

England Still Calls to Duty.

These words were received through-
out the fleet with a shout of answer-
ing acclamation made sublime by the
spirit which it breathed and the feel-
ing which it expressed. These words
to-day ring out with a greater signifi-
cance than ever. Are we living up
to these expectations? Is the call
to duty as real to-day as it was that
day long ago? We hope so. It had
been part of Nelson's prayer that the
British fleet might be distinguished
by humanity in the victory which he
expected. Setting an example him-
self, he twice gave orders to cease
firing upon the Redoubtable, sup-
posing that she had struck because
her great guns were silent; for as
she carried no flag there was no
means of instantly ascertaining the
fact. Strange to relate, from this
very ship which he had thus twice
spared, he received his death. The
story of Trafalgar is not only the
story of our greatest battle, but the
story of the death of our greatest
national hero. "The heart of England
throbbed from sea to sea." Nelson
had touched the imagination of both
high and low. More than a century
has passed since the great battle was
fought in "Trafalgar's Bay," but the
memory of the little one-eyed, one-
armed man who frustrated Napo-
leon's ambitious maritime plans for
the subjugation of England, who re-
presented in his person all that sea
power meant when the very existence
of the foundation of our empire was
threatened in the latter days of the

eighteenth century, must ever make
a strong appeal to those for whom
Great Britain stands as the greatest
champion of right and justice that
the world has seen.

COUNTLESS TASKS FALL ON SOLDIERS

LIFE IS NOT ALL FIGHTING AND
RESTING IN BILLETTS

"Odd Jobs" Devolve Upon Warrior
Since the Day of Camp Fol-
lower Has Passed.

Life on active service is not en-
tirely composed, as some people are
inclined to imagine, of fighting,
of sitting in trenches, or resting in bil-
lets, of marching, eating and sleep-
ing. It is true that the main activi-
ties of the soldier are comprised in
the above list, but there are countless
other duties which he is called upon
to perform—duties which might best
be called "odd jobs," and some of
which are distinctly odd.

The days of camp followers, who
used to perform the more menial
tasks of the battle zone, are gone,
never to return. The soldier must
now be his own hewer of wood and
drawer of water. He must himself
attend to all the little details of life,
the cleaning of his quarters, the dig-
ging of trenches, the carrying of his
food. Broken trenches must be
mended, fresh trenches dug and dug-
outs built. All these odd jobs, which
the soldier is called upon to do in
what would otherwise be his spare
time, he sums up under the compre-
hensive heading of "fatigue."

Fatigue duty, as the name implies,
is not often a light or restful form
of occupation. It may involve a long
march with a night's work at the end
of it.

Fatigue Duty and Working Party.

The first men to be picked for a
working party are the defaulters,
men guilty of minor delinquencies,
such as the possession of a rusty rifle
or an unsavory chin at the morning
parade. It follows that the term
"fatigue" has fallen somewhat into
disrepute, for it has come to be as-
sociated, at least in the civilian mind,
with an idea of punishment. In con-
sequence an attempt has been made
to differentiate between extra work
which is definitely allotted as a form
of punishment and extra work which
is included in the duties of every sol-
dier, be his character ever so stain-
less. For this purpose a new phrase
is "working party." Men are selected
for working parties in turn, so that
everyone contributes a share.

So far as possible, working parties
are employed on essentially military
operations, such as the putting up of
wire entanglements, the digging of
trenches, the carrying of rations and
stores; whereas a fatigue party is
likely to be employed on more menial
forms of occupation.

But it is difficult to change old
names, and though the distinction be-
tween a fatigue party and a working
party is carefully observed in official
orders, the British soldier himself is
still inclined to apply the old name
"fatigue" indiscriminately to all
forms of extra work.

In the main it is the unfortunate
infantryman who is called upon to
supply working parties. The engi-
neers, for example, depend to a great
extent on infantry labor for the carry-
ing out of their various operations.

Fine words butter no parsnips, but
they certainly sweeten life.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 24, 1918.

The Pressure Continues.

If the war-lords and junkers of Germany do not soon become seized of the wisdom of accepting President Wilson's peace terms—"Unconditional surrender"—the people beyond the Rhine will not have long to await the experience which has been that of Belgium and France since the war began. Except for the results of allied airplane activities along the border, Germany has not suffered from the attacks of enemy heavy artillery; but if things keep on going as they have been during the past two or three weeks, the time will soon be when the land of the Huns must come within range of the allied guns. In fact it is reported that long range American cannon have already been pounding points in Germany near the Swiss frontier.

Allied pressure has accomplished wonders on practically the whole western front within the past fifteen days. The smashing of the Hindenburg Line and the numerous important points including several cities which have been wrested from the enemy's grasp, tell somewhat of the extent of those successes: Lens, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Laon, La Fere, with many villages have been liberated from the bondage of alien rule. But most significant, perhaps, is the rapidity which marked the cleaning out of the invaders from Flanders and western Belgium and their abandonment of the coast line with the submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, which are now in allied hands, enabling British warships to bombard the enemy in his retreat towards the Dutch border. Inland a great part of Belgium has been recaptured, following the occupation by allied troops of the city of Lille, which before the war was one of the chief manufacturing centres of France. North of there the foe is being pressed so hard that it is thought he may not be able to make a stand anywhere short of his own borders.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Oct. 7, 1918.

Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present: Mayor Campbell and Councillors Killoran, McLellan, Graham and Henderson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Killoran and McLellan.

Motion—McLellan and Killoran—That the following bills be paid:

J. D. Russell, supplies to T. Black.....	\$ 12.95
Jas Henderson, blasting on main road.....	20.50
G. Wainman, 1 ballot box, N. McLellan, 4 1/2 lbs dynamite.....	2.75
John Roy, road work as per bill.....	1.44
H. McCaffrey, 1 sheep killed by dogs.....	28.00
A petition was presented asking for a road from Kilroy's Bay to John Cruickshank's house.	10.66

Motion—Killoran and McLellan—That petition be laid over until we have the report of our Rural Inspector before us.

Councillor Horner now took his seat at the board.

Motion—Graham and Horner—That the voters' list be corrected, be accepted and homologated.

Dr. Powles addressed the board re the epidemic of Influenza, so prevalent in the surrounding districts at present.

Motion—Graham and Killoran—That we ask our Board of Health to take steps at once, to close all public meetings as a means of combating the spread of Influenza.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That we notify Jas Nicholson to repair the road and fill the holes on the side road between Knox Church and the railway crossing; also, that Andrew Dumas be notified to repair the fifth concession line opposite P. Lynn property.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That Coun. McLellan call on John Scobie and find out what steps he intends to take towards repairing the fence between his property and Alex Meldrums.

A complaint was laid about a hole in Cooney Bridge, also about the hole in Keeler Hill.

Motion—Graham and McLellan—That P. Salmon be notified to fix the hole in Cooney's Bridge also that Edw. Keeler be notified to remove the filling he put in Keeler's hill and fill it with something that will not be a nuisance and dangerous to the public.

Motion—Henderson and Killoran—That Rural Inspector Hugh Ross and Coun. Graham picket out the Town Line opposite R. Findlay and H. Latham's property and settle with Mr. Findlay.

Motion—Killoran and McLellan—That John O'Malley be exempt from taxes for this year.

Motion—Henderson and Graham—That the Mayor secure the necessary dog tags for 1919—300 males and 50 females.

Motion—Horner and Graham—That our rates for 1919 taxes be as follows:

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
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 Secy-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer of the Municipality of Shawville, in the County of Pontiac, that the Collection Roll of the said Municipality is now made and complete for the current year, 1918. The said Collection Roll is deposited in the office of the Sec.-Treasurer. All parties whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment are required to pay the amount to me, the undersigned, at my office, within twenty days following the date of this notice.

Given at Shawville this 14th day of October, 1918.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

and a by-law drawn up and filled in accordingly: Bonus 1 1/2 mills; Municipal tax 2 1/2 mills; Road Labor at Norvay Bay 2 1/2 mills and a special tax of 1/4 mills on all property north of the north concession line to pay for a road grader supplied this year.

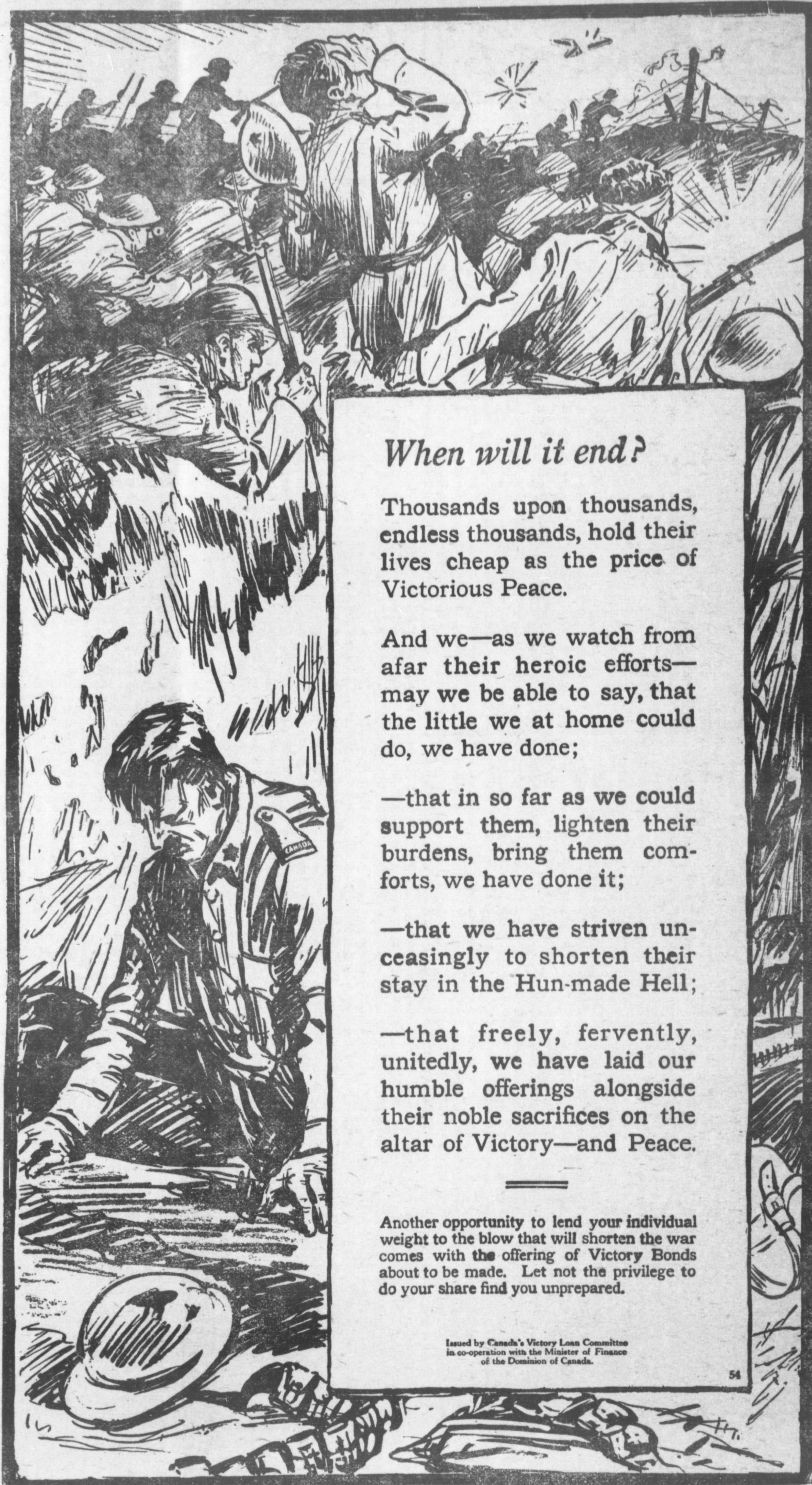
Motion—Horner and McLellan—That Road Inspector M. Russell be instructed to notify R. J. Wiggins to remove all obstructions from the water course entering his property from the side road between his house and the main road, such obstructions to be removed before the fifteenth of the present month.

Motion—Graham and Henderson—That we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Secy-Treas.

One Hundred Dollar Victory Bond will:

Pay 80 men for 1 day, or
Buy 3 rifles and their bayonets, or
110 bushels of oats, or,
8 75 mm. field gun, shells, or
200 hand grenades, or,
T. N. T. for the bursting charge of a 14-inch shell, or
5 incendiary airplane bombs, or
Provide 25 lbs. of ether for anaesthesia, or
Pay Canada's war bill for 9 seconds.



When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands, endless thousands, hold their lives cheap as the price of Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from afar their heroic efforts—may we be able to say, that the little we at home could do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;

—that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.



**Scientifically prepared.
Pleasing flavor.**

Copenhagen
Chewing
Tobacco

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

Centre Barber Shop
On the Busy Corner
T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—
**Tobaccos, Cigars
and Cigarettes**
A full line always on hand.

AGENT FOR—
The Crown Steam Laundry, Ottawa.
Special rates on family washing.
Bring in laundry Monday. Shipped on
Tuesday—returned Friday.
T. TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

FOR SALE
Registered Shorthorn Bull, four
years old. Apply to
STEPHEN BELL,
Wyman, Que.

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 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 for 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, &c.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

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

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

Make It Merry Xmas For the Boys at the Front

Unless all signs fail, this should be a merrier
Christmas than any from 1914 onward. What the po-
sition of affairs will be by Christmas is only a matter
for speculation. One thing is certain, the Boys will
still be **Over There**, but they will be in a much
better mood to enjoy the festive season. It is incum-
bent upon each and every one to remember these gal-
lant lads.

Razors	Honey
Razor Strops	Gum
Underwear	Pipes and Tobacco
Gloves	Cigarettes in tin boxes
Handkerchiefs	Candy in every shape
Tooth Brushes	Toilet Soap
Tooth Paste	Playing Cards
Socks	Prepared Coffee
Foot Powder	Maple Butter
Paper & Envelopes	Dates.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.
CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

DUNRAVEN.

We are pleased to report that thresh-
ing is nearing the wind up.
Miss Zella Carswell arrived home on
Saturday after a two weeks' visit with
friends in Bristol.

Miss Edna Letts, who has been ill for
the past three weeks, is able to be
around again.

Messrs. Tom and John O'Hare re-
turned home on Thursday from David-
son camp, and by all appearances camp
life seems to agree with the boys.

Quite a number of cases of influenza
are reported in this district, for which
reason the churches and schools are
closed.

Misses Mabel and Bessie Lett intend
to leave for their schools in Buring-
ingham district next week.

Mrs. John Needham, who has been
seriously ill, we are glad to report is on
the way to recovery.

Mr. Roy Duff of Bristol spent the
week-end with his sister, Mrs. Jas. A.
Carswell.

Miss Margaret Hill, accompanied by
her brother Harry, attended the mem-
orial service held in honor of the late
Pte. Fred Moore on Sunday.

Most of our young people enjoyed the
husking bee at Mr. Robert Murray's
on Thursday evening, but all failed to
find the "red cob."

Miss Mina Coughlin, who has been
visiting her sister, Mrs. Coughlin, has
returned home again.

Some of our young folk who found it
"a long way round" on Sunday last, on
account of the bridge, will be glad to
know that it has since been repaired
and once more open for traffic. If in
doubt ask—
T—ODD.

STEER ASTRAY

Strayed on to the premises of the an-
derstray during month of August a roan
colored two-year old steer without horns.
Owner may have same by proving prop-
erty and paying expenses incurred.
THOS. EDMUNDS.
Lot 20-B, 1st R, Litchfield.

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."

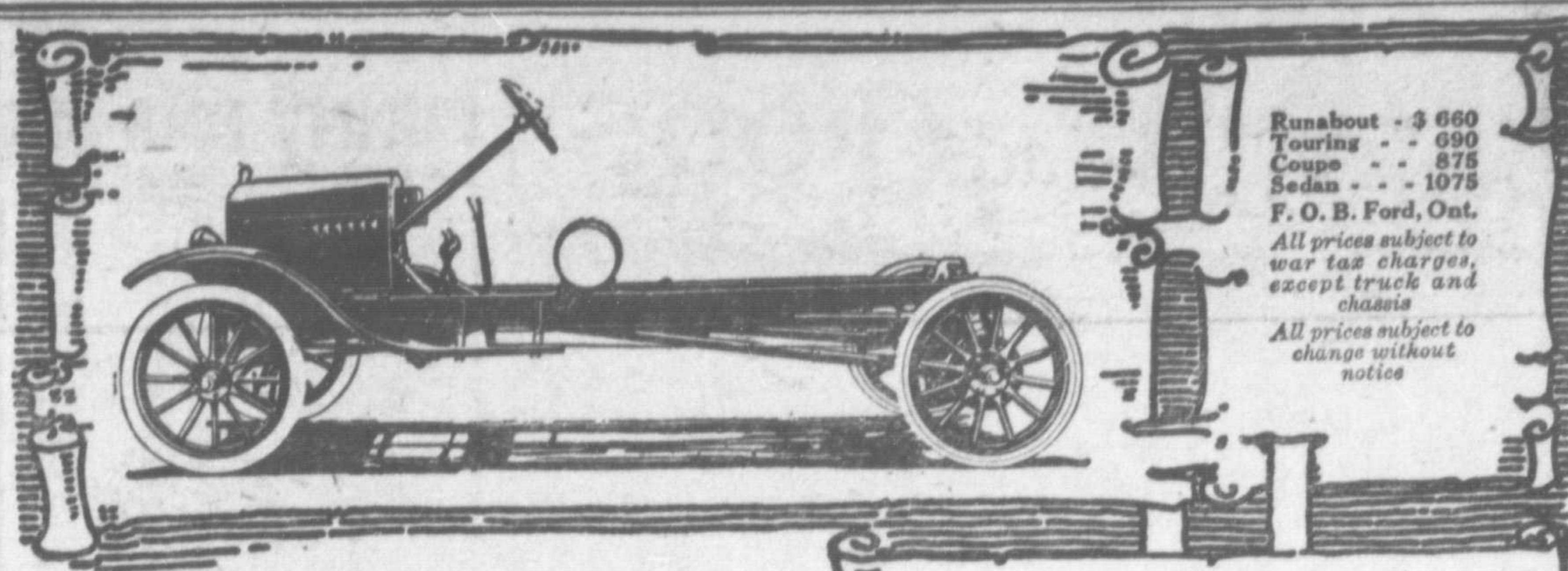
Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plaunt St.,
Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for
years with indigestion and tried all kinds
of medicine. Two bottles of your Vic-
tory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure com-
pletely cured me."

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

Young Pigs for Sale

A litter of Chester White Pigs
4 weeks old, for sale.
Apply to PETER BROWNLEE,
Shawville.



Runabout - \$ 660
Touring - - 690
Coupe - - - 875
Sedan - - - 1075
F. O. B. Ford, Ont.
All prices subject to
war tax charges,
except truck and
chassis
All prices subject to
change without
notice

More Satisfied Customers and Increased Profits

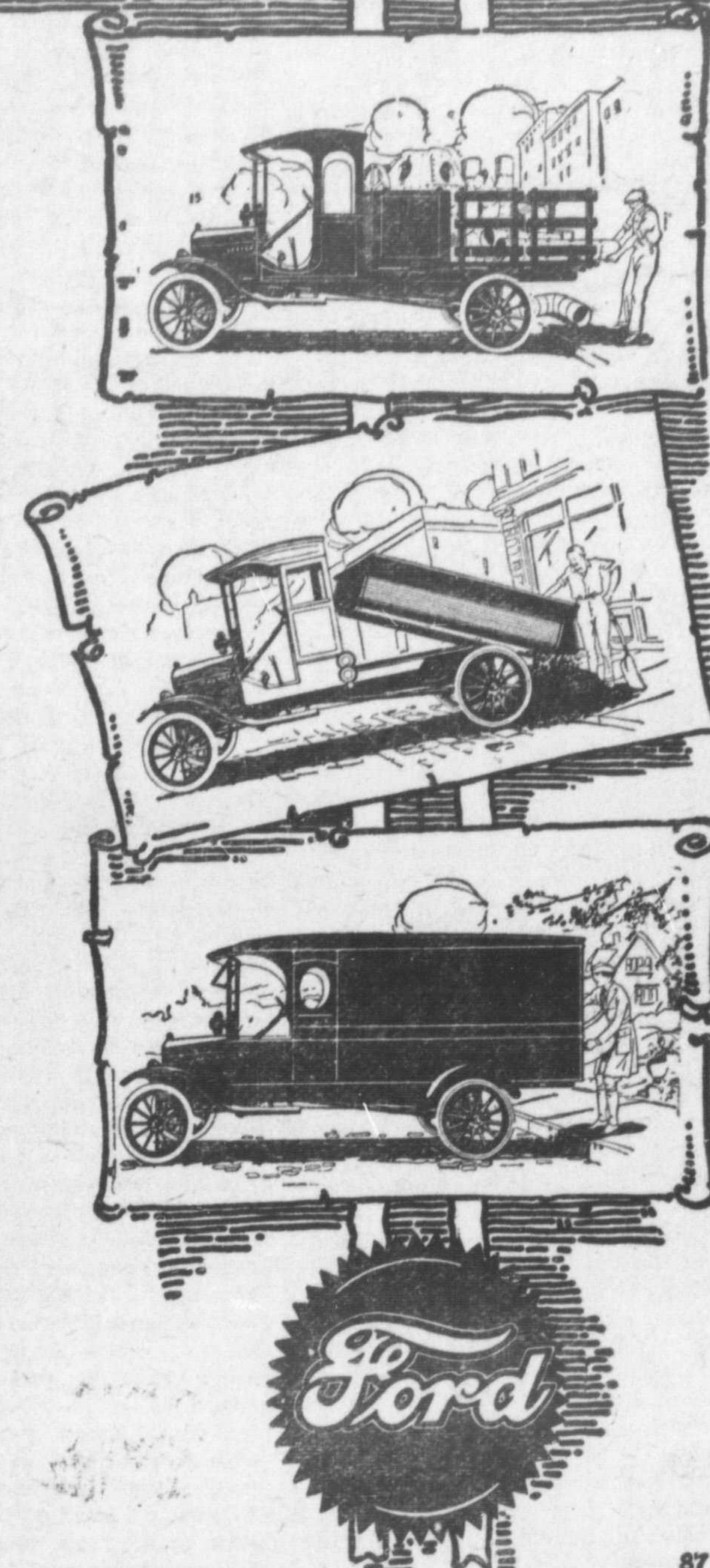
MANY storekeepers ex-
tend their business by
taking advantage of the uses
to which a motor truck can
be put.

Those who use the horse
and wagon for delivery are
restricted to a limited area.
But the merchant who owns
a truck can cover many times
the area possible by horse
and wagon. He is able to
increase his list of customers
without interfering with the
service he renders nearby
customers. A rural delivery
route can be added or leng-
thened. His loads can be
increased. His service is
improved while his costs are
reduced.

The Ford One-Ton Truck
Chassis fitted with a stake,
express, or closed body will fill
every requirement of the mer-
chant. The Ford Truck is of
service in all weathers.

Price (chassis only) \$750
F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO. - DEALERS - SHAWVILLE.



The Canada Food Board asks
the question: "Are you eating
your share of fish?" The answer,
so far as the editor of this paper
is concerned, is decidedly NO! We
haven't time to catch many our-
selves, and the price of the im-
ported article (when it can be got)
is, so far, practically prohibitive
to the average wage-earner.

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.

G. G. McDOWELL, WILLARD FODGINS,
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.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

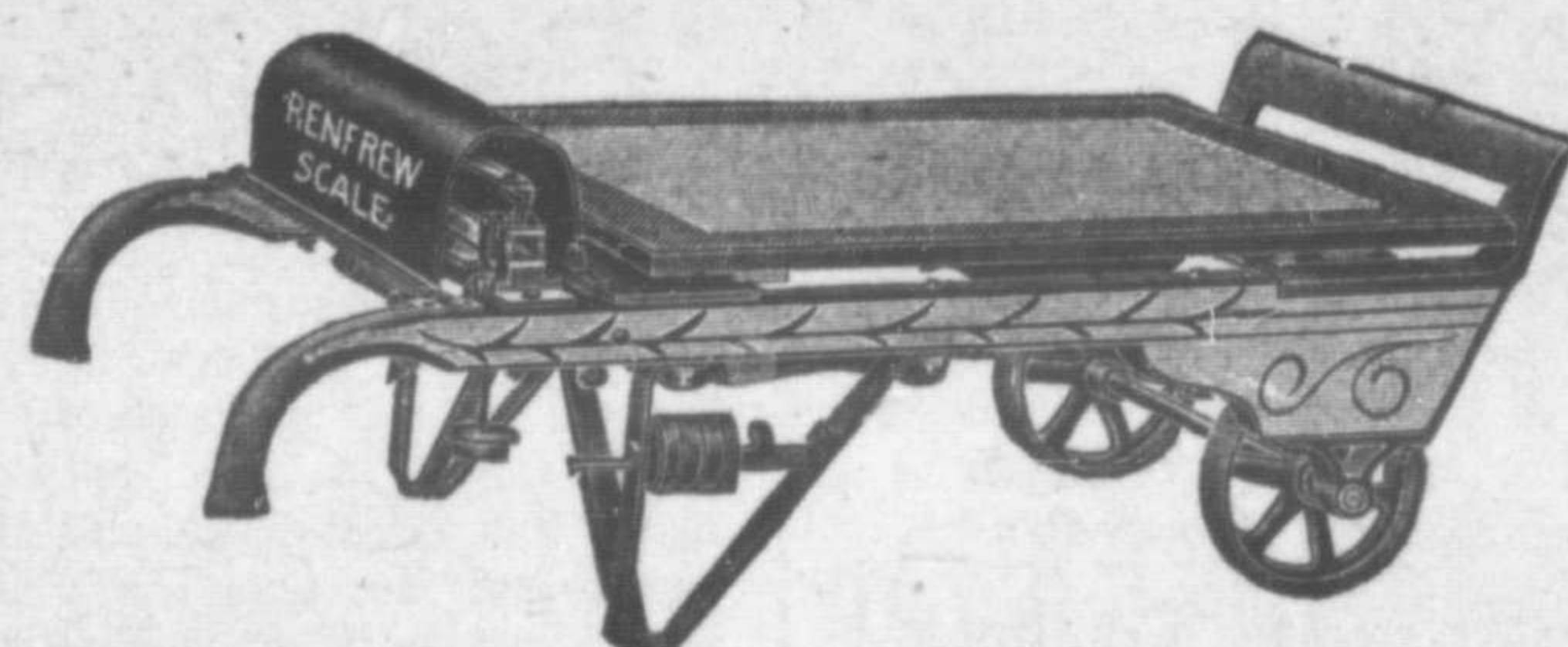
MONUMENTS

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.

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,
Seeley Pumps, Pump Jacks,
Harness, Auto Tires.

H. E. MITCHEM - SHAWVILLE
Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

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

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.

Avoiding Calf Ailments.

Nine-tenths of the common ailments among dairy calves should be prevented by a sensible course of management from the time they are removed from the cows until they are old enough to eat dry grain and hay. Some are so anxious to glean every cent of profit, that they cheat themselves and starve their calves by saving the cream and then compelling the little calves to subsist on skim-milk when they are only a few days old. Some calves do not seem to be injured by such a diet, providing it is fed fresh and warm from the separator, but the calves a few days old have not sufficient strength of digestion to digest it properly, and it passes through the alimentary canal in an undigested condition, and the so-called white scours result. The calf, unable to digest the skim-milk, is simply starving until it is a hopeless proposition. Such a condition could have been avoided by feeding the calf whole milk a few days longer, instead of robbing it of nature's nourishment.

Other feeders find it too much trouble to warm the milk for calves and as a result their stomachs become chilled so that their digestion is greatly impaired, if not ruined. Then the owner dopes the calf until digestion is completely ruined. Others have failed to feed regularly and as a result the calves get extremely hungry and when they are fed eat so greedily and eat so much that it tends to upset their digestion until they bloat and perhaps die from the effects. Even though they survive they grow up weaklings and easy prey to other serious ailments.

Some think that any old wooden pail is good enough to feed the calves from. Such pails become breeding places for millions of germ life and ptomaines and the calves are literally poisoned and become victims of gastric fever or dysentery. Some think that sour milk is all the calf needs and by the time the calf is one month old any old kind of milk they may have or get from the creamery vats is fed in any quantity. Then when digestion becomes impaired they crowd rinds of cheese, egg shells and charcoal down the calf's throat. Such kind of treatment may be in line with

Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest, but it seldom results in developing a good dairy cow.

Never compel the calf to nurse some gargety cow that gives feverish and diseased milk unfit for human use. Feed milk from its mother or some other fresh cow until it is, at least, two weeks old, then mix it with one-third skim-milk and gradually reduce the quantity of whole milk until the calf is a month or six weeks of age. Never try to feed a calf cold milk until it is two months old. Always warm the milk to about ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit and never scald it. If the milk is sterilized to destroy disease germs it should be doctored by the use of flaxseed jelly or linseed oil meal. It is better to feed dry grain than to mix the middlings and ground oats with the skim-milk. Some good feeders pour a little oil meal and middlings on top of the milk and the calf drinks it along with the milk more slowly than when the grain is mixed with the milk and settles in the bottom of the pail.

As early as possible calves should be encouraged to eat dry grains and clover hay. At first light rations should be fed and gradually the amount may be increased until at two or three months of age two or three pounds per day may be safely fed. Equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran and ground oats and half a part of oil meal make an efficient grain ration for the growing calf. When the calves are turned out to pasture, continue the grain ration until they are able to eat and digest sufficient grass to make good growth and maintain good flesh condition. Unless the pastures are unusually good keep up the grain ration until the end of the season. It is the height of folly to attempt to grow and develop good heifers on scant rations of inferior feed stuffs. There is little danger of getting calves too fat so long as proper feed stuffs are used. In fact a little fat is not at all objectionable. More harm comes from feeding an excess of concentrates and not enough milk, grass and bulky feeds which promote digestion and furnish bone and muscle-building nutrients in the right proportions to maintain the health of the animal.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



THIS PICTURE LOOKS LIKE I'D BEEN SMOKING REALLY FOLKS, I'M ONLY JOKING.
MY CIGARETTE IS CHOCOLATE CREAM, WHAT LOOKS LIKE SMOKE IS ONLY STEAM.



Moose

In order to make a profit from pigs it is necessary to give them the proper care and feed. They should be provided with clean, comfortable quarters, exercise, and plenty of sunshine. The sow should be given special care at farrowing time. She should be fed lightly for a few days after farrowing, and the amount of feed gradually increased as the young pigs develop.

The ration for the sow at this time should be one which will produce a heavy flow of milk. A good ration for this purpose is one composed of corn, shorts, bran, a small amount of tankage, and a good quality of alfalfa fed from a rack. Bran may make up 10 per cent. of the ration, as it has a beneficial effect on the digestive system and tends to increase the milk production.

The amount of feed given a sow may be governed largely by her appetite. Tankage should not be fed to exceed more than five per cent. Corn may make up half the ration, as it tends to prevent the sow from becoming thin.

The little pigs should be watched closely for sore mouths, especially in large litters. It is sometimes advisable to clip the tusks from the pigs, thus preventing them from scratching each other. In case of sore mouth, wash the part frequently with a disinfectant.

Hallowe'en Hilarities.

This is a special program for our young folks. Costumes allowed, but no masks:

1. The Initiation: When getting the handshake, every one must have a paper bag tied over his left hand and shake hands with all present.

2. Grand march: All must march in couples, "follow the leader" plan. Whatever the first two do the rest must immediately imitate. Have piano accompaniment.

3. Rod of destiny: Two long rods, with various toys suggesting the occupation of a future husband or wife, must be suspended on opposite sides of room. Girls line up for one side, boys the other. Blindfold one at a time and let each walk forward and reach out for one object. Some objects that may be used are as follows:

Suitable for men's rod: 1. Clothes-pin (washerwoman); 2. yellow pennant (suffragist); 3. spool (seamstress); 4. feather (high flyer); 5. doll's hat (milliner).

Suitable for girls' rod: 1. Bottle of water (sailor); 2. flag (soldier); 3. boy bank (banker); 4. old scissors (scissor grinder); 5. pill box (doctor).

4. Cracker and water contest: A man and a girl stand together. The man eats egg biscuit or some large dry cracker while the girl drinks a glass of water, using a small souvenir spoon. They must watch each other as they do it. First one to finish wins.

5. Mess call whistled or played on piano. Refreshments, consisting of apple, lollypop, knickknacks, lemonade and false-face cookies.

"Our minds cast shadows, just as our bodies do."—Dr. A. T. Schofield.

TORONTO

Fat Stock Show

The Show that produces the good butcher stock and breaks the sale price records.

UNION STOCK YARDS

December 5th & 6th

Poultry

Stock allowed to roost outdoors during the summer must now be taught to go under shelter at night. Happily this practice of outdoor roosting is not so common now as it was years ago. Instead, well-ventilated houses are provided, and the fowls have better protection and at the same time all the outdoor comforts.

This is a good month to do outdoor repair work. There are days in October when it is a pleasure to do this repairing; leaky roofs, drafty walls, filthy runs, etc., should be attended to.

Painters say that October is the best month in the year for outdoor painting. Take their advice and give the buildings a good coat of paint, which will not only preserve them but add to their attractiveness. Whitewashing the interior of the hen coops is an old idea, but it is a good one. It gives a cheerfulness to the building that nothing else seems to do. Disinfecting the premises is also in order, and it is work that pays.

If there were any low places in the houses last winter, which caused more or less dampness, remedy the trouble now so that the houses will be perfectly dry this year. Dampness is the starting point of chicken-pox, distemper and roup, and a little labor wisely spent now will save much during the cold months.

The pullets should be placed in their winter quarters before they begin laying. To move them after they have begun will give them a setback. Do not overcrowd. Not more than twenty-five pullets of our Canadian breeds should be in one flock, and a smaller number is better. But in the case of Leghorns or any of the Mediterranean class, twice that number will do equally as well.

"Every show a better one" is the slogan of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, and the 1918 Show promises to be no exception. The sale which follows the show is attended by buyers from all over the continent and each year the prices paid are better than previous years. There is always a demand for choice meat at Christmas time, and farmers are realizing the big advantage of marketing their stock this way.

October.

October is a jolly fellow,
And in his yellow sack
He brings a host of merrie days
And sunshine, on his back;
Grapes and pumpkins, apples, nuts,
And lightly doth he tread
Upon the gold-leafed carpet
That old Mother Earth has spread!
And how shall we use his merrie days?
And all the joy that's in them?
Outdoors, outdoors, right after school.
Heigh ho, now let's begin them!

Wedding haste sometimes leads to household waste.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Fasting.

J. R.—How is it possible for fasting people to go so long without food? If I miss only one meal, I get a severe headache and if I go without food I am affected in the same way as when I eat too much. Sometimes it is inconvenient for me to get something to eat, and if I wait too long, I am usually laid up the whole following day. Why is this?

Answer—Eating and digestion, as well as other functions of the body, are more or less governed by habit. People usually eat three meals a day; and three times a day the stimulus of food excites the glands of the stomach, pancreas and intestines to pour out their digestive juice. If the stimulus of food were lacking, the juices would still be poured out for a while, but in smaller quantity, and by and by the secretion would cease, or nearly so. As the time for eating recurs, there is first a kind of disappointment if food is not on hand to satisfy the expectation; but, little by little, as I am told, the disappointment becomes less keen and the appetite—that is, the desire for food—less urgent. This is particularly the case when the person who is fasting is not working, and he may get along without a great deal of discomfort if he has plenty of water which is more essential than food.

When food is withheld, the machinery must still be kept going and consequently there is gradual disintegration of the tissues, first the fat and then the muscles. Of course the person who is fasting is constantly losing strength—for, without fuel, the fires are constantly getting lower and after a while they go out entirely. One who is fasting, like the writer of the above letter, feels keenly the want of food for a day or two, and the reaction expresses itself in headache and a disinclination to work. If a person goes without food for a week, the suffering is relatively less. I am told this is the way the English prisoners in Germany feel as the result of the way they have been

served. They have not exactly been starved, but the quantity of nutriment they have received, is so small and the quality so poor, that they habitually lose weight and would be physically unable to do hard work of any kind.

Questions and Answers.

Mrs. A. S.—My husband is very anxious to gain in weight. How can he do this? He does not care for milk.

Answer—I do not know of any better way to gain in weight than to take an abundance of easily assimilated fats—such as olive oil or cod liver oil, or to drink plenty of rich milk daily; however, if your husband does not like milk, he might drink buttermilk—which contains the fat in milk.

Miss I. O. B.—Am sixteen and have long been troubled with kidney disease. Can you help me?

Answer—I am afraid I cannot. Your question is altogether too indefinite. For kidney disease covers a great multitude of conditions. Furthermore, you probably do not understand that this department is not to furnish individual attention to the sick; they must go to their physicians for that assistance.

A. E. F.—There is a gland on the side of my face as large as a bean. It does not bother me, nor does it seem to be enlarging. Is there any danger from it?

Answer—There is always a danger that such glands will enlarge and ulcerate, and become running sores. Probably it would be a simple matter to take it out; and I think that would be the best plan.

Our Thanks.

Dear Lord, while we would thank Thee
For all our worldly wealth,
We thank Thee more for loving friends—
For happiness and health.
And now, we humbly pray Thee
To guide us on our way
Until we raise our thanks and praise
On next Thanksgiving Day.

If You Want the Highest Market Prices

Ship all your

RAW FURS

to us—no matter what quantity
We guarantee satisfaction and pay all express charges

ABBEE FUR COMPANY LOUIS ABINOVITCH
(In business for 30 years) Manager

310 ST. PAUL ST. W. MONTREAL, P.Q.
Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.

Horse Sense

Frequent currying and brushing will insure a healthy condition of the

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

WANTED POULTRY
of all kinds.
Better quality preferred.
Write for prices.
STANFORD'S, Limited
128 Mansfield St. - Montreal

Hear MISS M. SLATTERY
of Sunday School fame
Ontario S.S. Association
53rd CONVENTION
Toronto, OCTOBER 22 & 25
Four Days
Excellent Programs
Mighty Inspiration
Decide To-day
to spend S.S. Week in Toronto
Special prizes
Miss Margaret Slattery, Boston.
Dr. C. E. Phipps, Toronto.
Mrs. M. J. Baldwin, Chicago.
Mr. Preston G. Orvig, Philadelphia.
Add many others
SPECIAL MUSIC
Prof. Kitchell and Prof. Koper
Don't Miss It
Every Hour a Hummer—Get a Program

Trappers FREE
Secrets
FUNSTEN

Our wonderful book reveals old trappers' favorite methods, where and how to trap, best baits to use, how to prepare skins, little traps that will increase your profits. Mailed FREE. Also includes Game Laws, and list of Trappers' Supplies and Trapping, Trapper's Bait, Traps, Trapper's Knife, etc. Our market reports tell Trappers are going to make heavy profits this season. Due to bumper crop of game, and so many supplies in short supply all over the country. Write for your copy today. It's free.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

horse. A few minutes spent daily in currying and brushing a horse is time well spent. Aside from giving the animal a clean, glossy appearance, this daily brushing stimulates circulation. The skin is an important excretory organ, and must be kept clean and free to do its work.

It is especially important to give the legs daily care. If it is necessary to wash them in cold weather, they should be thoroughly dried before being exposed to the open air. Mud should not be allowed to collect on the fetlocks, as it causes scratches and sores on the heels and about the feet. Sores, scratches, and unsightly spots are often caused by mud and manure setting in the hair. When the mud dries it causes the skin to crack open.

In the spring the horses should be kept especially clean, as the long hours of work, dust, sweat, and heat all combine to make proper care of the skin a necessity. Sore shoulders and other afflictions, due to lack of care on the part of the owner, have often caused great loss of time and money.

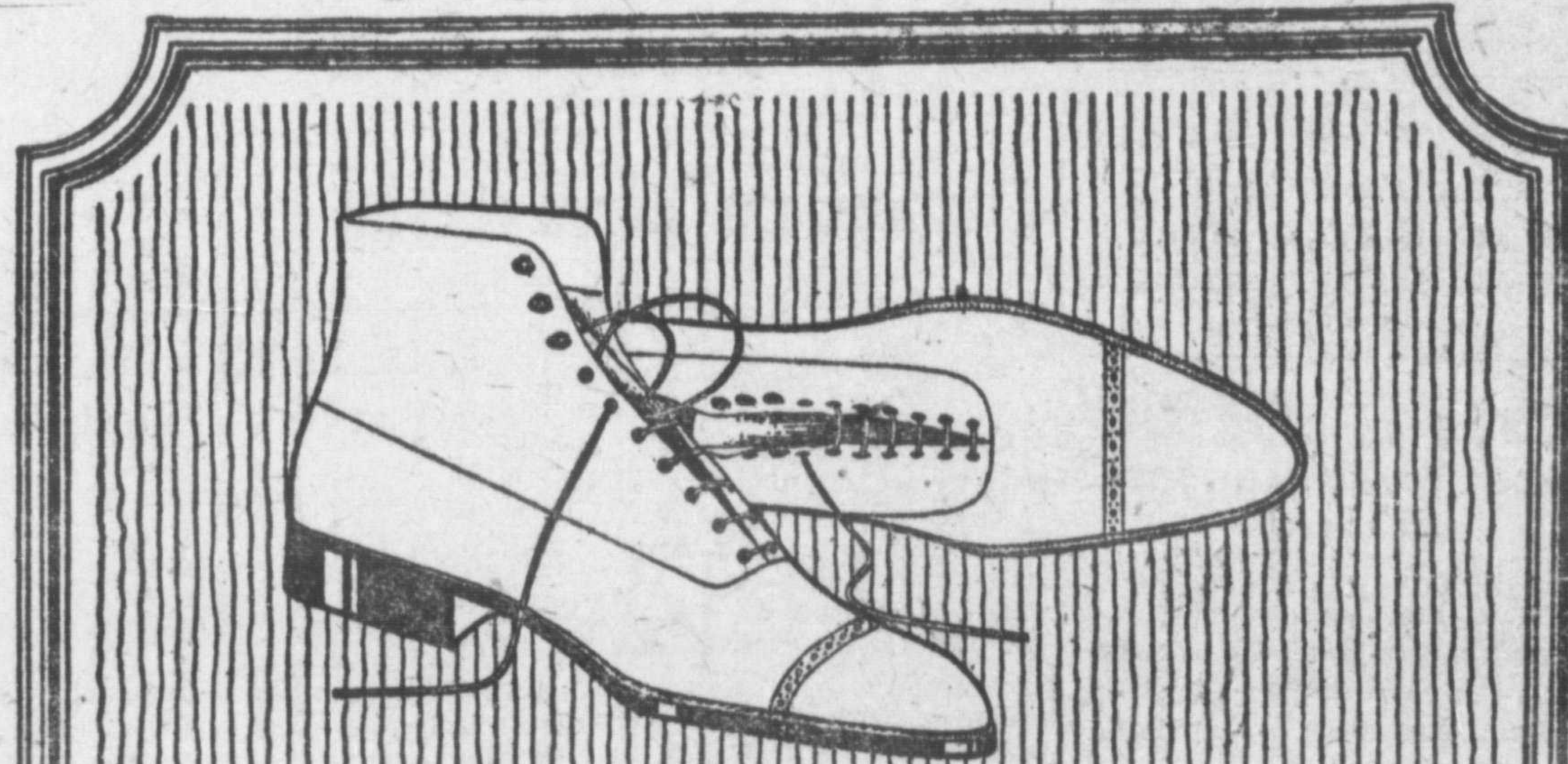
Sheep Notes

A ram is half the flock. A good ram will impress his desirable qualities on his offspring. The ram must be strong in the points in which the ewes are deficient. It is a well-known fact that like begets like, and if both the ram and the ewe are weak in the same points these weaknesses will be intensified in the offspring.

If the flock is small, a ram lamb will be all right. If there are more than 30 ewes the ram should be two years old. The ram selected will depend upon the type of ewes in the flock. If the ewes are small and light-boned, a heavy-weight and heavy-boned ram will be needed. A ram with more refinement should be used if the ewes are coarse-boned and rangy.

In selecting the ram, special attention should be paid to type, mutton qualities, and denseness of fleece. Quality of mutton is the prime factor in the farm flock, and should receive the most attention. The fleece should not be forgotten, for not only will the fleece be a source of income, but a good fleece will give a higher market value to the sheep.

The ram should be strong, active, and show strong masculine character. These points are important, for on them will depend to a large extent the number of lambs produced, also their health and vigor. The ram should stand up well on his feet, and his pasterns should be strong. The back should be strong and the ribs well sprung to give plenty of room for the heart and lungs.



Correct style worn by well dressed young men in all localities. Lace boot—medium narrow recede toe, low heel—made in black, tan or patent calf. Price, \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Good Value and How to Get it

YOUR interest, as a member of the consuming public, and yours as Canada's largest manufacturers of shoes, are really identical. They may be summed up in a single phrase: "Quality Shoes at Fair Prices."

A fair price today is a higher price than usual, because the cost of every item of material and labor which goes into a pair of shoes has increased greatly and is still increasing.

In order that you may continue to get quality at fair prices, we shall feature in advertisements certain specific shoes which we know will give you good value. From our knowledge and experience, we will suggest to you the best methods of buying, whether you select shoes of our manufacture or not.

We ask you to buy for service rather than merely for style; to go to a reliable dealer, and to look for the manufacturer's trade-mark on the shoes. By so doing you may be assured of good value for your money.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy Shoes look for—

this Trade-mark on every sole



Are You Exhibiting This Year?

A MAN may well feel proud to have raised stock, grain, fruit or vegetables that will stand comparison with the best his neighbour can produce.

The exhibition gives you an opportunity to show your best work, and to see what others have been producing.

It is natural to want to win a prize or a ribbon. The desire puts you on your mettle, and even though you may not win the coveted prize, the effort you make will mean an improvement in your whole year's production.

It is this constant striving that keeps all live people up to the mark. We, as manufacturers, have a tremendous responsibility to spur us on. We know our success depends on the perfect satisfaction of the millions of Gillette Razor users who daily enjoy the real luxury of a faultless shave.

The every-day shaver has put the "blue ribbon" on the Gillette Razor. His hearty commendation makes his friends want to buy the famous safety razor. It would do you good to hear him.

At the Exhibition, you will see thousands of men who owe their clean, fresh appearance largely to the Gillette. Suppose you step into a jewelry, drug, or hardware store, and look over the assortment of Gillette sets.

Your year's work has entitled you to "treat" yourself to a Gillette, and you will say, as the years go by, that it was the best five dollars you ever invested.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., of Canada, Limited,

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal. 380

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

LIQUIDS AND PASTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

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

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE FINEST QUALITY OF SHOE POLISH

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Heals Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 1161, Montreal, Can.

ABSORBINE and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots," long known as Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store. Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Britain's Power Output.

The coal used in Great Britain could be made to do three times its present work if converted into electricity at large central power plants, according to the report of the British Coal Conservation Sub-committee to the Ministry of Reconstruction. There are now about six hundred power stations, generating an average of 5,000 h.p. each, scattered throughout Great Britain, and it is recommended that these be replaced by sixteen "super-power" stations from which transmission lines would radiate to all parts of the country. The generators in these would produce from 20,000 to 50,000 horse power each.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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

The flag of Serbia consists of horizontal stripes of red, blue and white. Cooking-school Teacher: "Did your husband like the doughnuts you made him?" Mrs. Newed: "Yes, he was delighted. He said that if I could only make them large enough he could save on his motor-tire bills."

DON'TS FOR GUNNERS

Words of Wisdom for the Guidance of Hunters.

Every year the hunting season brings with it its spoils in the form of human sacrifices. For the benefit of gunners who are going after game this fall the following list of don'ts is given:

Don't take any chances. The function of a shotgun is to scatter shot, but be careful where you scatter it. Don't blaze away in haste and don't get excited. Many a shooter has filled his favorite dog full of lead just because he was over-anxious.

Don't point a gun at any person in jest. It is always the gun that "we didn't know was loaded" that goes off and does the damage. The only time to point a gun is when you intend to kill.

Don't take every rustle of a bush or a bough as a sure indication of game. Remember sometimes an inquisitive person has a penchant for being in strange places.

Don't carry a loaded gun through the street or on cars, trains, automobiles or any other kind of vehicle.

Don't get excited and shoot without making sure your object is game. Don't shoot until you see the rabbit, and then be sure that he is clear of both man and dog.

Don't drag a gun under a fence with the muzzle pointed toward you.

Don't climb over fences with your gun or lean it against a tree until you get over. Put it through the fence and on the ground, business end before.

Don't hunt with anyone you know to be careless. Carelessness with three and a quarter drams of powder behind and one and one-eighth ounces of shot is inviting "sure death."

Don't load your guns until you are actually ready for business. At all other times it should be empty. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are looking down the barrel at your game.

Don't rest on the muzzle of your gun. Don't violate the game laws. It is not criminal, but sometimes very costly.

Don't "hog" all the game. Leave some for the next fellow.

Don't rest the muzzle of your gun on the ground. A gun muzzle clogged with dirt or mud is a dangerous proposition.

When a man wants your best calves or lambs, and you need them at home, do not hem and haw about it. Just say, "No thank you! Those are just about right for me!" And stick to it. It is the way to top-notch farming.

The Weekly Fashions



© McCALL

A one-sided effect of satin and a contrasting material. The tunic is cut circular and is not straight at the lower edge. McCALL Pattern No. 8306, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



© McCALL

Featuring the soft vest with the slip-over panels of the dress forming deep bosom. McCALL Pattern 8572, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 922. Price, 15 cents.

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

The war gardens of Canada this year have produced anywhere from \$40,000,000 to \$90,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables. This production should be worth about \$50,000,000.

It might bother the man who piles barnyard manure a foot deep close up to the trunk of his apple trees, to tell just why he does it. But if he will spread it around as far out as the roots grow, he will soon have a reason for the faith that is in him.



When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

Distillation of Wood.

The destructive distillation of hardwoods is the only important distillation industry in Canada where wood is used as raw material. There are now 11 plants in Ontario and Quebec, and the industry is well organized. It is gratifying to note that manufacture is carried beyond the stage of the crude products, where so many of Canada's industrial activities cease, and that the specially refined and derived products are produced in Canada for local and export trade. In the limited list of chemicals which are regularly exported from Canada there are only three of much importance, namely, calcium carbide, acetate of lime and methyl alcohol, the last two of which are entirely produced by hardwood distillation. It is important to remember that practically all the wood alcohol and acetic acid which are so essential to modern civilization are produced by the destructive distillation of hardwoods. The plants in Canada consume, in the aggregate, over 500 cords of wood per day. Maple, beech and birch are the principal species used, although oak, hickory and other hardwoods are suitable if obtainable.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Patriotic Jack.

"Dear me," sighed Jack Pumpkin, "I wish I were red; White and blue, 'stead of harrowing yellow!"

Why, with colors like these They will think I'm Chinese, Or some sort of a queer foreign fellow!"

That night as a lantern Jack Pumpkin hung high And grinned at each person who came, For a candle of white Filled his heart with delight And the red and blue danced in the flame.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Navy Blue.

The blue color so prominent in the uniforms of almost all marines is of hoary origin. Vegetius, in his fifth book on the military affairs of the Romans, traces the origin of this color to the Veneti, an ancient people dwelling near the coast of Biscay, and well versed in seamanship. It was customary among them to paint their outgoing ships, as well as their masts and sails with a blue color; also their soldiers and sailors wore blue uniforms. According to our author, the Latin word "Venetus," which was both the name of the color and that of the people, points to its origin. From the Veneti the custom was adopted by the Romans. Thus the son of Pompeius, after defeating Caesar's fleet in a naval battle, wore the navy blue, although entitled to the purple. The enei were subdued by Caesar after a severe maritime war in 59 B. C.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Sacking Him.

There was a wordy altercation on the doorstep, and then the postman turned away muttering:

"Well, if that ain't the limit!"

"What's the trouble?" queried a passer-by sympathetically.

"Why," exclaimed the man "the woman in that house says that if I don't come earlier she'll get her letters from another postman!"

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Gather squashes before killing frost. Brush the dirt from the underside and turn them bottom side up to dry thoroughly. Store in a dry, frost-proof place.

Rhubarb beds should have a heavy coat of manure through the winter. Asparagus, too, after the frost-killed tops have been mowed off and burned.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



A Modern Sisyphus.

Emeline, who was watching some men working a pile driver, came to her mother with this complaint.

"I'm so sorry for those men, mamma. They've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it most to the top it falls back again."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Pansies covered with straw or leaves will go through the winter in good shape and bloom early in the spring.

AGENTS WANTED

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

WANTED

BALED 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. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce. Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.



Will not burn **Easy to use**

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ECZEMA

So Bad Could Not Sleep. Red With Water Blisters and Burning.

"I had eczema so bad I could not sleep. It first started on my arm, then I had it on my body so that I could hardly wear my clothes, and I had to stay in bed. My flesh was dark red with water blisters, and burning and itching."

"Everything I tried seemed to make me worse, and I had the trouble for nearly two years. I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I got them. They did me good right away, and now I am entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Peter McIntosh, French River, Ont., April 10, 1917.

How often such distressing, disfiguring skin troubles might be prevented by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

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.

CREAM WANTED

The Bristol Branch of
the Arnprior Creamery
AT BRISTOL CORNERS
Is now open for business.

Highest Cash Price paid for Cream.

Cans furnished on request.
For further information write or call at the office.

THE ARNPRIOR CREAMERY
BRISTOL, QUE.

Local and District.

Two of our citizens—John Gibson and John Brownlee—have bagged a deer a-piece since the hunting season opened, and they were lucky enough to get the game within a few miles of home, too.

A VICTORY LOAN CATECHISM

Q. What is the Victory Loan? A. It is Canada's second Victory Loan and fifth war loan.

Q. What is a victory bond? A. It is the promise of the Dominion of Canada to repay the lender the sum named upon it at the time stated.

Q. What security stands behind this bond? A. The entire assets and wealth of the Dominion of Canada.

Q. When was the last Victory Loan raised? A. In November, 1917, when \$420,000,000 was subscribed.

Q. What became of that money? A. It has been used to prosecute Canada's part in the war and to finance and carry on great industries at home.

Q. For example? A. Millions were spent in raising, equipping and sending forth the Canadian reinforcements.

Q. How was the money spent at home? A. In many ways. The British Government was given large credits and out of these great orders were placed in Canada for munitions, wheat, spruce, salmon, and other things needed by the army.

Q. Why did Great Britain need these advances from Canada? A. They were needed to offset Britain's advances to Canada in army expenses overseas.

Q. How does the loan affect the people of Canada? A. Without it our war effort would collapse, our industries would suffer a great breakdown, our manufactures and farmers alike would lose their foreign market.

Q. What has the loan done for the farmer? A. It has bought the greater part of the wheat crop, and provided a market at good prices for his dairy and animal products.

Q. What would have happened to these products without the loan? A. Most of the wheat would have been unsold, the price would have been greatly reduced, and the cheese and bacon would have been a drug in the market.

Q. Has the loan established any new industries? A. It has revived ship-building and created new and bustling ship-yards on the shores of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. It has brought into being

great plants for the making of aircraft.

Q. What do these mean to the country? A. The employment of thousands of well-paid men and women and their development into highly skilled workers.

Q. Does the Loan reach widely in the distribution of the money? A. It reaches virtually everybody in Canada. All the great industries are benefitted, while the financial and mercantile classes all reap their share as middlemen.

Q. Why is it necessary to raise the Loan in Canada? A. Because there is no other place to raise it. Our Allies are burdened to the limit, and we must carry our own load.

Q. Why is Germany fighting? A. To dominate the world and crush civilization under her cruel militarism. General Von Bernhardi wrote years ago: "Our next war will be fought for the highest interest of our country and mankind. World power or downfall will be our rallying cry."

Q. Why is Canada fighting? A. To save herself and civilization from this dastardly attack on the world's liberty.

Q. What part has money in this fight? A. While armies of men are indispensable, no country can make war without "silver bullets". The big plant of the British Chemical works at Trenton, Ont., was badly wrecked last week by the breaking out of a fire, which was succeeded by a series of violent explosions, which shook the whole neighborhood, and shattered many windows. The damage is placed at \$2,000,000.

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.

WHEN PEACE RETURNS

FIGHTING MEN DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS FRANKLY.

All Agree That a "Military Caste" Must Not Continue to Exist in Canada, But Many of Them Wonder How They Will Get Back Into Civil Life Once More.

EVEN in midst of the war much thought is being given by men of all ranks in the Canadian army in France to the return of the army to civil life. All realize the greatness of the problem and believe that even with the end of war not in sight it is still possible to develop plans for the accomplishment of this object. A proper conception of the task can only be realized by a visit to the army in France.

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We buy all kinds of Grain

Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat and Wheat

Under present Government rule the price we can pay for wheat is regulated according to the Canada Grain Act.

We also buy

Peas and Beans.

If you have anything to offer in this line apply to

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SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA:

Lv. Shawville 7.35, a. m. (B)
Lv. Shawville 2.55, p. m. (D)

OTTAWA—MONTREAL:

Lv. Ottawa Central 8.45, a. m. (B)
Lv. Ottawa " 3.30, p. m. (A)

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 3.30, p. m. (A) via North Shore.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL:

Lv. Ottawa Central " 4.40, p. m. (B)
Lv. Ottawa " 9.00, a. m. (C)

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 8.30, a. m. (D)

OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER:

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

Explanation of signs:—(A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday. (C) Sunday only. (D) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For further particulars apply to

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

FOR SALE

One Cheviot Ram, registered.
Call, write, or phone
ROY DUFF,
Maryland, Que.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Pte Duncan B. Draper, who was killed in action on October 21, 1916.

Somewhere in France

Lies one we dearly loved,

Oh, how we miss you, dear brother,

No other one can fill the vacant place.

FAMILY

It is only there that a knowledge of the various problems is possible and from among those in the army concerned in this matter can be gleaned the true situation. Men of all ranks are frank in discussing the problem. They realize that Canada cannot perpetuate a standing army or create a military caste, but must return to productive work the men who have fought so valiantly in France.

"Here we have in France," said a veteran colonel, "thousands of young men who have in the service of their country lost in a measure the initiative of their former civil life. They have no thought of the morrow, their clothes and food are provided, their pay is regular and assured and there is no necessity of saving or providing for a rainy day or loss of occupation. Their business is to fight and the country's business to provide for them. Many of these will immediately conform to civil conditions, but thousands must be educated in the demobilization to depend entirely on their own resources and initiative."

Another prominent officer, a brigade commander referred to another class. "We have in the army," he explained "many men of over forty who have sacrificed everything. They return home after years of service, without means, without a business, and to find that in their absence competitors have captured the field. These men, many aged beyond their years through stress of conflict, will not find it an easy task to regain their former positions in civil life without capital and with their energy sapped."

There is still another class that will have difficulty in finding a place in civil life. Thousands of young Canadians enlisted from high school, college and university. They had never worked. Three and four years of their life when otherwise they would have been making their place has been spent in the army. They must find a place in civil life and theirs is a difficult task.

"What am I going to do when the war is over?" asked a young officer. He left Canada when eighteen, has been wounded three times, wears the Military Cross and bar and carries in his body several pieces of shrapnel.

"You will probably remain in the

army," was suggested.

"Oh, no," he replied, "no army life in peace time for me. But what am I going to do? I never worked, have no profession and little money."

And his problem is that of hundreds of others who have given of their best years to the service of their country. Many are anxious of the future. They desire work, but fear that they may find themselves handicapped in the race by lack of training and loss of opportunity.

Much has been done in training for civilian life by the educational and vocational courses of the Vimy Ridge University. Those interested in this work believe that their great opportunity will be the demobilization period. Even under the most favorable circumstances our army could not be returned to Canada in less than eighteen months. The ruined cities of France must be rebuilt, its farms again brought under cultivation, mines reopened, forests replanted and industries revived. Men engaged in this work while in the army would be educating themselves for civil life. While in this work those whose studies were interrupted could complete their training under skilled teachers serving in the army. Men could learn trades or improve their knowledge of trades followed before the war. That is the period of opportunity in Europe.

Leaders of thought in the army favor the return of men from Europe to immediate occupation in Canada. They fear the effect on the men of a long period of idleness at home as much as the effect of army life in foreign countries. They are anxious that other fields of labor than agriculture be provided. Farming will appeal to but a small percentage of the army. Years in the turmoil of war, its excitement and association, is not the best of training for the quiet life of the prairie farm. Industrial expansion in Canada must come if the army is to be provided with occupation.

There will be the sincere co-operation by army leaders with civil authorities to solve this problem. Probably the army leaders see more clearly the difficulties of the situation. It is the men in France who have a complete knowledge of the aspirations and desires of the Canadian army. There will be no unwarrantable demands, no factious opposition. In the army has come through stress of conflict with its sacrifice and victory a wonderful national spirit. The men in France will not place personal desire before national welfare, but they believe the satisfactory return to civil life of three hundred thousand men in Europe will give a great impetus to national unity and national prosperity.

Turpentine.

More than 25,000,000 gallons of turpentine are produced in the world every year, the United States leading all the other nations.

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.

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
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Call and have a talk with us.

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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

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Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

A Word to the Wise

in regard to

Men's and Boys' Clothing

It is an old saying: "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," for the mere reason he cannot see either. Do you place yourself in the same category as the horse? Or are you one of those who won't see? If so, you are still in a worse plight.

You must have noticed for the past two years or more we have persistently advertised that there would be a time when woollen goods would be prohibitive in price. The time has arrived and from now on the scarcity will become more acute. For your own protection, avail yourself of our wonderful stock while it lasts.

We are selling Suits and Overcoats today at prices that will be doubled and trebled inside of a few months.

Don't wait—Choose your Suit or Overcoat at once; you will thank us for our advice later.

ARCHIE DOVER.