

THE EQUITY.

No. 23, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital paid up - \$4,000,000

Rest - - - - 4,750,000

94 Branches in Canada.

Conservation of resources means success.

Conserve YOUR assets by building up a Bank Account.

Savings Department at all Branches.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH. A. O. GERVASIS, Manager.
CAMPELL'S BAY BRANCH. J. D. KENNELLY, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE. Open Monday and Thursday.
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE. Open Wednesday and Friday.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

LADIES.—We have two heavy black beaver cloth coats, fur trimmed, size 40 and 42 to clear at \$23.50. DOVER.

Don't forget that Mrs. D. S. Kelley's millinery sale is going on this week. 25 per cent off all lines.

The weekly work meeting of Shawville Homemakers' Club will be at the home of Mrs. James Hodgins, Thursday evening.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold their annual Christmas Sale of Food and Fancy articles in Mr. Caldwell's sample room on Saturday, Dec. 14 at 3 p. m.

Pontiac County shares in the Victory Loan to the extent of \$315,950. The amount allotted was \$175,000. The showing is satisfactory.

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.

Parties concerned are requested to bear in mind that Cards of Thanks and Memorial notices are charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each such card or notice—cash in advance. A verse containing NOT MORE THAN 8 lines may accompany each mem. notice. We do not publish obituary poetry.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

The Bristol Branch of this Bank is now open daily and is consequently in a much better position to handle their growing business of that community. The Portage du Fort office will begin a similar service in the course of a few days.

Our Fallen Heroes Must Not Be Forgotten.

With the restoration of that peace which has been earnestly prayed for during many long weary months, communities are beginning to discuss and consider what form of reception should be accorded those gallant Canadian lads who have been "through the thick of it," and who will, it is hoped, before long be permitted to turn their backs on the battle-scarred domain of Belgium and France and set their faces toward the peaceful home-land across the sea, which has been spared the horrors and atrocities of war. No reception tendered them can be too enthusiastic—no welcome too warm-hearted. But in contemplating the joys of that anticipated reunion, all hearts must also be touched with a feeling of sadness that to many homes there will be no return of the boys who went away. Few communities throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion but have their quota of "fallen heroes"—the boys who have been destined to sleep their last sleep 'neath the sod of a foreign clime. It seems a sacred duty, devolving upon one and all, that something handsome be done to the end that those gallant men who went forth and gave their lives that the cause of Right and Freedom might triumph, should not be allowed to fade from the national memory. The circumstances demand that suitable memorials to the fallen become the object and endeavor of every community, which has thus been smitten by the war demon's blighting breath. In this matter our own immediate community is particularly interested. Our village and the neighboring township mourn their departed sons, and sentiment is general that their memories should be perpetuated in some tangible form. Action is the thing needed. What if the Victory Loan committees which did such good work recently would get together and discuss ways and means for giving effect to the people's wishes?

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Dale Philbrick, of Danville, Que., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Hodge.

Miss Phyllis Black has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Earl York in Rockland and other friends in Ottawa for a couple of weeks.

Mr. L. A. Hodgins, of the Merchants Bank branch at Westport, Ont., who contracted the flu and underwent treatment at Brockville hospital, is recuperating at the home of his mother in town.

Messrs. Drayton, Lloyd, Lionel and Gordon Thomson, arrived here last week from Saskatchewan to visit their father, Mr. Wm. Thomson, who has not been in good health for some weeks past, and who last week went to Ottawa to consult a specialist.

Mr. G. A. Howard, and daughter, returned from Girvan, Sask., on Saturday night, the latter having just recovered from the "flu." Alf, we are pleased to learn, had a very successful year in wheat-growing, having raised and disposed of about 12,000 bushels, at a profitable figure.

If you contemplate having some photographs made, come early in the day, especially if it's 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.

The Clarendon Homemakers' Club will hold its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. R. J. Wilson on Wednesday, Dec. 4. Program: Suggestions on Christmas dinner, by Mrs. J. D. Hodgins; Solo—Miss May Findlay. All members are requested to attend.

Red Cross

Contributions to Red Cross for the month of October were:— 47 suits pyjamas; 41 prs socks; 20 p. p. bags.

Thanksgiving Services

Thanksgiving Services at St. Paul's Church 10.30, (H. Com.); and 7.30 p. m. on Sunday, Dec. 1st.

Thanksgiving services will be held on Sunday, Dec. 1st, as requested by the Canadian Government, in the appointments of the Clarendon Methodist Circuit, as follows:—

Radford, 10.30 a. m.
Norman, 2.30 p. m.
Bristol, 2.30 p. m.
Yarm, 7.00 p. m.

H. S. COOKE, Pastor.

OUR TURN NOW.—The liberal manner in which the Victory Loan was subscribed to in all parts of country, furnishes abundant evidence that the people are in possession of considerable coin, and that we should not, in view of that fact, carry such a large sum of arrears as our subscription books show. To frequent appeals that have been made many of the delinquents have turned deaf ears, and we are still minus the chunk that should have come our way, and which is urgently needed these times of soaring prices. We want that money right off, and if it is not forthcoming in due season, means must be resorted to that will produce it.

It is stated that Canadian Troops will likely form part of the army of occupation in Germany. In that event it will be some time yet before the gallant Johnnie Canucks come marching home.

The employees in Booth's pulp and paper mills went out on strike last week for higher wages which were refused. Both parties to the trouble are reported to be obdurate, and on Saturday the prospects of a settlement were remote. Meanwhile the Ottawa newspaper publishers are becoming alarmed that the visible supply of paper will run out before the difficulty is straightened out.

Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864.
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Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, 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.

Marriages

SMITH—EMMERSON

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the Yarm Methodist Church on Wednesday, October 23rd, at 10.30 a. m., when Minnie Lulu, second daughter of Mr. Jos. H. Emerson, of Bristol Ridge, was united in matrimony to Nathan Thomas Smith, of Caldwell.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eva Emerson and the groom was ably assisted by his cousin, Mr. Gordon Smith of Weirstead. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. S. Cooke.

After the ceremony was performed the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous dinner was served to the immediate relatives, after which a very pleasant afternoon was spent. In the evening they went to their own home where a number of people were gathered to receive the happy couple. Among the guests at both places were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Atter, now residing at Bristol Ridge.

The happy couple were the recipients of many useful presents, including a sum of money.

All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Smith a long, happy and prosperous journey through life.—Com.

HODGINS—RANKIN

At 3rd East Ave. Methodist Church, Saskatoon, Sask., on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. C. Adams, Wilfred S. Hodgins, son of Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A. and Mrs. Hodgins, Shawville, Que., to Rae W. Rankin, youngest daughter of Wm. Rankin, of Ross, Ont. The young couple will make their home at Domremy, Sask., where Mr. Hodgins has lately purchased an extensive farm.

Mrs. John Manary, an old resident of Bristol, passed away, on Tuesday of last week at the age of 68 years. Her remains were interred at Norway Bay cemetery on Thursday, 21st. The Rev. Mr. Harris conducted the funeral service.

Death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Little, of Dinsmore, Sask., formerly of Bristol, on Nov. 1st claiming their youngest son, Wilfred, at the early age of 22 years. Besides a father and mother, the deceased leaves to mourn his loss, two sisters and three brothers, namely—the Misses Mary and Bessie, Herbert, Harvey and Milton, all of Dinsmore. The deceased won the esteem of his many friends for his cheerful disposition.

The family have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends and neighbors in their former home Bristol.—Com.

Word was received last week by his wife of the death of Mr. Jamieson Stewart of Bristol, at Canobie, Scotland. He was employed in forestry operations with a Canadian battalion. He was home from the old country early in the year, returning later on.

A BIG DRIVE

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

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

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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.

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130 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.

A position for every Willis Graduate

A FEW REAL BARGAINS:—

1 small Upright Piano, \$75.00
1 Doherty Organ—tone and bellows perfect, \$25.00

1 Bell Piano—good tone, \$150.00
1 Brantford Mahogany Cabinet—lovely tone, \$90.00

Also new Planos and Phonographs at right prices.

GEO. W. PINGLE, Piano Tuner,
40 Louisa St., Ottawa.

LOST—Between John H. Brownlee's and Otter Lake (via the 8th line and Pickenock Road) on Tuesday, Nov. 5th an outside automobile tire (Goodyear). Finder will greatly oblige by leaving at THE EQUITY office. J. H. BROWNLEE.

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 advt. Apply to Bert McLarnon, Bristol.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good onions Apply to Wm. A. Hodgins, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A choice litter of young pigs. Apply to Jas. Ballantyne, Elmside.

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.

In Memoriam.

In memory of William Percival Lynch, who died Nov. 19, 1917, aged 23 years and 3 months.

Farewell, farewell, dear Percy,
A long and last farewell;
God in His mercies called you
From us with Him to dwell.
But the parting, oh, dear Percy,
Fills our hearts with pain,
For that dear voice we loved so well
We shall never hear again.
From Mother.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Saws,

Axes,

Shovels.

Cross Cut Saws

Pulp Wood "

Buck "

Hand "

Panel "

Back Saws

Compass "

Coping "

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Kitchen Saws.

Axes - the leading makes.

Shovels - Snow and Stable,
Long and D Handle.

Cow Chains and Game Traps.

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W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Overcoats

We have some extra values in Heavy Cloth Overcoats, A visit to our Clothing Department will repay you.

Mitts and Gloves

A complete stock of Fine and Work Gloves and Mitts to choose from—in buckskin, horsehide and mule pull-over mitts. We have Wright's famous quality—non better manufactured.

Heavy Caps

For men and boys, with or without fur-lined bands—200 to choose from priced from 75c. to \$2.00 each.

Our values in the following

Lines are the best on the market:

Sweaters,

Mackinaws,

Gum Rubbers,

Heavy Tweed Pants,

Oil Tan Moccasins

Moose Moccasins

Heavy Top Shirts

Long Socks, etc.

W. A. HODGINS

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RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

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- Deposit them in your Bank and add the regular interest coupons.
- At the end of a short 14 years, draw DOUBLE your original investment.

NOTHING YOU CAN DO WILL GIVE YOU A GREATER SENSE OF SATISFACTION.

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The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER VIII.

An Unforeseen Happening

They were 500 feet in the air before Kelcey had time to look at the girl beside him. She was leaning against the back of the seat, her feet braced, her eyes big and frightened. The roar of the motor forbade speech, but with his eyes he comforted her. Soon she nestled closer to him, partly forgetting her fears in her admiration of his coolness and mastery handling of the biplane.

They sailed on and on and higher and higher into the blue sky; al-

though, when she leaned forward and looked down it seemed as if the airship stood still and the earth receded. Above the incessant hum of the propellers and the deafening reports of the engine it was impossible to carry on a conversation, and it was largely for this reason that he had suggested the trip—he wanted to lift her out of her brooding.

But with the passing of her first ecstatic thrill of confidence he saw he had failed. The sparkle in her eyes was replaced by inward fear, and it was not the sort of fear he would have seen in any other girl he knew, under similar circumstances. It was too profound, too dull, too melancholy, to be actuated by any present or immediate concern. He reflected that her apprehension must be powerful indeed to override the sensation of this her first aerial adventure.

He went as far as Lake Michigan, flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet, skirted the shore for a mile or two, then turned back inland and took a diagonal course toward their starting-point. As they dipped gradually toward the ground she saw her father's house in the distance, and with a start she awoke from her brooding abstraction.

"Don't go too near! she cried, with her lips close to Kelcey's ear. Even then she did not divine his purpose. "I'm going down," came his answering shout above the roar of the machine. She read the words on his lips, rather than heard them.

In vain she mutely pleaded with him, pressing closely to his side, her white face uplifted, very earnest, very tragic, her gestures easy to understand. He had made up his mind to get at the bottom of the mystery surrounding her father, and he was resolved to go to the source.

But an unforeseen happening turned his plans awry in a horrifying fashion. They were within 800 feet of the house, and she was still clinging to him entreatingly, still warning him of his danger, still begging him to turn back, when he saw some men running about near the double wall as though maddened to a frenzy. Some waved their arms frantically about their heads, and some fell screaming to the ground, where they lay as if dead. Others fired revolvers and turned and ran, firing over their shoulders. One—a huge African—stood with his back to the stockade, clawing at something that apparently

clung to his neck. All at once he sank to his knees, then plunged, face downward, into the grass.

Bewildered, Kelcey turned to Bonnie for enlightenment. "What is it?" he shouted.

"Higher!" she motioned, leaning forward and scanning the air. He steered upward into the air, wondering if she, too, had gone mad. When he glanced beneath him he saw several of the men lying motionless on the ground. The others were surging in a headlong, disordered rush toward the house.

Then he saw, close at hand, the outline of a swift-flying thing—a horrid, bat-like thing with venomous eyes—a thing that seemed flying straight at Bonnie. Before he could move it dashed past her face—missing her by a miracle—and was instantly churned to pieces in the propeller; but in that instant he knew it was something he had never seen before, a something uncanny, menacing, loathsome. But he had noted that its wings were pointed and very powerful, and that it had a murderous beak that made him shudder.

"Higher! higher!" she waved excitedly, and the plane shot upward and away.

CHAPTER IX.

The Secret of the Walls

They soon had flown several miles to the west, and while he could not grasp the full significance of what he had seen, he kept the biplane sweeping on as if fearing pursuit. It was nearing sunset when finally he turned back—all because of one word from her—"father!"

They found the place unnaturally still. There was no sign of life anywhere. He circled in big figure 8's back and forth above the double wall and at last ventured to alight. As he stepped cautiously forth she shuddered and followed. Not ten feet away he came upon the body of one of the hideous bat-like things. A little farther on he found the body of another, and nearby lay two of the Africans.

They found her father. He lay with his face to the sky and his skin was quite black. A dagger, clutched in one hand, was buried to the hilt in the body of the thing that had slain him.

Kelcey managed to get poor Bonnie to the house finally. The door was opened by Toto, who evidently had watched them from a window. Behind the hideous little hunchback crowded several of the ex-convicts, and behind these stood three of the Africans. Most of them were armed but as he was agreeably surprised to see that none of them made a hostile sign. Indeed, their welcome was as sincere as it was cordial. He soon perceived this was because of their master's daughter, for whom they would have done anything, braved any danger.

From their rambling, excited talk Kelcey learned that only four of the deadly flying things had escaped, and these because of a bungling African, who had paid for his carelessness with his life. The rest were still securely locked behind the double wall. And from Bonnie he heard, between her sobs, the following astounding story:

Her father, a confirmed man-hater, had conceived a desire to destroy all human life in America and thus avenge the wrong that had been done to him by organized society. He had learned that in the interior of Africa there was a species of vampire whose bite was as venomous as that of a cobra. He went there and, after a lengthy hunt, he captured a pair of the creatures and brought them in a cage to Wisconsin, where he began to breed them. Free of all natural enemies, the things multiplied with frightful rapidity. The giant cage—the grating-covered double wall—that Kelcey had seen was the incubator, and it was crowded to the utmost capacity. It was expected that when free they would propagate far faster than they could be destroyed, and that their swiftness, fierceness, and ability to attack at night, would enable them to kill everything in sight. Stryker had estimated that in three years, or five at the most, America would be a desolate waste.

"We were to have left to-night," she ended, "and the cage was to be opened by a clock-work device the day we sailed from New York."

"It looks," said Kelcey, feeling as if he had listened to the narration of a nightmare, "as though your father had changed the date."

"No, No!" she cried. "It was a blunder—an accident."

An hour later she stood on the porch with Kelcey and watched the men carry bales of waste-paper and cans of kerosene to the long double wall where so much death and destruction was stored. Then when the wooden cage burst into flames that soon destroyed everything within it, they, with their arms around each other, watched the red glare melt into the dusk. And when they turned and looked into each other's eyes they saw no shadow of parting there.

(The End.)

What He Wondered.

Little Frederick went with an aunt through the cemetery. Upon his return home he went to his father and said: "Father, I went for a walk with auntie through the cemetery to-day, and we read the inscriptions on the tomb-stones." "And what were your thoughts, my son, after you had done so?" asked the father. "Well, father," replied the child, seriously, "I wondered where all the wicked people were buried."

A bottle containing lime water and linseed oil (equal parts), should always be kept in the house for the treatment of burns. By applying it directly to a burn it will allay pain and keep the skin from blistering.

Paris is farther north than Quebec. Pittsburg is a trifle farther west than the Panama Canal. Sitka, Alaska, is farther south than Petrograd, Russia.



Do Not Worry if You Cannot Get Sugar

You do not have to forego sweet things because of the present shortage of sugar. Corn Syrup is available, and for years has been available, as a perfect alternative for sugar for cooking, in puddings and preserves, in the making of desserts, and on cereals.

People didn't recognize this fact while sugar was cheap and plentiful. Now they are hailing the discovery with delighted surprise.

Buy Crown Brand or Lily White Corn Syrup from your grocer. They are wholesome, delicious and nourishing—true products of the Corn—and, you will soon find, most economical, too.

CROWN BRAND AND LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

And the use of Corn Syrup instead of Sugar is a War-Service to-day! The carrying of raw sugar on the ocean has meant a huge loss of life and tonnage. It takes ships that are sorely needed to carry troops and supplies.

Corn is grown on this continent and the syrup is manufactured right here in Canada.

Write to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, for a booklet of recipes in which Corn Syrup takes the place of Sugar. The authorities heartily approve of this movement to conserve Sugar.

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Ingram's Velveteen Souveraine Face Powder (50c.) is a delicate fine-textured powder that blends and harmonizes with the complexion. It conceals little defects in the complexion, banishes oiliness and shine and yet can scarcely be detected. There is a complete line of Ingram's toilet products, including Zedotta for the teeth (25c.) at your drug store.

A Picture With Each Purchase

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

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

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The Housewife's Corner

A Non-Essential Industry.

I have never been overly fond of poetry and crocheting, two things which poetic and artistic readers of this department have frequently noted and taken me to task for. I do not know that I ever owned up to it before, but I'll admit it now, and confess it's a blemish in an otherwise perfect character. Not that I've anything against either poetry or lace, in their place, I have a sneaking fondness, in fact, for "Danny Deever," when some robust baritone grows it out. But when friend Browning smugly tells me, "God's in His Heaven, all's well with the world," I don't like poetry, because it doesn't look that way to me.

Lace, too, is all well enough in its place. I like lace on clothes and handkerchiefs and window curtains and in nice smoothly-rolled bolts—in stores. But I don't like to make it. In fact, I think it is perfectly senseless to make it if you are a busy woman, already worked beyond the limit. And, personally, I should scream and tear my hair if I had to sit down and count stitches and make the right number of holes in the right places in a "scalloped" after having done a hard day's work. That sort of thing would wear my nerves to a frazzle. But we're not all made alike and maybe it soothes the nerves of the lace maker. Perhaps that isn't so hard on them as rattling the keys of a clicking typewriter would be. Every man to his trade, and woman to her hobby, so ordinarily I let the lace makers alone so long as they return the compliment.

Lace is all well enough in its place, as I said before. But there has come a time when its place is not on any Canadian woman's work table nor in her knitting bag. There is only one bit of pick-up hand-work which has any business there now. That is knitting. It marvels me much how any woman can square it with her conscience when she spends hours and hours crocheting lace for herself, while soldier boys are in need of socks, mittens, helmets, sweaters and other knitted comforts.

The plea is, I know, that the knitted things are so heavy they tire one's arms and hands, while the lace is light and easy to handle. But surely a pair of wristlets or of mittens are not so heavy as a crocheted bread-spread. And I've known at least one woman to complain of the weight of the yarn while she calmly crocheted a stip for her spread, using heavy cotton and a large hook. And there is the plea that they simply can't learn how to turn the heel and make the thumb. Yet the most intricate

pattern in lace making never phases these confessedly dense women.

I have no quarrel with the women who do not knit; I know there are many women in Canada who haven't time to knit—they are too busy darning socks and making over father's pants for Benny. But there are dozens of women in every township who, while they talk beautifully about the hardships our boys must endure, and babble charmingly about what they would like to do, never come across and back their words with their deeds. If they knit at all, it is to make a sweater for themselves, thereby hurting the cause in two ways—by using wool which is needed elsewhere, and taking time which they might better put into war work. Their spare time is spent in making yards of useless lace.

Lace making is of all things at present a non-essential industry. The government should put it in the class with pleasure cars.—Rachel.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

Now that the fresh summer vegetables are nothing but a pleasant memory the woman in the home is turning her attention to the winter variety now safely stored in the cellar. To make vegetable chowder, take 4 potatoes, 3 carrots, 3 onions, 1 pint canned tomatoes, 2 tablespoons fat, 3 level tablespoons flour substitute, 2 cups skim milk, 2 teaspoons salt. Cut potatoes and carrots in small pieces. Add enough water to cover, and cook for 20 minutes. Do not drain off the water. Brown the chopped onion in the fat for five minutes. Add this and the tomatoes to the vegetables. Heat to boiling point. Add two cups of skim milk and thicken with flour substitute.

Every precaution should be taken to see that no windfall apples go to waste this year. Gather every one and dry those that are not used in any other way. Prepare the apples for drying by peeling, coring and slicing them one-quarter of an inch thick. Then drop them in brine made with 1 tablespoon salt to 2 quarts of water. This keeps them white. Spread them on clean towels to absorb excess moisture. Then put them on trays and dry them either in the sun or by artificial heat. Finally store them in the cellar or attic.

If you are fortunate enough to possess turkeys, let them develop and grow fat. Do not kill them off before maturity. Turkeys put on weight rapidly and economically at this season of the year and a young gobble that weighs ten pounds in October will weigh twelve or thirteen

pounds 60 days later, if given a little extra feed towards the end of that period.

Canada's Fisheries.



The fisherette idea is taking strong hold in the East and the number of girls now engaged in cleaning and skinning fish for the market is increasing. Clad in oilskins and sou'westers they are bravely plying knives on cumbersome, slimy fish. They are taking the places of brother and sweethearts who are overseas.

The King.

Where is the King? Walking through the hospitals, cheering, comforting, sympathizing with his fellow-men, Making them forget awhile, the sufferings they endure. They only yearn to fight for him again.

Kind is the King.

Where is the King? Gone down to the shipyards and finding for himself What the grievances and troubles are about; Discussing man to man the wisdom of this thing or that, And ways and means to straighten matters out. Wise is the King.

Where is the King? Studying conditions of his country and its needs, Ordering his household to perform The strict and firm economy that others have to do, That he may bear his share of stress and storm. Just is the King.

Where is the King? Off across the Channel waves to better understand The wonders of his fighting men in France, Going midst the shot and shell, regardless of himself, Taking, like other men, his chance, Brave is the King.

Where is the King? Everywhere and anywhere that his duty calls (He remains on duty every day) Working ever for the Kingdom, rather than the King; So for King and all he stands for, let us pray God save the King.

A simple milk and potato soup may be given relish with celery salt.

FOOD BOARD ESTABLISHES NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY

Steam Trawlers Operate Off the British Columbian Coast—
Monthly Average is 400,000 Pounds of Flatfish.



Twenty car-loads of frozen Pacific flat-fish recently left a British Columbia fishing port to supply the demand on Canada's National Fish Day—October 31st. This shipment went to Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, and as far east as Toronto and Montreal.

A year ago, Pacific flat-fish were practically unknown in the Canadian markets. To-day, it is one of the staple lines of food fish in ever-increasing demand, and bids fair to become as popular as salmon and halibut.

The Pacific Coast has long been famous for salmon and halibut, and the efforts of British Columbia fishermen have mainly been directed to the catching and marketing of these two species. The ready market for these fish on this continent has resulted in depletion, and for the past three years both fish have climbed into the luxurious class. Halibut, once so plentiful within a few hours' steaming from Vancouver or Prince Rupert, is now caught up in the Gulf of Alaska—the nearby grounds having been cleaned up—and each year sees the fishing vessels proceeding further afield to get them. In former years, trips of halibut could be got in small sail and motor craft within a few days. Nowadays, only large steamers with ample bunkers and oil tanks and capable of a lengthy steaming radius can get them, while their voyage may run from two weeks to a month.

Depleted the Halibut Stocks.

In 1917 the fishing interests on the Pacific Coast were awakening to the fact that the halibut fishery was showing signs of depletion, and the day was fast approaching when halibut fishing would be no longer possible or profitable. Just when they were casting about for means of future employment of plants, vessels and men, the Canada Food Board was looking for supplies of cheap sea fish for the citizens of the Western Provinces.

It so happened that the Food Board's Chairman, Mr. H. B. Thomson, had just completed a session as a member of a Pacific Fisheries Commission, and he had secured a wealth of information as to the untutilized fish of the Pacific Coast. These were the flat-fishes—brills, soles, plaice and whitches—and certain cods—red cod, grey cod and ling cod. All of these species were to be found in Pacific waters in enormous quantities, but no fishery existed for them, and it was impossible to catch flat-fish by hook and line.

Novel Experiment.

After studying the problem and making investigations into the most economical methods of catching and marketing these fish, Mr. Thomson enlisted the aid of Mr. John P. Babcock, Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia. Through him the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited, of Prince Rupert, B.C., were induced to fit out one of their halibut steamers as a trawler to engage in the fishery for flat-fish and cods. Arrangements were made with the fishermen to bring the fish in at a set price. The profits of wholesalers and retailers were limited to a reasonable amount, and the Department of Fisheries further aided the scheme by bearing two-thirds of the transportation charges to all points west of the Manitoba boundary. The trawler "James Carruthers" commenced operations in March, 1918, and has been landing a monthly average of 400,000 pounds of flat-fish and cod ever since.

Later in the summer, the Canadian Fishing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., fitted out the halibut steamer "Imbricaria" with trawling gear, and this vessel is now landing capacity catches for the Canadian market.

These two vessels are revolutionizing the Pacific fisheries. A new industry is being rapidly built up to take the place of the declining halibut fishery, and the famous European method of steam trawling is being successfully applied to the Pacific.

Steam Trawling.

Trawling is the most modern method of fishing. The vessels employed are powerfully designed steel steamers of about 125 feet long, and capable of steaming at 10 knots per hour. Arriving on the fishing grounds where flat-fish and cods are known to abound, they lower away a huge poke-shaped net with a mouth about 100 feet wide. This is dragged over the sea bottom by means of steel wire warps made fast to the trawl winch on the fore-deck of the vessel. In its passage over the bottom, the fish are swept into the maw of the net, and after an hour's dragging, the net is hauled up to the surface by means of the warps and the trawl winch. The fish slide into the apex of the net, and the whole is lifted aboard the vessel. The draw-rope closing the apex is pulled and the fish are discharged into the pens on the trawler's decks.

Experienced fishermen sort, gut and clean the fish and they are stowed away upon crushed ice in the fish-rooms below. After forty to sixty hours' continuous fishing without cessation, the trawler steams to port, and the fish are landed, cleaned, graded, frozen, glazed and packed in 50-lb., 100-lb. and 200-lb. boxes for shipment to market in express refrigerator cars.

Food Board Propaganda.

The Food Board, having arranged for the supply, set to work to create a demand. They had a good product to advertise, but the unaccountable prejudice against eating any other fish but halibut and salmon had to be overcome. The Board determined to show Canadians how these fish were caught; how they were marketed, and their food value. Capt. F. W. Wallace, of the Food Board's Fish Section, took the work in hand and made two voyages on a trawler, accompanied by an expert motion picture camera man, and a film was prepared, which was later circulated throughout the West. Recipes, showing how to cook flat-fish and cods, were embodied in the Board's Fish Recipe Book, and the press was supplied with data regarding them. The fish trade loyally got behind the movement and pushed the sale.

To-day, seven months since the first trawler was fitted out, the Pacific flat-fish and Pacific cods are prime favorites with the public. An excellent sea fish has been given to the public at a cheap price, and so popular have they become that Toronto and Montreal dealers are now importing them by the car-load. The successful establishment of this fishery is but an indication of what can be done in other lines.

Our dissatisfaction with any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality.—Emerson.

Feed well now if you expect to get eggs next winter when they will be scarce and the price high. Invest now by feeding.

If your chimney is defective it is likely to set your house afire. Better give the chimney a careful inspection. Insurance companies find that about ten per cent. of the chimneys they inspect are unsafe. Unsafe chimneys are frequently imperfect just beneath the roof. This is caused by water following down the bricks and making them soft. Not infrequently a part of a brick is entirely dissolved and gone. Then when the chimney is very hot, or is burning out, or some inflammable substance is put into one of the stoves, a spark passes out of this hole and starts a blaze in the dry shingles.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

BRITAIN TO GIVE FRANCHISE
TO 330,000,000 VOTERS

Tremendous Experiment by Which a
Vast Population is to Receive a
Voice in Making Own Laws.

The most interesting and the most important experiment in self-government the world has seen is about to be undertaken in India. After years of thought, years of discussion, Britain has evolved a system by which hundreds of millions of the subject races in the great Asian empire will be permitted a voice in the management of their affairs. The program of reforms is completed and awaits only the approval of the Parliament, which probably will be given to it in the session soon to begin.

Students of politics will watch with some concern and much real interest the development of an electoral theory among a body of 330,000,000 persons to whom the franchise is a new and strange right and among whom 328,000,000 are declared by Indian authorities to be not only indifferent to but in total ignorance of all governmental machinery. It certainly is an experiment to stir the imagination and it effectually dwarfs all the efforts of the U. S. to qualify the inhabitants of the Philippines for the measure of self government they enjoy.

Provisions of Home Rule Law.

The scope of the home rule measure prepared by Mr. Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor General, after consultation with eminent men both in England and India includes briefly the following:

Provincial legislatures to be composed of representatives elected directly by the people.

A viceregal legislative body for all India, to be composed of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State. Two-thirds of the lower house, comprising one hundred members, are to be elected, and twenty-one out of fifty of the upper house.

The Indian Privy Council, members of which are to be appointed by the King-Emperor.

A Council of Princes. Ten years after the establishment of the system a general survey of political conditions in the Empire is to be taken and on the showing made in it further reforms or the extension of the self-governing principles will be decided. After the first decade re-surveys are to be made at twelve year periods for the same purpose. By this means the imperial authorities will be able to gauge accurately the growth of education, the increase of interest in empire affairs and the capacity of the body politic to assume more and more the burdens of government.

Difficulties in the Way.

In the minds of many students of Indian affairs Britain has been precipitate in her action and has failed to weigh carefully enough all the condi-

tions that certainly will complicate the work of establishing even this modified form of home rule. Among the points brought out as having strong bearing on the success of the program may be mentioned these:

The seemingly irreconcilable antagonism that exists between the religions, race prejudices and the life habits of the different peoples of India.

The natural impossibility of applying the principles of western constitutionalism to a country which does not and cannot possess an alternative executive.

The imperial obligations to the native States, and the fact that these States are increasing in population at a rate so much greater than that of British India that the relations between the two necessarily will be altered in the near future. (Between 1872 and 1911 the native States have increased by 233 per cent, and British India by only 39 per cent.).

The big problem of caste. The inability to obtain even approximately representative opinion of any but small sections of the population, and none at all from that part of the population which has expressed no desire for, and apparently has no interest in, popular government; a section which in the event of internal trouble would far outnumber the constitutionalists.

The last consideration to be referred to here is the argument of failure which has followed the attempted introduction of Western methods of representative government in similarly composed Eastern peoples.

On the other hand, it is an experiment to which Britain has committed herself in all her dominions, and which never has ended in disappointment. Through all her recent history there has been a clearly determined goal in her administration of the affairs of subject peoples—that of gradually educating them to become qualified for a large measure of self-government. This has taken the form of the establishment of schools, the encouragement of native students to attend the English universities, the introduction of all the most modern sanitary and hygienic thought and a general raising of the native moral and physical plane of living.

Certainly it never has been a question of the road to be followed in the relations between the imperial government and the people; rather it has been a question of the pace to be set in arriving at a state of home rule. Has the pace that is affecting the people of India now been too swift? Is the question all students of the situation will be eager to see decided. And it cannot be decided without actual experience in the workings of the reforms.

The loyal, whole-hearted support given to Great Britain in the war by the peoples of India has had much influence on the London government in its determination to place the nation on a modified home rule basis. Aside from the Mohmands, up on the northwestern frontier, among whom fighting is the popular pastime, the races making up the state were almost unanimous in their support of the war. In the earlier days of the conflict German propaganda, originating in Persia and in the United States caused some unrest and compelled the retention of large bodies of troops in the hills provinces especially, but the

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine.—II. Timothy, iv., 2.

The war has taught us many lessons. It has awakened the thought of the world and is leading to a new seriousness on the part of many reflecting persons.

One of the great lessons we should learn is the necessity for a more vital religion in our lives and in the life of the nation. Germany has counted herself a Christian nation, but the war proves that the religion "made in Germany" was not the real thing. We have wondered how any nation that pretended to be-Christian could sink so quickly into barbarism and utter indifference to all moral obligations, national and international.

The reason is that the Christianity of Germany was not real and vital. It was only formal and did not grip the hearts and change the lives of men. Germany's "God" was the Almighty-God-of-Force-and-Power, and not the Christ of mercy, meekness, compassion, love. You saw this in all the Kaiser's speeches and messages. It was always the "Almighty God" he mentioned, and never the Christ.

The religion of Germany was the "kultur" of the mind, and not the changing of the life into Christlikeness. We learn that "kultur" without Christ is valueless to prevent war or barbarism or ruin.

The second is like unto it—the power of wrong religious education to lead men and nations astray and the power of right religious instruction to mould the character of men and nations.

All the schools and churches of Germany were under government control during the Imperial regime. The salaries of preachers and teachers were paid by the government, consequently the government was able to dictate the teaching it desired in school and church. And that teaching, as we have seen, has been "kultur" and not Christianity.

This teaching has permeated and possessed Germany. It is this teach-

ing that has regraded Germany and made such a wicked and wasteful war possible.

We see by contrast very clearly the importance of teaching a vital truth in church and school. Wrong teaching, error of any kind will lead an individual or a nation astray. Truth only will lead to God. That is the second great lesson we learn from the world war.

Then, thirdly, we note the result to this nation of these two lessons learned. These two lessons learned should have a marked influence on the future of our nation. If we are to live and grow and really and truly become a Christian nation for righteousness and peace in the world we must have a vital religion in our lives and in the national life.

Church and State are separate here. The State is responsible for what we call secular teaching, but the responsibility of religious instruction rests with the Church. Great, then, is the function and great the opportunity and responsibility of the Church. The opportunity for religious teaching of the children of the nation as well as of the Church rests very largely upon the Sunday school. At the present time many of the children of the nation are not in our Sunday schools, and hence are growing up without any vital religious instruction.

These children form the chief danger and menace to our country, for the Sunday school is about the only chance the nation has to teach the children. This makes the work of the Sunday school one of national importance, one in which every patriot, every lover of his country, should be interested and, if possible, engaged, for it is the place of greatest importance in the future of our country.

If we are to escape the fate of Germany we must teach the truth of God to the children of God the nation over. This will not be an easy task, but it must be done. The future of our nation depends upon it, and we who love our nation must do our full part in this great task.—Rev. Daniel H. Overton.



The Princess Who Could Not Dance.
(Continued from last week.)

Then, sweethearts, the fairy kissed Dianidra and flew up, up, out of sight. And I might tell you that the fairy's name was Happiness, if you have not already guessed it.

Something about the fairy kiss kept the Princess laughing softly all the way along between the tall trees till she came to the gray stone. She peeped round it curiously and there, sure enough, was her first dancing master, a rippling, racing, merry little brook!

"Lean down Dianidra," called the brook. And Dianidra, obeying, was drawn gently into its arms and away it danced singing:

"Run, don't slip; glide, don't trip! Merrily, gay, that's the way. Dianidra, dancing's play."

You never could guess how pleasant it was dancing with the brook. The sunbeams came, too, and joined in. But finally the brook whispered to the Princess that on the top of the next hill another dancing master was waiting, shaking the diamond drops of water out her sunny locks and wringing out her dress.

And straightway she began running and gliding as easily as the brook, singing all the time the bit of a song he had taught her. When she had come to the top of the hill, there, sure enough, was her second dancing master. 'Twas the south wind. He seized Dianidra's hands and spun her round in a hundred gay circles; and she bowed and swayed as gracefully as you have seen the flowers do when the south wind dances with them.

"Oh, off with a rush, now sway, now stay, Now bend and bow, and again away!"

whispered the south wind in her ear. And away and away they swept over the flower-splashed hill—down and down to the edge of the sea. There the south wind left her to learn something from this, her last dancing master.

The sea rushed toward Dianidra with his hundred dancing waves, and, catching her up in his mighty arms, drew her out to where the swells rose and fell with majestic rhythm. The dance of the sea, sweethearts, was the most beautiful of all. First he held her curled in the hollow of a giant swell, then tossed her lightly as foam on the rising crest. Now with a rush a great wave ran with her merrily up the sand, teaching her the most wonderful courtesy, the courtesy the waves have been making to the shore for years and hundreds of years.

He brought her up from his treasure chest a wonderful coral chain and clasped it round her neck and he wove her a crown of seaweed and pearly sea flowers, and, with a last caress, set her high upon the beach.

The sun had slipped down behind the hill. It was night, and the moon came up out of the sea and smiled at the runaway Princess dancing over the sands. Her satin dress was torn and dripping, but she was more beautiful than ever before, because her eyes were laughing, her lips were laughing and, more than all else, her feet were laughing!

It chanced that a most royal palace stood on that beach, and the Princess, running and gliding like the brook, and swaying and bending as the south wind, and curtsying and dipping like the sea, danced up to the golden gates, which were open,

effect was not long lasting, and aside from the Mohmands, who required the attention of some units of white soldiers, the internal situation in all India may be regarded to-day as excellent.

Augurs Well for Future.

The war has served to draw India and the British Empire closer together. It has made Britain understand India better and it has made hundreds of the educated men of the Indian races who in other days were dangerous agitators against the imperial relationship, understand Britain better. Were it not for this change in the hearts and minds of the two peoples the big step that is being taken in the readjustment of India's political life would be looked upon with much less confidence. As it is, however, there is a fresher sympathy, a more ready inclination to exchange opinion, a more hearty spirit of co-operation, that augurs well for the future.

In the extension of autonomy Britain has wisely kept a strong guiding hand on the governmental machinery. While the provincial affairs will be settled largely by the people themselves through their elected representatives, the Governor as agent of the Crown will have a voice with which to speak when the occasion requires. In the larger field of empire affairs it will be recalled that the elective votes in the vice regal body will comprise a constitutional minority. The majority against them in a joint vote will be 62. It is scarcely possible, in the circumstances, for

straight into the gaily lighted ball-room! Gorgeous princesses and queens and ladies of high degree were dancing with princes and kings and gentlemen of high degree, for it was the royal ball of the year, and from the east and west, from the north and south, from all the ten kingdoms, in fact, the company had gathered.

When Dianidra swept lightly into their midst, dears and ducks, it was the most surprised company event. The musicians all stopped thumping and banging, and, with their cheeks still puffed out and their hands up-raised, stared and stared. And the gorgeous princesses and queens and the ladies of high degree stopped right in the midst of a wonderful figure and with their satin slippers daintily pointed to take the next step stared and stared. And the princes and kings and the gentlemen of high degree, with their courtly backs bent for the deep bow, stopped and stared and stared; and, my goody! they stared the hardest of all. But Dianidra danced merrily on.

Just about as long as you could count twenty they all stared, then—Crash!!! went the music, and started up the most marvelous booming,—quite like the roar of the sea,—and the most royal of the princes unbent his back and ran lightly up to Dianidra, and away they whirled down the centre of the room. Then—then I am sure you would have laughed at what happened next—because all the kings and princes and gentlemen of high degree were so anxious to dance with Dianidra that they trod upon each other's toes; and in the scramble they lost their crowns, and they shoved and pushed each other quite terribly, without ever once saying "Beg pardon," or anything like that—while the princesses and queens and ladies of high degree grew red and stamped first one foot and then the other and glared at the dancing Princess through their gold lorgnettes. No wonder! Dianidra, in her torn frock and seaweed crown and coral neck-lace, was more beautiful than all of them together; and who, after dancing with her, cared to dance with any one of them?

So she danced with each of the royal gentlemen, but oftener, as you are already supposing, with the most royal prince; and pretty soon they danced out into the castle gardens, and perhaps she told him all about her strange dancing masters—but that I cannot say. They spoke so very softly that I could not possibly hear one word. But after a while the prince ordered his most royal carriage, and the fifty white horses galloped over hill and dale to the palace of Dianidra's father.

There they found the crabbish king tearing out what little hair was left him, while the queen, nearly smothered in smelling salts, was weeping and sobbing. "A Princess who could not dance was better than no Princess at all."

But when they saw Dianidra they ceased their crabbiness and weepiness straight off, and when the prince on bended knee asked for their daughter's hand they were overjoyed and delighted.

So, Dianidra and the Prince were married in a year and a day and the wedding was most gorgeous! As the fairy had promised, Dianidra was the most wonderful dancer in all the ten kingdoms, for in her dancing was the ripple of the brook, the swaying of the trees in the south wind and the mystery of the sea. And she and the most royal prince lived happily ever afterward. That, sweethearts, was the way of it.

measures inimical to the welfare of the empire to obtain passage when originated among the native members. Yet with the provisions of a resurvey of conditions at the end of ten years, we have the machinery for transferring a greater weight of responsibility to the native representatives should their development warrant the action.

Prussians Really Huns.

The appellation of Huns, which the former Kaiser coveted and had himself applied to Prussians, even to the extent of naming one of his sons for the infamous Attila, the Hunnish "Scourge of God," seems really to belong to that people in an ethnological sense. Mr. Levisse, in his "Studies in Prussian History," tells us that the Prussians are "a people belonging to the Lithuanian race mixed with Finnish elements; which would make them kindred with the Huns, Turks and Bulgars. They were of old colonized, Christianized and ousted from their old domain by the famous Knights of the Teutonic Order. The last Grand Master of that order, Albert of Brandenburg, espoused the Reformation, secularized the domains of the order, and made himself hereditary Duke of Prussia—that is, Poland, or "Near Russia." It is interesting to recall that the first Hohenzollern Duke of Prussia began his historical career as a renegade, a perjurer and a traitor. Truly the Hohenzollern line has been what cattle breeders call "constant to the type!"

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 28, 1918.

The Dominion Victory Loan not only reached the 500-million objective planned but went about 35 per cent beyond that point, the total subscriptions amounting to \$676,027,217. The great war developed a great many things hitherto little dreamed of, among them the hard, cold fact that Canada has demonstrated its ability to do its own financing.

Germany's High Seas Fleet, which has been lying inactive at Keil since Admiral Beatty trimmed it up off Jutland in 1916, crawled out of port last week and surrendered to the British Admiral at a point a few miles off the coast of Scotland on Thursday morning, in presence of the Grand Fleet of Great Britain, and representative warships of other Allied Nations. It was the most imposing naval spectacle in all history, and is never again likely to be duplicated.

Referring to Sir Wilfred Laurier's visit to London, Ont., last Tuesday, the Montreal Herald (Liberal) said: "Sir Wilfred Laurier will announce Liberal policy at London Meeting." Reports from London however, emphatically state that Sir Wilfred did no such thing, whereas the "faithful" assembled to hear him were much disappointed. If the aged Liberal Leader has any new constructive policy to unfold, he is evidently keeping it on ice till the opportune moment arrives.

It is revealed through a "White paper" recently issued by the British Government, that out of some sixteen thousand prisoners captured by the Turks early in the war, over five thousand are reported to have perished through sickness and brutal treatment. Of General Townshend's army, which after a long siege was obliged to surrender at Kut-el-Amara, over two thousand soldiers have disappeared and no trace can be found of them. It is presumed that they, too, have perished. In settling up accounts with the Turk this additional damning evidence of his inhumanity is not likely to be forgotten, and if he is not dealt with as he deserves, justice will have lamentably failed in its purpose.

The Conference of Provincial Premiers and members of their respective cabinets, which assembled in Ottawa recently to deal with matters affecting their particular interests, seems to have been rather an abortive gathering. The Western representatives came to procure better terms from the Federal Government. They asked for a transfer of the lands and other natural resources from Dominion to Provincial control, and also a continuance of the subsidies they have been receiving in lieu of those resources. The Dominion Government signified its readiness to hand over the lands, etc., with certain reservations, and to this the representatives of the Eastern provinces offered no obstacle; but they balked at the westerners still drawing the usual subsidies, unless they, too, received cash from the Dominion chest on the basis of population. This complicated matters so that the situation remains practically as it was, for the present, at least.

The policy of federally subsidizing the provinces counts a good many strong opponents in Canada, who see in it the germ for breeding extravagance and the cause of frequent unbusinesslike expenditures, as well as graft, justifying the old saying: "Come easy, go easy."

Sir Thomas White says Victory Loan Triumph for People

Referring to the Victory Loan, Sir Thomas White said on Tuesday night, when the final returns were received: "It has been a triumph for the Canadian people. The announcement that Canada has more than subscribed her last and greatest Victory Loan will profoundly impress the world as to our economic soundness and financial strength after more than four years of war."

"I am more grateful than I can say for the splendid response of the public and for the magnificent work of the Victory Loan organization throughout the entire Dominion. The influenza was a most adverse factor. The conclusion of the armistice and the ensuing celebration interfered with the campaign to some extent, but were on the whole, I think, rather helpful than otherwise. Notwithstanding all drawbacks and vicissitudes, however, the loan went gloriously over the top."

"Its success insures the liquidation of all floating indemnities of the Dominion as well as providing funds to meet the expenses of demobilization and credits for the purchase of our agricultural and manufacturing products during the

Copenhagen

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IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

period of reconstruction. Canada will enter this most important period splendidly equipped financially as the result of the Victory Loan.

"To all agencies that so powerfully assisted—the press and pulpit, the various women's and other organizations, the great financial, the railway and other institutions and to workers and helpers, I express my most grateful thanks."

Of the proceeds of the loan, about \$175,000,000 will go to meet floating indebtedness incurred in the provision of credits for munitions and so forth during the past few months. Of the remainder, between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 probably will go to the provision of credits for wheat foodstuffs and other purchases on account of the United Kingdom.

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.

Pte. Tom Farrell writes Home from Hospital

Mrs. James E. Farrell, of Campbells Bay, requests the publication of the following letter from her son Pte. Thos. R. Farrell, who is recovering from wounds in Norfolk War Hospital, England:

Oct. 20, 1918.

My Dear Mother:

A few more lines in answer to your welcome letter received on Saturday. I was more than glad to hear from you once more and to know you were all well. I got the bill you put in the letter—I got all the bills you sent me; I also got box No. 8. It certainly was good—the maple sugar from Mrs. Clarke was delicious and the homemade candy was dandy. I could not give Tom Cassidy his sugar and candy as he was back in France.

Well, mother, you asked me if I am going to be lame. Well, I do not know, but my leg is bent at the knee and it is very bad yet. I am up going around on crutches, but it will be a long while before I am able to walk, anyway. They are going to put me back in bed next week and put weights on it to try and straighten it. I think they will have some job to get it to come straight.

Well, you want to know the particulars of how I got wounded. The bullet went through my left leg right in the back of the hip, took a piece of flesh out of my left leg; then the bullet went into my right leg and down to my knee and stopped in the muscles—tore it pretty badly. I have only twenty-two stitches in me altogether, so I think that is enough for this war.

When we went out we started at five o'clock in the morning; it was still dark, and when our big guns opened up fire you would think it was hell, or the end of the world. In a few minutes we had all kinds of prisoners—thousands of them, and our guns killed an awful lot of the enemy. They came running to us with their hands up crying for mercy. So we went along till about half past eight when they got so thick we had to do some awful hard fighting. We fought in the open—the enemy was in the trench. When I got hit it was about nine o'clock. There were about ten of us lying behind some torn-up earth, shooting as hard as we could; so in a little while one of our officers was coming toward us; just as he neared us he got hit in the hand and another bullet hit him in the breast and he fell about ten yards from us. He called to me and I crawled over to him. I knew him well; he had been an officer in Seaford. He said to me: "I am going to die. My poor old mother!—Take this signet ring off my finger and send it to her." So I took the water bottle and gave him a drink, and then I got up and ran for the stretcher-bearer to get him to do up his wounds. I suppose the enemy saw me and the bullets were whizzing past by the dozen. I had to go about fifty yards for the stretcher-bearer; but, however, I got hit, and I never got back to the wounded officer, and did not get the ring to send to his mother.

My flesh was hanging out of my clothes. Oh, I was in an awful shape! I lay there for about six hours, then I crawled out about a mile and a half on my hands and knees till I got to a road where I was picked up by the stretcher-bearers at nine o'clock that night. I was lucky to get out at all. It will be a long time before I will be able to go back if I ever do go. However, I am not afraid to go back, as I am not afraid

of the Germans, for they are no good—only when they are ten to one—and I think it is every young man's duty to go.

Now, mother, I think I have told you all. I am writing to Willard tonight, so I think I will close, hoping this finds you all well.

Your loving son,
3320173 PTE. TOM R. FARRELL,
38th Can. Hospital,
Army P. O., London, Eng.

The producer who expects to make something handsome out of his bean-crop this year will have his hopes shattered into smithereens, as for some reason the price has gone flat, compared with last year's abnormal figures.

Extravagance of Economy.
"There's one form of extravagance I'll tolerate."
"What is it?"
"I don't care how much money my wife spends for thrift stamps."

Smart.

Nell—What would you give to have such hair as mine?
Bell—I don't know—what did you give?

Want Technical Training for Women.

At a joint meeting of the Birmingham and Atlanta sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers resolutions were adopted requesting the colleges and technical schools of the country to provide special courses of technical instruction for women and girls in order that they may be able to take the places of men who have been or may be called into the service of the country during the war.

FROM CABBAGES TO KINGS

Writer Impressed by Accumulation of Subject Matter of Every Description in Print.

Perhaps the most valuable instrument for perpetuation is the printing press, writes Bruce Cummings in Science Progress. No sooner is an event over than it is reported in the daily press, and the newspaper preserved in the British museum for all time. Within the sacred rotunda of the British museum reading room may be perused the novels of Charles Gaynes, as well as the great Chinese encyclopedia of the Emperor Kiang-hi in 5,020 volumes.

In books our knowledge to date is rounded up and displayed; you may read a book on a lump of coal, a grass blade, a seaworm, on hair combs, car-pets, ships, sticks, sealing wax, cabbages, kings, cosmetics, Kant. A very thick volume indeed was published last year upon the thorax of a field cricket. It would require a learned man to catalogue the literature that deals with such comparatively trivial subjects as the history of the Punch-and-Judy show, or the history of playing cards.

At the present rapid rate of accumulation the time must come when the British museum, thousands of years hence, will occupy an area as large as London, and the Encyclopedia Britannica be housed in a building as big as the Crystal Palace; an accumulation of learning to make Aristotle and Scaliger turn pale.

Airplane Needs Strong Wood.

A modern airplane propeller is one of the strongest and most perfect products of man's handicraft. Some airplane engines run at 1,700 revolutions a minute and can be geared up to 2,000. An engine of this power would use a nine-foot-six-inch propeller and the speed of the blade ends would be in the neighborhood of 600 miles an hour.

Revolving at this terrific rate, the slightest imperfection in the wood from which the propellers are made would tend to disrupt them and cause them to fly to pieces.

For this reason only the best and hardest wood from the heart of the tree is used for propeller blades. It takes 2,000 feet of timber in the rough to furnish 200 feet of wood good enough for propellers.

Black walnut is the very best kind of wood for propeller blades, for, besides being immensely tough, it does not splinter when hit by a projectile. Next in the order named, come mahogany, white oak, ash, maple, birch and cherry.

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.

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, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

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

Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions. Experience not necessary.

STONE & WELLINGTON

(Established 1837)

TORONTO, ONT.

NOTICE

All accounts owing undersigned must be settled on or before December 1st, as we are closing our books on above date. Any outstanding after December 1st will be placed into a collector's hands for collection.

A. DOVER.

FOR SALE or TO RENT

Dame Catherine McGregor offers for sale or to rent her property, consisting of two acres of land, situated on the Main Road from Campbells Bay to Otter Lake. One good dwelling house and stabling for 12 span of horses.

This property was formerly used as a stopping place for the general public.

For further particulars please apply to DAME CATHERINE MCGREGOR, Thornby P. O., Que.

CALLS FOR BRAKE

Middle-Aged Man Would Slow Up
Wheels of Time.

is Living in Hope That Some Man Will Devise a Workable Scheme for Renewing One's Lease of Life, and Do It Quickly.

"What we really need," said the middle-aged man, "is some way of slowing up the wheels of time."

"As every man who has begun to get on in life knows, the older we grow the faster time seems to fly. In our youth even single days seem to be endless; but when we get to be about so old the years go so fast that they seem to spin around like pin-wheels."

"There was once an advertiser with a patent medicine to sell who started off his advertisement by describing himself as a retired physician whose sands of life had nearly run out. A well-meaning friend in the far West wrote to him saying that if he would mix a little molasses with the sands they wouldn't run out so fast."

"Of course there was an idea in that; but the minute you come to think it over seriously you see that there is really nothing to it. To make the wheels of time turn slower you'd have to have something more than molasses. I have thought that perhaps we might invent some sort of brake, a very powerful brake, for this purpose, but I guess there's really nothing in this idea, either."

"Lacking the means of making the wheels of time turn slower, so that we would seem to have more time, I have thought that perhaps somebody may yet devise a way of renewing our lease of life. If we could get an indefinite renewal of our life lease we wouldn't care how fast the wheels turned, because we'd have endless years for them to turn in."

"The man who could devise a workable plan of this sort would get rich beyond any sort of dreams whatever; that is, if he could prolong his own life as well as sell life-renewal leases to others; for I fancy that, hard as this world may be in some respects, the great majority of us would like to continue living in it a long, long time, and would give all we had for that privilege."

"For myself, I can say that I like the world very well and I would like to stay on it interminably. If there is anybody now working on this life-renewal device I hope he will get it running before the sands of my old-fashioned life shall have run out completely; and if when he opens up for business he will let me know where to find him I shall go to him; and, if I have the price, take out as a first extension a renewal for about a century."

Millinery Sale

Nov. 20th to 30th

All Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in stock including Children's Hats, 25 p. c. off.

MRS. D. S. KELLEY - SHAWVILLE.

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

- APPLES -

We expect our car of Apples to arrive this week. All good varieties—both Fall and Winter. Those who have not already booked their order should do so at once.

W. E. N. HODGINS,

MANAGER,

Or C. H. HODGE,

SEC. TREAS.

Elevator open every Wednesday until further notice.

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, 8-10802, 8-10803.

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.

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—MONTREAL:

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

Lv. Ottawa " 9.00, a. m. (C)

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

OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER:

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

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

For further particulars apply to

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

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Loan 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
at 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
CAMPBELL 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.
CAMPBELL 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

CAMPBELL BAY, QUE.

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

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF

Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.

Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL

Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines

and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free

MARION & MARION.

384 University St. Montreal.

Men, Buy Underwear



If you want real Under-
wear at modern
prices BUY NOW and
protect yourself from
the Flu.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Knit Underwear, good weight,
all sizes, \$2.00 per garment.

Stanfield's All-wool, Red Label Underwear, ribbed,
soft, durable and warm, No. 1 quality, the old re-
liable, at \$2.75 a garment.

Stanfield's Blue Label, Double Knit, Pure Wool
Underwear, for men working outside. Get your
supply now at \$3.00 per garment.

Stanfield's Black Label, All Wool Underwear, extra
heavy and worn by men who know warm under-
wear, at \$3.50 a garment.

Fleece-lined Sanitary Underwear, wool fleece—
all sizes 34 to 44—at \$1.00 per garment.

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 rheuma-
tism for over fifteen years, and at times
unable to work. Two bottles of your
remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plamont 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 dose of your remedy."

Sufferers should secure a supply of
this splendid remedy at once from Shaw-
ville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Con-
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.

FOR SALE.

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

South Waterloo Winners.

In a class for Marquis spring wheat
in the standing crop competition un-
der the auspices of South Waterloo
Agricultural Society the awards were
as follows:

1, George R. Barrie, R. R. No. 7,
Galt; 2, Wm. Edgar, R. R. No. 2,
Ayr; 3, A. S. Clemens, R. R. No. 1,
Hespeler; 4, W. C. Shaw, R. R. No. 2,
Hespeler; 5, Henry Maus, R. R. No. 2,
Paris; 6, John McDonald, R. R.
No. 1, Branchton; A. Turnbull & Son,
R. R. No. 3, Galt.

Crave Clemency for Thief.

Petitions are being circulated at
St. Catharines asking for a commuta-
tion of the sentence of three years' im-
prisonment imposed in the case of
James E. Lawrence, convicted of
stealing \$15,000 from the Govern-
ment by padding payrolls while pay-
master of the Welland Canal. The
petition-circulators are making a
bad mistake by urging the exercise of
clemency, which he emphatically
denies.

Wants Belgian Bride.

Alphonse von de Veire, a Belgian
resident of the border municipali-
ties, who has done his full share at
the front, having been three times
wounded and decorated for valor, is
applying at Chatham for a passport
to enable him to bring from his de-
vastated homeland his fiancée, who
will be Mrs. von de Veire as soon as
she reaches Canada.

Chief Saviour for Conscience.

City Collector Kyle of North Van-
couver has received a letter with a
ten-cent enclosure from someone
who declares that he once stole a
trip on the municipal ferry and had
determined to make restitution so as
to have "a conscience void of of-
fence against God or man."

The Farmers' Yell.

At the Farmers' Demonstration at
Mohawk Park, Brantford, the approv-
ed and practiced "farmers' yell" was
publicly demonstrated for a first
time. It is spoken of as having all
"college outburst backed from the
edges of the map."

THE STRUGGLE FOR LENS.

One of the Places Where Canadians
Won the Day.

Lens, now so famous owing to the
fighting that has raged for its pos-
session from the early days of 1915
to the present day, was, before the
war, a town of some 25,000 inhabi-
tants. It is situated in the Depart-
ment of Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles
southwest of Lille.

The size and importance of the
place cannot be gauged by the popu-
lation of the town itself, explains
Major C. J. C. Street, R.G.A., author
of "With the Guns," etc. Lens is
merely the nucleus of a large colliery
district, a mass of bricks and mortar,
dominated every few yards by tall
chimneys and massive winding-towers.
Round the town itself lies a mass
of suburbs, locally known as
cities, each consisting of a group of
miners' dwellings, or coronas, clus-
tered round a central pit. To the east-
ward a series of straggling towns
stretches in almost unbroken contin-
uity as far as Douai.

Lens was a town before the ex-
ploitation of the coal field that sur-
rounds it, but it has made only one
important appearance in history. This
was in 1648, during the Thirty Years
War. On Aug. 20 of that year the
French, under the leadership of "The
Great Conde," inflicted a severe de-
feat upon Spaniards at Lens.

This part of Artois is a country of
low chalk downs and wide shallow
valleys, under cultivation up to the
very edges of the spoilbanks, or cras-
siers, that surround the mouths of
the pits. Lens itself lies on the little
river Souchez, long since canalized
and connected to the Canal de la
Haute Deule, which runs from Douai
to Lille. But the natural features of
the district are almost entirely over-
shadowed by the artificial features
produced by the local industry. The
most conspicuous of these are the
spoilbanks, where the refuse from
the mines is tipped. Sometimes these
are conical in shape, like the huge
Twin cones of Auehel, or the lesser
ones of Philosophie and Vermelle,
sometimes they stretch like huge
black fingers across the country, as
at the famous Double Crassier of
Cite St. Pierre.

By the side of the crassiers rise
tall mine-shafts, of which the Pylons
at Loos was the most noticeable. This
extraordinary lattice-girder tower
stood up 300 feet from the level
plain, utterly dwarfing the hills about
it, and was plainly visible from the
hill of Cassel, nearly thirty miles
away. Besides the winding shafts, a
forest of chimneys and water-towers
bewilders the eye, sometimes in regu-
lar groups, like those of the So-
ciete Metallurgique du Pont a Vendin
at Winger, or of the coal-ovens of
Annay, sometimes singly, as in the
suburbs of Lens itself.

In May, 1915, the British line was
extended from the La Bassee Canal
to a junction with the French at the
Noeux-les-Mines-Lens Railway. The
fourth corps took over the new sec-
tor, and on Sept. 25 the Loos attack
was launched by the first, fifteenth
and forty-seventh divisions, the lat-
ter composed entirely of London Ter-
ritorials. The fighting lasted until
Oct. 13, by which time the British
line had been advanced to a consider-
able depth over a wide front.

But the dominating position of
Hill 70, north of Lens, from which
observation can be obtained into the
town itself and over much of the
country beyond, had not been won,
despite desperate efforts on the part
of the guards division on the days
following the first assault; nor was a
frontal attack made upon the town
of Lens.

It was not until the spring of 1917
that any further attempt was made
upon this sector, although early in
1916 the Germans succeeded in driv-
ing the British from some trenches
about Souchez. But on April 9, 1917,
the British first and third armies de-
livered an attack on a wide front, of
which the northern sector was the
ground before Lens.

The Canadian divisions, by the cap-
ture of Vimy Ridge, made the Ger-
man positions in this area untenable,
and forced them to withdraw. By
the evening of April 14, the whole
of the town of Lievin was in Cana-
dian hands, and the line ran thence
to the old British front line north of
the double crassier. Great quantities
of ammunition of all calibres, as well
as several guns, and stores and mat-
erial of every kind were abandoned
by the Germans in their retreat.

Another lull ensued on this sector,
lasting until Aug. 15. Early in the
morning of this day, the Canadian
corps attacked on a front of four
thousand yards east of Loos. Their
objectives were Hill 70, the planta-
tions about it, and the western and
northwestern suburbs of Lens. Prac-
tically the whole of these objectives
were gained rapidly at light cost, and
in exact accordance with plan. Only
at the farthest apex of the advance,
a short length of German trench west
of Site St. Auguste resisted the first
assault. This position was captured
next day, and the whole extent of the
advance was held in the face of de-
termined counter-attacks. Over one
hundred prisoners and a great quan-
tity of booty were taken.

"A Needle in a Hay-stack."

A young East Zorra farmer was
so unfortunate as to lose his treas-
ured marriage and exemption certi-
ficates in a haystack on which he was
working. He went to bed and dream-
ed troubled dreams, while his wife
searched the stack. Her report "I've
found it" at last enabled him to gain
delayed repose.

Airplanes to Fly Over Cities.

As one feature of the "On to Ber-
lin" loan campaign, the Canadian Air
Board will send a fleet of airplanes
west to drop money-getting literature
over Fort William, Regina, Moose
jaw, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton,
Vancouver and Victoria.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd
Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

G. G. McDOWELL, WILLARD HODGINS,
W. M. Rec. Secy

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each
month

HERB HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on
the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Com. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Ready to Meet "the" Girl.

Here's a young man who believes in
the efficiency of preparedness.

With his young wife he appeared re-
cently before Frank M. Kenney, chief
clerk to Local Board No. 7 at Cen-
tral armory, Cleveland, O.

"When did you buy the ring?" Mr.
Kenney asked.

There was some discrepancy be-
tween the answers of the bride and
the bridegroom and the clerk pressed
for an explanation.

"Well, I'll tell you the truth," the
man replied. "Some years ago I
bought a watch on the installment
plan and when it was paid for I
thought the idea was a pretty good
one. I figured to myself that some
day I might want to get married, and
thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to
get the ring on the same plan."

"You mean you got the ring and
kept it in your pocket until the right
girl happened along?" Mr. Kenney in-
quired.

"That's just it, mister," the youth
replied, unabashed. "This is the right
girl, and we've just got married."

COPENHAGEN

CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently
from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start,
and put it between the lower lip
and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the
size of the pinch to suit the
strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because
the tobacco of which it is made is
cut into fine grains, which makes it
impart its strength thoroughly and
quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a
long way, showing that Copenhagen
is not only an unusually economical
chew, but also one of the finest
quality, being made of the best,
old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

A Prodigy.

A new prodigy has appeared in
Paris. He is proclaimed as a man, or
rather a boy of genius and his name
is Salvator Schiff. He is designated
in a Parisian journal as "a writer who
is not a writer and yet it appears
writes better than all the writers." He
is a boy in the house of a picture
dealer. He has been discovered "tak-
ing the pen from the desk of his em-
ployer and letting it run agreeably to
his fancy. One of his masterpieces
of an idle moment came by chance un-
der the eyes of his employer.

"Did you do that?" asked the em-
ployer.

"Yes, monsieur," responded the boy,
much disturbed, fearing that he might
be discharged for neglecting his du-
ties for frivolous amusements.

"It is admirable!" declared the em-
ployer, who without delay sent the
manuscript to a noted literary man
and now the Mercure de France is go-
ing to publish the first work of Salva-
tor Schiff with others probably to fol-
low.

Little Baby Phenomenon.

A two-year-old baby girl holds the
world's record in mental development.

The infant prodigy is Marthe
Springer, twenty-six months old,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E.
Springer of Mountain View, Cal.

The child can read like an eight-
year-old. The father says the child
has a normal mind which simply has
been developed by persistent training.

At a recent meeting of college pro-
fessors and experts in pedagogy and
psychology the child for forty minutes
read, counted and told the time by
the clock and talked with the men who
were observing her. Her baby brain
did not sag and she appeared to enjoy
the long interview.

The child reads and speaks with a
vocabulary of about two thousand
words. She is large for her age and
eats and sleeps well.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises during Oc-
tober a red and white Steer which the
owner may have by proving property and
paying for this notice.

WELLINGTON ARMSTRONG,
Shawville, Que.

STRAYED

Strayed from my premises about Nov.
12, a yearling Steer—red with some white
in color. Information regarding him will
be thankfully received.

JOHN R. CORRIGAN,
McKee Station.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
designed some time during September
last, a spring male calf—mostly white
with red spots on neck. Owner may have
same by proving property and paying for
this notice.

WESLEY HINES,
Clarendon Station.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
designed about Nov. 1st, a white ram
lamb. Owner may have same by paying
cost of advertising if animal is removed
at once.

LYONS LUCAS,
Bristol Ridge.

FOR SALE

I Durham Bull Calf.
1 year-and-a-half old Hols. Bull,
2 Holstein Heifer Calves,
1 year-and-a-half old Holstein
Heifers. E. T. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE

Purebred Yorkshire Hog for
sale—fit for service.

R. J. CUTHBERTSON,
Maryland, Bristol.

SHEEP FOR SALE

Fifty good breeding Ewes for
sale. Apply to
WM. LABELLE,
Waltham, Que.

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.

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.

FOR SERVICE

(Or would sell at market price) one pure
bred Berkshire Hog. Fee—one dollar.
FOR SALE—Young Holstein Bulls.
J. B. KILGOUR, Shawville.

FOR SERVICE

A Chester White Hog. Apply
to PETER BROWNLEE,
5th R, Clarendon.

FOR SERVICE

Registered English Berkshire Hog for
service. Fee—\$1.50
HUGH A. HORNER,
Radford.



BROTHERTON'S
HOCKEY BOOTS, SKATES,
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Outfitters to most of the leading
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Send for free Catalog.
J. BROTHERTON
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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

Goose Raising for Profit.

Here is a branch of the poultry business that is not likely to be overdone, at any time in the near future. While there is doubtless an awakening, in many sections, to the fact that geese are very profitable yet a great many people imagine that they are hard to raise. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is, that under ordinary conditions, geese are less difficult to raise than any other domestic fowl. Neither great skill nor expensive equipment are required.

Easy to Start

A few good, healthy stock geese and plenty of pasture are the most important requirements in making a start. Of course, shelter of some kind should be provided, but almost any dry shed will answer. During the winter months the birds do better when protected from the elements, especially at night. However, the goose is a hardy bird and can endure a great deal of cold without apparent suffering. In spite of this fact, we always have comfortable quarters for the geese, old and young. Geese are very thrifty birds and are free from lice. They are also free from disease. We have raised geese for a number of years and have never yet lost a single bird from disease.

We seldom lose a gosling. After a gosling is four days old, we consider it almost as good as raised. A few geese can be kept as a "side-line" by almost any farmer without interfering with other poultry, or in fact, with any other farm industry. They should not be fed or housed with other poultry, however, as they are more or less abusive, as a rule, especially when feeding. Those who admire water fowl should keep geese. We can get more genuine pleasure from a flock of geese than from any other poultry on the premises. They are easily managed and really seem to be more intelligent than any other fowl we have ever raised.

Pasture is Essential

As stated above, plenty of pasture is necessary. It is, in fact, the most important point to be considered. The goose is essentially a grazer; in fact, grass or roughage is as essential to a goose as it is to a cow. They are not over-particular in regard to the quality of the pasture and their downy coats yield a profit that should not be ignored, even in this day of "new fangled" inventions in the way of bedding. There has never yet been a time that we have had any difficulty in disposing of the feathers, at good prices. A well matured bird will yield about a pound of feathers in a year. Laying geese must never be picked until the laying season is over. We are very careful in handling the geese.

Right now is a good time to plan for goose-raising, if the work has not been done before. If the venture is to be a success, don't put it off until spring. Geese mate in February, as a rule, and new stock should be procured before that time. We have found it advisable not to disturb old mated geese. Once they are properly mated they will so remain, year after year, unless the ganders get quarrelsome. Some ganders will mate with one or two geese, while others will choose four or five. Young stock should be kept separate from the old mated birds at first.

Do Not Give Free Range

We learned, by costly experience, that where the goslings have free range it is impossible to control them after they once acquire the habit of running away.

A few years ago when we began raising the China geese, (which are much more active than any other geese we have ever raised), a large swamp was fenced for the old birds. This pasture which is not at all suit-

able for other live stock, makes a very good range for a flock of geese during the greater part of the year. Coarse grass and weeds make good goose pasture. However, one must be on the alert for foxes and turtles.

As a range for goslings we use an apple orchard fenced and equipped with suitable houses. Young goslings must be protected from rats and other destructive animals. Also, they must have shelter at night and during hard rain storms. A cold rain will sometimes kill good-sized goslings, before they can be rescued. A gosling is easy to raise but must not get rain-soaked on the back.

We keep the White Chinese geese at the present time and find that they have a number of good points not found in other geese. They are the same in every way except color, as the Brown Chinese. Both are very beautiful in appearance. White China geese have pure white plumage and their bodies are very graceful. Their long, slender, curved necks give the birds a swan-like appearance, which is always greatly admired. The feathers are of the finest quality and always bring the highest market price.

A Good Market Goose

These birds, while not so large as some others, are suitable for market purposes where very large geese are not wanted. While they are sometimes called the "Leghorn of the goose family," they are somewhat larger than common geese. It is not unusual for young birds to weigh fifteen pounds each when ready for market. They can be made much heavier if kept longer and fed a considerable amount of grain, but nothing will be gained this season by feeding large quantities of marketable grain.

We always try to have poultry in good condition before being sent to market, but have always been opposed to "stuffing," partly because it seems like "cruelty to animals" to keep fowls closely confined, and partly because we never have been convinced that it was very profitable.

We feed a reasonable amount of grain and always sell poultry of all kinds alive.

Geese require less grain from the time they are hatched until ready for market than any other fowl we know of. While we have always raised geese as a side-line, so to speak, we aim to raise about two hundred young birds each season. We use large, heavy chicken hens. Have never tried hatching with incubators, but have been told that it can be done.

Use Leg-Bands to Distinguish

However, we succeeded in raising 174 fine young geese and together with the old birds, which were twenty-two in number (seventeen geese and five ganders), we had a pretty nice flock.

We use leg-bands on the old geese as they sometimes get together during the latter part of the season and it is hard to tell old from young.

Sometimes the entire flock is allowed free range. Since cold weather began in October we have been feeding more grain than during the early fall because most of the birds now on hand will go to market soon. We have sold quite a number locally, to be kept for next year's stock. We never ship geese.

We have found the China geese to be excellent layers. Young geese will seldom lay as many eggs as mature ones, but an old bird will often lay from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in a season. One young bird laid fifty-four eggs last season.

Green rye is a good substitute for grass in winter. Geese must have some sort of roughage. They like clover hay, alfalfa and silage. We feed plenty of these during the winter. Also, grain twice a day. Raw vegetables, chopped, with bran added (also a little salt), gives variety to the ration. Provide good, clean water to drink.—A. W. G.

Be interested in everybody's troubles except your own.

The collar is not the best place for squashes and pumpkins. A good cool room upstairs in the house is all right. But see to it that rats and mice do not gnaw holes into them. They like the seeds, and the only way you can be sure that they will not get them is to go into the trapping business, and stick to it till the last rat is under the spring.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



AT FOOT BALL WILLIE'S SLICK AS GLASS HE STRAIGHT ARMED BOB AND TRIED TO PASS AND VERY NEARLY DID IT TOO. BUT BOBBIE CAUGHT HIM BY THE SHOE.



TO MAKE A GOOD POWDER FOR LICE ON CHICKENS MIX THREE PARTS GASOLINE AND ONE PART CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID WITH AS MUCH PLASTER OF PARIS AS THE LIQUIDS WILL MOISTEN. ALLOW THE MATERIAL TO DRY FOR A FEW HOURS AND THEN PLACE THE POWDER IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS. THE POWDER SHOULD NOT BE MIXED OR PLACED NEAR A FLAME. IT IS NECESSARY TO HOLD THE FOWL WHILE DUSTING AND CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO WORK THE DUST INTO THE FEATHERS THOROUGHLY. TEN POUNDS OF THE MIXTURE WILL TREAT 250 MATURE BIRDS.

The head louse, which lives particularly on little chickens, can be exterminated with mercurial ointment or "blue butter." This contains about 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, which kills the head lice. Mercurial ointment is a stiff substance and should be mixed at the rate of one part to two parts of vaseline to apply easily. A bit of the mixture the size of a pea applied with the tip of the finger and rubbed into the feathers about the head will destroy the lice. It should not be used too freely.

HOOS

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning is one of the most dangerous periods of a pig's life. Young pigs are often seriously injured if allowed to eat too much feed at one time. They should have access to corn and other grains while they are with their mother, so that when they are weaned they will know how to eat. Skim milk or buttermilk is desirable feed for pigs at weaning time. The milk should be fed in the same condition at all times, either sweet or sour, otherwise digestive disorders are likely to be caused. The feeding trough should be kept clean.

Care should be taken that the pigs are not overfed. Overfeeding will stunt their growth. One of the greatest secrets of success in the rearing of weaning pigs is the frequent feeding of small quantities of food. The stomachs of the pigs are not capable of storing a large amount of food at any one time.

Usually the pigs are large and thrifty enough to wean at the age of six to eight weeks. They should have access to forage such as alfalfa or clover, if at all possible.

The Dairy

The following are the necessary requirements for first-class dairy production:—

1. Sterilized, i.e., strictly clean, dairy utensils. Boiling hot water or live steam must be used to attain the standard.
 2. Clean cows. The udders and teats should be washed if badly soiled, or wiped with a damp cloth if slightly soiled. Flank and bellies should be brushed to remove loose hairs and dirt.
 3. Small-top milk pails with cover half over the opening.
 4. Immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.
- The cow that drops her calf before her time is a proper subject for suspicion and should not be allowed to run with the other cows. Machine-milking should not be forced too fast. Allow the cows a reasonable amount of time to get adjusted to the new method of milking. Carcasses of animals dying on farms should be cremated or buried. Exposed, they are not only unsightly, but may spread contagious diseases.

Our readers will note by advertisement carried in this issue that entries for the Ninth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show close Nov. 25th. From entries already received this show promises to keep up to the high standard of previous years both as to quality and numbers. Anyone contemplating entering stock should get entries off without any delay and avoid possibility of entry arriving after closing date.

Trappers FREE Secrets FUNSTEN

Our wonderful book reveals old trappers' favorite methods, where and how to trap, best baits to use, how to prepare skins, little traps that will increase your profits. Includes: Game Laws, and big list of Trappers' Supplies at rock-bottom prices—Steel Traps, Guns, Snappers, Baits, etc. Our market reports free!

Trappers are going to make heavy profits this season, due to larger demand for skins, and no many trappers in army. Write at once for above book and for price but no you will be sorry.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
478
Funsten Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

Entries Close Nov. 25th, 1918 TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Make entries on blanks in back of Premium List and mail to

C. F. TOPPING, Secretary
Box 635, West Toronto

Show dates

December 5th & 6th

What Farm Activity Pays You the Best?

Keeping books pays as well on a farm as in a bank, a railway office or a factory. Many large farms have a regular bookkeeping department. The average size farm does not need such an elaborate system of account books any more than it needs three or four binders, seven cream separators, nine churns, or five hay loaders. The size and detail of the system depend on the acreage of the farm and the amount of business the farm does.

Some person on the farm can learn how to conduct a set of books for the farm. Then only a few minutes a day, or once a week, will be needed to keep a set of farm account books.

Here are several important things books: How many dollars' worth of a farmer knows if he keeps a set of foodstuffs sold off the farm last year? How much money was cleared on the farm last year? What crops are not paying? How did this year's profits compare with last year, two years ago, five years ago?

A farmer will be able to check up every item of farm expense such as seed, poultry, cattle, and hogs, their cost and the value of their product to the farm.

Another pleasing and profitable thing about a set of farm books—one can take an inventory at the end of the year of all the live stock, the implements, the buildings, the grain on hand, and all of the equipment and know just where the farm stands financially.

The Commission of Conservation has issued a very simple yet comprehensive farmer's account book which will be sent free to Canadian farmers who ask for it, stating at the same time how many acres they work. The supply of these is limited and the rule of "first come, first served" will apply.

The Extra Touch.

One more stroke with the brush rubs the paint in so that it lasts longer.

Once more over the plowed ground with the harrow and the seed-bed is mellowed and the promise of a good harvest greater.

Go and do the right action over again and again and it becomes a habit of the life which can not easily be broken.

The extra touch is the only mark between success and failure that can not be wiped out. That will stick, and it amounts to more than it costs.

Rats Are Big Eaters.

Experts have estimated that one rat will consume 40 to 50 pounds of food in a year. It has also been figured that it requires the continuous work of about 165,000 men with farms, agricultural implements, and other equipments to supply the foodstuffs destroyed annually by rats in the United States and Canada. In addition rats destroy other property, the production of which requires the work of about 55,000 men. This gives a total of 220,000 men whose economic output is devoted solely to feeding and otherwise providing for rats.

To Prevent Potato Rot.

Pick over your potatoes about three or four weeks after you have stored them away. The wet weather this season increases the tendency to rot and unless the diseased potatoes are at once separated from the healthy, there will be heavy loss. Many potatoes that look good when harvested will decay after being in storage a few weeks.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool dry place. The color the atmosphere, providing, of course, freezing is not permitted, the better they will keep.

The outdoor fall air is the best tonic in the world. Drink lots of it, and be thankful every minute.

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.

Scrofula.

Forty or fifty years ago it would have been difficult to find a person of average intelligence in this country who did not have an idea of what was meant by the term scrofula. Nowadays the term is so seldom used that the average person is ignorant of its meaning, showing that words like fashions prevail, become obsolete, and are forgotten. Fifty years ago scrofula was thought to be a real disease like mumps or chicken pox, and the scrofulous person, old or young, had a thick, swollen neck with running sores. As now recognized, scrofula is an irregular collection of symptoms, without any definite disease history. When we speak of scrofulous gland nowadays we usually mean tuberculosis in the lymph glands of the neck, when we speak of scrofula deema we mean various kinds of skin eruption of tubercular origin. Scrofulous blood used to be regarded as impure blood causing acne and other eruptions and was the excuse for giving children sulphur and molasses, senna, stiltingra, sarsaparilla and other remedies supposed to be required for an annual spring cleaning. It may be said that scrofula stands for tissues and organs which easily get out of order and get well slowly. Sores on a scrofulous child heal slowly, run indefinitely and when healed are followed by others in the vicinity. Scrofulous children have weak mucous membranes, catarrh of the nose, mouth and ears, adenoids and enlarged tonsils. The glands of the neck and elsewhere in such people are large and often the seat of running sores. Such people resist disease badly and are always catching diseases that have the possibility of being caught. A scrofulous child is almost sure to have had parents or grandparents who had the same trouble or else tuberculosis or syphilis and if a child with this tendency lives amid bad hygienic surroundings he will almost to a certainty develop scrofula.

The germs of tuberculosis are most frequently found in such cases attacking the glands of the neck and

the skin and causing swellings and eruptions which are only too common. Scrofulous children often have intestinal catarrh with enlarged abdominal glands, diseased bones and joints and in almost all of them the tubercle bacillus will be found, they are also sufferers from all kinds of ear diseases. Two kinds of children are described as scrofulous in the writings of half a century ago, one being pale with tender, white skin, large veins, flabby muscles and quick intellect, the other with red face, thick nose and lips, and dull intellect. Beware of patent medicines for such troubles. The sins of patent medicine makers in imposing on the public, especially the poor, in advertising and vending their nostrums for scrofula are many and if there is to be retribution for such sins I hope they will get it good and proper. Good food, plenty of sleep, out of door life, a daily bath, a well ventilated home and school, these are the best means for fighting scrofula. Three drugs have been found effective in treating scrofula, iodine, cod liver oil and iron, and they should be given not only in a form in which they can be readily assimilated but in one which will make them acceptable to the sensitiveness of children.

Questions and Answers.

S. E. B.—Are there certain foods which are beneficial when one is suffering from a torpid liver?

2.—Please mention a good medicine to restore such an organ to its normal condition.

Answer—1.—I suppose you mean by a "torpid" liver, an organ which is not secreting the proper quantity of bile. If that is due to an obstruction by gall stones, of course the obstruction must be removed; if it is merely a feature in the general condition, an abundance of simple, easily digested food would be all that you would require.

2.—You must remember that this department is not for the purpose of treating individual cases or providing prescriptions. If you need a medicine to affect your liver, your physician is the proper person to furnish it.

LIP GRATITUDE AND TEA

An Appeal by John Galsworthy to Face the Facts in the Wounded-Soldier Problem.

Only by revivifying in each separate disabled soldier the will to live can you save him from the fate of merely continuing to exist.

There are wounded men, many, whose spirit is such that they will march in front of any effort made for their recovery. I well remember one of these—a Frenchman—nearly paralyzed in both legs. All day long he would work at his macramé, and each morning after treatment, would demand to try and stand. I can see his straining efforts now, his eyes like the eyes of a spirit; I can hear his daily words: "J'ai me semble que j'ai un peu plus de force dans mes jambes ce matin, Monsieur!" ("I think I have a little more strength in my legs this morning, sir") though, I fear, he never had. Men of such indomitable initiative, though rare, are but a fraction. The great majority have rather the happy-go-lucky soul. For them, it is only too easy to postpone self-help till sheer necessity drives, or till someone in whom they believe inspires them. The work of re-equipping these with initiative, with a new interest in life, with work which they can do, is one of infinite difficulty and complexity. Nevertheless, it must be done.

The great public of our countries do not yet, I think, see that they too have their part in the sacred work. So far they only seem to feel: "Here's a wounded hero; let's take him to the movies and give him tea!" Instead of choking him with cheap kindness, each member of the public should seek to re-inspire the disabled man with the feeling that he is no more out of the main stream of life than they are themselves; each man, accordingly to his or her private chances, should help him to find that special niche which he can best, most cheerfully, and most usefully fill in the long future.

The more we drown the disabled in tea and lip gratitude the more we unsteel his soul, and the harder we make it for him to win through, when, in the years to come, the wells of our tea and gratitude have dried up. We can do a much more real and helpful thing. I fear that there will soon be no one of us who has not some personal friend disabled. Let us regard that man as if he were ourselves; let us treat him as one who demands a full place in the ranks of working life, and to try to find it for him.

Editor's Note—The foregoing is from the foreword written by John Galsworthy for the "Report of the Allied Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Men." It is reproduced here in the hope that it may assist in the rehabilitation of our wounded

heroes by helping the public to realize that we must face facts and disregard fancies and suppositions in the solution of this present problem.

Cleaning Old Barrels.

Old barrels should be used cautiously. If they have contained no material which has permeated the wood, they may be cleaned by the use of steam, hot potash lye obtainable from wood-ashes, or crude potash secured at drug-stores. They must be treated repeatedly, and thoroughly rinsed and drained.

Barrels in which sauerkraut or molasses has been stored can be cleaned by first scalding well with boiling water (letting the water stand in them till cold); then fill with cold water, and throw in a large quantity of live coals from a wood fire, leaving the cask uncovered. Another and better method is to rinse the barrels with a strong solution of oil of vitriol and water.

"A sneer is the apology for argument made by a man who does not understand."—G. H. Morrison.

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

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

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 20 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.

Place without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Address
KOMES-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 136, Toronto

Place without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

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"Mr. and Mrs. Acres Desire the Pleasure of Your Company."

A Gillette enthusiast has boldly stated his belief that the famous razor has caused a complete revolution in social life in the rural districts today!

It is true, as he says, that one cannot now distinguish between the city man and his brother in the country.

But do not give *all* the credit to the Gillette Safety Razor.

Smooth chins assuredly do prompt correctness in other things, but it hardly seems possible that the smartness of the social gathering in present-day farm homes is due to a razor—even the best razor in the world.

You answer an invitation to call at a friend's house, and enter a softly-lighted room to find well dressed women and keen looking, clean shaven men.

How glad you are that you came prepared to hold your own in any company.

And how satisfying it is to know that if guests drop in on you unexpectedly, the daily few minutes with your Gillette finds you **READY** to receive them.

One thing is certain—a Gillette Safety Razor should be part of the equipment of every man of today.

Gillette Sets are sold by Jewelers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers everywhere at five dollars.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,
Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal.



398

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

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

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

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

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT COLD.

Strange Effect Which Extreme Cold Has Upon the Human Body.

Cold presents many odd facts. In the first place, water made by melting snow is very unwholesome and causes painful inflammation of the throat, palate and tongue.

Intense cold causes a dulling of the senses, taste and smell becoming almost nil. The lack of these two senses seems, however, to be a very kind and wise provision of nature to enable the traveller in the cold regions to eat all kinds of oily, disagreeable foods like blubber and fat, which are necessary as heat producers. The effect of cold on the eyes is very dangerous. It causes them first gradually to close and then to freeze tight.

Beards do not freeze except where the moisture from the breath is converted into snow: but the color glands are rendered somewhat torpid by the cold, and dark beards gradually become lighter, until after a while they seem entirely changed in color.

Another curious fact about the cold of the Arctic regions is that when a person stops walking or working in any way whereby the feet get exercise, the sole of the foot loses all sense of feeling.

In all extremely cold lands, the moisture exhaled from the body condenses into small, hard crystals which make quite a bit of noise as one walks about.

To Utilize Old Tin Cans.

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth of used tin cans are wasted every year in Canada. A company, called Can Conservators of Canada, Ltd., has been formed in Toronto to collect these, and cleanse, sterilize and re-top them for use again. It is understood that Mackenzie-Mann interests and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York are interested in the undertaking.

Origin of Sandwich.

Sandwich takes its name from John Montague, fourth Earl of Sandwich, in 1792, who used to have slices of bread served to him while he was at the gaming table so that he need not stop playing. To go farther back, he derived his title from Sandwich, a town in Kent, England, the name of which was made up of the Anglo-Saxon words, sand and "wic," meaning town—sandy town.

There are many advantages to a single pitch roof on the poultry house. This type is most easily built. It gives the highest vertical front exposed to the sun's rays and throws all of the rain water to the rear.

For Autumn Days



© McCall

When developed in broadcloth and trimmed with fur, this model is suitable for dressy wear. McCall Pattern No. 8668, Ladies' Coat Suit. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Chinamen at the Front.

In France at the war's close, there were about 50,000 Chinamen employed in road and railway making, machine repairing, and blacksmith and carpentry work for the allies. Their wages range from \$9 a month for coolies to \$6 a month for skilled fitters; board and lodging, clothes, light and fuel being found by the Government, which also conveys the workmen from and to China free, and gives a bonus in hard cash of \$270 on embarkation, \$75 in case of injury, and \$150 in case of death.

Scatter coarse salt on the carpet before sweeping it. This helps to bring the colors up.

Put your brushes in salt and water to stand a while as this stiffens the bristles and makes them work like new.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

British Scientists Have Evolved Many New Materials.

Becoming economically independent of Germany, in the future, and to a lesser degree of other nations, is an incentive which has appealed to the best brains among the Allies. What has been accomplished by British scientists so far promises much for

the future. Rare metals have been experimented with for use in both war and peace; chemicals which have become available make a long list. There is a new stainless steel, among other things, and the discoveries in glass-making places optical work well beyond German monopoly. Dyes re also out of Germany's control. Among the new materials which have been evolved is one made of resin that will soon appear in parasol handles, frames of lorgnettes, cigarette holders and numberless dainty accessories. It comes in finest clear amber color as well as in green and brown.

Herb growing holds a noticeable place in this research work and hygienic appliances for the caring of milk and the making of cheese show the importance which these will have in the future. Much of this work lies easily within women's sphere. Already she has shown herself to be an expert in parasol work and nothing more delightful can be imagined for the woman gardener than herb growing. Everything pertaining to dairy work is legitimately in women's realm and if many of the flagrant shortcomings and omissions existing today are carried over into the new world of to-morrow it will be due quite as much to woman's neglect of her duty as to man's. Indeed, the day is already passed when women can rightly complain of many things which need improvement. The world of to-morrow will be a place where men and women will work together and where praise and blame will be shared equally.

An Unsinkable Spirit.

There was a submarine on the port bow. The captain and every member of the crew knew it. There was the usual nervous efficiency. Seamen who had been torpedoed before were assuring their comrades that they would all get off safely, hurrying while they spoke to get their life-belts adjusted.

One of the stewards, full of anxiety for his commander, rushed up to the captain and asked where his life-belt was.

"I wanted to buckle it onto you, sir," he said, excitedly.

"Mind your own business," retorted the Irish captain promptly, "and you help with the guns, I'm from Cork and I don't need any life-belt."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dystemper.

Put tea leaves and all waste kitchen stuff on the fire after dinner. This will keep your coal bill down.

An onion sliced up and put in a basin of cold water will absorb the smell of new paint in a room.

Water the work horses often, but avoid letting them drink too much after being fed, or when over heated.

An Uncanny Clock.

The most uncanny clock is in the possession of an Indian prince. It has no dial, only a round disk to which numerous little bells are attached. Its mere sight at every full hour is sufficient to strike an awe into nervous persons. For this uncanny clock indicates the hour by uniting, as if by magic hand, into a skeleton a number of bones heaped about it. The skeleton then seizes a bone and strikes with it at the bells as often as are hours to be indicated. This done, the skeleton falls again to pieces. The strange clock has, of course, many admirers. Thus, an English banker recently offered \$5,000 for it, but the owner could not be induced to sell it.

Australia's Contribution.

Australia sent abroad 336,000 men of a population of 5,000,000. Of that number the total casualties were 290,191. The dead reached the remarkable figure of 54,431, while the prisoners numbered 3,401, and the wounded 156,000. The recruiting when the war ended was at the rate of 4,240 a month.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

A very good use for worn-out blankets is to fold them double and put them in pretty saten covers. Buttoned or machined, the covers keep in position and make excellent "eider-downs." Small covers for cots and bassinets are readily made this way, and very warm cosy they are.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Squash, turnip, carrot or potatoes will be much better if cooked in the oven. Add just a little water and cover tight in an earthen dish.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN
OR OX-BLOOD SHIES
PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE LEE DALY CORPORATION LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

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

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

30c., 60c., \$1.20.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35c.
BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING
18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic
Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN,

Manager

MADE IN CANADA



One of the most difficult tasks confronting well-meaning farmers is that of doing their share toward creating and maintaining rural conditions which will attract Canadian-born men and their families.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH—REID Bros. Bothwell, Ont.

WANTED:—AT ONCE, BY PROGRESSIVE Concern in the Niagara Peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada, Holm-makers, Helpers and Handy Men. Steady employment. Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

CUTICURA Quickly Heals Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings and Irritations



In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

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

AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR

National
Service

GEN. CURRIE has stated repeatedly that the morale of our troops is without equal.

He knows that this is due to two things—discipline and smart appearance.

The officers are responsible for discipline—the AutoStop for smart appearance.

The AutoStop Safety Razor has been of National Service in keeping, with the aid of soap and water, the faces of many of our soldiers in a fresh, clean, comfortable condition.

Your soldier will appreciate more than anything else, an AutoStop—the only razor that automatically sharpens its own blades, therefore, the only one that is permanently ready for service.

Price \$5.00

At leading stores everywhere

22c. postage will deliver an AutoStop Razor Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStop
Safety Razor Co.,
Limited

63, 67 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.

61-8-18

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Hosiery

In addition to our magnificent stock of Shoes we carry a full range of Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery at prices on some lines less than to-day's wholesale price. Try us for your next pair.

Mitts

We also have a very complete range of Men's Mitts. We carry WRIGHT'S famous goods in buckskin and horse hide. None better.

P. E. SMILEY

THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Almost continuous rain, followed by a heavy fall of soft snow on Tuesday and Wednesday, has left the roads in worse condition than at any time during the year. If a freeze-up comes before the ground has a chance to dry out some, those who have to travel on the country highways will have a rough time of it, in a truly literal sense.

Canadian War Claims.

The Government has directed the preparation of a list of claims by Canadians arising out of the illegal methods of warfare by the enemies during the war. These claims arise through the torpedoing of ships without warning, the aerial bombing of unfortified places, and commandeering or requisitioning without compensation, destruction and similar illegal acts on land. The Canadian claims are largely limited to the first class mentioned. The claims relate to loss of life, as well as of property. A further list is also to be made covering claims for damages arising out of breaches of contracts with neutrals which were declared illegal because of the neutrals making the claims being on the Statutory List of persons in neutral countries, commonly called the Black List. All persons having claims indicated should file them without delay. The making of this list does not imply an undertaking on the part of the Government to put forward the claims at the Peace Conference, or any assurance that if put forward they will be paid. But the list should be completed without delay so as to enable the Government to make a demand if an occasion therefor should arise. Instructions, showing the method of filing claims and the proof to be forwarded, may be obtained from Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State, the officer appointed by Order in Council to prepare, examine and report upon the claims.

OBITUARY

Milton L. Haines

Milton L. Haines, aged twenty-eight years, a well-known and highly regarded young man of Mayfield, New York, U.S., died at the Nathan Littauer hospital, Gloversville, on Nov. 11th, at 6 o'clock, p.m., following a 4 weeks' illness with pneumonia. For several days preceding his death had been anticipated.

It is a pathetic incident that the young man's mother died about three weeks ago, and his wife is just recovering from an attack of pneumonia. The family is one of the best known and most highly esteemed in Mayfield, and sincere sympathy is expressed for the members of the doubly bereaved family.

Mr. Haines had been active in affairs in his home village and for years had been engaged with his father in conducting quite an extensive aparian business at Mayfield and other places in this vicinity and the Mohawk valley. Numerous warm friends will learn of his death with genuine sorrow and keen regret.

The surviving relatives are his father, George W. Haines of Mayfield; his wife, Lillian Horner Haines, formerly of Gloversville, and a graduate of the Nathan Littauer Hospital School for Nurses; and one sister, Mrs. Sarah Chetwynd, of Gloversville.

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.

FOR SALE

1 Reg'd Shorthorn Bull Calf—1st prize calf this year's Fair.
1 Reg'd Oxford Ram.
THOS. McDOWELL, Shawville.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDonald Bereaved

The following obituary notice from the Broadview Express, refers to the death of the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDonald, formerly of Shawville, which occurred on Nov. 9th:—

Deep sorrow reigned in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDonald on Saturday last when their only daughter, Gladys, aged twenty years passed to her eternal reward. She was a perfect girl, and her beautiful disposition was greatly admired by her large circle of friends.

Over two years ago the family moved from Vancouver to Saskatchewan in the hope of better health for the daughter, but to no avail.

She is survived by her parents and four brothers: S. J., in the Army Service Corps; W. A., in the Navy; Ivan, at Vancouver, and Master Benson at home.

The many friends of the family extend sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

The Lower St. Lawrence was visited by a destructive tidal wave on Monday night last. It is stated that many villages and towns along the river between Quebec and Three Rivers, suffered heavy damage by water. Down in the Gulf region the storm raged furiously, and some shipping was wrecked. The damage is estimated at over one million dollars.

Card of Thanks

Miss Jennie E. Morrison desires to convey through the columns of your valuable paper her heartfelt gratitude to Dr. J. W. Armstrong of Royal Victoria Hospital, of Montreal, for the kindness received at his hands during the illness of her sister, Miss Ida, who recently recovered from influenza and pneumonia.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. William Wharry desire to express their heartfelt thanks to the friends of Starks Corners neighborhood for the sympathy shown and kindly acts performed during their recent bereavement, caused by the death of their son Clarence in the West.

BRISTOL ELEVATOR

We have just put in a full supply of **Feed and Flour**

And will continue to do business in this line all the time.

Remember when you want

Bran, Shorts, Purity or Five Roses Flour

Come to the Bristol Elevator

where you can sell your grain and buy your feed and flour at the same time.

Another Bargain for this week:

Liverpool Coarse Salt, 140 lb. bag at \$1.90 per bag

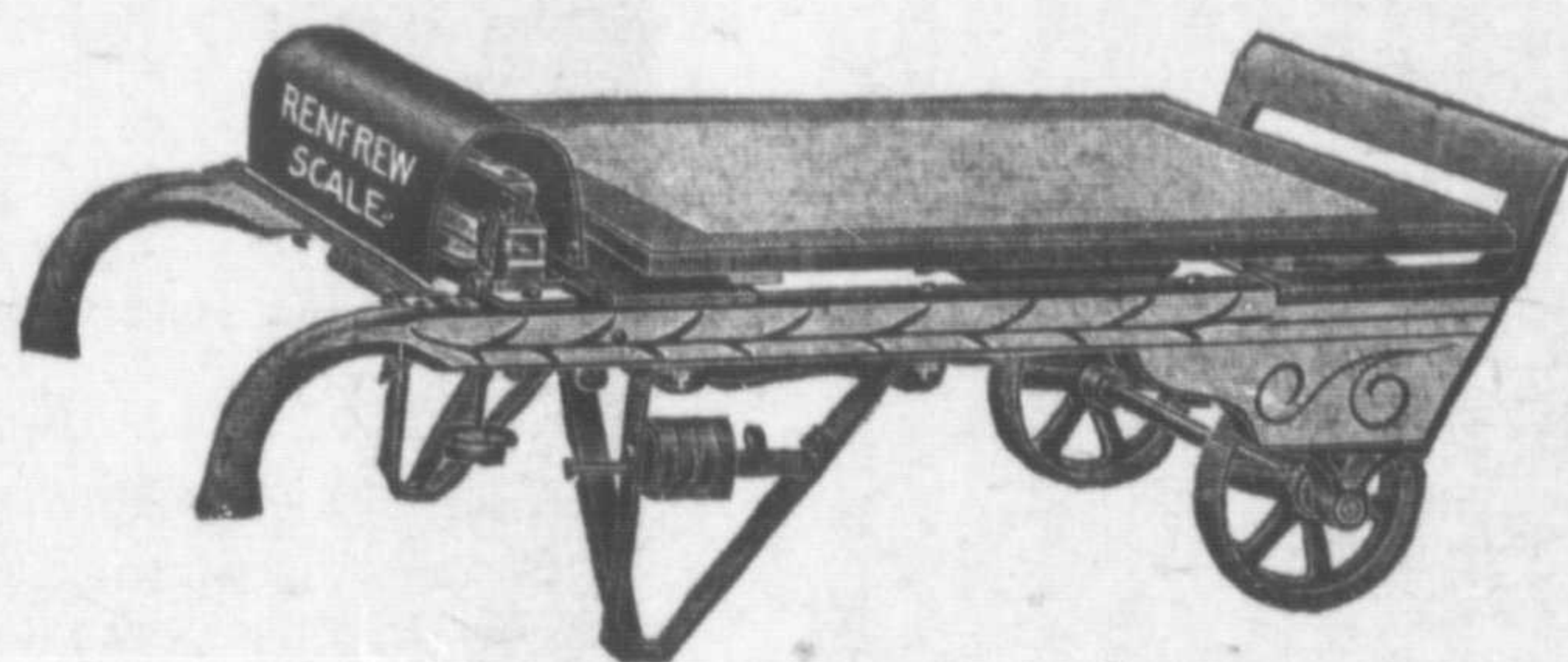
Rolled Oats, 20 lb. bag " 1.50 "

S. COHEN, BRISTOL, Q.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-342.

" " " " No. 12-71.

The Renfrew Truck Scale



A Reliable Scale for every Farmer.

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,

Renfrew Gas and Kerosene Engines,

Renfrew Happy Farmer Tractors,

Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,

Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Belting,

Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,

Seeley Pumps,

Pump Jacks,

Harness, Auto Tires.

H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE

Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,

Four good Horses.

Puzzling the Kaiser.
"Dere's one t'ing puzzles me," said the kaiser.
"Vot's dot, eggssellency?" asked an underling.
"Mid dose Yanks sbending all dere time making money und inventing new machines for us to swipe venever did dey learn how to fight de way dey lo?"

Veteran Has Earned Rest.

Joseph Hunter, C.E., of Victoria, B.C., has determined to take a rest. For sixty years past he has been worked at top speed as engineer, surveyor, mining engineer, railway builder and manager, legislator and colliery superintendent. He started as a mining man in the Cariboo, later helping to build the C.P.R., delimiting the British Columbia-Alaska boundary, building and managing the E. and N. Railway and running the Dunsmuir collieries and the Vancouver Island railways.

Father of Forty-Four.

Harstone Siding, on the Bust line of the Peedee railway, north of Fort William, is losing the major part of its population by the migration of Ben Levine and his family to grow up with the newer West. Mr. Levine has been thrice married, and is the father of 44 children, 29 of whom are living and will go with him.

Kootenay Fighters.

In two years of the hardest sort of fighting the 54th Kootenay Battalion has lost but four men as prisoners-of-war, three of whom were wounded. It has never lost a trench, never sent in an S.O.S. for artillery or infantry assistance, and never failed to satisfy the orders of the high command.

FOR

SALE

Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion

Master Hugh (Imp.)

(Registered as Number 0073.

Splendid opportunity.

Apply
SAM BURROWS,
Campbells Bay, Que.

New Idea in Butter Making.

An emulsor, now being widely introduced, produces pasteurized milk or cream from their component parts with the aid of centrifugal force. The machine, which is shown in Popular Mechanics Magazine, is built somewhat like a cream separator. Milk powder, butter and water, which have been mixed and heated in a steam-jacketed vat, are fed at pasteurizing temperature into the revolving chamber, producing a perfect emulsion from which all foreign matter is eliminated.

Army Pronouns.

Pronouns and their definitions as the army understands them are quoted in a camp journal as follows: I—the rookie; You—the sergeant; He—the colonel; We—the gang; They—the Huns; It—the war; His—what the kaiser will get; Theirs—what the Huns will get.

We're Ready For You



In everything that you could desire in a new and up-to-date stock of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Diamonds.

—See our selection of—

Solitaire, Twin and Three-Stone Rings

—Also a nice line of—

Ivory and Ebony Goods.

Make this the place to do your Christmas shopping and surprise your family with a nice Victrola.

The Gift Store

BERT WAINMAN

Jeweler - - - Shawville, Q.

Agent for Victrolas and Records

Expert Repairing in all branches.

A small deposit will hold any article until Christmas.

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.

95

Are You Cold?

Why take chances on catching the "Flu" through neglecting to keep warm when one doctor bill will more than cover the cost of one of our **HEAVY TWEED ULSTERS**, or **DOG SKIN FUR COAT**?

We are now showing a beautiful range of Tweed Ulsters, Black Dog Coats, Black Goat, Calfskin, Persian Lamb trimmed and long Corduroy Sheep lined Coats at prices away below catalogue houses.

Call in and look Them over.

A. DOVER.