

THE EQUITY.

No. 21, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
Reserve - 4,750,000
94 Branches in Canada.

Any branch of the Bank of Ottawa will help you buy and hold in safe keeping

Canada's Victory Bonds

Men's all wool underwear, scarlet dye. \$2.50 per suit. DOVER.

CHRISTMAS RATES.—I will give 14 photos to the dozen now until Jan. 1st. This will solve the problem in your Xmas shopping. Come early. A good variety of folders to choose from.
H. IMISON, Artist.

GLAD TIDINGS OF PEACE

The majority of our citizens were aroused from their slumbers at five o'clock on Monday morning by the clarion tones of the Methodist Church bell. The first thought that filled some minds was that of fire, but the absence of the dreaded cry itself, at once dissipated all fear and the next thought was, can it be peace—Peace!—that word for which many millions of hearts so long have yearned! Communication with the Central Telephone office at once settled the point and then, as if by magic, the wonted stillness of the early morning hour was broken, and the villagers rose to the stupendously important occasion. Salvos from fire-arms in all corners of the town followed each other in rapid succession, musical instruments gave a touch of harmony to the confusion of sounds, and even a fife and drum band was improvised to give tangible evidence of the fact that the townsfolk had suddenly got themselves into a celebrating mood. Anon the bell of St. Paul's caught up the refrain of its big neighbor, while the whistles of the factories and mills, and even of adjacent threshing outfits joined in disseminating the glad tidings that the dawn of peace had at last come to a war-weary, blood deluged world!

All day long the celebration in one form or another was continued. Workshops with few exceptions were closed; the blinds on the windows of all business places were drawn—in short it was a day off for everybody who could possibly avoid doing any real work, except that which preparation for the evening illumination entailed. The young men about town, released from their usual avocations, gave ample attention to that feature of the celebration. Every scrap of bunting that could be found was hauled out, and scarcely a house in town was lacking in its display of our national colors.

The events of the day included—as it was only meet and right they should—expressions of thankfulness to the Omnipotent for the Supreme Part He has taken in fulfilling the aims and hopes of the Allies. These took the form of morning service at St. Paul's at which Holy Communion was celebrated; also a union, open-air, afternoon service of special interest, in which Rev. A. T. Phillips, Anglican; Rev. W. B. McCallum, Presbyterian; Rev. H. S. Cooke, Methodist; and Rev. H. A. Watchorn, S. C. of A. took part. At this service Mr. Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., presided. At 7 p. m. a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's concluded the devotional features of a day's proceedings long to be remembered in Shawville.

But the end was not yet. The preparations already alluded to reached their culminating point when Mr. Silas Wilkie, the first Pontiac man who lost a son in the war, applied the torch to the huge pile of material that had been erected on the eminence north of the station, overlooking the town. The procession to this conspicuous point was led by four boys bearing on a stretcher a well inflated effigy of Kaiser Bill, and immediately following came the fife and drum artists, who rattled off "The British Grenadiers" and other popular airs, en route. When the immense heap of miscellaneous truck was well ablaze, shooting lurid tongues of flame toward the starry vault of heaven, the image of the deposed Hun ruler was projected into the foreground, and it too became fuel for the devouring

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Fred and Miss Kathleen Treeth, of Ottawa, were the weekend guests of Mrs. (Dr.) Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wilson and child, of Renfrew, are visiting relatives in this section.

George and Mrs. O'Hara, and children of Wakefield have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. O'Hara.

Mr. N. Brownlee, Ottawa, was in town over Sunday, on his way home from a hunting trip.

Mr. Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., who has been in the West for the past two months, attending to his agricultural interests out there, arrived home for the week-end.

Miss Fernie Belsher of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce, returned to Ottawa on Thursday, after spending an extended holiday with her parents at Green Lake.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smart, of Starks Corners, received a message from Rev. A. E. Brownlee, of the C. I. Mission at Toronto, that Rev. L. C. and Mrs. Whitelaw and family had arrived in Vancouver, B. C., on their way to Toronto from China. As Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw have been in China almost eight years, this message caused great rejoicing to their friends at Starks Corners, Toronto and Woodstock. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw will arrive in Toronto this week and after a few days rest and meeting with old friends will come on to Starks Corners to the home of the latter where they will remain for some time and will be glad to recognize old faces and friends.

SERVICES RESUMED.—St. Paul's Church S. School will re-open at the usual hour on Sunday next—17th. Morning service will also be held, with a celebration of Holy Communion.

Acknowledgment

The Willing Workers of Radford, wish to thank Mr. Arthur Caldwell for ten dollars he gave to go towards sending boxes to the boys overseas.

MRS. S. V. FINDLAY, Sec.
MRS. H. HORNER, Pres.

County to Invest \$100,000.00 in Victory Bonds.

County Council of Pontiac at a special session held on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, for the purpose of dealing with the question, decided to invest one hundred thousand dollars, of its railway debentures sinking fund in Victory Bonds. See minutes of proceedings in this issue.

Church Services Resumed

Service will be held in the Methodist Churches on the Clarendon Circuit, on Sunday, the 17th inst., as follows:—

Radford service at 10.30 a. m.	
Norman " " 2.30 p. m.	
Bristol " " 2.30 p. m.	
Yarm " " 7.00 p. m.	

H. S. Cook, Pastor.

element, while the air rang with the cheers from a thousand throats. Beyond this, there was no set program, and speech-making was decidedly tabooed; but a few of the local distinguished vocalists seized the occasion as opportune, to give vent to their feelings through repeated renditions of "The Maple Leaf," "When the Boys Come Home," etc. This continued till the bonfire had spent its brilliancy, and the crowd, which foregathered from the four corners of the surrounding district, began to disperse. It was a memorable night which all were eager to participate in, and one which all equally hope occasion will never require to be repeated.

We have 60 overcoats to clear before January 1st at bargain prices. Call Saturday. DOVER.

Borrow to Buy Cattle



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

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

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Type-writing, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.

Our STANDARD of instruction being 10% higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given BETTER pay.

Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

Buy your overcoat at DOVER's on Saturday and save that \$3.00 discount he is offering.

The gift that pleases: Your friends can buy anything you can give them except your photograph. My special inducement is 14 photos to the dozen until Jan. 1st. Have yours made today.
H. IMISON, Artist.

A BIG SHIPMENT.—What was perhaps the largest shipment of live stock the ever went out of this county, was pulled out on Saturday afternoon by C. P. R. When the train left Quyon it is said to have been made up of about 40 cars of Pontiac's hoofed products, cattle, swine and sheep. The value of that trainload would be interesting information; but to follow the labyrinthine trail which leads to the procuring of the latter, is too arduous a task to undertake just now.

Births

At Shanghai, China, on August 25, 1918, to Rev. L. C. Whitelaw, B. A., and Mrs. Whitelaw, a daughter (Emma Claire).

Deaths

DIED—At Campbells Bay, Nov. 1st, 1918, George Smith, aged 94 years and 7 months. Interment at Shawville, Nov. 3rd.

An old resident of the village passed to her rest on Thursday, Oct. 31st, after a lengthy period of declining health, in the person of Mrs. Edward Dale, at the age of 76 years. She is survived by her aged husband and a family of eight sons and three daughters, as follows: Edward and Thomas, of Clarendon; George, Robert and Miss Fannie, of Shawville; John, Sam, Herbert, Mrs. Wm. Pirie and Mrs. Wm. Ostrom, in the West; Arthur of Ottawa. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2nd, to St. Paul's Church cemetery.

The Angel of Death entered the home of Mr. Wm. J. Smith, D'Arcy, Sask., formerly of North Onslow, on Tuesday night, Oct. 22nd, at 8 o'clock and claimed their youngest daughter, Frances Lillis, at the early age of 10 years and 7 months from pneumonia, developing from influenza. She leaves to mourn her loss her father and mother and five sisters, namely, Mrs. J. Parcher, D'Arcy, Misses Mayne, Florence, Susie and Annie at home. The funeral took place on Thursday at 1 o'clock to the Holiness Movement Cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Carson. The deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family in their sad bereavement.—Com.

I have a good assortment of kodaks, albums, Christmas Cards, New Year's Cards, announcement cards, birthday cards, etc.—Make some snaps of home life to send to the boys overseas. Finishing for amateurs a specialty.
H. IMISON.

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.

BOWLING Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE, OTTAWA, ONT.
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.

A position for every Willis Graduate

FOUND—Between Shawville and Bristol a medium sized pocket book, containing a sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this adv. Apply to Bert McLarnon, Bristol.

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, Dunraven, Calumet Island.

FOR SALE—Two Oxforddown Ram Lambs. Apply to Alf Armstrong, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One Baby Carriage, Cutter and Cradle. Apply to Mrs. N. C. Smith, 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.

FARM WANTED.—Farm wanted with machinery. Would rent or buy on good terms. Address M. Twa, 23 Cambridge Street, Ottawa.

If you contemplate having some photographs made, come early in the day, especially if its a family group, or children. The days being short, the hours for making pictures are limited. Fourteen photos to the dozen until New Year's.
H. IMISON, Artist.

WOUNDED.—Mrs. J. B. Horner, of 26 Amy St., Winnipeg, writes THE EQUITY to say that her son, Signaller G. R. Horner, was wounded in the forehead on the last of July, was in hospital for ten days and returned to the trenches again when he was wounded for the second time in the back by a fragment of shrapnel. He is now in a hospital in England, and although attacked with peritonitis, was reported by his nurse to be doing nicely. If any old acquaintance should desire to write to the wounded soldier his address is:—
No. 291873 Pte. G. R. Horner,
C. M. R., E. Hut, 7th Bed,
5th London Gen. St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S., Eng.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Paint! Paint!

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.

Get busy some evening and figure out the matter for yourself—it will pay.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

What is the True Meaning of The Victory Loan?

We are within sight of Victory, and now, less than ever, can we afford to rest in a false atmosphere of security.

Now is the moment for a grand rally, an irresistible push forward with men and money.

The men are there—and always fresh ones go. They must continually be fed, clothed, and supplied with ammunition. The work of supporting them, the EASY PART, is ours. Shall any one of us fail them at this end?

No, a hundred times, NO!

And what are we asked to do? What is it that Canada asks of us?

Simply to LEND to our own Country more money, that the great fight may be finished for us, and that the sacrifices made for us in four years of war shall not be in vain. No thinking man or woman who realizes this can fail to respond to the limit of his or her ability.

And Canada makes it very easy for us to do this through

THE VICTORY LOAN 1918

She will pay us interest at 5 1/2 per cent. on any amount we lend. She offers us Bonds backed by the Country itself, the highest security in the world. Bonds issued in convenient denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 repayable in 5 or 15 years, as we may desire.

Let us get right down to business, OUR OWN BUSINESS, AND HELP TO OVER-SUBSCRIBE THE VICTORY LOAN 1918.

And let us do it NOW.

Buy Victory Bonds

This space donated to the Victory Loan 1918 Campaign by

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

DUST, BACTERIA, BAD ODORS AND FLAVORS

Handling the Milk and Methods of Feeding Determine the Purity of Dairy Products.

Dust, bacteria, bad odors and flavors are four wastes so big that to-day the dairy interests are dealing with them as live issues, taking steps for their elimination on every farm; and already much prevention work has been accomplished on the better class of dairy farms.

In every business where food is handled dust means direct lowering of quality, if not actual spoiling. Dust-lessness pays. Cleanliness is next to profits. Dust inside a dairy barn or milk house often indicates faulty construction. When the trouble is corrected, and when the cause is removed, the problem of reducing the amount of sediment and bacteria in milk will be partially solved. The president of one of the big city milk companies recently said to the writer: "We place more stress upon the sediment test than upon the bacteria count, because if milk is comparatively free of sediment the number of bacteria, as a rule, will not be excessive." In a broad way the ceiling of the side walls and overhead of the dairy stable and milk house with lath and plaster or matched material will lead to the production of cleaner milk. Bacteria are closely related to dust when it comes to producing sanitary milk, and the same care in stable and milk house construction produces as pleasant results. It is still impossible to produce a germless milk—a few dust particles and bacteria enter the milk in such mysterious ways that there will always be more or less trouble from such sources, but careful stable management has reduced the amount of dust and number of bacteria to such an extent that the milk produced on many farms is a pure and healthful food. As the dairy farmer understands that this sort of thing pays the incentive to abolish dust and bacteria becomes very direct and practical.

A few dairy farmers have become interested in the fact that dust and bacteria are injurious to the health of their cattle. Many preventative measures were introduced. In a little while it was found that the cows produced better milk, more of it and that the men were better-tempered through the day and less tired at night. Dust and bacteria in the dairy barn often indicate something out of balance. When the trouble is studied and the cause is corrected the cows will produce better milk, more of it, remain healthy and need less food than is the case when they are confined in a stable, and exposed to bacteria laden dust and dirt.

Even in the most carefully constructed stables care must be exercised in feeding, cleaning the stables, bedding the cattle and preventing too free circulation of the air in the stable and milk house. Hay and roughage should not be fed until after milking time and it is better to change the bedding material during the middle of the day so that the dust will settle before milking time. If milking machines are used care should be taken not to allow the teat cups to hang close to the floor where the suction will draw dust into them and deposit it in the milk.

Healthy cows secrete healthy milk. Bacteria get into the milk after it is

drawn from the cow or in the process of milking. The cow is not the guilty party. Milk does not come from the cow entirely free from bacteria, because it is impossible to keep the teats of the cow sterile; however, we can keep them clean and reduce contamination from this source. The ducts of the teats and the body temperature of the cow afford ideal conditions for the bacteria to multiply and, the best we can do, the lower ducts of the teats will contain considerable numbers of bacteria. By using the first few jets of milk to wash out the ducts the milk that goes into the pail will be practically free from bacteria. If proper care is taken at this stage of production, the few bacteria which get into the milk from this source are of but little consequence to the consumer.

On the other hand, cows that have local diseases of the udder may give milk which at times is contaminated with the bacteria which cause this disease. There is many a poor that such germs can live and pass into the body of the user and cause the same disease as the cow was afflicted with. This shows us that tuberculosis of the udder may readily be transmitted to other animals. Milk from unhealthy cows should never be used by human beings, or to feed young stock on the farm. No matter how well all other requirements are met, if the cows producing the milk are not in good health we fail.

The milkers and handlers of the milk in the dairy rooms are a prolific source of contamination. Unclean methods of milking and the handling of the products afford opportunities for the pollution of the milk by disease organisms, as well as dust and dirt that adheres to the hands and clothes of the milker. Here is where such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever get into milk. Milk as it comes from the healthy cow does not contain these bacteria. They come from the outside after the milk is drawn from the cow. Any person who has been in attendance on a sick person cannot work among the cows or in the dairy room without being a source of danger to all who use the milk from such a dairy. Typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever outbreaks without number prove this point with their deadly results.

In the care of dairy utensils there is still further chance of contamination. This trouble is not from bacteria that commonly adhere to these utensils, but from those introduced in handling and washing. The washing and care of dairy utensils is one of the most exacting from the standpoint of cleanliness and the quality of water used. A supply of bacteria-laden water which will leave some of the bacteria on the utensils is an insidious source of danger to those who use the milk. When the milk goes into the utensils there is a fresh supply of food for these bacteria and they begin to grow and multiply with disastrous results. If typhoid germs are in well-water they will have a chance to contaminate any milk that goes into utensils after they have been washed in such water. Numerous other kinds of bacteria, such as those that cause rosy, colored and slimy milk are frequently in well-water that is used in washing dairy utensils.

Cooling the milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow will retard the development of bacteria and the more the temperature is lowered the more the bacterial growth will be retarded. Milk that is promptly reduced in temperature to forty degrees F. and held at that temperature until ready for use will keep for a long time. When the milk is shipped to the city the trouble is invariably with the morning's milk, which goes into the cans without being properly cooled. In the fresh milk the bacterial growth soon exceeds that in the older milk that has been properly cooled. Cooling the milk does not kill any of the disease-producing bacteria or the lactic acid bacteria, so that it cannot take the place of cleanliness in the production of milk. All of the bacteria present in cold milk become active as soon as the temperature conditions become favorable. Cleanliness is of first importance, cooling is next.

Dairymen frequently experience considerable difficulty in the work of tracing the source of an unnatural odor or flavor in milk. In such cases it is first necessary to determine whether or not such an odor or flavor is present when the milk leaves the cow or develops later. If any particular cow is giving milk which is tainted it is not due to bacteria, but to other causes.

If the milk from any number of cows shows the taint the feed or something else which the cattle have found in the pasture is the cause. Carrots, turnips, wild onions, ragweeds, cabbages, off-quality grains and other strongly flavored substances will cause tainted milk. Certain food stuffs for cows not ordinarily considered likely to produce bad-tasting milk will at times do so. Where the flavor is thought to have been caused by something in the ration a change will frequently remove the trouble.

Cows that are kept in the pasture will keep reasonably clean, however, if the pasture is so situated that the cows have access to muddy pools or stagnant ponds they will often stand in the water up to their knees, fighting flies and plastering themselves

FREE TO GIRLS

Big Doll and Doll Carriage



This Big Doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 50 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage quickly.

Address: HOMER-WARREN COMPANY, Dept. 199, Toronto



with mud. This mud dries quickly and readily falls into the milk pail. It is one of the most objectionable forms of dirt because it quickly finds its way through the bottom of the strainer and settles in the pails, cans and bottles. It is also loaded with dangerous bacterial life which have a deleterious effect upon the milk and its products. Cows that are plastered with this kind of mud should be thoroughly cleaned before they are milked.

One of the most prolific causes of trouble during the summer months is that of old, sour straw cloths which are rinsed in lukewarm water and hung up to dry. These cloths should be put in boiling water and thoroughly cleaned before being used for another milking. Ordinary wire strainers are worse than none at all. They are very difficult to keep clean and are almost worthless for removing fine dirt and dust.—W. M. K.

Sheep Notes

With lambs at anywhere near present prices it is especially important that every method be employed for increasing the number of lambs that can be produced from our present supply of breeding ewes. One method not generally employed but well recognized by old shepherds is that of flushing the ewes just before breeding time. Flushing means grain feeding or other liberal feeding for a short time before turning in the ram so as to make the ewes especially thrifty and rapidly gaining flesh at the time of service. It has been found that where this method of handling is used, not only do a smaller percentage of the ewes fail to catch and come in heat again, but more ewes give birth to twins than when the ewes are on poor feed at breeding time. Thus it both increases the number of lambs and makes more of them come during the first three weeks of the lambing period.

The ewes do not need to be grain fed all winter where plenty of good clover hay or other satisfactory roughage is fed, but more satisfactory results will be obtained if they are fed well enough to keep them from shrinking weight at any time between breeding and lambing seasons. The careful shepherd will be well repaid for his trouble of seeing to it that the ewes receive sufficient feed at this time of the year.

Sheep are often pastured even into early winter and they are all right there if they really get enough food. But the frosted grass sometimes bloats them, causing them to look full and apparently doing well when they are actually hungry and losing flesh just at the time when they should be most thrifty to insure a maximum yield of lambs the following spring. A few pumpkins scattered in the pasture, oats once a day or some other additional feed to short late autumn pasture will often give much greater returns than the same extra food at any other time of the year.

Poultry

Selling at wholesale and buying at retail is one of the sure methods of reducing poultry profits. Some poultrymen purchase feed at the city feed store and wholesale their eggs to the groceryman. Others buy as much of their feed as possible from farmers in the fall and sell their eggs to consumers who can afford top notch prices for high-class goods. The second class of producers usually find that poultry can be made to return a profit.

A poultry authority recently stated that buttermilk was worth five cents per quart to him in producing eggs. He was purchasing it at a price of twenty cents for ten gallons. Many farm poultry owners would make more from eggs if they were able to obtain a reliable supply of buttermilk at a fair price.

It is said that the success in specialized farming depends more upon the selling ability than the producing ability. The egg business probably falls in that classification. An extra five or ten cents per dozen paid for eggs because they are of fine quality may mean success when the commonly received market price would barely pay expenses.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



WILLIE'S SUCH A NAUGHTY BOY, LOVES HIS SISTER TO ANNOY. DON'T YOU THINK THAT SHE'LL FEEL SILLY WHEN SHE FINDS IT'S ONLY WILLIE.



Why Keep Accounts?

A man in Manitoba kept accurate accounts of his farm business. At the end of the year he added together the cash which he had on hand at the beginning of the year and his cash receipts during the year. Then he subtracted his cash expenses during the year to see whether the remainder equaled the cash balance which the bank reported at the end of the year. He found he was \$8 short. He asked the bank to look up his cash balance again. They reported the same amount the second time.

He took his farm account-book into the bank next time he went to town and found that a cream check of his had been credited to another man having the same initials and a similar surname.

The loss of \$8 wouldn't have ruined this man—not any man who is progressive enough to keep accurate accounts of his farm business. Eight hundred dollars might have done so, although we do not know definitely. The incident merely shows that advantage of keeping accounts. The most important thing is that this man made money that year, and having kept accounts he had the satisfaction of knowing it. So he went ahead and planned for bigger crops the next year.

Keeping farm accounts is not only an advantage; it is a necessity. Since farming people have to make income-tax returns just the same as other business people, it is absolutely essential to have figures upon which to base the reports. Hence every farmer ought to keep accounts. The time necessary to keep accounts on the farm need not amount to more than six hours a year. At the end of the year the banker or county agricultural agent will be ready to help in balancing the books, or taking the inventory which is necessary.

There are at least four important reasons why men on farms should keep accounts. The main one is to have a definite method of studying the business with the idea of making it more profitable. If farmers were to produce wheat or other farm products without a profit, soon agriculture would suffer.

A second reason for accounts and farm records is that they improve a man's credit. If a farmer can show from carefully kept records that the money he wishes to borrow is to be used for a purpose that will increase the profits of the farm, then he will be able to get a loan more readily and on better terms.

A third reason for accounts is that they often are the means of agreeably settling disputes or misunderstandings that otherwise might occur between parties who deal with one another and who never keep any record of their business transactions.

A fourth reason, and not the least important, is that a man owes it to his family to make use of every means possible to detect and prevent leaks in the farm business, and thus make the farm income sufficient for the support of the family and the education of his children.

Rice pudding makes a nice dessert for Sunday and can be made on Saturday.

Aprons, both of the attractive and serviceable sort, are becoming an actual fashion.

Marking Small Farm Tools.

In a well equipped farm shop small tools are certain to be displaced. Some plan for marking tools in order to make them conspicuous is needed. Some plans we have used may help to show what I mean. Such tools as hammers, hatchets, chisels, etc., which are used outside of the shop a great deal are identified by painting them a bright red color. This color is easily distinguishable in the grass, making a tool painted with it conspicuous where it would be hardly seen if it were the natural steel.

The paint will also preserve the steel against rust and wood against decay. A moderately thick implement paint is the best for this purpose. A small pint can will usually cover the tools, but it is well to clean off all rust before using it.

Sometimes neighbors borrow tools and neglect to bring them back, finally forgetting to whom they belong. If the tools have some identification marks on them they are much surer to come home. A good plan is to take a sharp steel punch and by repeated tapping on a smooth surface the initials may be cut into the tool in a short time on a whole kit of tools. A single tap of a hammer on the punch will make a dot deep enough to resist the wearing away of service and rust. It is seldom advisable to cut the name or initials in the wood of handles because of the rough surface it leaves for the hands.

I recall one tool that turned up after being gone for five years, the man finding it recognized the initials and returned it. The return of that one tool paid for the time in marking a whole kit. There is also a plan for initialing tools with acid, but the above plans will be found very serviceable.—J. L.

It's a wise young man who, feeling that he needs culture, makes plans to attend an agricultural college.

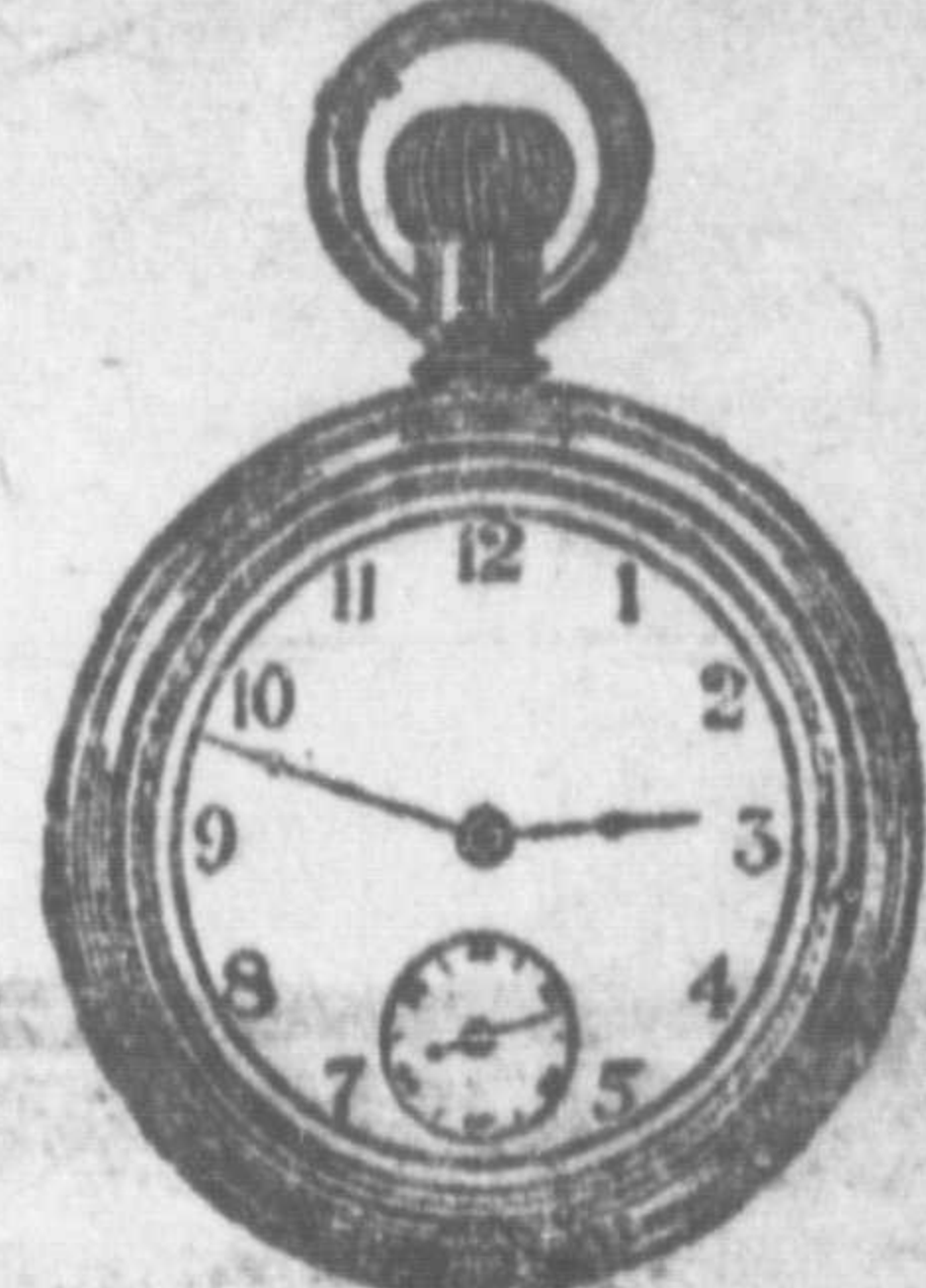
It is seldom wise to pasture new seedling. It is especially unwise to do so this year when growth is slow owing to dry weather.

Casserole and other pottery dishes should never be placed in a very hot oven or on a hot stove without first being warmed a little. A sudden change of temperature may cause them to crack.

The man who chooses between a good and indifferent tree, merely on account of the difference of a few cents in price, certainly does not look very far ahead. The saving here will be wasted many times as crops come on.

THIS WATCH FREE

TO ANY BOY



This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem-wind and stem set, double dustproof back, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 50 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold send us the money and we will send you the watch and a lovely leather fob.

HOMER-WARREN CO.

Dept. 200, Toronto, Ont.

Distribution of Seed Grain From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1918-19.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a free distribution of superior sorts of grain will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lb.), white oats (about 4 lb.), barley (about 5 lb.), and field peas (about 5 lb.). These will be sent out, free, by mail, from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealists, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.

J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

"You can't buy a home. A man buys a house—but only a woman can make it a home. A house is a body, a home is the soul."—The Outlook.

When one considers the enormous losses of dairy cattle in other countries, losses which farmers in America may be called on in a large measure to make good, it seems reasonable to say that it will be profitable for a farmer to raise even more than the usual number of well-bred calves.

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.

Paralysis

Anxious—What is the best way to treat a person who is paralyzed on one side? After a person has had one stroke how can the next one be delayed?

Paralysis or what is commonly called "a stroke" means that there is disease or injury of the arteries. The arteries may be very soft or they may be very brittle. When paralysis occurs one or more arteries in the brain have been broken, the blood has forced its way into the brain somewhat like water soaking into a sponge and the pressure of this effused blood injures or destroys the nerve centres in the brain by which motion and sensation in the paralyzed parts are controlled. The paralysis in most cases is on the opposite side of the body from that on which the accident in the brain takes place. The reason of this is that the fibres proceeding from the brain to the spinal cord, along which impulses pass to and fro like the messages along telegraph wires, cross from one side to the other at the junction of the brain with the spinal cord, so that if there is paralysis on the left side of the body we may be pretty sure there is injury to the brain on the right side. When the loss of blood is great and the consequent injury to the nerve centres in the brain great the injured person may die in a few hours or even in an hour. If however the loss of blood is small and a clot is quickly formed within the brain, the opening in the broken artery is closed by it and the bleeding stops. The clot then begins to contract, gradually relieving the pressure on the brain and if the brain has not been destroyed to a very great extent the injured person may gradually regain more or less complete use of the paralyzed parts. But, of course, the arteries remain diseased and no-

body would be wise enough to tell when another break would occur any more than one can tell when another break is going to occur in a water pipe or gas pipe that has become old and diseased and has already burst once or oftener. The only thing a person with diseased arteries can do is to lead a very quiet simple life, free from fret and excitement, from indigestion and hard work, and from everything which has a tendency to raise the blood pressure. By such a mode of life one may often continue and do useful work for many years after the first attack. One of the greatest and most useful men who ever lived was Pasteur, when he was between 40 and 50 he had a severe stroke which made him completely helpless on one side and he never completely overcame the paralysis, but he lived for thirty years afterward laying broad and deep foundations for the science of bacteriology, saving to France her silkworms, her vineyard industry, her sheep and cattle, discovering the means for treating hydrophobia and doing many other things which made him one of the greatest benefactors the world has ever had.

Questions and Answers.

A. V. R.—1. When a person has a nervous breakdown, does he sometimes imagine that he hears voices?

2. After the nervousness has passed away, will he sometimes continue to hear voices?

Answer—1. Such a condition as you refer to, is very apt to be an accompaniment of mental disease, and if you are suffering from it, I should advise you to undergo an examination by an alienist.

2. As long as you continue to hear voices to which you refer, it is fair to assume that you are still suffering from mental disease.

Complete School Set-24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This outfit contains:

- 1 English School Bag.
- 1 Japanese Pencil Box.
- 1 Special Drawing Pencil.
- 1 Compass.
- 1 Rubber Tipped Lead Pencil.
- 1 Metal Cased Lead Pencil.
- 1 Pen Holder.

- 3 Pen Points.
- 1 Box Crayons (12 colors).
- 1 Eraser.
- 1 Box Paints (6 colors).
- 1 Paint Brush.
- 1 Patriotic Blotter.
- 1 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell 30 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards at 10 cents a package (six lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO.

Dept. 198, TORONTO.



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

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

Oliver Spanner & Co.
26 ELM ST., TORONTO
TAXIDERMISTS
TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
Artificial Eyes and Supplies.

RAW FURS WANTED
Latest Price List
and Shipping Tags
Send For Our

TRAPPERS AND BUYERS WRITE FUNSTEN FOR FREE
Market Reports, Supply Catalog, Game Laws, Trappers Guide & Shipping Tags
This is going to be one of the biggest years for trappers and fur shippers ever known. More furs needed—fewer men to trap. Get ready early for big money.
Look over your traps and supplies now. Get our FREE BOOK—Supply Catalog, Game Laws and Trapping Secrets—all three in one book. Shows furs in natural colors. Factory prices on traps, smokers, etc. Write today—sure!
FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
47-49 International Fur Exchange
St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

CHEW STAG TOBACCO

"Ever-lastingly Good"

NEW USES FOR ZINC

May Permanently Take Place of Iron and Steel in Many Articles.

Because of the large supply of zinc in the United States, and because former uses of zinc have had to be discontinued on a large scale because of the war, new ways to consume the metal have had to be devised. The refrigerator manufacturers are turning to zinc sheets, and it is well known that zinc makes not only a much more sanitary lining for a refrigerator than galvanized iron, but a more durable one, and so in the long run a less expensive one. Some of the States are considering the use of zinc for automobile license plates. This is a field which could be materially extended, at least so long as the scarcity of steel continues.

Zinc for numerous small articles, such as shoe and corset eyelets, lace tips, show clips and metal buttons, is in every way as satisfactory as brass and materially less expensive. The enamelling of zinc seems to offer no insurmountable difficulty; there is good reason to believe that it can be as beautifully and durably finished as other metals. Cornices, ceilings and other fancy sheet work, heretofore made of copper and steel, could as readily be made of zinc with the same advantage as to cost as in the case of roofing.

Trench mirrors of polished zinc are wartime articles. If zinc can be polished in time of war, why not polish it in time of peace and turn the article so made to some advantage? Reflectors for automobile lamps, searchlights, etc., are suggestions along this line.

Telephone and telegraph wires made by twisting two strands of zinc helically—one of iron or steel to give tensile strength and one of zinc to give conductivity—may be used to supplant copper wire.

Zinc of certain physical characteristics can be spun for ornamentation and fixture work. In this age of the automobile and the tractor, this field could be made to require a big tonnage of zinc.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS

Signs and Omens Influenced Old-Time Fishermen.

All seafaring men are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He believes in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid unbeliever who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby on Good Friday was hooted through the lock-gates by the scandalized populace.

If a man's hat blew overboard

while leaving port many skippers would turn back and delay sailing until the next day. It was an omen that one of the crew would be lost during the trip. This sign, however, became discredited, and wily deckhands, desirous of another day ashore with their wives and families, contracted the habit of going aloft and assisting the wind to foretell disaster.

To speak of pigs aboard a fishing trawler is fatal. Poor catches and split and torn trawls will be the inevitable consequences. Similar misfortunes will result from taking off a hatch cover and laying it on the deck upside down.

To kill a "kitty," as the fishermen call the smaller kind of seagulls that follow in the wake of the trawlers, is a most dangerous act, liable to imperil the safety of the ship itself.

GROWTH OF BRITAIN'S FLEET

Navy's Tonnage and Its Personnel is Nearly 3 Times Peace Footing.

Figures made public on the growth of the British Navy during the war show that the fleet, including auxiliaries, increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,500,000 tons, and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,000.

Since the outbreak of the war 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of which 4,391 were lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 86,000,000 tons of stores were transported, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's allies. Transportation also was provided for 2,000,000 animals.

The organization of convoys, due to German submarine warfare, has been an important part of the work of the British Navy since March, 1917, from which time there have been 55,929 sailings, with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

The Canadian Victory Bond.

I guard the green of the forest slope, And the wealth of the northern mine, The precious gold of the prairie wheat And the treasure of tree and vine.

I guard the dream of the pioneer, That he dreamed in the wilderness, I guard his helpmeet's toil and care, And her courage and faithfulness.

I am the strength of the workman's arm, And the force of the scholar's brain, I am the mother's broken prayer, As she weeps for her gallant slain.

I am the speed of the aeroplane, As it darts through the star-lit night, And I am the roar of the mighty guns As they guard the men who fight.

I am the light of the scarlet cross, As it gleams o'er the blood-stained sod, And I am the soldier's glittering steel That is keen with the wrath of God.

I am Canadian faith and truth, The word of her loyal sons, Who holds me back in a dastard born, In league with the Christless Huns.

Difficulties Airmen Have to Face.

The statement on behalf of the British Air Ministry that aviators are forbidden to fly lower than 1,000 feet above towns suggests that the margin of safety is perilously small in the event of engine trouble. In such an event the airman must come to earth inside a circle the diameter of which is ten times the height of the machine, and an altitude of 1,000 feet gives him a choice over an area of barely three square miles, or a horizontal distance from the point vertically beneath where his engine failed of less than a mile.

At 2,000 feet the area is increased to rather more than 12 miles—none too much in the case of towns of any importance. There is always the risk of making a bad landing in cloudy weather, especially when, as often happens, the clouds are less than 5,000 feet above the ground. At that altitude an airman forced to land would have a choice over about 70 square miles, which is considered about the minimum for safety.

Whenever there is destruction of property thrift must replace it. Waste is waste, and cannot be recovered.

Harvest sunflowers before the seeds are fully ripe. Place the heads in a loft to dry.

WORLD'S BIGGEST FUR AUCTION

IN SIX DAYS THE TOTAL SALES WERE \$6,004,000.

3,500,000 Pelts Bring Record Prices With Buyers From Twenty-seven Countries.

What buyers who attended say was the largest fur sale the world has ever known, both as to quantity of furs sold and the financial results has just ended at the International Fur Exchange, 115 South Second Street, St. Louis.

In the six days it lasted sales totaled \$6,004,000, or an average of more than \$1,000,000 daily.

The week also saw the purchase by the fur men of Liberty bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000, and generous donations to the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare and other war relief funds. In addition, transactions among the buyers totaled more than \$2,000,000 and it is estimated that more than \$10,000,000 was involved in the week's trading.

Sixty-four kinds of fur, known to dealers from every part of the world, were listed in the 350-page catalogue of the sale. They comprised more than 3,500,000 pelts, divided into 110,000 lots for the convenience of buyers. Every state in the Union, every province in Canada, and twenty-five foreign countries contributed to the catalogue. Each pelt had to be checked, entered, graded and catalogued. St. Louis gradings and lottings are quoted and accepted as standard wherever furs are bought and sold.

All Furs in Demand.

The demand for all kinds of furs was unprecedented during the entire week, a demand that was voiced by dealers from all parts of the world and from every class of trade and many varieties sold for record prices. Muskrat, a fur that sold a few years ago for a few cents a pelt, sold as high as \$2.25, while a record price of \$11 for skunk was reached. Another fur that sold higher than ever before was lynx, the record skin bringing \$85. It was later sold for the benefit of the Red Cross and brought \$1,250. Fisher sold as high as \$102 and marten at a top price of \$81.

Buyers and brokers say the record prices made in all but two or three of the furs may not stand long. They look for prices to increase rather than to diminish. The labor situation was expected to hold prices down a bit, but evidently manufacturers must have settled the labor question more or less to their own satisfaction before coming to St. Louis, for the manufacturers were well and ably represented by large and important orders. Most of them are far too busy in their factories at this juncture to journey westward, but the local brokers took good care of their wants in all respects.

And, incidentally, the rise of the fur broker is coincident with the rise of the St. Louis market. Whether it were the market that made the broker, or vice versa, were negligible. Sufficient it is to know that where the big market is there the big brokers gather together.

The next sales are announced for January 27, April 28 and September 15, 1919.

The table scraps that feed many a worthless dog would feed a dozen chickens. Then hens would produce eggs and meat. The dog produces nothing.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle. CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN. Sch. "Sterke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Cornmeal mush needs very thorough cooking.

"Harmony of aim, not identity of conclusion, is the secret of the sympathetic life." —John Morley.

Minard's Liniment Cures Disemper.

For Autumn Days



If it were just to have this belt slipping through in this novel fashion, one would make this simple attractive dress. McCall Pattern No. 8551, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



The vest effect, together with the unique braid trimming, makes this a charming and desirable frock. McCall Pattern No. 8624, Ladies' Coat Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 926. Price, 20 cents.

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

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

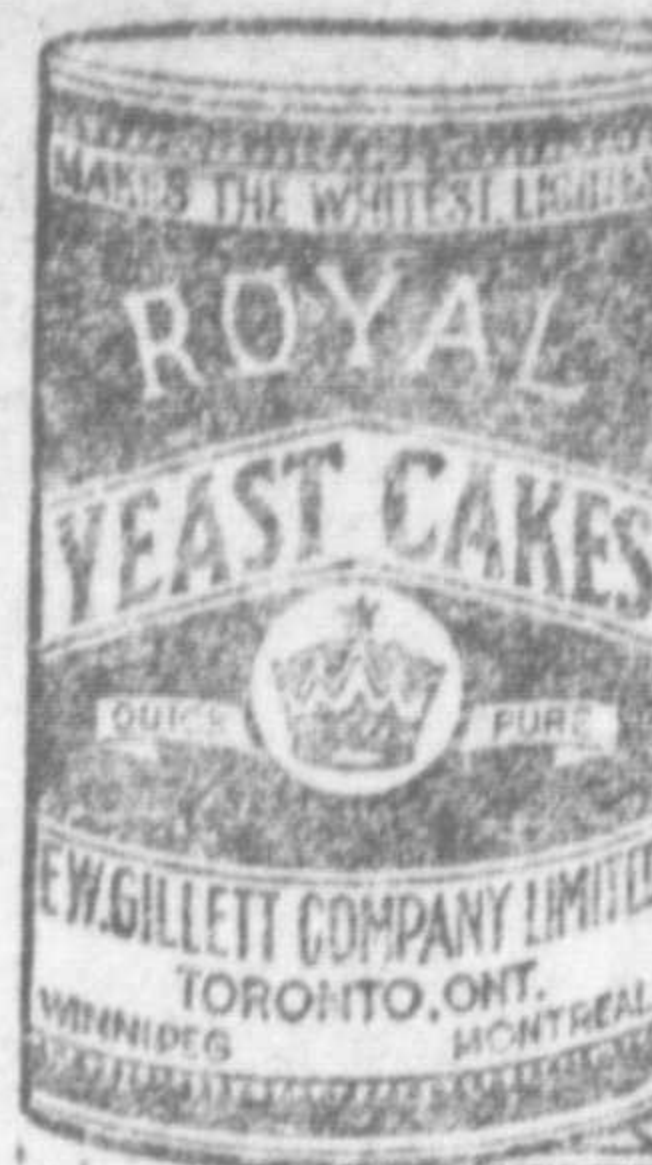
Combating the Cut Worm.

"The destructiveness of the cut worm has not been so evident for years," declares Mr. F. Abraham, Chairman of the Home Gardens and Vacant Lot Section of the Canada Food Board. "An early season to some extent minimized the loss from this pest. If after all eggs are laid, the ground is well broken up or ploughed, 95 per cent. of the larvae will be destroyed. 'I strongly advise,' he added, 'that every available foot of town land be ploughed this fall.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Nurse," moaned the convalescent, "can't I have something to eat? I'm starving." "Yes, you start taking solids to-day, but you must begin slowly," she said. Then she held out a teaspoonful of tapioca. He sucked the spoon dry and begged for a second spoonful, but she shook her head. Presently he summoned her again. "Nurse," he gasped, "bring me a postage stamp. 'I want to read.'"

ISSUE No. 45—18



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Broke the Silence.

Occasionally it has been known, within a thousand or two thousand yards of the front, in the early hours of the morning, for complete silence to supervene for a few minutes.

On such an occasion the veteran of Mons was enjoying the change when his companion, while reaching for matches, inadvertently knocked down his mess-tin. The clatter was immediately followed by a burst of artillery fire.

The veteran, disappointed at having the pleasurable silence cut short, exclaimed: "There you are, clumsy, you've gamed and started the whole blooming war again!"

LEMONS MAKE SKIN

WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes: to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

Absent Hearts.

There are absent hearts more lonely Than this aching heart of thine; There are struggling souls more storm-tossed Than this questioning soul of thine.

There are kindly people near thee, Who crave a friendly smile; Go, give thyself, and thus forget Thine own small griefs awhile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Bonnie Annie Laurie."

Annie Laurie was no myth. Over 200 years ago Sir Robert Laurie of Dumfriesshire, wrote these quaint words in his family register: "At the pleasure of Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born on the 16th day of December, 1682." Mr. William Douglas, who wrote the song to celebrate the wondrous beauty of this maid, wooed, but did not win the far-famed Annie. Instead, she preferred a richer suitor, Mr. Alexander Ferguson. Annie died in 1764, but her name, no doubt, will be passed down to many more ages, by means of the immortal ballad by Douglas.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Germany must become a modern democratic state if peace is to reign in the world.

The Ontario Government is investing half a million dollars in feed concentrates to tide the farmers over the winter months when transportation will be monopolized by coal and grain. Standard feed will be manufactured and sold through millers at \$56.50 per ton for dairy feed and \$57 for hog feed, in car lots.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 in 1
SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

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

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

See dealer or write to HURST'S, 1100 St. George St., Montreal.

HURST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HURST'S!

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and earache. Equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hurst's—always have a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses. At dealers or write to HURST'S REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclear bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selge's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises. Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

Cuticura For The Skin

The Soap to Cleanse and Purify The Ointment to Soothe and Heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses.

For sample each by mail address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 14, 1918.

Over!

The most titanic military struggle of all ages came to an end at eleven o'clock on Monday morning—French time.

Events of tremendous significance have rapidly succeeded each other during the past ten days.

Kingdoms have been rent and torn asunder and proud monarchs have toppled from their thrones and crumbled into the original clay of which they were composed.

The tyrannous House of Hohenzollern has been abased, and its blasphemous head, the Kaiser, is a fugitive in Holland, pursued by that justice which sooner or later will overtake him.

The almost simultaneous collapse of Turkey and Austria coupled with the continuous progress of the allied armies in France, brought the Hun to his senses, and at six o'clock on Monday morning (French time) the German delegates signed the terms of the armistice laid down by General Foch.

A summary of those terms, given below, shows their sweeping character, and the substantial nature of the guarantees and safeguards which the Allied Generalissimo has exacted.

The venomous claws of the Leopard have been extracted, and his power to do further evil is gone.

After all, the plans of the Great Arbitrator of Nations have not miscarried.

God be praised!

SUMMARY OF CHIEF TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. It is a 30-day armistice with option to extend.

The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the Allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners, without reciprocal action by the Allies, also is included.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine are to be evacuated by the enemy within 14 days. Allies will occupy territory as it is evacuated.

Repatriation of all inhabitants of foreign countries within 14 days.

Immediate surrender of 5,000 field and heavy guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 airplanes.

Evacuation of whole left bank of the Rhine, with neutral zone on right bank. Allies to hold principal Rhine crossings.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, who has been Minister of Labor since the accession of the Borden ministry in 1911, has resigned from the position, and Hon. Senator Robertson has been chosen to succeed him.

Sir Robert Borden, as a member of the British war cabinet, has gone to England to take part in the deliberations on the terms of peace the defining of which now becomes the business of allied statesmen. He was accompanied by Sir George Foster and Hon. A. L. Sifton.

COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES.

Minutes of proceedings of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac at a special session convened by the Secretary-Treasurer on the written request of Joseph Gilpin, Esq., mayor of Leslie, and William McCleary, Esq., mayor of Thorne, for the purpose of "considering the County Bonus Sinking Fund and the investment of the said fund in the Canada Victory Loan 1918 bonds," held at Campbells Bay on Wednesday the 6th November, 1918.

Members present:—Councillors Duncan Campbell, Cornelius McNally, Wm. Burden, James Ward, Walter Rimer, Paul McNally, Elisha Beeman, George

Dagg, and Joseph Gilpin, forming a quorum.

In the absence of the Warden councillors Ward and Beeman moved that Councillor Rimer take the chair.—Carried unanimously.

Councillor Rimer took the chair, when it was moved by couns. Dagg and Burden that the council adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

Council adjourned at 10.45 a. m. and resumed its sitting at 11.45 a. m. with the same members present and also the Warden, W. R. McDonald, and councillors Richard Kennedy, Christopher Jennings, Michael Dunn and William Sharpe (pro-mayor of Mansfield, &c.) forming a quorum, the Warden presiding.

Councillor Sharpe subscribed to his oath of office.

Moved by couns. Paul McNally and Joseph Gilpin that this council do adjourn till one o'clock this afternoon.—Carried.

Council resumed its sittings at one o'clock in the afternoon, same members present.

The Sec.-Treas. read the request for the convocation of the special session signed by the mayors of Leslie and Thorne, and established by certificate under his oath of office that due special notice of the place, date, hour and business of the present special session had been served by him on each and every member of the County Council by registered letter mailed on the 26th October last.

Moved by coun. James Ward, seconded by coun. Joseph Gilpin, that the Warden and the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to immediately sign a cheque on behalf of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac for an amount of one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the credit of the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, addressed to the Bank of Ottawa at its head office, Ottawa, for the purpose of buying therewith one hundred bonds of the Canada Victory Loan, 1918, due in 1933, of a denomination of one thousand dollars each, the form of the said bonds to be fully registered bonds, with interest payable by cheque, said bonds to be so registered in the name of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac.

Moved in amendment by coun. Paul McNally, seconded by coun. Duncan Campbell, that the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer be and they are hereby appointed by this council to interview the authorities of the Bank of Ottawa, and if satisfactory arrangements can be effected they are then authorized to withdraw the sum of \$100,000.00 and invest the same in fully registered Victory Bonds for and on behalf of this council.

For the amendment:—Councillors P. McNally, Campbell, Burden, C. McNally, Dunn and Rimer.—6.

Against the amendment:—Coun. Sharpe, Kennedy, Jennings, Beeman, Gilpin, Dagg and Ward.—7.

The amendment was declared lost.

For the main motion:—Couns Ward, Gilpin, Sharpe, Kennedy, Jennings, Beeman and Dagg.—7.

Against the main motion:—Couns P. McNally, Campbell, Burden, C. McNally, Dunn and Rimer.—6.

The main motion was declared carried.

Moved by coun. P. McNally, seconded by coun. Dagg, that this council do now adjourn.—Carried.

H. T. HURDMAN,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Pontiac.
Bryson, Que., 7th Nov. 1918.

MARYLAND

A recent number of THE EQUITY told us of two potatoes which weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz. That was good. We had two large ones also this season, smooth and well-shaped; which weighed two lbs each. A young week-end visitor, well known in Shawville, took one of them with him on his return to the city. After the staff of the firm where he is employed had viewed and commented upon it, one of them seeing the hat of the tidy-up woman, lying on a side table, quickly fitted the potato into the crown, fastening it securely with the hat-pin, left it as innocent looking as before. On leaving the woman was seen to smile as she carried it off with her. May she still be among those able to smile in these troublous times.—Com. Nov. 1.

CANADIAN ARMY AND THE VICTORY LOAN

War Costing Canada Over Million Dollars a Day — \$400,000,000 Will Be This Year's Bill.

Nearly 600,000 have been enrolled in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. About 425,000 have gone overseas. Canada's 1918 war bill will be \$400,000,000.

Canada's 1917 war bill was \$320,000,000.

Canada's war expenditure is now \$33,000,000 a month.

It exceeds \$1,000,000 a day.

The \$420,000,000 subscribed to the 1917 Victory Loan will not do much more than pay this year's war bill.

\$500,000,000 are needed through the Victory Loan, even though peace should come to-morrow.

BANKS WILL LEND.

In order to help out small subscribers to the Victory Loan the banks will lend subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the investment in the loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5 1/2 per cent. Repayment is to be made monthly and quarterly. These are much better terms than were granted last year.

As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a goodwill in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Buy VICTORY BONDS

—all you can pay for in cash and all you can carry on instalments.

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

147

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.



NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON HARVEST LEAVE.

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT to Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

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.

NOTICE!

Our Branch Store at Bristol is now open

With a general line of Merchandise at Popular Prices

We will be glad to see our old customers as well as new ones.

We are in the market for anything in Farm Produce.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Live Poultry.

Ask for prices on Peas and Beans. Later on we will be in the market for Grain.

NOTE.—MISS CUTHBERTSON, who has been in charge of our branch store at Norway Bay during the past season, will be in charge at Bristol.

R. A. GRANT.

N. B.—We close at 6.30 o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Canada Food Board License Nos.—10-7830, 8-10602, 8-10601.

STEER ASTRAY

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned during month of August a roan colored two-year old steer without horns. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses incurred.

THOS. EDMUNDS,
Lot 26-B, 1st R. Litchfield.

STRAYED

From Craig Farm, Bristol, one 3-year old Steer; red and white, with piece off left ear. Information that will lead to the recovery of the animal will be thankfully received by

HAROLD CUTHBERTSON,
R. R. No. 3, 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 or each
subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

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

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

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

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
102 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.

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, Renfrew,
writes: "I had rheumatism in
my shoulders for over a year. I used
two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic
and Kidney Cure, and I am free from
all pain and stiffness."

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 5, Renfrew,
writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism
for over fifteen years, and at times
unable to work. Two bottles of your
remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 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.

Death of Mr. E. Sally

Mr. Edward Sally, for some time
an employment agent of the city,
died Saturday, Nov. 2, at his resi-
dence, 125 Elm street, Ottawa,
after a brief illness. Last week
he was visiting at Carleton Place
and while there took ill. He came
home Friday and since then was
suffering from pneumonia. He was
63 years of age and was born at
Eardly, Que., and for the last 23
years resided in Ottawa. Until
last summer, when he retired, he
was an employment agent. His
wife died only last year.

He is survived by one son, Car-
men, overseas; six daughters,
Mrs. Howard Hutchison, Almonte;
Mrs. Frank Cornu, Beechgrove;
Mrs. S. Masters, Elm St., Ottawa;
Mrs. Fred Horner, N. Clarendon;
Mrs. C. M. Beckstead, 135 Bay St.,
Ottawa, and Miss Laura at home
and two sisters, Mrs. John McNeil,
Bristol, Que., and Mrs. W. Dowe,
of Beechgrove. He was an Angli-
can in religion and was a member
of St. Luke's church.

The funeral took place Saturday
at four o'clock from his late re-
sidence, 125 Elm Street, to the
Broad St. Station and thence to
Parker's Station, Que. Interment
was made in St. Luke's cemetery,
near Parker's Station.—Hull City
Advocate.

Former Police Magistrate George
O'Keefe of Ottawa, died at his
home, 78 Delaware avenue, on Sun-
day, Nov. 3rd, aged 69 years, after
a long period of declining health.

Cheap House For Sale at Portage du Fort.

Comfortable dwelling house containing
4 bedrooms upstairs and one downstairs.
Good dining room, large kitchen, good
cellars, also cistern. Large parlor, halls
upstairs and down stairs. Good stable
and carriage house. Apply to
MRS. CHAS. BRINKWORTH,
71 College Ave., Ottawa.

The Bank will trust you

Perhaps you never had an account in a bank—maybe you've
never done business in a bank—hardly even cashed a cheque in
one. But—

that is no reason why you cannot go to a bank and borrow
money to buy Victory Bonds.

If you are a steady, industrious, thrifty citizen, working and
saving a part of your income, you are just the kind of person
Canada's chartered banks stand ready to help to-day.

Any bank will lend you as much money as you can save
during the next twelve months with which to buy Victory
Bonds.

All you have to do is to pay ten per cent. of the amount you
want to buy and deposit the receipt for that ten per cent. in the
bank.

The bank will lend you the 90 per cent. balance at 5½ per
cent. interest and will give you a year to repay it, the interest
you get on your bond being just the same as the bank charges
you.

This is a fine opportunity for you to begin a real savings
account, to make a first class investment and to help your
country at the same time.

Why not see a banker to-day—he will tell you all about it
and you will be glad of the advice and help he can give you.

Borrow and Buy Victory Bonds

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

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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.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of H. S.
Elliott (Schneaux) a year old Steer, black
with white spots on head and legs. In-
formation leading to his whereabouts
will be thankfully received by
STEWART STARK,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of the un-
dersigned—Lot 17, 12th con. Clarendon—
one black and white Holstein Cow, on
November 2nd. Finder please notify
MRS. ADAM ELLIOTT,
Yarm. Que.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of Rev. Jas.
Macfarlane, Bristol, three Cattle, one
year old:—One roan heifer, two red
steers with some white. Also two sheep.
Any information regarding them will
be thankfully received.
DAVID RUSSELL,
Shawville, R. R. No. 3.

NOTICE TO Residents of Clarendon

Public Notice is given by the under-
signed that the Voters' List for the
Municipality of Clarendon is now made
and complete and will remain in my
office for the inspection of parties in-
terested, for the next 30 days; and at a
special session to be held in my office on
Wednesday, November 20th, at 7 o'clock
p. m., said List will be homologated.
E. T. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.

Shawville, Oct. 20, 1918.

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, Aspara-
gus, 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.

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 SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Time Table.

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—MANIOWAKI:

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.

Keep in mind the Fact

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting

Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH Shawville Que.

NOTICE

Warning to Trespassers

The undersigned hereby gives notice
that hunting, trapping or trespassing on
Lot 11 on the 13th Range of Clarendon
is strictly prohibited. Anyone found so
doing after this notice will be prosecuted
according to law.
RODDY DONAHUE.

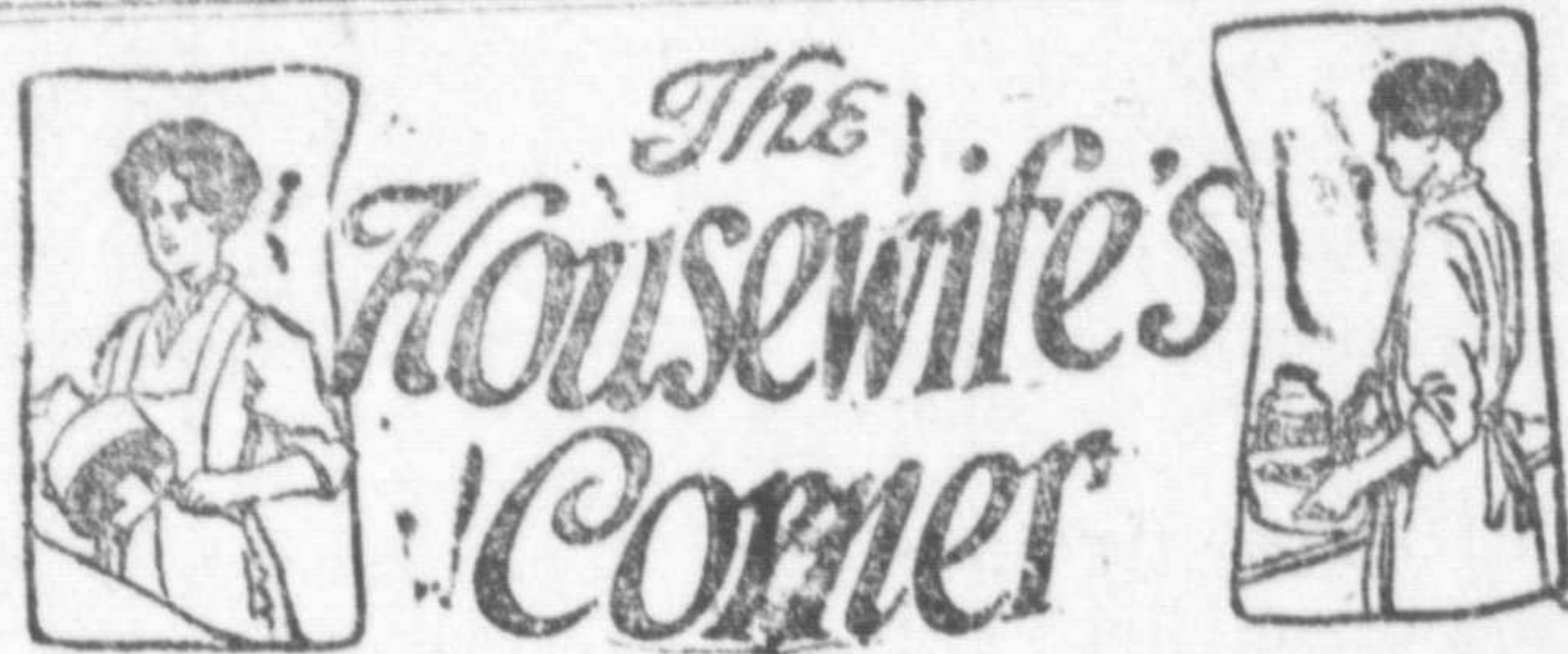
NOTICE

The Tax for the School Corporation
of Shawville is now due, and all parties
whose names appear on the Collection
Roll for said Corporation will please
pay said school tax into the hands of
the undersigned on or before Nov. 20th,
1918. E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary,
Shawville School Bd.

Economy ! "SALADA" TEA

is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well.

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.



Food Savers.

Under the present unusual food conditions we have had to look around us for Savers for many of the staple foods that we have used so carelessly and abundantly in the past, and we find that fruits and vegetables come to our rescue as Savers of several important foods. This simple classification is a help to our thought:

Meat Savers—green peas, beans, (kidney, lima and soy.)

Cereal and wheat savers—potatoes, sweet potatoes, bananas.

Sugar Savers—Sweet potatoes, corn, all fruit, melons.

The protein in beans and peas is not the same as in the meat and while we may safely use beans and peas plentifully in place of meat and to save the supply of meat, yet they cannot be called a substitute for meat. When combined with milk the protein of peas and beans becomes more of a substitute dish.

Eight or nine ounces or a large serving of peas and beans supplies as much protein as a serving of average beef.

A small potato supplies as much starch as a slice of bread. Potatoes may be substituted for one-fourth of the wheat flour used in bread or rolls and in many recipes for which wheat flour is used.

The green, succulent vegetables and all fruits are valuable in the diet for their supply of mineral substances which act as a purifier to the blood, and aid in furnishing the building material of the body.

Fruits contain a large percentage of sugar and may be eaten cooked or raw. Fresh fruit and melons for desserts take the place of prepared desserts requiring sugar, time, labor and a hot kitchen.

The simplest way to serve vegetables is always the best, that is, boiled, steamed or baked and served with a little butter, milk or cream and seasoning. However, when we are using them every day in large quantities we begin to look for other ways of serving them.

Cauliflower with Tomato Sauce—1 head cauliflower, 2 tablespoons barley flour, 1 cup strained tomato juice, 1 slice onion, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper. Wash the cauliflower in several waters to remove all the sand and foreign substances. Cook ten minutes in boiling salted water, then drain well and place in a buttered baking dish.

For the sauce: melt the fat in a pan, add the flour and remove the pan from the fire while stirring the mixture. When smooth add the strained tomato mixture which has been cooked with the onion, pepper and salt. Stir gradually until the mixture thickens and is smooth then pour over the cauliflower in the baking dish. Sprinkle a few bread crumbs over the top and bake about ten minutes in the oven. Serve on platter without breaking the head of cauliflower.

If more of the tomato sauce is desired, double the amount and reserve half of the sauce and pour around the cauliflower just before serving.

Cheese sauce is also good for this dish.

Spanish Hash—1 quart cooked tomatoes, 1 cup rice, ½ pound Hamburg steak, 3 teaspoons salt, pepper to taste, 2 green peppers, 1 onion chopped fine. Peel the tomatoes and cook them until soft. Wash the rice and cook in a large amount of boiling water until tender, drain and add the hot tomatoes. Brown the meat in a frying pan with the minced onion and seasoning and add to the tomato mixture; add the green peppers. Cook slowly for half an hour until all is well blended and the peppers are done.

Spaghetti or macaroni is good combined in the same manner in place of the rice, (after the war when wheat products will, we hope, not be prohibitive).

Squaw Corn—6 large ears of corn, 6 slices of bacon, salt and pepper to taste. Cook the ears of corn ten to twelve minutes in boiling salted water then drain and cut the corn from the cob. Cook the bacon in a frying pan until nicely browned, drain off most of fat from the pan and add corn and seasoning. Set in oven and when it is nicely browned add the bacon cut into small pieces and serve hot. When cooking corn on the cob for dinner, enough may be cooked at the same time to make squaw corn without specially cooking corn for the purpose.

The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

"This is unfair," he objected. "I can't let you go like this." She stood looking down at him, one gray-gloved hand resting on the back of the front seat. Her blue gaze was very serene and very impersonal; her poise was the soul of cool self-assurance.

"Will you let me out, please?" Her tone was unmistakable. He could not misconstrue it. The chauffeur had opened the tonneau door, and Kelcey stepped out and offered her his hand. As she fluttered and girlish, he likened her to some rare, exotic flower. Later he was puzzled to recall what brought the simile to mind. He had observed, vaguely, that she was clothed in soft tones of gray and blue, and somehow her clothing seemed an integral part of her, harmonizing delightfully with her white skin and lovely brown hair.

Her slim hand rested in his for the fractional part of an instant and then, with a low-spoken, "Thank you," she turned to go.

But he detained her. "It is I who should thank you. I haven't forgotten my indebtedness to you."

Her eyebrows lifted inquiringly. He noticed that they nearly met at the apex of her nose, and he decided this was one of the things that gave piquancy to her face.

He lowered his voice: "I can't forget that I owe my life to you."

Her level gaze, as it met his eyes, was still impersonal and serene.

"Please try to forget it," she said. "Because," she added, dropping her eyes, "it will be best—for both of us."

With a hurried farewell, she left him. She seemed to have grown, all at once, rather flustered. Her admirable self-confidence had suddenly flown to pieces. His eyes followed her as he lifted his hat and he could never account for this—he imagined her as quickly as it came, but abruptly it occurred to him that he had once before had the same whimsical thought while watching her.

CHAPTER V.

A Vital Question

Her words, "It will be best for both of us," bothered him a great deal during the next few weeks and increased his desire to see her again. The desire began to weigh on him heavily. He tried to forget it but could not. Why did he want to see her? What was there about her that attracted him? He could answer neither question.

His mother and sister saw that something was amiss with him, and they ran over a list of girls he might be "interested in." They settled, as they supposed, upon the one who was responsible for his melancholy, and they were not alarmed. The girl desirable from every viewpoint. So they said nothing to Kelcey, content to allow matters to take their natural course. Of course the girl would accept him in the end. What girl would not? Everybody knew Tom Kelcey was one of the best catches in Lake Forest. Many maids and matrons had tried to land him and a few had nearly succeeded.

As his arm knitted Kelcey turned his attention to the sport that had broken it. He bought a seven-thousand-dollar biplane and, after several practise flights with the aviator who designed it, he started out alone across Wisconsin. He strove for a course parallel with his first one, but he lost his way in the air and when he got home that evening his gloom was uncommonly pronounced.

He went to a dance that night and danced with the usual girls, who made the usual flirtatious advances. And his mother and sister observing him furtively, had to reconstruct their prior assumption. His indifference to the girl they had chosen for his wife puzzled them.

But they were no more puzzled than he. Many of these young creatures palpitating around him were lovely. And yet they quickened no fire in him; while the other—! He had known these girls, or most of them, since childhood. About Bonnie (he had already begun to call her Bonnie in his thoughts) he knew almost nothing. He had met her twice, unconventionally, and that was all.

And then, suddenly, Kelcey thought he saw the answer. "Yes," he reflected, as he one-stepped in the brilliant maze of life and color and fragrance and luxury, "it must be because she's a mystery, because she's so unconventional."

This, however, did not deter him from trying to find her. His northward flights became of daily occurrence. It was on the fourth day that he sighted the long-lost-for spot. A tarch of joy coursed through him like wine. He dropped to an altitude of 300 feet and, like a mammoth gray bird, he circled slowly above the double wall. He tried to look through the top grating, but found that it was now covered with thin coarse white cloth through which he could not see. He saw the black men in their white suits working in the field. Then he saw that they had discovered him, and made off toward the house. Presently he saw Stryker come from the house, shield his eyes against the sun, and gaze at the whirling biplane.

Kelcey was half minded to alight, but the next moment something happened that caused him to banish the impulse. He saw Stryker lift something to his armpit, saw a sport of smoke, and in a little while heard the report of a rifle. It was with a feeling of guilt rather than of anger that Kelcey pointed his craft skyward and flew away. He felt like a trespasser. After all, he had no right to intrude

upon the old hermit, and Kelcey was broad-visioned enough to see that his appearance could be construed only as an intrusion.

But he went back again the next day and at a height of 2,000 feet again circled the place. From the ground his biplane was nothing more than a white speck in the clear summer sky, and the noise of his engine fell far short of the earth. For these reasons he knew he was unobserved. The strange place with its queer double-walled spread out below him like a stain on a green cloth, and while he sat looking down, wondering what his next move should be, he saw a tiny black spot detach itself from the dark mass and move along a white thread which stretched in an easterly direction.

He surmised that the black spot was an automobile. He knew the thread was a road.

"And perhaps," ran his jubilant thought, "It is she—"

The thought was equivalent to a command. Immediately he turned his machine toward the east, and as he followed the moving speck he drew gradually nearer the earth. The possibility that he was incurring another encounter with her father heightened the spice of uncertainty.

It was an automobile, as he had supposed, and when the whir of his propellers became audible to its occupants he saw it stop. He landed in a meadow beside the road, frightening a herd of cows into a panic, then stepped out and walked toward the car.

It was driven by a man whose dead-white skin and bullet-shaped head awoke unpleasant memories; but in the tonneau sat Bonnie, alone. She recognized him as he vaulted the fence, and for one instant her blue eyes were radiant with ineffable joy.

As he approached, however, her demeanor changed, and when she spoke to him it was in the detached, impersonal tone he remembered too well.

"Mr. Kelcey, you are making a grave mistake. Must I warn you again that you are exposing yourself to danger by visiting this neighborhood?"

Kelcey, hat in hand, smiling up at her, with one foot resting on the step, glanced doubtfully from the tail of his eye at the ex-convict sitting in front, and she, perceiving the glance and placing the right construction on it, said:

"He's a Russian. He doesn't understand a word of English. But you shouldn't do this, Mr. Kelcey. It's very unwise." He saw that her eyebrows were drawn together and that her eyes were laden with trouble and sorrow and worry.

"I had to see you," he said.

"Why?"

"That," said young Kelcey, looking into the velvet pupils of her eyes, "is a question that has troubled me a good deal of late."

(To be continued.)

The Allies' Hope.

The great hope of the future lies in convincing Germany, which has defied the civilized world, that war does not pay, and that those who take the sword must perish. The enemy cannot attribute defeat to lack of preparation, to bad military leadership, or to the malign influence of the accidents of war, for the Germans have been superbly equipped and well led, and fortune has been in their favor and has, at least once, postponed the seemingly assured victory of their enemies. A recognition of defeat will force the German people to the conclusion that they have made the greatest mistake which a nation can make, and will create a resolve to adopt a new way of life. That lesson cannot be learned if the fact of defeat is obscured, and therein lies one of the great difficulties of any discussion of peace terms. A revolution in Germany would alter the whole situation, but it will probably require a startling defeat to bring about a revolution.

Out and In.

The class in natural history being asked to state the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy promptly gave the answer:

"A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seems to be lined with it."

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TORONTO

Patriotism in the Bathing.

Little Mary is only a scrap of a girl and as lively as a cricket. It was some time before her mother could persuade her to take up knitting, but when at last she did begin no one was more zealous than she to produce wristers for the soldiers. It was as difficult to deflect her from her knitting as formerly to entice her from her play.

One Saturday night her mother suggested that she lay aside her knitting and take her bath.

"But, mother," remonstrated Mary, "I must finish this wrist to-night."

"There's another day coming, Mary. Run along and take your bath. When you are ready I will come and rub your back."

Knowing that further argument would be useless, little Mary finished her needle and whisked away to take her bath. Usually Mary was most expeditious in taking a bath, but to-night a long, long time elapsed and still no call to mother to give the finishing rub.

Finally, becoming uneasy at the long delay, her mother opened the bathroom door and beheld her little daughter sitting up to her arms in the water, with her hands held high, knitting desperately to finish the wrist.

"Well," said Mary, in response to her mother's exclamation of astonishment and rebuke, "you wanted me to knit, and I'm knitting."

Dumplings can be made with half corn flour.

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Sam's Diamond.

Sam, the chore man, returned from the city with a scarf pin that contained a "diamond" of no unusual size. It was the pride of his heart, and the envy of his village companions. He treated all enquiries from them as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn.

His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "Is it a real diamond?"

"Wall," said Sam, "if it ain't, I've let skunk out of a half-dollar."

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You need never be embarrassed by an oily, shiny skin. Just apply a light touch of Ingram's Velveta Souveraine Face Powder. It is so delicately textured that you can scarcely see it and yet it hides tiny blemishes and gives the complexion a smooth, soft appearance. It adheres until washed off even though the skin becomes moist from perspiration. 50c.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is an ideal preparation for softening and cleansing the skin and keeping the complexion clear and youthful looking. It has a pronounced therapeutic quality that "takes up" the complexion. Two sizes, 50c and \$1. There is a complete line of Ingram's toilet aids, including floss for the teeth (5c), at your druggist's.

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(118)

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Soldiers All.
They're swinging back to school again
In squads of two and three—
It calls for sturdy fighting men
To master Rule of Three.

It takes a valiant company
To march in order through
A lesson in geography
As far as Timbuctoo.

And he who meets and overcomes
A parting grim—
There's not a general at the front
That would not cheer for him.

They're marching back to school
again—
The chaps that do their best
Will prove their fighting blood, and
then
We'll trust them for the rest.

The "Parents" of Marie-Camille.

A little French girl, Marie-Camille, lives in one of the tiny villages close to the battle zone. One August morning her father woke her early and held her tight in his arms and kissed her again and again. Then he went away. Marie-Camille's mother told her that he had gone to fight for France.

One day a messenger came to the door. Marie-Camille's mother grew very white, and a look came into her eyes that never left them again. Marie-Camille was only a little girl, but she had heard many things in those months; she knew that the father, who marched away that August morning, never would come back again.

After that things became very difficult. Marie-Camille's mother worked harder and harder, but food became more and more scarce. By and by some one who saw how things were going sent Marie-Camille's name to America for "adoption." Perhaps some one over in America, where everyone had plenty, would pay ten cents a day to give a little French girl something to eat.

A class of schoolboys and girls in an American city decided to "adopt" a little girl. They could do it, they

figured, if each of them paid two cents a week. A friend who knew about Marie-Camille gave them her name, and every Monday morning they brought in their pennies—"giving Marie-Camille her breakfast," they called it.

But that was not enough; if Marie-Camille was really to be their little girl, they wanted to do more than to send money for food; little girls needed clothes. They talked it all over together. The girls, with the help of the sewing teacher, could make the clothes, but the boys, being her adopted fathers, must do their part. They were starting for a ball game when the question came up. One of them put it concisely: "Say, fellows, we can't play till we've decided about Marie-Camille's clothes." So they decided to bring twenty-five cents each—and the money must be earned, too.

The "fathers" of Marie-Camille proved equal to their responsibility, and the materials were bought and made up. Meanwhile one of the girls had a birthday and received permission from her mother to choose her own gift. She brought it to school on the morning of her birthday; there was a dress with a handkerchief in one pocket and a hair ribbon in the other, socks to match, and a full set of underclothes—all for Marie-Camille!

Just then came a letter from Marie-Camille herself to one of the girls who had written her. "Mademoiselle Esther," it began. "I am so happy and so touched by the friendship you have shown me, and I will try to satisfy you by my letter; but be indulgent, mademoiselle, for you must know that I am only eight years old."

The "parents" of Marie-Camille listened with shining eyes, but neither they nor Marie-Camille guessed how great was the thing that they were doing. For the first time in history not statesmen and armies alone but the children of two great nations are building up a friendship that shall be written not upon scraps of paper but upon the hearts of the people.

sweetish or aromatic odor to the breath, the case may be one of diabetic coma. There are many other signs, but it is needless to catalogue them here, for only those persons who have had a medical training would appreciate them.

THE TELEPHONE AND THE WAR

Is the Principal Instrument of Communication on Battlefields.

How could the war be kept going without the telephone? It is the principal instrument of communication for military purposes, the telephone not excepted. When troops move forward, signal corps men with phones and wire accompany the foremost line. Telephones are installed in the very trenches; they are even carried out on occasion into No Man's Land.

Every regiment or other fighting unit of an army is linked up with all the other units by talking wires. A veritable maze of such wires connects division with division and army with army. At every military base, permanent or temporary, there is a fully equipped telephone exchange.

Generals in the field receive information and send out orders by phone. The fire of artillery is directed by the same means from observation posts and from balloons. When a "sausage" balloon is sent up into the air from a motor truck for observation purposes men on motor-cycles start simultaneously across country, carrying telephone wires to batteries scattered over many miles of front. On board the truck is a switchboard, and the observer in the balloon car directs with his voice the fire of the guns, correcting their range and aim.

Even the airplanes are now equipped with wireless telephone apparatus. For use in the field there is an ingenious combination of telephone and telegraph, the contrivance so compact that it is contained in a small box.

Sea Caterpillars.

The caterpillars you war against when whitewashing your fruit trees are not the only caterpillars. Caterpillars populate the ocean in billions, and grow into crabs if the Greenland whale does not eat them first.

They are minute little things, about the size of salt grains. As children run before they walk, so crab-caterpillars begin by literally looping the loop from one spot to another.

Greenland whales like them on account of their diminutive size. Having no teeth and very small throats, the whales find them the most convenient form of diet. They simply pass through the shoals with their mouth open, squirt out the water, and then swallow.

An excellent "main dish" may be made of fish, potatoes and parsley baked.

KEEP HUN SHIPS AFTER WAR

British Council Urges Distribution According to U-boat Losses.

German ships should not be set free after the war "to extend their share of the world's carrying trade and so profit by the losses which their government, by means mainly piratical, had inflicted upon the ships of the Allies." This program is urged upon the British Government in a resolution adopted by the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

The Council explains that heavy losses have been suffered by shipping companies at the hands of the Germans. Half of Germany's shipping is declared to be in neutral or other ports and Germany may have added to it by construction or purchase during the war.

The Allied countries, the Council says, will find themselves short of ships for some time after the war and declares that while Germany cannot make restitution of all shipping sunk, there is no reason why she should not make restitution in kind to an extent to which she is able.

Shipping taken over from Germany, the Council suggests, should be distributed among the Allied countries in proportion to their losses. Each country should dispose of the tonnage among its subjects for cash. One British company at the beginning of the war had ten passenger steamships. Nine have been sunk by the Germans and the other captured. The Council declares it is inconceivable that so long as there is an enemy ship in existence the Germans should be permitted to have that ship while the steamship company which has lost all its ten boats is unable to resume its old trade.

SOLDIER HAS A LIFE BADGE

Cross Scarred in His Back by Fragments of a Bursting Shell.

Private Jean Fournan, of New York city, hereafter will carry a cross on his back as a souvenir of the great war, says a Paris despatch. The wound that has marked him is so unusual that he is known at American Military Hospital No. 1, where he is now convalescing, as the "Red Cross Man," and doctors, nurses and patients have watched his case with unusual interest.

One morning a short time ago, just as his company went over the top, headed for a boche machine gun nest, a shrapnel shell knocked him out. He had a momentary stinging sensation and then awoke to find himself on a sanitary train from which he was taken by ambulance to the hospital. When he was carried to the operating room, the surgeon looked him over and then called the other doctors to come and look. The boy had been hit by two pieces of shrapnel, one of which had gone down his back so close to his spine, that only a miracle saved him from paralysis. The other had crossed at right angles, leaving the mark of a perfect cross on his back.

Fournan has those pieces of shrapnel in his Red Cross treasure bag. He says they're "lucky pieces" because they "only left a scar."

Poland has lost 3,500,000 population through the war.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

That all the world may know that there is a God in Israel.—I. Samuel, xvii, 46.

Men who have said that there is no God because this awful war came to upset the world ought now to say that there is a God because He gives the victory that will bring peace.

Men may use their freedom to destroy; only God can save. When everything else fails we turn to God. Even the Germans pray for peace.

The story of David and Goliath needs no interpreter. Each man stages his own case. Goliath relies upon what he sees and knows—his own size and strength and the weakness of his opponent. If Goliath is right he ought to win. But Goliath assumes that there is no God in Israel. David sees all that Goliath sees, but relies on divine help. If David is right it is a moral certainty that he will win. If God is on his side he must win. David won and proved that there was a God in Israel. "They reckon ill who leave God out."

The present conflict grows out of the same conditions. It is a mortal combat in which Humanity is to decide whether or not there is a God. Stripped of all nonsense, this is the real issue: "Is there a God in the world?"

The German Belief

The Germans are supreme among the nations in knowledge and power. The greatest scholar in the world is the product of their system. Ernest Haeckel. Out of the fulness of his knowledge he has declared in his own work, "The Evolution of Life," that "there is no God in heaven, no soul in man, no freedom of will, no distinction between right and wrong; no future life." He believes only in matter and force and that these are really one—two forms of the same thing.

In knowledge applied to produce power the Germans have made tremendous strides in the last fifty years. Speaking as their champion, the Kaiser has declared again and again that force would rule the world. His speeches abound in talk of shining sword, iron fist and heart of granite.

FIRST STANDARD SHIP

Contracted for by British Government—Launched in China.

Consul A. E. Carleton, Hongkong, British China, writes: "The launching of the first of the standard ships to be constructed in Hongkong (see Commerce Reports for Sept. 13) took place on Saturday, Aug. 10, 1918, at the shipyards of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited. This is the first of six which have been contracted for by the British Government. The chairman, in the course of his remarks at the launching, stated that at present the company was dependent for the building material on Great Britain and the United States, but he predicted that the day is not far distant when it would be able to manufacture practically all the requirements, since there is in the new territory a large quantity of iron ore, and that recently other ores such as wolfram and molybdenite, both used in the production of steel, have been discovered. As yet no coal has been found within British territory, but it is known that it is abundant not far off in the Province of Kwangtung, and when these coal mines are worked the establishment of smelting works in Hongkong can be readily accomplished."

Let's We Forget.

(To the glorious and imperishable memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the first Seven Divisions who, fighting against uncounted odds, by their courage and devotion saved Europe and civilization—Mons. Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, Ypres—August 23rd—October 31st, 1914.)

Oh, little mighty Force that stood for England;
That, with your bodies for a living shield,
Guarded her slow awakening, that defied
The sudden challenge of enormous odds,
And fought the rushing legions to a stand,
Then stank in grim endurance, held the line.
Oh, little Force that in your agony
Stood fast while England girt her armor on.
Held high our honor in your wounded hands.
Carried our honor safe with bleeding feet—
We have no glory great enough for you,
The very soul of Britain keeps your day!
Procession?—Marches forth a Race in arms;
And, for the thunder of the crowd's applause,
Crash upon crash the voice of monstrous guns,
Fed by the sweat, served by the life of England,
Shouting your battle cry across the world!

Oh, little mighty Force, your way is ours,
This land inviolate your monument.

Harrassed Decorator—"I'm very sorry, mum, I haven't been able to paper your two top bedrooms. They took away my last man a week ago for the army. Seems to me they think more of this 'ere war than they do of paper-angin'."

BELGIAN REFUGEES

Pouring Into Holland in Pitiable State of Distress.

Weather beaten refugees, mostly from the north of France, are trickling into the Dutch provinces of Brabant and Limburg, says an Amsterdam despatch. Some 2,000 are now accommodated in towns of these provinces. About five per cent. are ill from overfatigue or influenza and are being cared for in hospitals and convents.

Distressing stories are told about the old people and babies who died from exposure on the way and were buried where they met their end. Further westward no exodus has yet taken place.

In view of the German disclaimers of pillaging by the retreating troops, it is significant that Dutch correspondents at half a dozen different points on their frontier should tell the same story, obtained from refugees.

"The Germans stole everything they could lay their hands on," a citizen of Bruges said to the Rosendaal correspondent of the Maasbode.

In the last few days the Germans have looted stores indiscriminately. One officer demanded that a city official surrender his carriage. Being asked later for a voucher the officer pointed a revolver at the head of the owner and said, "This is my voucher."

Cartoons appeared in Bruges depicting the German Admiral Schroeeder, whom Emperor William decorated for the "brilliant repulse" of the British attack on Zeebrugge, as fast asleep in a safe place far from the coast.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL HOME

For the Care of British Boys Whose Fathers Have Fallen in Battle.

A big house on a hill, a fine garden of an acre with trees and a drill ground in London's healthiest suburb, Hornsey, fine airy rooms for study and home life—these make the Kitchen Home which was opened recently with fitting ceremonies and great rejoicing on the part of those who have carried the idea to completion. The Home is a memorial to Lord Kitchen and planned in a modest way along lines in which he was always intensely interested, the care of British boys whose fathers have fallen in battle. The Bishop of London dedicated the home, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught made a charming address, in which he referred to his friendship with Lord Kitchen, whom he knew in the days of the "Shop." Lord Kitchen's only sister, Mrs. Parker, was an interested guest. There is already installed a happy family of forty-six boys, twenty of whom acted as guard of honor when their home was dedicated. There are still dormitories to be fitted up and various ways of helping with this good work. No doubt the same idea will eventually take root in Canada, and it is interesting to note the amounts listed. A whole dormitory can be named and furnished for from \$50 to \$100 according to size; a bed can be named and maintained for three years for \$18; one boy can be maintained for one year for \$10 in addition to the government grant, and \$5 provides clothing for one boy for one year.

NAVAL SECRETS

Precautions Taken to Safeguard the Secrets of the British Fleet.

There are some things that money cannot buy, among them the secrets of our silent Navy. There exist confidential volumes on wireless signaling, books on gunnery and torpedo matters, all of which are kept as securely under lock and key on board ship as are treasures in the Bank of England.

The safeguarding of the Navy's secret library on a battleship is a special little ceremony in itself. Every officer who keeps watch has to satisfy himself when going on duty and when being relieved that the books are in their respective chests.

Special keys relating to these chests are retained by the commanding officer and his second in command. The keys are tested frequently by the naval stores officer in dockyard to see that they are correct, and have not been tampered with.

Sometimes it is necessary to destroy a reference book. Two officers then burn the book until it is reduced to ashes. Before destroying it, the number and title must be accurately recorded and its fate entered in the ship's register.

Dispose of all unprofitable stock.

It takes 20 tons of wet kelp to make 1 ton of ash and ash contains between 8 and 10 per cent. pure potash.

The season for hunting moose and deer is now in full swing in New Brunswick. This year the hunters are required to take out of the woods all the game they kill and they may dispose of it in any way they like except by selling it. Every hunter who applies for a game license has to take an oath that he will report any infractions of the game laws he sees.

Soak a hardened lemon in hot water.

Children should not be allowed fried foods.

A mask through which air can be breathed from the reservoir of the airbrake system has been invented for the use of railroad engineers while running through long tunnels or snow sheds, where the air often is foul.

GERMAN SOLDIER --GERMAN THIEF

THEFT AND LYING ARE PART OF TEUTON CHARACTER

French Writer Speaks Particularly of the Wholesale Plunder and Misery Inflicted on Roumania.

Field Marshal Mackensen is dismayed, says a writer in La Revue Roumaine, of Paris. The reader will be at a loss to guess the cause, and so we'll let the Marshal speak, and the reader will thus better relish the savor of the words which stupefaction draws from him, words reported by a French diplomat just back from Jassy.

"I have led to Roumania an army of soldiers," he said, "and I shall lead them back an army of thieves!"

We suspect the Marshal of being master of irony, as we cannot believe in the sincerity of his dismay.

Theft and lying are part of the organization of the German army, and we'll take an oath upon it that there have at all times been in the German barracks hours set apart and devoted to the training of all recruits for pillage and shameless falsehood. If this be the case we must admit that the pupils do honor to their professors, for one cannot reach greater perfection than they. Indeed, it is within bounds to say that the German army practices the super-theft and super-lie in a manner and to an extent worthy in every respect of the great German Empire.

Thieves and Liars of Old.

The history of the past aids us in understanding the present. Theft has at all times been so much at home in the German army that when we go back to the lasquettes, the first really organized German troops, we find a corps duly constituted and solely charged with pillage, massacre and incendiarism. Later, when for want of resources the uniform of the lasquettes fell into desuetude the breeches alone were retained, large breeches intended to receive in capacious pockets, a thief's plunder. At that time the Germans were still in the infancy of the art, they have since made progress with their wonderful efficiency.

And when Mackensen pretends not to recognize his soldiers in this army of thieves, he is joking; his consternation would be real and sincere if he were to command an army of honest people. I can readily imagine him supervising the pillage with an indulgent and amused eye, even encouraging, if necessary, with a word, like a good father who smiles with tender feeling at the roguish pranks of his children.

Thieves and liars they have been, thieves and liars they will remain, from the highest to the lowest, from the Emperor to the last soldier. The Emperor steals countries, massacres populations and has his high-handed operations sanctioned by means of extorted treaties; the officer lays hands on art collections, on precious wines, proud of the high approbation of his lord and master; the common soldier pillages the poultry yard of the Roumanian peasant and takes away his last handful of cornmeal. Thus all work in this way like the apaches, for the greater glory and eternal renown of Greater Germany.

Roumania Under Hun Heel.

I jest, and my heart is bleeding at the thought of the awful misery under which the Roumanian peasant succumbs. He needs so little for his living, and the German hardly leaves him enough on which to die. It seems that, under the German heel, Roumania, already so far from all those she loves, has moved further back, very far, to the end of the world where no consoling word can reach her, and from that Roumania, cut off from all communication, come only these two certainties: That of hatred, a ferocious hatred of the Roumanian toward Germany, and that of their indomitable loyalty to the cause for which they suffer every instant of their sad existence, and also this mournful chorus, "Roumania is starving to death."

Germany will one day harvest what Marshal Mackensen's army of thieves has sown in that most fertile Roumanian land.

Not For Children.

Foods injurious or difficult of digestion for children are:

Stimulants—Coffee, tea, beer, and wine.

Condiments—Pepper, vinegar, catsup, horseradish and mustard.

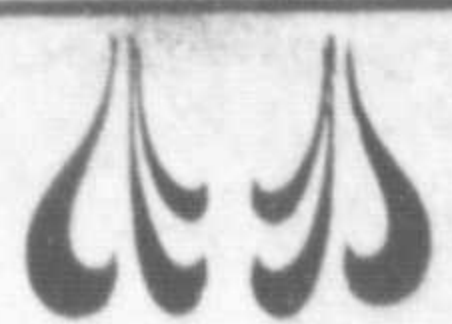
Fried Foods—Doughnuts, waffles, pancakes, French toast, fried meat, fried potatoes, fritters and fried eggs.

Pastry—Cream puffs, dumplings, tarts, fresh-baked cake and muffins.

Cut out the old canes from raspberries and blackberries as soon as the plants have finished fruiting and do not let the soil dry out until frost arrives.

The easiest way to wash a bean pot is to insert it in a pan which is partly filled with water in which a spoonful of washing powder has been dissolved. Place it on the stove and as the water boils, it will be sucked into the pot and then come out. When the other dishes are washed the bean pot will need only a final rinsing to make it clear and shiny.

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Victory Bonds first and then Shoes are about the next necessity.

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And about prices—Well, they are always right.

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THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

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.

Influenza Still Serious.

Since the last issue of this paper, quite a number of cases of influenza have developed in the neighborhood of Shawville and a few in the village, while those who were smitten with the malady previously, in this immediate section, are now well on the way to recovery. In North Clarendon the disease has been raging seriously, and several deaths have resulted in that district. During the past week Mr. Garnet Horner, (who took possession of the Geo. McCord farm last Spring) fell a victim to the plague leaving a wife and two small children. Another victim was Mrs. Edward Hodgins, who also leaves a small family of young children in the bereft husband's care. In Zion section, several families have been attacked by the disease, in some instances as many as four or five cases breaking out within a day or two in one household.

On Calumet Island there have been numerous cases, and some deaths, including that of Rev. Father Beaudry, the parish priest of the Island, who passed away after a very short illness.

In and around Fort Coulonge there has been much illness and the malady is responsible for a heavy death rate in that section, where it is reported eighteen people have died from its ravages.

Shawville Academy was re-opened for a day or two last week, but owing to the development of several new cases in town, the institution was again closed. Some of the rural schools have been re-opened in districts where there are no evidences of the disease.

Services were held in the Shawville Churches on Sunday last for the first time in five weeks.

Marriages

CAMPBELL—CAMPBELL

At the Presbyterian Manse, Arnprior, on Monday, Oct. 28th, by the Rev. Mr. Cliff, Mrs. Archie Campbell to Frederick Campbell. Both of Arnprior.

YOUNG—DRAPER

At the Methodist Church, Zion, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by the pastor Rev. F. Tripp, Benjamin E. Young, of Ottawa, to Jessie Draper, of Zion section.

ARMSTRONG—STEPHENS

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, Oct. 30th, at 2 p. m., at the Methodist parsonage, Shawville, when Mary Emily

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.

Elmhurst Shorthorns

Just two young bulls left, but they are real good ones. Both nice dark roans—big and well shaped, and out of extra good cows. If you are needing a bull for next season you should see these animals at once.

Can also spare a few good young females. ELLARD L. HODGINS, Portage du Fort.

Stephens was united in marriage to John Hugh Armstrong, of Davidson, Que.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Tripp, pastor of the Methodist Church. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Maye Wilson and the groom was attended by the bride's nephew, Mr. Clifford Elliott.

After the ceremony was performed the bridal party motored to the bride's sister, Mrs. Jas F. Wilson. After receiving congratulations all sat down to sumptuous wedding breakfast.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong motored to their home at Davidson.

All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong a long and prosperous journey through life. —COM.

STEVENSON—SMITH

A quiet wedding took place at St. Stephen's Church, Greer Mount, on Tuesday afternoon, October 15th, when Ruby Gladys, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, became the bride of John Ernest Stevenson, of Campbells Bay.

The bride entered the church leaning on her father's arm while the wedding march was rendered by Miss Hazel Dale.

The bride, who was becomingly dressed in white hand embroidered taffeta trimmed with pearls and georgette crepe, carried a bouquet of white and pink asters and wore the customary bridal veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Marie, who also wore white silk, while the groom was ably assisted by his brother, Pte. C. H. Stevenson, of Toronto.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold sunburst and chain; to the bridesmaid, a brooch set with pearls, and to the groomsmen a gold tie pin.

After the ceremony the bridal party motored to the home of the bride's parents where dinner was served to the immediate relatives.

The gifts were numerous and costly, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held.

We all join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson a happy and prosperous journey through life.

They will reside at the groom's home, Hillcrest Farm, near Campbells Bay.—COM.

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We buy all kinds of Grain

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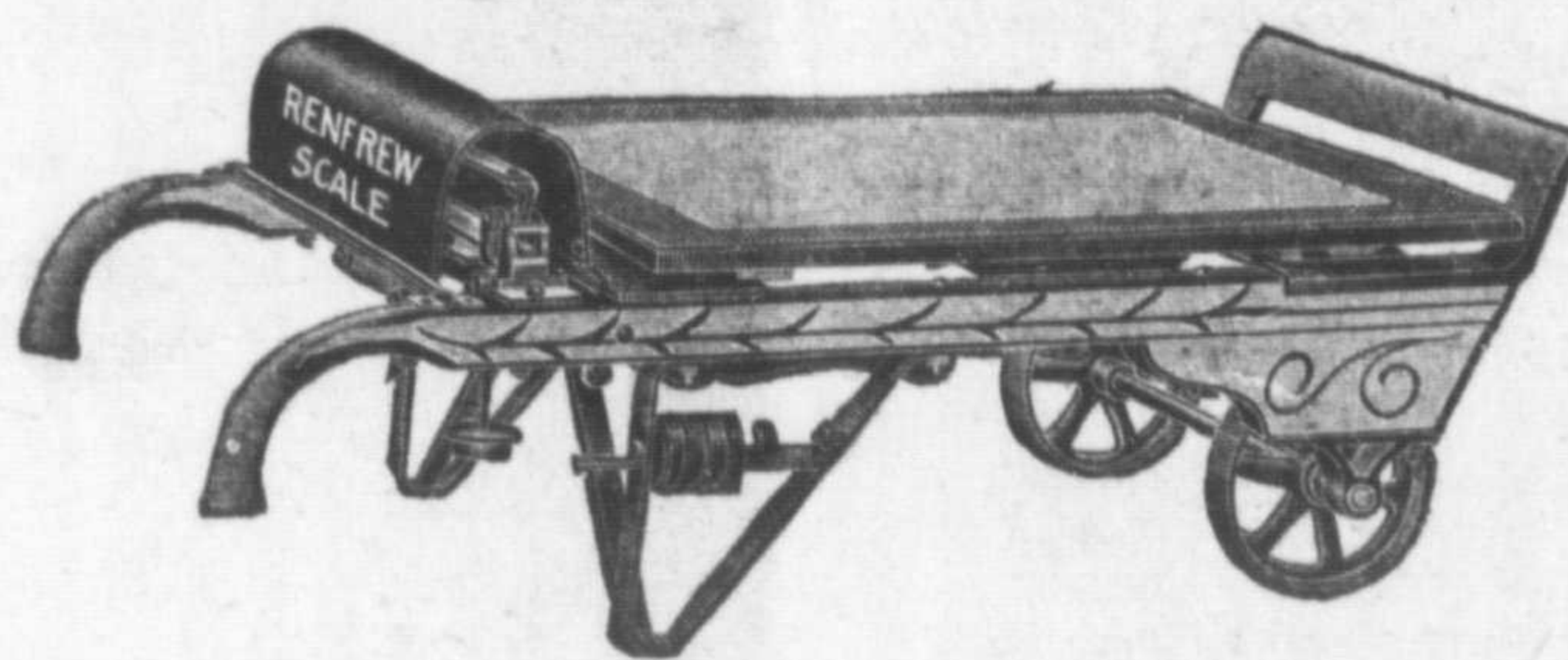
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Harness, Auto Tires.

Pump Jacks,

H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE

Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,

Four good Horses.

Notice To Farmers

Farmers should note that it is against the Law to use wheat for feeding purposes. Any supplies over actual requirements for seed and bread must be sold.

The price named by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada for wheat grown in the Province of Quebec is \$2.25 for No. 2 Wheat, F. O. B. cars, Montreal.

We are prepared to buy your wheat of that grade at this price less the freight to Montreal.

If you have not got a carload, ship in bags which we will return to you.

Consign your wheat to:

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.,
ROYAL MILLS, MONTREAL

and send up the bill of lading with your full address so that we may mail you a cheque for the value of your wheat.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL

When ordering, specify Ogilvie's Government Standard Flour, and Ogilvie's Rolled Oats.

FOR SALE.

1 pair of Rams, (1 shear)—Oxford-downs.
1 litter of young Chesterwhite Pigs.
1 pair of Collie Puns.
HUGH YOUNG, Bristol.

FOR SALE

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



NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

REGULATIONS.

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service obligations or requirements aforesaid."

"106A. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

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Saturday, Nov. 16th,

Is Overcoat Day at

DOVER'S.

We offer our entire of MEN'S HEAVY OVERCOATS at a reduced price of \$3.00 on any Coat you may choose.

We have over sixty Coats to choose from. Prices from \$16.50 to \$32.50.

Call Early.

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