

THE EQUITY.

No. 25, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

Items accepted for
COLLECTION
on any point in Canada, United States, or elsewhere.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, A. O. GERVASIS, Manager.
CAMPELLS 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' silk waists, regular up to \$4.50 for \$3.25 at Dover's Sale, Wednesday to Saturday.

The annual Christmas Trees at the Bristol Brick Church will be held this year on Friday evening, Dec. 20th.

The Homemakers' Club of Murrells will meet at the home of Mrs. William Cameron on the evening of December 18th.

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.

The sum of \$61.85 was collected for the Red Cross by the H. M. C. of Murrells, last June for which the club wish to express their thanks. The names of collectors and sums collected were as follows:
Miss Ella Stuart, 27.25
Misses F. Pine & E. Stephens, 28.10
Miss Verna Cameron, 6.50
\$61.85

Don't forget that Saturday of next week is the date of the St. Paul's Church Guild Sale of needlework and home-cooking. If you are looking for a Xmas present for some friend, you may find the identical article you want in the varied assortment that will be offered. And then the chance of getting something you did not cook yourself.—Just think of it.

SERIOUS OFFENCE.—On Saturday last the rural mail box at Jas Davis Hodgins' gate was "touched" by a light-fingered individual, and a parcel containing nine or ten dollars' worth of goods was appropriated. Robbing His Majesty's mails is a very serious—in fact a penitentiary offence. In this case the culprit is known, but Mr. Hodgins, out of good nature, intends giving him a day or two to return the parcel before taking proceedings. This hint, it is hoped will be sufficient.

The best bargains ever given in Shawville at Dover's parting sale Wednesday to Saturday night.

We ask readers of THE EQUITY to devote a little special attention to the advertisements of our tradespeople in this week's issue. The holiday season is now almost here, and with the great boon of Peace restored, people naturally feel more like indulging in the customary good cheer of former days, than has been their desire during the past four gloomy years. Dealers have anticipated their wishes in that behalf by stocking up well with seasonal gift-goods, which many will feel that it is incumbent upon them to buy. A glance at the ads. will show what these things are and where they may be had.

Come and buy your Christmas gifts and clothing at Dover's Sale and save money.

Getting Ready for the Popular Sport

Preparations for opening the rink in town were commenced last week, the weather being favorable for ice-making, which is quite a task at the beginning of the season without the aid of waterworks. Mr. Armen Daggs will have charge of the rink again this winter.

Bristol Corners is to have a much larger and better open-air rink this winter than anything heretofore attempted in that line, and the lovers of hockey in that rising burg will doubtless see to it that they will have a team on deck to compete with other towns, should the latter have similar organizations. Of this, however, nothing is known as yet. The war knocked out interest in the game in this district pretty well, and it will likely take some time before old conditions are restored.

SPECIAL—25 pair men's heavy corduroy pants, sizes 34 to 42, worth \$5.00, for our big sale the price will be \$2.85 per pair. Dover.

Ladies, see Mrs. D. S. Kelley's millinery sale ad. on 4th page of this issue.

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 speciality.
H. IMSON.

PERSONAL MENTION

Cadet Cecil Walsh, R. A. F. who has been training at Toronto, is home again, having been given his discharge.

Mr. Smith, incumbent at Bristol, officiated at both services at St. Paul's on Sunday last, while Rev. R. Dean Phillips, held Communion services at Mr. Smith's appointments.

The return of Pte Guy Hodgins from England on Tuesday evening last, was made the occasion for a large assemblage of citizens at the station to welcome the young soldier's home-coming. Guy went overseas with the 77th Battalion of Ottawa, accompanied by his younger brother Lee, who met his death on the field of battle in 1917. Guy was wounded in action and returned to England, where he was held on account of his youth.

Mr. R. C. Woodley received the glad intelligence from the Record Office last Tuesday that his son Clifton, who had been a prisoner in Germany since June 1916, had arrived safe in England. When Clifton reaches home, as we expect he will before long, he will be able to give some first hand information as the treatment accorded prisoners of war during those long weary months he spent in the land of the Hun.

Mr. R. W. Richardson, of Ottawa, district agent for the well-known "Rundle's Remedies," favored THE EQUITY with a call while visiting Shawville and neighborhood last week on his annual delivery trip. Mr. Richardson complained that a false report had been circulated to the effect that he was not coming around this year and that consequently his sales in certain sections had been restricted. Notwithstanding this, however, he could say that the sales of Rundle's Remedies this year in his district (Pontiac and Carleton) surpassed all previous records.

Friends and Patrons—Come in to see us before the New Year, we would like to see you all. Dover.

The work meeting of Shawville H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mr. S. E. Hodgins, Thursday evening.

A gang of young men left here last week in charge of Foreman James McCord to work in a lumber camp for the Geo. Gordon Co., in Northern Ontario, at high wages. Among the bunch were James and Auley Black of this village.

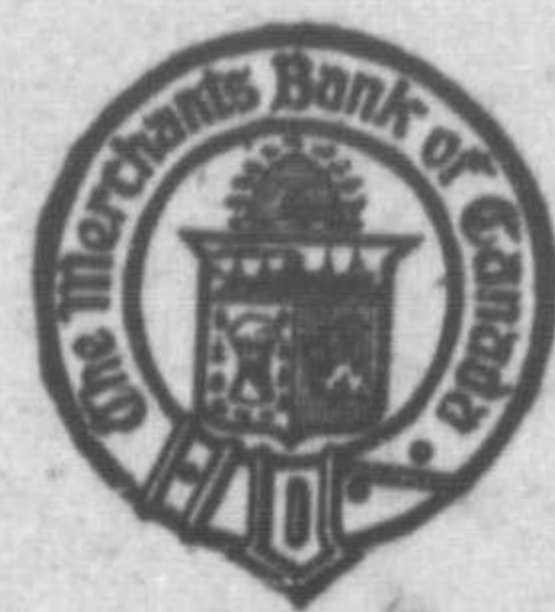
At the Yarm Methodist Church on Thursday, December 19th, at 7 p. m., the Yarm Sunday School will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary. Several speakers will be in attendance. A free-will-offering will be taken up in aid of the suffering children of Belgium. An invitation is extended to everyone.

Methodist Services

A memorial service will be held at 10.30 a. m. on Sunday, Dec. 15, to the late Frederick C. Hodgins, who died on October 18th.

Thanksgiving service will be held at the Zion Church at 2.30 p. m. Service in the evening at the usual hour. F. THIPP, Pastor.

Farmer's Account Book



This book is as complete as we can make it. There is a place in it for everything you plant, raise, buy, sell, have on hand; with a summary of the year's business.

It puts your farm on a business basis.

It is free to Farmers. Call or write for a copy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
OTTAWA BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH, D. L. WILLSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH, C. E. SHAW, Manager.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

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.

Some good bargains in furs and fur coats at DOVER'S SALE, Dec. 11th to 14th.

The announcement of the Elm-side H. M. C. meeting for Wednesday of this week at Mrs. Ben Sheffield's, reached this office last week after THE EQUITY was printed.

Births

At Shawville on Dec. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Anderson, a son—Clarence Goldwin.

At Shawville on Sunday, Dec. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, a daughter.

At Cobden, on Nov. 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Graham, a daughter.

At Charlevoix, on Nov. 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kelley, a son.

Marriages

ARMITAGE—McCUAIG

At Shawville on Nov. 13th, by the Rev. W. B. McCallum, John Armitage, of Quyon, to Mrs. Elizabeth McCuaig, of Shawville.

SMART—CUTHBERTSON

At the home of the bride's father, Maple Ridge, on Nov. 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Wm. Charles Smart, of Ottawa, to Miss Verna Helen, daughter of Mr. R. R. Cuthbertson.

MCNEILL—SMITH

At the Manse, Bristol, on Nov. 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Daniel McNeill to Verna Catherine, daughter of Mr. John W. Smith, all of Bristol.

Deaths

Mr. James Sheppard, of Creemorne, Thorne township, who passed to his eternal rest on Nov. 27, as briefly mentioned in last week's issue, leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowing widow, three sons and two daughters, namely, John and Abraham of Creemorne; Wm. of South Porcupine, Ont.; Mrs. Frank H. Young, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Mrs. John H. Brownlee, of Radford, Que. The remains of the deceased were interred at Leslie Anglican cemetery on Nov. 30, the Rev. I. Strowbridge conducting the funeral service.

TO CLOSE—In view of the end of hostilities, and the work of demobilization of our military forces having begun, all the small or local branches of the Canadian Patriotic Association are to be closed at the end of the year, and the books and records sent to the head Association, which will attend to all matters connected with the Patriotic Fund till the latter is finally wound up. This is the purport of the information contained in a circular from headquarters received by Mr. W. A. Hodgins, who has acted as treasurer of the local Patriotic Fund, since the branch was opened here.

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.

BGGOWLING Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.
EXPERIMENT.

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

Mechanists are trained by practical mechanics, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,

Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE, OTTAWA, ONT.
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

A FEW REAL BARGAINS:—

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

1 Bell Piano—good tone, \$150.00

1 Brantolo Mahogany Cabinet—lovely tone, \$90.00

Also new Pianos and Phonographs at right prices.
GEO. W. PINGLE, Piano Tuner,
40 Louisa St., Ottawa.

FOUND—On 6th Line, east of Shawville, on December 5th, a pair of silver-rimmed glasses, with ear-shanks. Owner may have them by calling at this office.

FOR SALE—Three loads of well-saved Corn. Apply to C. H. Wainman, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Two stacks of 1917 Hay—in good shape. Apply to Duncan Campbell, Maryland, Bristol.

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. IMSON, Artist.

The Canadian Red Cross Society.

Miss Sophia Armstrong, president of the Shawville Branch of the R. C. Society, requests the publication of the following letter, recently received by her, which explains itself:—

Montreal, 30th Nov. 1918.

DEAR MADAM:—
At a meeting of the Central Council in Toronto, on November 27th, which I attended, it was decided that no more socks were needed for overseas, and there were plenty in stock for the hospitals here. Wool on hand can be used for children's stockings, sweaters, etc. and women's shawls.

It was also decided that no more supplies were to be made, for hospitals overseas, until further notice, enough have been shipped for the next few months. In the meanwhile, it is hoped that everyone will turn their attention to working for the refugees, up to the end of January, when further instructions will be given.

Yours very truly,
MARY SMART,
Pres. Ladies Executive.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Saws,

Axes,

Shovels.

Cross Cut Saws

Pulp Wood "

Buck "

Hand "

Panel "

Back Saws

Compass "

Coping "

Hack "

Butcher "

Kitchen Saws.

Axes - the leading makes.

Shovels - Snow and Stable,
Long and D Handle.

Cow Chains and Game Traps.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4503

Christmas, 1918.



Peace and Good Will are once more reigning among men, so let us have a real old-fashioned Xmas this year.

We are showing a nice range of

Suitable Holiday Goods
and invite you to see them.

Story Books,

Toy Books,

Post Cards,

Writing Pads,

Papetries,

Pictures,

Picture Frames,

China Cups and Saucers,

Bon-Bon Dishes,

Salad Sets,

Butter Tubs,

Checkers,

Dominoes,

Drums,

Whips,

Skip Ropes,

Tops,

Toy Watches,

Toy Pistols,

Pipes,

Purses,

Pencils, etc.

Special Groceries

Apples,

Peanuts,

Raisins,

Cranberries,

Peels,

Shelled Nuts,

Spices,

Extracts,

Pickles,

Olives,

Dates,

Baking Powder,

Chocolate,

Cocoa,

Coffee,

Postum, etc.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

Soils and Crops

By AGRONOMIST.

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

Saving Farm Manure.

A skyscraper could be built every month of the year by the farmers of Ontario with the money lost through the poor handling of barnyard manures. Probably this loss amounts to \$18,000,000 a year.

The price of fertilizers at the present time gives deep significance to this great waste. Every ton of barnyard manure can be conservatively figured to be worth at least \$4.00 per ton, according to present quotations on nitrogen, potash and phosphates.

Another factor that emphasizes the importance of conserving the manure pile is the prevailing food values. Never before has there been so great a world shortage of food. It will be some years before agriculture can replenish the world's larder. During that time farmers should capitalize their manure piles.

The two suggestions that we have heard time and again are: 1. "Spread that manure immediately after it is made," or 2. "Build a tight manure pit." We have been told that leaching is the cause of the loss, we have heard the pathetic tale of the dark brown liquid which floats down the stream, etc.

The fact of the matter is, that for ninety-five per cent. of the farmers it is a most impractical proposition to draw manure out each day. Moreover, the experience of farmers in this province, especially on the lighter soils will bear me out when I say it has not been proved that the application of fresh manure is advisable. All farmers will admit that were it possible they would rather have the rotted manure, provided they were assured that it had lost none of its value.

The rarity of the cement pit in the province, disregarding for a moment its value and necessity, proves that most of the farmers in Ontario have thought they could not afford to bother with it. We are struck with the fact that specially constructed costly manure pits are not known to the Chinese and are rare in Europe where the conservation of manure is imperative; where it has become a necessity, a matter of life and death, to save every particle of manure.

As has been true with many other scientific facts, the impractical suggestions for their application have hidden the fundamental facts concerning the keeping of manure. I have heard hundreds of farmers in the province say, "What's the use. I have no cement pit, I cannot draw it out, I cannot prevent the waste."

Let us consider bottom facts. We have just finished filling a silo. There was a time when corn was cut, and left in an open barnyard and fed. The weathering and rotting caused a loss in feeding value so that soon afterward it was arranged to put the corn under cover. But the experience of men proved that much of the corn was still wasted and it did not keep till the following spring, so the stack silo was developed. The reasoning was something like this: If we can pickle this corn, preserve it through the winter, we can have feed throughout the year. The corn was tramped and tightly packed. The outside rotted forming a complete shell around the inside which pickled and preserved.

Then, the bacteriologist came to explain. He said that there were two kinds of decay. There were germs which lived in the presence of air, needed air for their development. When these germs attacked a substance they rotted it, they burned it up. Then, there was this other group of germs which could not live in the presence of air. These germs were the "pickling" germs. If you arranged to put a substance in a con-

tainer or packed it so that air could not reach it, these pickling germs would get busy, and produce the conditions by which the material would be preserved.

Here are facts we note every day: If meat is placed in a jar and surrounded with pickling germs and the air is excluded, it will keep. If we leave it exposed to the air and to the rotting germs, it will decay, and finally disappear.

What would you think of the farmer who threw his corn out into the barnyard and expected to have feed for his cattle next spring and summer? What should you think of the farmer who throws his manure out into the barnyard without any further attention and expects to have feed for his soil next spring and summer? The facts are the same.

We cannot afford to build silos for our manure, but we can build stack silos of manure. We can tramp it each day as we spread it on heaps which are constructed as a stack silo, at least six feet high, with almost perpendicular sides. We can keep it moist, keep the air out of it and never let it dry out. In doing this we will not allow the undesirable germs to take the place of the pickling germs. There will be no leaching in the compact pile any more than there will be leaching from a stack silo. Of course, the outside of the heap will rot and there will be some loss but this will form the shell, the wall around the precious stuff on the inside. Thus, we have reached the first suggestion.

I have seen many men water a dry manure heap to rot it. I have known men who have manure pits to water the manure which had become dry in the pit. There is no simpler way to throw your money into the air. When the "rotting" germs do their work in a loose dry manure heap, the nitrogen salts are finally formed wherever air is abundant. These salts are easily dissolved in water. A rain washes these salts, not down to the stream, but down into the centre of that manure heap where there is no air and where the "pickling" germs are doing business.

When this happens these nitrogen salts are broken up so that the nitrogen is released from the pile as a gas. The great loss from the manure pile which is exposed to the elements is not leaching into the ditches and creeks, but leaching into the air. One-third the nitrogen in the manure heap is probably lost annually in the alternate wetting and drying of the manure heap. This loss can occur in the open cement pit, as well, if the manure is allowed to become dry, while in covered pits the loss is just as great if the farmer plays the water hose on the manure pile after it has become very dry. The manure pile must be kept continuously moist.

If excessive bedding is used, the water should be applied as the manure is stacked just as you do with dry silage. Thus, we can understand why it is advisable to keep manure covered. This need not be an expensive cover. If it leaks a little, so much the better, it will keep the manure moist. A cover for the manure like the typical covered barnyard shed in which cattle are fed, is excellent but perhaps too expensive. The ordinary farmer can build such a shed roof to his barn with very little expense.

The entire matter may be summed up as follows: If the farmers of Ontario want to save at least ninety per cent. of the eighteen million dollar loss in Ontario each year and convert it into food, there are these simple things to remember: Pack your manure tightly by tramping or by allowing the stock to tramp it, keep it moist and never let it dry out, and keep it well covered.

of glycerine and water with twenty grains of chlorate of potash added to each ounce of the solution.

The pip usually results from some disease of the respiratory organs and the prevention of such troubles is important. It can be largely done by keeping the house clean and dry and free from draughts and also by protecting the birds from cold winds and storms. Probably the birds swing their heads in an effort to dislodge what they think is causing their discomfort which is the hard scaly condition of the tongue. The best remedy for pip is prevention, and consists in building up the vitality of the flock and treating the slightest cold promptly before it spreads among the flock. A bird showing signs of a cold can often be cured by rubbing the head with camphorated vaseline. Then isolate the bird and place permanganate of potash in the drinking water for a few days to assist in preventing contagion.

Babies and pianos would make less noise if grown people would let them alone.

A quickly made glue is obtained by rubbing a little piece of cold boiled potato on a sheet of paper with the fingers.

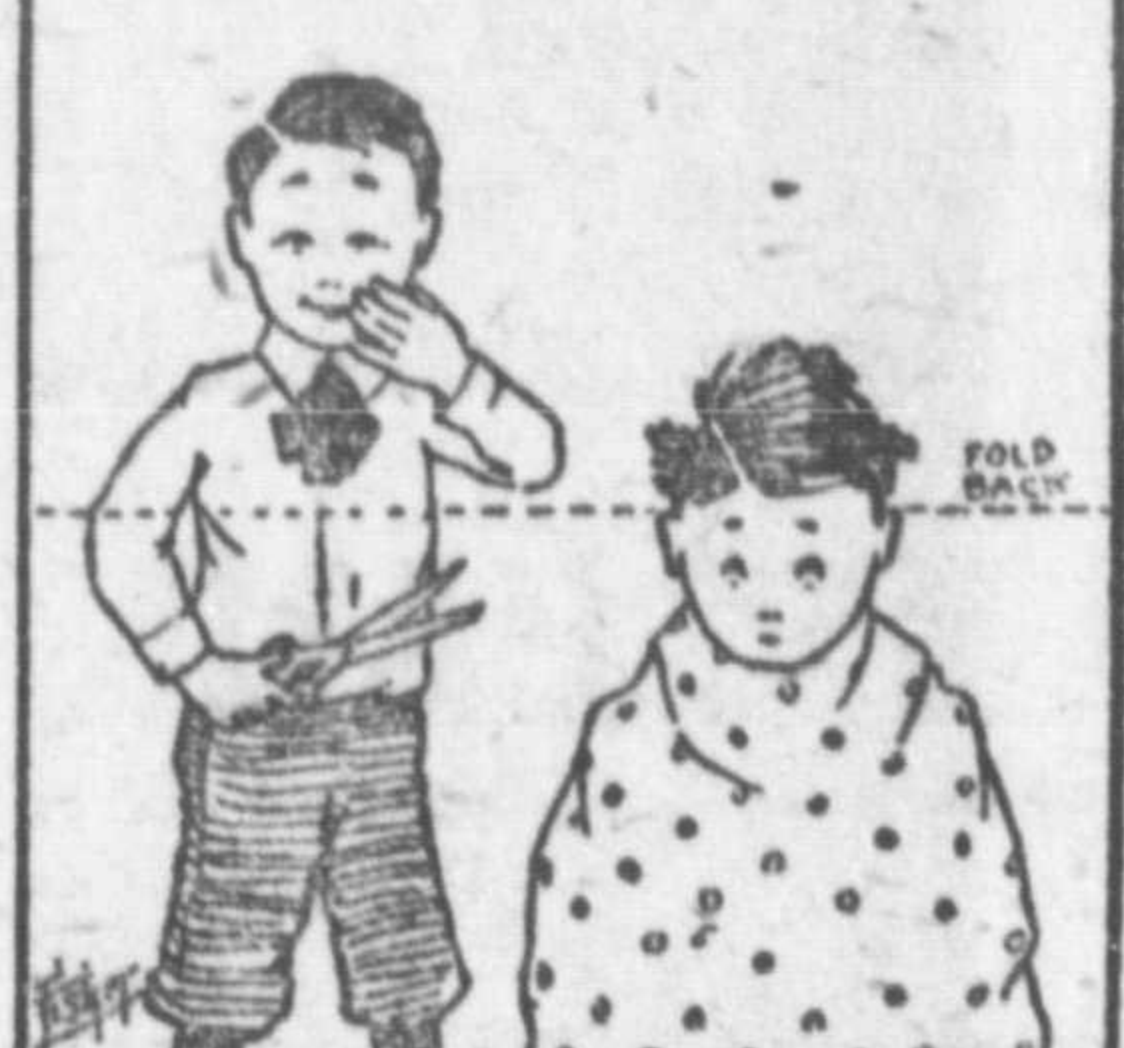
FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



TODAY I'M PLAYING BARBER SHOP. SIT DOWN, PLEASE, WHILE I TRIM THAT NOSE.

MY HAIR CUTS MAY NOT HAVE MUCH STYLE BUT YOU'LL ADMIT THEY LAST A WHILE.



Horse Sense

The colt should be taken away from the mare when between five and six months of age. In order that the weaning may be accomplished with the minimum of discomfort for both colt and dam, commence the process gradually. Allow it to suckle for a short time twice daily for a week or so, then once daily for another week, at the end of which time it should be weaned entirely. The dam will then be secreting no large quantity of milk, but she should receive some special attention for a time. Feed dry, non-heating foods which will tend to check the milk flow. Draw the milk from the udder only often enough to prevent inflammation from setting in. If it can be arranged a complete rest for the mare until she has dried up entirely is desirable. But if she must perform work, avoid getting her hot.

A good grain ration is composed of one-fourth corn, one-fourth bran and one-half oats, or one-fourth corn, three-eighths bran and three-eighths oats. Crushed oats are to be preferred to whole oats. When the nights become cold and frosty the young colt should be sheltered each night, but allow it its liberty again the following morning. It never pays to confine a colt unnecessarily, as it needs lots of exercise, fresh air and plenty of good feed in order to develop bone and muscle and to grow into a large shapely animal. Half of a horse's growth is made during the first twelve or fifteen months of its life, hence during this period the aim should be to secure a uniform and proper development of all the parts of the young animal. Keep the colt in a thrifty, growing condition every day during its first winter. Feed liberally; it is costly economy to stunt the colt by stingy feeding. The growing colt should never be in high flesh, however, but just in good growing condition. By good management an ordinary colt can be made to grow as large as either dam or sire. Feeding colts is like feeding any other class of stock: Good judgment must be exercised by the feeder at all times.

Study up a system of ventilation for the dairy barn if it has none. The cows need fresh air to keep them healthy. The milk is better if the barn is ventilated and as free as possible from odor. Everything that conserves the health of dairy cattle should command the attention of dairymen as there is nothing more discouraging to peace of mind and profits than a sick cow. The cattle with plenty of fresh air develop a vigorous condition that helps them to resist disease and produce quantities of milk.

Stock raisers should get together and decide what breed is best suited to their locality and then stick to that breed.

A bull with a good beef form and a marked tendency to early maturity is a prime requisite in producing baby beef.

Roughage is an important item in the calf's ration. At two to three weeks of age a calf should have all the good clean hay it will eat. With skim milk and alfalfa hay little grain will be needed.

Storing Farm Machines.

Shade trees and fence corners are not good places in which to store farm machinery for the winter. Storing machinery in such places merely decreases its life of usefulness. Machinery experts say that the life of any machine is lengthened by protection from winter, by frequent oiling and by prompt attention to repairs. Farm machines, therefore, should be stored in the fall where they can be overhauled and put in shape for the next season's use, before the time for such use arrives.

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.

Treatment of Ulcer of the Stomach.

Three symptoms are almost always present with gastric ulcer, pain, vomiting and haemorrhage. The pain is constant in some cases and intermittent in others, it may be worse just after eating or an hour or two later. Sometimes it is worse when one stands up, sometimes when one sits down or bends over. It is often very severe and may be felt at the pit of the stomach or in the middle of the back and it is intensified by pressure over or upon the stomach.

Vomiting sometimes occurs from half an hour to two hours after eating or drinking and blood may be mingled with the digested food. Blood is the positive evidence, or one of them, of ulcer of the stomach and is present in half the cases either in the substance vomited or the stools. Bleeding may be provoked by excitement or any unusual exertion. Heartburn and constipation are also common symptoms though the appetite may be good. Rest is the most effective means of treatment, that is one must not only remain in bed several weeks, but the stomach must be kept empty and free from motion and the work of digestion. Digestion means the preparation of gastric juice and this juice is often very sour, when ulcer is present, from an excess of hydrochloric acid, indeed this may be the principal cause of the ulcer. Proper nutrient injections should be given to the patient every six hours, the rectum being first irrigated with warm, but very weak salt water. To relieve pain cold applications may be made to the pit of the stomach especially if haemorrhage has occurred. Pieces of ice may be taken by mouth but nothing else in the shape of food or drink.

Suitable remedies may be introduced into the stomach through a stomach tube for the relief of pain or in attempts to heal the ulcer, such remedies including bismuth, alum and nitrate of silver, while the acidity of the stomach may be neutralized by solutions of magnesium or bicarbonate of soda. Surgical measures are not infrequently resorted to especially if the ulcer has perforated and haemorrhage or peritonitis has taken place. Such an operation should be attempted by a surgeon of great skill and good judgment. In the great majority of cases surgical help will not be needed but there are none in which watchfulness and care can be dispensed with for the condition is always an important one and may quite unexpectedly become serious.

Questions and Answers

X. Y. Z.—Is there any cure for

Bright's Disease with high blood pressure?

Answer—Your questions will be answered in the article on Bright's Disease, which you may have by sending stamped, self addressed envelope.

A Reader—1.—Is an operation for rupture and varicocele considered dangerous?

2.—Does it render a person weaker in any way?

3.—How long would it take to do such an operation?

Answer—1.—It is seldom, when done by a competent surgeon.

2.—It should make one stronger, rather than weaker.

3.—A good surgeon will do such an operation in about an hour.

Mrs. J. S.—After having experienced two serious operations, I am still in great trouble and apparently suffering from acid indigestion in a very exaggerated form. I would be very glad if you would tell me what I could do to relieve this condition.

Answer—It is not a good plan to try to relieve one who is apparently as sick as you are, and whom one has never seen, by means of a letter. The best that I can do, is to suggest that, in cases such as I suppose yours to be, a very simple diet; occasional irrigation of the stomach; and the constant use of an alkali (like bicarbonate of soda) have very often proved helpful.

The demand for food, both in this country and abroad promises to be very large for several years to come, and the outlook for good prices should encourage wider and more thorough cultivation of the soil.

RAW FURS I will pay highest market prices for RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT 22 years of reliable trading. Reference—Union Bk. of Canada. Write for Price List and Tags. **N. SILVER** 220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.

You Can't Afford to take chances!!!

Send your

RAW FURS

TO **A. J. Alexander** 426 St. Paul St. West MONTREAL

Being manufacturers, and not buying to resell we always assure the fairest grading and the highest market prices. Quick returns!

Most Cash for FURS! Ship Today to **FUNSTEN** You get cash, not promises, when you ship to Funsten. Over 200,000 trappers and traders deal with us yearly. As we receive most shipments or do our own hunting, we are able to pay you better returns. Our financial resources are unlimited. We can and do pay cash for every shipment. No waiting for your money. Check goes back to you by return mail. Ship to Funsten today. **FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.** International Fur Exchange 691 FUNSTEN BLDG. St. Louis, Mo.

The Right Market Prices

Trappers are assured of these when dealing with us—a firm having had 30 years' business dealings in Montreal. Besides this you have our Bank Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry, Montreal.

We want you to send us your shipments of

RAW FURS

We take them in any sized quantity and pay all express charges, guarantee: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry, Montreal.

ABBEY FUR COMPANY LOUIS ABINOVITCH Manager 310 ST. PAUL ST. W. MONTREAL, P.Q.



GIVE USEFUL GIFTS EVERYBODY prefers a gift that is really useful, to some pretty but purposeless novelty. So that it is easy to be patriotic and comply with the Government's earnest plea—Give Useful Gifts.

This applies equally whether you are buying the gift for yourself—as a "treat" after the harvesting—for your friend or relative who may be "over there" for months yet, or for the folks here at home.

The GILLETTE Safety Razor

THE USEFUL GIFT

If it were only the custom to tell your friends what you would appreciate as a gift, how many more men would own a Gillette—a really useful gift that constantly reminds the person to whom it is given: of the giver's thoughtfulness—day after day, for at least the few minutes occupied by the most pleasant of shaves.

Make all your gifts USEFUL, with the Gillette heading the list where men are concerned. For men who already own a Gillette, the gift of a few packets of blades never fails to win appreciation.

Your jeweler, druggist and hardware dealer is showing Gillette Sets at five dollars. Christmas mails for Europe will soon close.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited, MONTREAL. 402



Poultry

Would you please tell me what to do for my chickens? They swing their heads and make a noise like pip. They started to do so this week. What is the cause of it? They appear to be healthy.

Chickens have the pip because a cold forces them to breathe through the mouth until the air dries the tongue and makes it hard and scaly. Sometimes the clogging of the nostrils may be due to digestive troubles and a poor circulation due to a general run-down condition of the bird. The dry tongue should be moistened twice a day with a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water but the scale should not be picked off. Some breeders recommend using equal parts

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

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

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



"Ever-lasting-ly Good"

KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS

TWO HEROIC FIGURES IN THE WAR'S DRAMA

Albert and Elizabeth, Undaunted in the Hour of Defeat and Glorious in the Day of Vindication.

A. Lemonnier, the famous outlaw of "L'Indépendance Belge," has written the following on Albert, King of the Belgians, and his Queen:

"In the course of this long and terrible war there have stood out two figures of almost legendary worth and heroic appeal—the King and Queen of the Belgians. Grandson of Leopold I, the founder of the Belgian dynasty, King Albert has inherited from his grandfather his calm nerves, his love of work, his sagacity and foresight. At the same time he is characteristically a man of his period, i.e., simple in living and democratic by habit.

"He is the ideal of the democratic King—the first citizen of the state, who takes his citizenship seriously and conscientiously. All the multiple problems in which Belgium is concerned, industrial and social alike, have been his life study; he has always studied them at first hand, preferring to go into matters for himself, as he did, for instance, in the colonial question, when he crossed the Belgian Congo from Lake Tanganyika, on the east, to Boma on the west.

A Royal Physician.

"With such character and tastes King Albert was not likely to choose for his wife a princess of a powerful and wealthy house. He married the Princess Elizabeth in Bavaria. She was the daughter of a savant, who had made himself, by study and work, one of the first oculists of Europe, who put his science and skill to the daily service of the unfortunate. Princess Elizabeth shared her father's labors and had charge of his clinic. Never were a wedded pair more suited to each other.

"In 1913 King Albert paid his visit to the Kaiser, and it was then, at Potsdam, in November, that the Kaiser spoke openly of war with France as inevitable and not far distant. It was on that occasion, too, that he tried to persuade King Albert that his interest lay in ranking himself alongside Germany. Never did Germany believe that Belgium would resist.

"Yet on the receipt of the revolting ultimatum addressed by Germany to Belgium on August 2, 1914, there was not an instant's hesitation. From Belgian King and people there came the

unanimous answer: 'Honor above all!' Before the Chamber and Senate, united in historic session, the King declared, pale with emotion but with firm voice: 'I have faith in our destiny; a nation that defends itself compels respect; such a country never perishes.'

"Next day he issued a proclamation to his troops: 'Soldiers. Remember, as you face the enemy, that you are fighting for liberty and for your imperilled Motherland. I am leaving Brussels to put myself at your head.'

"From his headquarters at Louvain the King followed with anxious pride the heroic defence of Liege. He shrank from no risk. He went to the advance posts and into the trenches.

"As he was of tall stature, he was a likely target for the enemy. One day a colonel said to him: 'Sire, if you were a simple soldier I would scold you.' 'Scold away!' said the King, laughingly. 'Sire,' replied the colonel, this time severely, 'I do scold you,' and the King obeyed, bending down into the shelter of the trench.

"At Waelhem a shell burst near him; he did not wince an eyelash. "The army fell back into Antwerp. There the Queen had been staying with her children, busy with the organization and superintendence of the hospitals. When the Zeppelins sought to bomb the palace she took away her children and confided them to Lord Curzon in London, afterward returning to her post beside the King, with whom she shared the dangers of the siege.

"Then came the fall of Antwerp and the retreat. The enemy had crossed the Scheldt: there was danger of the roads being cut off, but eventually the royal couple succeeded in reaching Ostend, and thence, still accompanying the army, across the Yser.

"It was at this moment that the King issued that manly proclamation:

"Soldiers, in the positions where I have stationed you let your eyes be turned only forward. Look upon him as a traitor who utters the word retreat."

"How valiantly the Belgian army responded to the appeal is a matter of history. It clung with the energy of despair to the little remaining patch of the Motherland and brought the German march on Calais to an abrupt halt, amid that region of marshes and clinging mud.

"During all this terrible period the Queen remained among the troops, dividing her time between the education of her children and the management of a huge hospital.

"Finally has come the resumption of the offensive, with its glorious results. The liberation of Belgium is proceeding rapidly before our eyes. King Albert and his Queen have set foot in Ostend while German shells were falling, and amid the enthusiastic welcome of its inhabitants.

"A few days hence King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will make their entry into Brussels. What an event it will be! It will be a delirium of joy; it will be a spectacle beyond imagination or description. It will be a unique celebration—that of the liberation of a heroic nation!"

ITALY'S WAR EFFORT

Won War Against Austria Despite Big Odds.

The Italian troops were well on their way into the Trentino when the armistice halted the allied armies on their many battle fronts. The dream of a century of the Italian people—the redemption of their lost domains in the north—was being realized by the force of arms when the German-Austrian collapse made it sure that the Trentino, like Alsace-Lorraine, would be returned by the peace terms to the mother race.

The Austrian government in its latest official census admitted that the Trentino was Italian by 370,000 out of its 380,000 population. The whole district had retained the Latin culture in spite of the efforts to Germanize it in language and customs. Attempts at rebellion had been put down ruthlessly by the Austrian masters. Seeds of dissension sowed by the Austrians had caused estrangement between the Italian irredentists and the Jugo-Slavs, whose interests since have proved to be parallel.

The Italians had fought not only against superior Austrian forces, but against the physical difficulties presented in the mountainous districts of the frontier. In three years of fighting under the most difficult con-

ditions the Italians took from their hereditary enemies prisoners numbering 1,489 officers and 169,896 enlisted men. Italian engineers built 2,050 kilometres of road and swung 1,500 kilometres of cable from cliff to cliff for the transportation of troops and munitions.

Italy has called to arms little fewer than 5,500,000 men, of these she has lost 1,500,000. In recent fighting on the Austrian front Italy had at her disposal only fifty-four divisions to oppose the seventy divisions of the enemy. In addition Italy sent forces into France, Albania, Macedonia and Palestine, which, it is said, were greater than the French, British and American forces sent to aid Italy.

Italy did all this at a time when she was not well prepared for war in her industries and natural resources. She especially lacked coal. The Trentino with the Italian occupation could not be much more Italian in spirit than under the Austrian rule. Trent is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, is typically Italian in customs and architecture. Such is the condition in Riva, on Lake Garda, and other important towns in the district. The rural districts, too, are almost completely Italian in language and spirit.

It is one of the anomalies of history that such a province could remain so long under an alien yoke. It was highly prized by the Hapsburgs for its military possibilities, a mountain wedge projecting into Italy, as one Italian writer expressed it, "an enormous foot shod with mountains upon the neck of Italy."

Seaweed Fodder.

French chemists have discovered that certain seaweeds common on the coast of Brittany are composed of the same basic materials as oats, and in almost equal proportions. They therefore tried feeding the dried seaweed to horses, for the first eight days as a substitute for half the usual quantity of oats, and then for sixteen days as a complete substitute for the oat ration. The experiment was tried first on three horses suffering from lymphangitis. At the end of twenty-four days the horses had gained six per cent. in weight and were apparently well, whereas three other sick horses that were fed on oats, hay and straw were still suffering from lymphangitis. The experiment was next conducted on two lots of twenty cavalry horses. Ten of them received the ordinary diet, while the rest received two pounds of seaweed in place of two pounds of oats. At the end of two months it was found that those that had been fed on seaweed had gained about twenty-five pounds; the others had gained barely four pounds. As a result of the experiment French veterinarians believe that it may be possible to utilize great quantities of seaweed in place of the two hundred million pounds of oats that are imported in ordinary times. It is possible, too, that ways may be found to use seaweed as food for human beings.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Camouflaged Verse.

A surprising sign of German ingenuity was found lately by an English officer on the body of a dead German. It is a New Year card of good wishes carried about by the poor fellow for many a month. On the reverse is a print of Lady Butler's "Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo." But the bearskins of our men have been adroitly changed to the spiked helmets, the German "pickelhauben," and in place of the British Standard flies the German flag. All the rest is correct, man for man, and horse for horse. Joy-bells decorate the frame. And lo! a fine German cavalry charge is before us.

Almost seventy per-cent. of all the sugar consumed in this country is used in the households. So it is up to the women to make the sugar go around.

To prevent lamp glasses cracking put them into cold water, bring them to a boil, and let them cool gently. Then see that they are perfectly dried and polished.

As soon as we find a well-balanced ration that produces good results, we should stick to it; for changes in the line of feeding are often expensive and produce heavy losses.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Never keep an unlabeled bottle of medicine around the house. Throw it out. Some one may make a serious mistake.

Turn medicines out of the side opposite the label to keep directions plain.

The Weekly Fashions



What could be more pleasingly simple than this little empire dress? The deep yoke opens in the centre-back as far as the skirt portion and no opening is required in the skirt. McCall Pattern No. 8646, Girl's Empire Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



The collar, cuffs and pockets of this design are constructed of two contrasting materials, which gives a novel effect. McCall Pattern No. 8667, Ladies' Coat. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 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.

NEW TRAVELLING REGULATIONS.

Persons Embarking at U.S. Seaports Must Procure Permission Before Leaving Canada.

Under an order issued by the Secretary of State, Washington, effective November 11th, 1918, all persons going from Canada to foreign destinations by way of United States seaports must procure permission for embarkation before leaving Canada.

Such permission must be arranged for either by executing declaration and procuring visa on passport before one of the American Consuls in Canada, or by making formal application before any of the United States immigration officers located in Canada upon forms furnished by the said officers.

In order to allow sufficient time for investigation, transmission of papers to Washington, etc., applications should be filed either with the Consul or the Immigration Officer at least 17 days prior to the date of proposed departure.

The State Department invites special attention of prospective travellers to the fact that unless they have obtained visa by an American Consul, the said Department must decide whether or not departure from an American port will be allowed, such decision being based upon the application submitted through the immigration officers. Passengers are accordingly warned not to proceed to the port of embarkation until they are in possession of either the Consular visa, or proper certificate from the U.S. Immigration authorities showing that permit for departure has been granted.

The foregoing applies to all persons not citizens of the United States, and it is effective regarding all destinations, including Mexico, U.S. Insular possessions, etc., but not including Bermuda.

United States citizens seeking to proceed to foreign points are required to have passports issued by the State Department, applications for same being obtainable from the various American Consuls.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Never keep an unlabeled bottle of medicine around the house. Throw it out. Some one may make a serious mistake.

Turn medicines out of the side opposite the label to keep directions plain.

Hymn for the Peace.

Lord of the Universe,
Brother and Friend,
We are Thy warriors
World without end.
In Thy Name conquerors
Shod with Thy peace,
Crowned with Thy clemency,
War now shall cease.

Servant, Deliverer,
Thine was the power—
Bitter the agony,
Dark was the hour;
Brave hearts that trusted Thee
Met Thee in death;
Thee we give praise for them
While we have breath.

Speak to the nations, Lord;
Join us in one;
Grant in our Canada
Thy will be done.
Wisdom and equity
Give us, and love,
Take Thou our offerings—
Olive and dove.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. MASTERS.

Military Force of Habit.

He held her tightly in his khaki clad arms till she wondered at his silence and gently murmured: "Do you love me, my hero?" "Yes," he sighed. "Yes, what?" she softly queried. "Yes, sir"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Potatoes should be thoroughly dry and free of dirt before they are stored in the bin.

As soon as linen shows a thin place darn neatly, as this will prevent a break, and a patch is never pleasing on table linen.

"The country which will be the most prosperous for at least ten years after the war is the country which has the most live stock."—Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no opium or other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and relieves pain

A little, applied without rubbing, will penetrate immediately and rest and soothe the nerves.

Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges.

Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Made in Canada. Druggists everywhere.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

80c., 60c., \$1.20.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

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

35¢ BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN.

Manager

Some people learn of the harmful effects of tea and coffee by reading. Others find out through experience. In either case it's a good idea to adopt

INSTANT POSTUM

A delicious drink made from the finest cereals, harmless and nourishing. Made in the cup, instantly. Saves sugar and fuel.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 12, 1918.

Premier Lloyd George, in a speech delivered last week, stated that enemy aliens would be expelled from Great Britain because of their having abused the privileges which they enjoyed. People as a rule wondered why this was not done immediately after the war started.

It is announced from London—that Great Britain's share of the war indemnity to be demanded from Germany will be eight billion pounds sterling. This will cover the amounts accruing to the British Dominions. The French claim for reparation will undoubtedly be much larger.

To give employment to the thousands of men who have been engaged in the army and other occupations connected with Canada's gigantic war effort, the Government proposes resuming operations on the several large undertakings which were under way when the war started. One of the chief of these national enterprises is the new Welland Canal, which will employ four or five thousand men.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, who is regarded as Canada's greatest authority on highway building, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to be the head of the great national good roads movement which is proposed to be undertaken. Among the plans he has in view Mr. Campbell talks of the construction of a grand transcontinental highway from Halifax to Vancouver, and sees no insurmountable difficulties in the way of its accomplishment—through time.

Victory Loan Campaign In Pontiac

	No. Applications	Amount Subscribed
Shawville	161	\$ 74,750
Fort Coulonge	37	36,300
Clarendon	87	34,350
Campbells Bay	54	28,100
Bristol	86	18,900
Allamerte Island	38	17,950
Portage du Fort	60	15,350
Chapeau	20	13,450
Quyon	44	12,950
Bryson	17	11,850
Sheenboro	23	8,450
Onslow	30	8,350
Calumet Island	13	7,450
Waltham	9	6,100
Chichester	7	2,650
Alliance Nationale	1	2,000
Mansfield	7	1,550
Litchfield	7	1,200
Thorne	1	100
Leslie	1	50
	713	\$ 301,850

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Dec. 2, 1918.

Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present: Mayor Campbell and a full board of Councillors.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Campbell and Horner.

A letter was read from A. J. McDonald written under the advice of Ed. Stanton re. an insane man living with T. J. Murdock and whom they claimed was a serious danger to the surrounding district.

Motion—Henderson and Graham—That the Secretary write Mr. Murdock informing him that the complaint has been made and advising him to have him medically examined and if necessary confined in an asylum; also that he will be held responsible for any damage that he may cause.

A delegation consisting of H. Bronson, J. Davis, Jas Mackay, Jas Kehoe, Jas McDermott and W. O'Reilly waited on the Council asking to have a new bridge built on Meadow creek on the Bristol-Onslow town line.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That our special supt. Hugh Ross be instructed to examine this bridge together with a representative from Onslow Township and report to this council the kind of a bridge most suitable for the place; also the amount of material required to build the same.

Jas McDermott addressed the board re. condition of the dividing fence between his property and H. N. Anstiss, Range 4.

Motion—McLellan and Killoran—That the Secretary write Mr. Anstiss asking him to look into the matter and have his share of the fence built this coming Spring.

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

A. Meldrum, 1½ days road labor,	\$ 3.00
Mrs. J. Keon, 75 loads' gravel at 15 cents,	11.25
W. Kehoe, rep. bridge town line,	1.05
Jas. Glenn, 125 ft lumber, wire and nails,	2.50
F. Armstrong, 1 day valuating,	3.00
Jas. Marks, " " "	3.00

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

W. Drummond, trip inspecting sheep Alb. Tabman's, 2.00
M. Drummond, rep. fence winter road, 2.00
T. A. Lucas, 5 cedars at \$1.00, 5.00
D. Campbell, dog tags \$12.25, express 35 cents, 12.60
A. S. Stewart, 15 loads gravel at 15 cents, 2.25
T. Sharpe, repairing scrapers, 3.15
A complaint was received re. a vicious dog owned by Henry Dagg, 5th Range. Motion—Horner and Henderson—That Mr. Dagg be notified to kill this dog at once.

A bill was presented by Mrs. Cosgrove for goods supplied to B. Hannaberry while in quarantine.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That the bill be paid Mrs. Cosgrove and charged to and collected from Mr. Hannaberry in the usual way.

A letter was read from John Cruickshank jr., re. public road holding water on his property, part lot 21 R. 2.

No action taken in the matter. A letter was read from John Cruickshank jr., re. winter road from Lot 23 R. 1 to the River.

Motion—McLellan and Horner—That the road inspector in the division have the road opened at once.

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

G. T. DRUMMOND, Secy-Treas.

FRANCE'S GOLDEN VALLEY.

War Adding History to Region Already Wealthy In Romance.

The armies fighting in France have added new and rich history to a region already wealthy with old romance. The lands over which the battles were fought are those over which Caesar's legions moved, and since the beginning of the Christian era innumerable battles, meetings, marches, and episodes of importance have taken place on the same ground. Among others, three familiar writers—Stevenson, Dumas and Scott—have made this region, through which the Somme, the Sambre, the Oise and other neighboring streams flow, notable in the annals of literature.

Stevenson traveled through this part of France in 1876, in company with his friend, Sir Walter Grindlay Simpson, and he published an account of his trip two years later, called "An Inland Voyage." Stevenson and his companion traveled by water, partly in canoes, partly in a barge. Starting from Belgium, they came to Maubeuge, on the River Sambre, a town often mentioned in the war despatches of 1914. There, as Stevenson chronicles, his friend "was nearly taken up upon a charge of which he was hopelessly incapable."

Thence they passed along the Sambre by various small towns. From Landreies runs a canal connecting the Sambre with the Oise river, although Stevenson and his friends conveyed their canoes by cart to the latter river. This, when they reached it, was in flood, and Stevenson describes how "from Valenciennes all the way to Origny it ran with ever quickening speed, taking fresh heart at each mile, and racing as though it already smelled the sea." He became very fond, he tells us, of this picturesque stream; and he comments: "After a good woman, and a good book, and tobacco, there is nothing so agreeable on earth as a river."

At Moy (pronounced by the natives as two syllables, says Stevenson) on the Oise, almost opposite La Fere of the present-day despatches, he found a pleasant little village, "gathered round a chateau in a moat. The air was perfumed with hemp from neighboring fields." All manner of knickknacks embellished the public room of the inn. At La Fere itself Stevenson and Simpson received "a harsh welcome. Coming in out of a heavy rain they looked altogether too much like tramps and were forcibly ejected from the cheery inn of the place, whose glories had given them anticipatory comfort for many hours previous. At that time La Fere was a fortified town, with two belts of rampart, and the place was full of military reserves out for the French autumn manoeuvres.

When Stevenson and Simpson left La Fere they passed into the heart of the region now being recovered from German devastation; and in 1876 the land was one of remarkable beauty. Stevenson, indeed, says that the region below La Fere on the Oise was called "the Golden Valley," and he pictures it as "open pastoral country, green, opulent, loved by breeders. Kine and horses and little humorous donkeys browse together in the meadows and come down in troops to the riverside to drink. There were hills in the distance upon either hand, and on one side the river sometimes bordered on the wooded spurs of Coucy and St. Gobain."

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.

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, hall upstairs and down stairs. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to MRS. CHAS. BRINKWORTH, 71 College Ave., Ottawa.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To Ratepayers of Thorne

All Municipal and School Taxes remaining unpaid after January 1st, 1919, will be sent in for collection. Five per cent discount will be given to January 1st, 1919. Last Notice.

By order, THOS. J. MCKEE, Sec.-Treas. Ladysmith, Que., Dec. 6, 1918.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE LARGELY USED WITH VERY GREAT SUCCESS.

For rheumatism or kidney trouble, this medicine has no equal, and it is highly recommended for indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick or sour stomach, headache, bitter taste in mouth, loss of appetite and asthma. If you have a sore back or sluggish kidneys, two to five doses will remove the trouble.

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

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

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

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Conlonge Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; M. Joyce, Quyon, Que.; or direct from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie, Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting for mail orders, add sufficient to cover postage.

As they left La Fere, artillery practice began in the manoeuvres and shortly "the cannon of heaven joined in that loud play." Then the guns and the thunder died away; they passed Chauny and came to Noyon. There they were especially attracted by the cathedral, which dominated the town. From Noyon they proceeded to Compiègne, from which the Germans have been barred, and so on down the Oise to Pontoise, where they drew up their keels from the river for the last time.

In "The Three Musketeers" Dumas more or less skirts the region in which fighting has been going on. In their famous journey to England two of his characters came to the Golden Lily at Amiens, and when the host of the inn picked a quarrel with them, Athos barricaded himself in the well-stocked cellar until D'Artagnan could return many days later to rescue him. The Gascon, meanwhile, had gone on to Calais and thence to England. It was to Armentieres, on the Lys, that milady fled to escape the vengeance of D'Artagnan, and thither the musketeers hastened to pass their terrible judgment upon her. The sentence was carried out by the executioner of Lille.

SHEEP FOR SALE

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

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, December 18th, for hauling of 400 yards of gravel from Irvine Findlay's to Telegraph Road to Bryson, at Garfield Hodgins' and Samuel Horner's, and one place between those two points.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treasurer, Clarendon Council.

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
HERR HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. M. Secy.

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

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

It is announced that citizens of Canada are no longer required to carry their registration cards with them when travelling.

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

Wood! Wood!

THE EQUITY wants at once, some dry hard, or mixed stovewood (split). Would like a load this week, if possible.

Canadian Trade.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has completed his work in London in connection with shipping and trade matters. His visit has been of primary importance to the development of the Canadian shipbuilding industry. Next January, Mr. Ballantyne says, the first large Canadian Government cargo steamers will be in commission, working in conjunction with the Canadian Government railway system. The cargo boats will be fitted with cold storage facilities for the conveyance of meat, fish, and chilled rooms for fruit and dairy products. All boats will be under Canadian registry, and the rates will be controlled by the Government.

While in England the Minister secured the release of a number of coal and ore carrying vessels for the Canadian trade to keep the steel industries in operation. He expects the Canadian Government will place a mill in operation next spring. He also investigated the possibility of a development of the Canadian fish trade in Britain. Lack of cold storage facilities here is the greatest drawback to the frozen fish trade.

Sam to the Rescue.

The first sergeant was talking to his men about courtesy. "You men must have proper respect and care for all women, and if you ever see a woman in trouble, go to her rescue at once. Sam," he continued, addressing a tall negro in the rear rank, "supposing you were walking down the street and saw a big brute strike a woman in the face. What would you do?" "Sergeant," replied Sam. "Ah would look dat brute in de eye and say: 'Man, it am mahtry lucky for you dat you didn't strike me!'"

The War and Iceland.

Even far away Iceland has felt the pinch of war. An increase in the average prices of necessities at Reykjavik, the principal city, last July amounted to 211 per cent. when contrasted with their cost in July, 1914, as shown by data appearing in the journal of the Icelandic statistical department. If coal and petroleum, which show increases over prices in July, 1914, of 1,051 and 217 per cent., respectively, be omitted, and the comparison be limited to articles of food alone it is stated that the average increase was 190 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The extent to which certain of the principal groups of food have risen in price in Iceland since the outbreak of the European war may be seen from the following official compilation: Bread, 261; flour, oatmeal, beans, etc., 284; sugar, 136; coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate, 109; butter, fat, milk, cheese and eggs, 235; beef, mutton, bacon and pork, 136.

Progress of Airplanes.

Nine years ago M. Louis Bleriot flew the Channel in an airplane, the first man to achieve the feat. To-day we are talking of British airplanes constructed in United States factories, flying from the United States to the battlefields of France. We shall not know until after the war what progress aviation really has made. Twelve years ago the record, apart from the Wright brothers, was held by M. Santos-Dumont, with a flight at 230 yards. Since then airplanes have fed a garrison at Kut, provisioned and munitioned regiments in isolated battle positions, and down to Constantinople.

Clearing Sale of Winter Millinery

All Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in stock, — 25 p. c. off
Odd colors of Ribbon, also Remnants of Silk and Velvet, — at half price
All other Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Mounts, Feathers, Flowers, etc., 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, Or C. H. HODGE, MANAGER, 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.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments 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.

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 Eavestroughing 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 Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
at insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

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

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



Everybody seems stirred by the news (Peace
on Earth once more) and the great tendency is to
pour out our thankfulness by

.....Christmas Gifts.....

Our Stock is now very complete and we advise early buying
What is to be gained by waiting?

Gifts of Silverware

—Standard quality

Cake Plates Fruit Bowls
Sugar and Cream Biscuit Jars
Bon Bon Dishes Berry Spoons
Separate lines of Cut Glass.

F'cy Chinaware

Is a gift every house-
keeper appreciates.

Casseroles, Pie Plates,
Sugar and Cream, Berry
Spoon Tray, Table Set.

Silks

—The gift of gifts

We have a wonderful
range of plain and fancy
Silks, in all the required
shades, in Taffetta, Mes-
salines, and Paillettes.

Ask to see our new Boudoir
Caps and Camisoles.

A New Blouse

Makes a charming gift

Beautiful Silk, or Crepe-de-Chene
Blouses, in white, maise, champagne
and black; tucked, beaded, hem-
stitched or embroidered.

New Voile Blouses, selected with care
for the Christmas giving.

Toys! Toys!

If you are a Christmas Toy-buyer you will want to
see our showing of Toys

Miniature Trains Moving Pictures Automobiles, Structomores
Books, Games Banks Horses. Whips Shovels, etc.

For Her

Gloves, Manicure Sets, Necklaces,
Wrist Watches, Papatrics,
Fancy Collars, Jewel Cases.

For Him

Brush and Comb Sets, Shaving Sets
Neckties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases.

G. F. HODGINS CO., Limited,
Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

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,
ot each month.

Annual Christmas Gathering

of the Methodist Church
CHRISTMAS NIGHT - DEC. 25, 1918.

Tea served from 6 to 8 o'clock

— Followed by an interesting Program of —

Music, Recitations and short witty Addresses

By the resident Clergy and others.

EVERYBODY WELCOME. ADMISSION 40c. AND 25c.

Ottawa Winter Fair

Howick Hall, Ottawa,

January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1919.

\$16,000.00 in Cash Prizes.

Excellent classification for all classes of Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Seeds.

Large Harness Horse Classes.

Pure Bred Stallion Sale,

For Railway rates see local agents.

Apply to the Secretary for Prize Tists.

WM. SMITH, M. P., Pres., W. D. JACKSON, Sec'y.
Columbus, Ont. Carp, Ont.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the un-
dersigned up to one o'clock, p. m., Sat-
urday, 21st December, 1918, for the
supply of hardwood (good, sound body
wood—beech, birch and maple), and
good, sound dry pine, for the Schools of
the Municipality of Clarendon.
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec. Treas.,
School Mu. of Clarendon.

FOR SERVICE

Registered large English Berkshire
Bour service, (Bred at Macdonald
College.) Apply to
GEO. E. PALMER,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SERVICE

Purebred Chester White Hog for ser-
vice. Fee—\$1.50. Apply to
NORMAN DODS,
Maryland, Bristol.

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.

FOR SERVICE

Purebred registered Yorkshire
Hog (Experimental Farm stock).
Fee \$1.00.
R. J. CUTHBERTSON,
Maryland, Bristol.

Money In Live Stock.

In three weeks the United Farmers
around Tweed sent out six carloads
of hogs totalling 327 animals. Kerr
and Coulter brought in hogs as well
from the surrounding township,
sending them out from there. The
United Farmers are also sending out
lambs, sheep, calves and cattle, for
those who wish to handle these.

The buyer weighs each man's
stock and takes notes of the mark-
ings, according to the list sent him,
as each man's animals are marked
before leaving and an account of the
marking sent ahead of the stock.

Good stock yields fine returns.
One man received over \$51 for a pair
of dry ewes, weighing 340 pounds.
Another got \$63 for a pair of fat
calves, which weighed 385 pounds at
Toronto, while some of the poorer
ones sold at 12½ cents per pound,
Toronto weight.

Five spring lambs averaging 73
pounds each at Toronto, brought a
cheque for \$77.69, after paying ex-
penses.

A Scottish Wife.

Two "kitties" from the same Scot-
tish town met in a rest "camp" some-
where in France, and started to ex-
change confidences. "Whit like a
send-off did yer wuman gie ye, Sandy,
when ye left fur France?" asked
Jock, presently. Sandy lit a fresh
cigarette before replying: "Says she,
'Noo, there's yer train, Sandy; in ye
get, an' see an' do yer duty. By
gingo, ma mannie, if I thoct ye wud
shirk it oot yonder I wud see ye was
wounded afore ye gang off!' That's
the send-off she gaed me, Jock."

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of the un-
dersigned one black and white Holstein
Cow. Any information leading to her re-
covery will be rewarded.
MRS. ADAM ELLIOTT,
Yarm, Que.

STRAYED

Strayed from my premises an Oxford-
down Ham, weighing about 265 lbs. In-
formation leading to his whereabouts
will be thankfully received by
M. J. STANTON, McKee.

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 and other expenses
incurred.
WELLINGTON ARMSTRONG,
Shawville, Que.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
dersigned 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-
dersigned about November 1st, a year
old heifer, red with white spot on face.
Owner may have same by proving prop-
erty and paying for this notice.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Yarm.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
dersigned about Nov. 23rd, a black and
white cow. Owner may have same by
proving property and paying expenses.
MRS. W. HORNER,
R. R. 1, Charteris.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of Samuel
Smiley, Weirstead, about 15th October a
year-old steer—red with a little white on
him and marked with cut in left ear, or
hay wire. Information leading to his
whereabouts will be thankfully received by
WILBERT HORNER,
Caldwell, Que.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
dersigned during November a black and
white cow which the owner may have by
proving property and paying for this
notice.
WILLIAM STEPHENS,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

A fine yearling Holstein Bull—
eligible for registration.
Apply to R. J. BLACK,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE

1 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.

Equity Advts. Pay.

Fresh and Fragrant

An Everyday Delicious Beverage

"SALADA"

Black, Green
or Mixed ... }

Scaled Packets only
at all Grocers...

A Business Bride

By Hilda Richmond

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

That night, on the way home, he did not mention the fact that he had been called to the bedside of an old aunt who was very ill, nor did he say anything about what went on in the sick chamber while he sat beside the old lady who reminded him so much of his mother. "John," she had said feebly, "I hear you've got a good wife, and I'm glad. I'll see your mother before long and I'll tell her. It makes me easier about dying now that I know you have somebody to look after you. The folks at the Sunday-school love her, and she's such a help. Do you go to Sunday-school regularly, John?"

He had been obliged to confess that he did not, whereupon she would listen to nothing but that he should slip into the church a few doors away and see what a nice school they had. To humor her he did, and took a seat where he would be unobserved. He was amazed to see Jessie playing the piano for the children, teaching a class and helping with the singing. Her face was all transformed as she talked with the little ones, and they hung about her as if they loved her. She certainly never had looked just like that in the farmhouse!

"Did you have a nice day?" he asked awkwardly as the car pulled along an excellent country road.

"Very!" she said quietly, and then changed the subject at once.

"Are the children doing well in their school?" he ventured.

"Yes, very well!"

"Perhaps you'd like to have them with us this summer when school closes," he tried again after some moments of silence.

"No, I think they will do better where they are. Grace is taking music lessons and I do not want them interrupted. By the way, now that the hens are doing so well I will pay the board bill myself for the children. It is not fair to impose that upon you any longer. I can provide for them now!"

John looked at her—a queer, quick, earnest look. But she did not seem to notice it. He straightened up and looked at her again. Was a warm tint creeping into her cheeks, or was it merely the effect of the breeze? He cleared his throat.

"Jessie—I—" Then a sudden panic seized him and the car nearly went into the ditch.

"Better be careful," said she.

CHAPTER III.

"A bargain's a bargain, Jessie," John finally stammered as the car just missed the ditch and then straightened out on its homeward way again. "I will attend to your children's board bill. You are working entirely too hard as it is, without putting any extra burdens on yourself. I think I shall sell several of the cows, as the butter-making will be too heavy for you. I'll probably be at home more this summer than usual, and that will make your housework heavier."

With the income from the cows cut off, and the egg supply curtailed by the hot weather, Jessie found herself badly handicapped. But her fertile brain found another way out of the difficulty, and by doing sewing for town people after nightfall and when not busy with her housework, she managed to continue the music lessons and provide all the clothes for the children who rapidly outgrew everything.

One Sunday when alone, John wan-

dered upstairs and, much to his surprise, found the door of Jessie's room open. He did not know that the old lock was so poor that it was almost impossible to keep the door shut. Like a guilty child he stood on the threshold and stared at the dainty curtains the little ornaments, the bits of fancy work, the pictures and other things that made a home for the nominal mistress of the house. A woman would have seen in a minute that the pretty things were all manufactured out of old materials, but to his masculine eyes the room looked luxurious.

"What do you say about doing a little fixing up around here?" he said to Jessie at supper-time. "Seems to me we ought to get a paperhanger and a painter out from town and furnish up a bit. Mother let things run down in her last years and I've been too busy to notice. Jason North said he was going to bring his wife over here one of these days, and we ought to fix up before they come. Jason's a good customer of mine and I'd like to keep on the good side of him," he finished lamely.

"Just as you say," said Jessie, hardly hearing what he said. She was thinking of the coming entertainment in which Grace was to have a prominent part, and was planning the new white dress the little girl was to wear. "Let me know a day or two in advance and I'll get the furniture out of the rooms."

"And we ought to have some new furniture," went on John. "I wish you would drop in at the furniture store the first day you are in town and pick out something nice for the living-room and the dining-room. You don't need to think about the cost. I've made more money this year than ever before and I can afford to spend some of it."

A business trip took John away from home the very day the paperhangers arrived, and when he returned the new furniture was in place and the rooms were so pretty and dainty that he could only stand and stare at the transformation. That evening he sat alone by the beautiful library table with a soft-toned new rug under his feet, and had time to look over the new things at his leisure; but he was not content. Upstairs was the low hum of a sewing machine, and occasionally he caught a subdued snatch of song as his housekeeper hurried through the delightful task of finishing a particularly fine frock for her daughter.

"Blame it all!" he said at last. "What a chump I was! Gave her a housekeeper's wages and she's tied down to the work hand and foot! I deserve hanging. Now I've got to think of a way to give her more money if I ever want her to stay down here with me, or go out driving, or anything. I don't see how I ever hatched up such a fool scheme."

But try as he would he could think of no way out of his difficulties, and at last in desperation he sought the old family lawyer and laid the case before him. "Mr. Dobson," he said when he had ended. "I'm grateful to you for not laughing at me or calling me a fool as I deserve, but now help me out of my trouble. Think up some plan to give her some money and I'll foot the bill. If I had half a chance maybe I could make her listen to me, but as it is I hang around the house and neglect my business, and all in vain."

"It can be easily arranged, John, if her former husband owned any property or even had stock in some fake mine," said the lawyer easily. "Then

we could arrange to have stranger offer her a substantial price for her holdings and—"

"Hurrah!" cried John, flinging up his hat. "Her husband bought every gold brick he could hear of, and his widow is busy now paying off his old debts. She gets letters from the Black Diamond Coal Company, and a lot of other fake concerns. Hurry it through, Mr. Dobson, and it doesn't matter what it costs."

(To be continued.)

THE ART OF TATTOO

An Ancient Custom That Has Come Down to Modern Days.

Our fighting men will come back from Europe, especially those of the navy, strangely adorned with tattooing. It is bound to be so. Sailors, and soldiers to a less extent, have developed this curious fad since times long prehistoric.

Consider the jack tar for example. One of the things he learns on entering the service is that a pig's foot tattooed on his left instep will protect him from drowning. This is more than ordinarily important in these days of submarining.

The antiquity of tattooing is evidenced by its almost universal employment among primitive peoples. In New Guinea the young women are tattooed all over their bodies, their faces being similarly treated after marriage.

In the Solomon Islands a girl is not eligible for marriage unless she has been tattooed. The girls of Borneo are thus adorned from waist to knees in most elaborate fashion; likewise their hands, feet and ankles.

In Burmah, under the last king, every male was required by royal edict to be tattooed from waist to knees; and it was customary for the girls to have their tongues tattooed with charms to attract the men.

Widows in the Hawaiian Islands, up to very recent years, had the names of their dead husbands tattooed on their tongues. Egyptian women to-day have their lips pricked blue for becomingness. And in Yezo, the northernmost island of the Japanese archipelago, the fashion demands that girls shall greatly enlarge the apparent size of their mouths by a tattooing in red about the lips.

Most remarkable of all tattooers, however, are the New Zealanders, whose men of rank have always been distinguished by an ornamentation of this kind covering the body from head to foot. The face, dug out with gashes inflicted by a sharp shell—the cuts prevented from healing by rubbing ochre and other colored earths into them—presents the appearance of a carved mask adorned in complex pattern with two or more tints. The whole effect is that of an elaborate scrollwork, which is supposed to be highly ornamental.

A HUMAN ANTHILL

In Southern Tunisia, a French Possession in Africa.

France, in Europe, is a small country. Yet, in other quarters, it covers a large part of the globe. If you will glance at a map of Africa, you will find that nearly half of that continent is of French ownership.

The bulk of tropical Africa is French, including the great Sahara desert. Morocco belongs to France; so likewise does Tunisia—though war-like border tribes perpetually threaten or indulge in hostilities.

Tunisia is one of the least known regions of the world to the every-day traveler. It is also one of the hottest, so that the inhabitants largely dwell in caves dug underground, or in houses built especially to be heat-proof, or even in hillside caverns.

In southern Tunisia is a mountain of considerable size called Douirat, which once upon a time was an active volcano. Bubbles of volcanic gases made it a veritable honeycomb of caves, which in these days are inhabited. In fact, the whole mountain is a city—a human anthill, densely populated.

The Number on the Rifle.

At the conclusion of a lecture on the care of arms the usual questions which follow a lecture were asked.

The first question was put to an Irish immigrant, who, although a new arrival, had straightway answered the call of the Motherland.

"Now, Private Casey, what would be the first thing you'd do in cleaning your rifle?"

"Sure, sorr, I'd look at the number of me rifle."

"Look at the number of your rifle. What has its number, to do with cleaning it?" asked the instructing officer. "I'm afraid you've not been listening to me, Casey."

"Well, sorr, I'd look at the number to make sure 'twas me own rifle I was a' cleanin' of."

HUN GRATITUDE

Submarine Gunner Slays Sons of Old Fisherman Who Saved German Lives

Forty-five years ago Evert Bakker, a Dutch fisherman of the island of Urk, was given a gold medal by the German Government for heroically saving, at the risk of his own life, twelve Germans from a stranded ship at Norderney in a December gale. He is still alive, aged eighty-two.

Bakker's only son was shot dead in cold blood, for no offence, on the deck of his own vessel, by a German submarine gunner.



A Little Sugar Goes a Long Way

The Canada Food Board has put the homes on their honour to save sugar. But a little sugar goes a long way when you use Corn Syrup for cooking, preserving and on cereals. It makes it easy to obey the War Order!

CROWN BRAND AND LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

Corn Syrup is corn starch converted into its "sugar" form, making it even more digestible and palatable. It is therefore made from the most nutritious and wholesome part of the corn.

And as corn is grown in North America, and does not require for its transportation the ships still needed so urgently for carrying food and supplies to Europe, you can use all you wish of Corn Syrup.

Write to the Canada Food Board for Bulletin on Corn Syrup, and in the meantime, get a tin of CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup or LILY WHITE Corn Syrup and try it in your favorite recipes in place of sugar.

Sold by Grocers everywhere in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited MONTREAL.



The Housewife's Corner

Apple Relishes With "Less Sugar."

The housewife is confronted with the task of cutting down the consumption of sugar. The Food Board is confident that she can do it, and woman's ingenuity has succeeded in finding ways of supplying the family with the fruits, sauces and relishes that add variety to the diet, and at the same time she is adhering to the "less sugar" program. While not every housewife can turn to a home supply of honey, there are those who can supplement the meagre supply of sugar with this delicious sweet. These clear autumn days suggest apple harvesting time, and the following recipes, offer some suggestions for the use of apples—even culls and windfalls—in some appetizing relishes and marmalades with which to fill the empty jars and glasses. Try these and send us your favorite sugar conservation recipes.

Cider Apple Sauce.—Reduce four quarts of new cider to two by boiling; add enough pared, cored and quartered apples to fill the kettle. Let cook slowly for four hours. This is very nice when served with roast pork.

Apple Grape Butter.—4 quarts of cored and sliced apples, 1 pint of grape juice, ½ pound sugar, 1½ cups of syrup, ¼ teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. Cook apples in double boiler without adding water, until soft. Then put in preserving kettle, add grape juice, sugar, syrup and salt. Cook slowly until thick, being careful not to scorch. Stir in cinnamon.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Boil the crab apples with as little water as possible. Drain through jelly-bag. Add one-half cup of honey and one-half cup of sugar to each cup of juice, then boil about twenty minutes, or until it begins to jelly. Pour into glasses. Do not cover until cold.

Honey-Apple Marmalade.—Honey imparts a particularly delicate flavor to apples. Cook tart apples until smooth. Add one pound of strained honey to two pounds of fruit. Cook until the consistency of cake batter, then put into jars without sealing.

Sweet Pickled Apples.—8 pounds sweet apples, 1½ quarts vinegar, 1½ quarts water, 2 quarts dark syrup, 4 sticks cinnamon, 4 tablespoons allspice, 4 tablespoons ground cloves, ¼ teaspoon salt. Cook together the vinegar, water, syrup and spices for five minutes. Peel and quarter the apples and stick two cloves into each quarter. Drop the apples into the boiling syrup and simmer until tender. Pack in hot jars and cover with boiling syrup. Partially seal and

sterilize for ten minutes, then seal tightly.

Apple Ginger.—Wipe, pare, quarter, core and chop two and one-half pounds of sour apples. Put into a stew pan add one and one-half cups of corn syrup, the juice and rind of one and one-half lemons, one-half ounce ginger, and just enough water to prevent the apples from burning. Cover and cook slowly for four hours, adding water if necessary. Stored in jars or crocks apple ginger may be kept for several weeks. It is an appetizing sauce with roast goose.

Apple Catsup.—Quarter, pare and core twelve sour apples. Put in a saucepan, cover with water and let simmer until soft. Nearly all of the water should be evaporated. Then rub through a sieve and add the following to each quart of pulp: 1 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 teaspoons cinnamon 1 tablespoon salt, 2 cups vinegar, 2 grated onions. Bring the catsup to a boil and let simmer gently for one hour. Bottle cork and seal.

Things To Know.

Peeling potatoes wastes about twenty-five per cent. of their food value.

A wholesome and appetizing kind of muffin is made of nuts, bran and honey.

A little white enamel clothes tree is the nicest sort of a gift for the new baby.

Old night gowns make very good slip covers for dresses to be hung away on hangers out of the dust.

Beating custard a long time will make it come out deliciously brown when baked.

If the meat chopper is oiled with a few drops of glycerine there will be no after-taste such as when oil is used.

If an earthen bowl is warmed before cake ingredients are mixed in it, the warm surface will greatly aid in mixing them quickly and well.

Salt can take the place of fat in baking pancakes. Make a small bag, fill it with salt and rub the griddle with this instead of grease. There will be no smoke nor odor and the pancakes will not stick.

Curtain rings wound with bright colored satin ribbon make pretty napkin rings for the house party guests. The colors make it easy to distinguish the different napkins.

The cereal left over from breakfast can be converted into a pudding for dinner. Scald two cups of milk and pour this over one cup of left-over cooked cereal. Mix thoroughly and

add half a cup of molasses, one and a half tablespoonfuls butter substitute and one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt. Pour into a greased pudding dish and bake one hour in a slow oven.

Salting and "Soaking" Fish.



Clean and mend the fish and put them in salt brine for five or six days. At the end of that time take them out and wash them in fresh water, scrubbing off all the slime with a brush, then put them in wooden kegs and pour over them more brine of the same strength. Sprinkle a little rock salt in each fish when placing it in the keg for the second time. There should be sufficient brine to cover the fish and if they show a tendency to float put a round board in the keg to hold them down. Should the brine become milky or discolored after a few weeks the fish should be taken out of the keg, washed and scrubbed and fresh brine added as before. The third brining will be sufficient to keep them for an indefinite period. After this treatment they will keep for two or three years at least.

Soak in fresh cold water for at least twenty-four hours before they are used.

Who hath not known ill-fortune never knew himself or his virtue.—Mallet.

Dry clean your light costumes with warm bran, well rubbed over them and then brushed off well with a very clean brush.

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The Grand Army of Good Fellows.

Once upon a time the little people in the woods decided to go to war. They had been reading the papers that the two-legged folk left about when they came picnicking, and, as Grandfather Rabbit explained, "It was the thing to do!"

"But whom shall we fight?" asked little Tommy Squirrel.

"You can't have a war without an enemy!" This puzzled old man Rabbit for a long time, but he never let on.

"That comes later. Didn't Lord Kitchener himself say, 'In times of peace prepare for war?'" he announced sternly.

"This'll bring us into trouble," Johnny Owl closed one eye and shook his head backward and forward.

"We have nothing to do with the ways of men."

But old Grandfather Rabbit stood on a tree stump and talked so long and loudly about the glories of battle that no one listened to Johnny Owl, and they were all for war at the earliest possible moment.

"The first thing to do is to choose a general!" he concluded, "and, as this war was my idea, I think I ought to be it!"

Loud cheers greeted his modest remark, and Tommy Squirrel jumped up and made a fervent speech, unanimously electing Jonathan T. Rabbit as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of Good-Fellows.

"With such a brave soul at our head victory is already assured!" he shouted waving his paws as he had seen the pictured human creatures in the newspapers do.

Tommy was launching into another patriotic outburst when old man Rabbit touched him gently on the arm.

"Not at the head," he whispered earnestly, "change it to tail. That's old stuff having generals at the head. Nowadays they do it the other way."

"With this brave soul at our tail," Tommy corrected hastily, "who will dare to face us?"

Jonathan smiled in a pleased fashion and closed his eyes as Tommy proceeded with his speech.

Several others of the company did the same, but they all woke up at the end, clapped loudly and war was declared on the spot.

Next day training began in earnest. All the little rabbits were set to digging trenches all the way around that particular little wood.

Jonathan had some good ideas, you must admit, and sitting upon his tree stump with a quill behind his ear directed the whole proceeding.

The Squirrels were all decorated with maple leaves and dubbed major in the observation corps.

They scanned the country for signs

of the enemy from their treetops and reported every few minutes to General Jonathan.

All the birds who had not flown South at once enlisted in the aviation section; even Johnny Owl agreed, with his family, to attend to the night watch.

The Woodpeckers being expert drillers were all made drill masters, and all the Rabbits who refused to dig trenches were placed in the signal corps.

You have no idea how convenient long ears are for wigwagging, and Jonathan worked out the most satisfactory code.

The Tortoises, being armored, were immediately impressed into the infantry and, as they were more protected behind than before, Jonathan insisted upon their marching backward. It was a little awkward at first, but they persevered and soon got the hang of it.

The Skunks were, of course, placed in the gas division; the Porcupines in the artillery, and with a satisfied sigh General Jonathan declared his army in readiness.

They were so delighted, all the little wood soldiers, that they forgot all about not having any enemy.

And bless my heart and heels! one night about 5 o'clock the enemy came, sure enough—three of him.

The majors in the observation corps sighted him first and chattered the news from tree to tree till it reached old General Jonathan Rabbit, who immediately wigwagged the news to all the rest of the army.

The tortoise infantry fell in backward, the gas corps went at the very head and after them, bristling with bravery, came the Porcupine artillery, and last of all, peering cautiously to the left and the right, the commander-in-chief himself.

Overhead the aviators circled making such a to-do that the enemy looked up and before he could save himself had tumbled headlong into the trenches.

There really were three—but in a war you always speak of the enemy as him. You understand?

Before he could pick himself up the gas division got busy. Ugh! Then the artillery let fly and the tortoises advanced backward.

It wasn't much of a battle, 'cause the enemy was so choked and taken aback that he retreated faster than the army could advance.

General Jonathan got out of breath, so he called halt, and they did.

It was a glorious victory, and that's a fact, and those three robber foxes never did come back. It took them a whole hour to pull the porcupine quills out of their hides, and they're still feeling the effects of the poison gas!

ITALY PERFORMED MIRACLE IN WAR

FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSED REAL AND CONSTANT SUFFERING

Mountain Fighting Under Rigorous Weather Conditions Taxed Endurance to the Utmost.

The blood and treasure of Italy were freely spent in the successful effort to put Austria-Hungary out of the war, says Dr. Ferrers, Director Italian Bureau of Public Information. While Italy's efforts were not confined to the Austrian front, her contribution to the Allied success was greater here than in the other places where her troops fought the battle for civilization. Her financial and industrial efforts have been equal to her military effort, and in all these directions Italy has not lagged behind her allies. That the nature and extent of these efforts may be better known by the American public, I wish to review them briefly.

In considering Italy's military contributions, let me emphasize the fact that her soldiers have not confined their fighting to their own soil. Like those of her allies, they have gone far afield. They contributed largely to the glorious victory on the Balkan front. A large contingent in France first gave powerful aid in the defence of Rheims, then took part in the advance of the Allied forces.

Italy Had 5,500,000 Under Arms.

Since the beginning of the war Italy has called to the colors little less than 5,500,000 men and has suffered a loss of almost 1,500,000 of them. Of that loss nearly 350,000 died in battle and 100,000 from disease. Over 550,000 are totally incapacitated, either by blindness, loss of limb or tuberculosis. At the present moment the strength of the Italian army is 4,025,000, including the class of men born in 1900, who have been called to the colors recently. It may be said then, that the nation's manpower has suffered a permanent loss of nearly a million.

But, serious as is this loss, Italy has inflicted an even greater punishment

upon the foe. In Austrian prisoners alone she has taken approximately a million. The Austrian loss in killed and wounded is, of course, unknown to us, but even the most conservative estimates make it far greater than ours. In the June offensive on the Piave alone over 200,000 Austrian dead were left on the field.

Fighting Under Extreme Difficulties.

Aside from their achievements in other theatres of the war, Italy's soldiers have fought through fifteen furious offensives on the Isonzo and the Piave, inflicting terrible losses on the foe in each. These campaigns were carried on in mountainous regions and under rigorous weather conditions that taxed to the utmost the genius of the military engineers and the endurance of the troops. The foe, when hostilities opened, was entrenched in carefully prepared and seemingly impregnable positions, backed by a network of military roads and railroads. On the Italian side were deep gorges, unscalable cliffs, almost impassable glaciers, passes filled with snow and commanded by Austrian guns. There were no suitable roads or bridges. The surmounting of these difficulties has challenged the admiration of the engineering world.

More than 2,500 miles of roads have been constructed on the mountains of Italy and of Albania, and 1,000 miles of aerial cable railroads (Teleferiche) have been built to carry food, ammunition and guns over deep ravines.

Economic Difficulties.

The magnitude of this military effort can be fully appreciated only when one takes into consideration the economic structure of the nation and the nature and number of its population. One must remember that out of 36,000,000 inhabitants in Italy at the beginning of the war only 17,000,000 were male. This seeming disproportion is caused by emigration, which is largely composed of male adults. Out of those 17,000,000 only 9,000,000 were adults economically productive. Consequently the subtraction of the mobilized forces has had an acute reaction on the economic life of the nation. It is estimated that on an average only 100 adults remained in each town or village to provide in each case for some 320 children below the age of fifteen.

Furthermore, the traditions of Italian family life render the work of

Ring Out, Wild Bells.

Ring out, ye bells! Proclaim to all the earth,
That Tyranny is dead! Ring out the birth
Of endless peace. Clasp hands across the sea,
England, America. Let unity
And love eternal tell
That all is well.

Ring out, ye bells of France and Italy!
Shout with your brazen tongues: "The world is free!"
Great is the price you paid; great the reward,
Guide now the plowshare. Sheathe your valiant sword.
Let fruitful vineyards tell
That all is well.

Ye murdered Belgian bells your tongues are mute,
But high your hearts, your spirit resolute.
Call forth your trembling children from their caves,
Show where their dauntless banner ever waves
Triumphant. Let it tell
That all is well.

Sweet poppy bells that guard the tired dead,
Wave gently where those buried heroes bled.
Nay, wake them not, they are asleep with God,
But whisper kindly through the sheltering sod:
Sleep, sleep, for all is well.
All, all is well.

Vilda Sauvage Owens, in the N.Y. Times.

their women an economic factor of less importance than in some other countries, though it has been utilized to the utmost and is becoming more available as old traditions give way to war's necessity.

Suffered More Than Other Fighters.

Italy got no help from colonial contingents. On the contrary, the scarcity of native troops in Italy's colonies compelled the Government to re-enforce them with troops from the mother country. Nor has help come to Italy through the co-operation of workmen of neutral or Allied countries. Italy, on the other hand, sent a large contingent of skilled workmen to France, thus allowing her to release valued elements for war. Furthermore, nearly 500,000 of our male adults residing in America gave to this nation direct contribution to her economic and military efforts.

And yet Italy, lacking labor and industrial development, lacking almost entirely coal and raw materials, has by a miracle of energy been able to create almost from nothing a powerful organization of war industries.

The very act of entering the war cut off Italy from one of the sources of supply of manufactured products. It is not necessary here to enlarge upon the well known fact that Italian markets were largely under the domination of Germany and Austria. That is a situation that is as well known to Canadians as it is and was distasteful to Italians. And it might be said in passing that it is a situation that must be guarded against by Allied co-operation and sympathetic economic relationship now that peace has come.

The first national loan yielded about \$200,000,000, and it seemed a great struggle, but the one in October, 1917, yielded about \$1,300,000,000.

It must be remembered, too, that labor shortage has meant a food shortage. It has established a vicious circle. Our fighters and industrial workers have accomplished their work while forced to endure a regime of restricted diet that has meant real and continuous suffering such as probably is not to be found anywhere among the other belligerent peoples.

A moment of courtesy will take a man as far as a whole afternoon of apology.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.—Genesis, iv., 10.

For four years the souls of men have been on trial. Potencies of heroism splendid and unsuspected have been revealed. Victory is a more acid test of soul fibre than adversity. Are we stalwart enough to resist the surge of sentimentalism and stand four square to the demand of righteousness? Eternal right and unspeakable wrong have been battling for the mastery of mankind.

Germany's Motto

Bismarck formulated the vitalizing principle of German nationality when he proclaimed that the foundation of governments was not the voice of the people but "blood and iron." This philosophy of the tiger has borne fruit after its kind. The Teutonic nations launched a carnival of ferocity. They chose their own time for war, stopped at no barrier of either law or mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only but the blood of women and children also and of the helplessly poor. Against this assault of the rights of man no German protest was uttered. Leaders of thought and teachers of religion elaborated defences for its most abhorrent villainies. The common people gloried in them. The Lusitania was sunk and a medal was struck and the school children given a holiday. Nurse Cavell was judicially murdered and her executioner lamented that he had not "three or four old English women to shoot." Relief ships and hospitals were bombed and the Red Cross was used as a cloak for murderous plotters, who were accredited diplomats to neutral nations. Motherhood was made a horror in the war zone, and the ethics of the barnyard were substituted for the sanctities of the home as a domestic policy. These things were not the excesses due to the exceptional conditions of war but the normal products of the Prussian Kultur.

The German government has changed its clothes. It has doffed the war helmet and donned the liberty cap. Has it changed its heart? The men who are at its head voted for the war, participated in its conduct, defended and applauded its method until the hour of doom sounded, and before they are given a voice in the councils of peace or a place in the family of nations let them prove that they have not organized a form of rule which will enable a liberalized Germany to evade responsibility for the crimes of imperialized Germany.

A chief problem of the Peace Conference is not geographical, the running of frontier lines upon the map; nor commercial, the establishing of equitable trade relations among the nations; nor diplomatic, the adjusting of political balances of power; but it is ethical, the demonstration to the vanquished that they have not merely been overthrown by superior military force but are overwhelmed by a self-evoked spiritual catastrophe, that the principles which they avowed and for which they fought are an abomination to the civilized world, that "every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness," that reparation for the wrongs which they have wreaked cannot be made by the payment of money and the cession of territory, and that until they avow penitence for the evil they have wrought and bring forth fruits meet for repentance the penalty is moral isolation.

Keep Faith With Our Dead

Only thus can Germany be regenerated. Only thus can a true brotherhood of the nations be established. Only thus can the "Federation of the World" be realized. Only thus can the cry of blood be hushed which rises from ravaged Belgium, deflowered France, desolated Serbia, martyred Armenia and decimated Britain. Only thus can we keep faith with our dead.—Rev. Howard Duffield.

HOW I PRUNE MY FRUIT TREES

By E. I. Farrington.

I have always been obliged to economize on labor and so have had to disobey many of the rules laid down by expert horticulturists on the proper method and time of pruning my fruit trees.

Undoubtedly March and April are the best pruning months, but I am obliged to do the work when opportunity offers. Usually I find more time in the early and middle winter months than I do just preceding the rush of spring work. I therefore take advantage of any fine days to trim and prune my orchard.

In this climate it is desirable to keep the heads of the bearing trees open to admit the sunlight freely. This aim I purposely keep in mind all the time I am at work upon the trees. Wherever I find limbs that cross and rub each other I first remove one or both of such limbs. Dead wood and branches that show signs of blight are also taken out at the first cutting. Two other types of branches are undesirable; the first of these is the shoots that stick up straight in the air, and the other is parallel limbs. As many of such branches are taken out as the tree ought to have removed.

This brings up another matter wherein my practice differs from that of many of my neighbors. They usually permit their trees to go unpruned for a number of seasons and then they take out a very large quantity of wood at a single pruning. My practice is quite the opposite; I do some pruning in each tree every year. I think this practice is less likely to throw the trees out of balance and discourage fruit bearing until the trees can recover. I have a few old trees, however, that were in bad shape and with these I did some heavy trimming with the idea of getting them back into bearing condition. This resulted in the growth of a considerable number of water sprouts and these have been kept down each season since we did heavy pruning.

My own experience and what I have heard other fruit growers say, lead me to think that this is a good program to follow with the old trees as the heavy cutting starts a new vigorous growth which is kept under control by subsequent annual pruning. In common with most careful fruit growers I make the cuts as nearly parallel with the trunk or main branch of the tree as possible. Where a large limb is removed I first saw it off some distance from the trunk, making an under cut so as to prevent

the stripping of the bark when the limb falls. The remaining stub is afterwards severed by making a parallel cut as stated above.

There has been a great deal of argument among us farmers as to the advantage of painting the wounds. I took occasion to look this point up as carefully as I could and found that the practice was a questionable one to follow. A bulletin from the New York Experiment Station at Geneva gives some interesting conclusions from experiments conducted there. Many materials, including white lead, white zinc, yellow ochre, coal tar, shellac and carbolineum, were used in those experiments, but not a single one was found to be of any benefit. In every case untreated wounds made as quick recovery as did those that were treated. In most instances the supposedly helpful covering injured the exposed tissues and actually retarded healing. Moreover, wounds kept from drying by some of these protective materials healed no more rapidly than those exposed to the air. Of the different materials mentioned above, white lead, white zinc and shellac caused little or no injury, but they did no good. It was decided that no gain whatever accrued from the treating of small wounds and that there was a possible advantage in the case of larger wounds in keeping out disease germs until the healing had been completed.

As I have a great deal of faith in the work of this station, I naturally accepted this advice and discontinued the painting of the wounds when pruning. The saving in labor was certainly worth while. I believe that many of the bad spots in trees caused from decays starting where cuts have been made could have been avoided if more care had been taken in making smooth clean cuts. This is the reason why I use sharp tools.

We occasionally have a winter when the young trees are damaged by the mice and rabbits girdling the trunks. This damage occurs when these animals are cut off from their usual food supplies by heavy snows and ice. I cover such wounds first with a coating of grafting wax and then some clay over which I wrap a piece of cloth to keep the material in place. While many fruit growers mention bridge grafting where trees have been completely girdled, I have not found the practice at all satisfactory, as it is very seldom that a tree will survive a mound of this character.

It Pays To Work.

Would you work industriously if you didn't have to? Would you work as earnestly and diligently as you do now?

Maybe not. Indeed the chances are that you would knock off as soon as you learned that you didn't have to work any more if you didn't want to.

And of what use would you then be to the world, to society, to yourself? Time would soon begin to hang heavily, and you would turn hither and thither in search of rest and entertainment.

Just here is where Satan would get his work in. He knows his business, and he attends to it. He wouldn't allow you to want and wait very long, but would take you into some high place and show you just lots of nice things, any or all of which you could have.

And with that suavity of manner, and clever palaver for which he is so famous, he would quiet your conscience, and lead you to think that you had been wrong in your notions as to what was right and proper for you to do.

Busy men and women—busy about matters and things necessary to the comfort and welfare of themselves, their families, and their neighbors—rarely go wrong. And it is among these that you find the happiest, most contented, most useful people.

Fish Meal as a Live Stock Food.

In these days anything that will increase the available quantities of cattle food without decreasing the quality is of immense value. Experiments have proven that this is possible with fish meal, a food stuff that as yet is little known in this country but which is used extensively in Europe. Fish meal should not be confused with "fish scrap," "guano," or "pomace" or other forms of fish by-products used as fertilizers. The fish meal used is more carefully treated and includes, or should include, only fresh, sound fish, or fish offal. The value of fish meal as a cattle food is explicitly set forth in four-page pamphlet No. 17, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch. Results of experiments made at the Central Experimental Farm show that fish meal, where available, is a suitable concentrate for cattle, sheep and for hogs; that fish meal contains 55% to 60% of protein, and over 15% phosphate of lime; that if of good quality and properly fed with other meals and with roughages, it is palatable, wholesome, and a good feed for young growing stock and also for milk production; and that if given a fair trial and used in proper proportions it should become one of the most popular and profitable protein supplements for swine feeding.

Instead of boiling beetroots, roast them in the oven. The flavor will be much improved.

MANY AIRMEN WILL QUIT

Royal Air Force Reduced Greatly in Near Future.

Of the six hundred officers of the R.A.F. who are at present on duty in Canada, it is possible that less than one hundred will remain on duty, and that in the near future the remainder will leave the corps to resume civil life. Flying is now optional for cadets, and those who have finished their course are sent home on indefinite leave. This state, however, could not last much longer, as the number of cadets is rapidly increasing.

The mechanics are in a different position. Under the terms of agreement they may be held until six months after the end of the war. So long as a number of pilots continue flying it is necessary to maintain a complete staff of mechanics. "Apparently the Air Council in England is not yet in a position to issue orders for demobilization," said an officer. Possibility of an aerial mail service in Canada is being discussed. The office staff will be the last to demobilize.

A New Motor Fuel.

The scarcity and high cost of gasoline and the restrictions on its use for private purposes in many European countries have led to experiments with several substitutes. In England they are using coal gas, but the containers for it are awkward in appearance and given to leaking. In Norway acetylene gas has been tried with some success. A Norwegian captain has adapted it to motor boat propulsion; his invention is said to be a decided improvement over similar devices. Water drops through a tube on the carbide, and the gas that forms is led to the carburetor, where it is purified and driven to the motor. The cost averages twenty-one cents a horse-power hour, which is not cheap; but over there price no longer enters into the matter. The demand for the new device is already considerable, for the company that manufactures it has several thousand orders. For the time being the new system can be adapted only to benzine motors, but the inventor is working on an improvement that will make it possible to use it in connection with petroleum motors too.

Can Tell Germans By Their Walk.

German prisoners were at work in the distance, building a light railway under military supervision. It was impossible to distinguish their costumes, so far away, from the British, but "I can identify them by their walk," said an onlooker. And he was right. There is something of the modified goose step in the tread of a German soldier. Perhaps the heavy military top boots are responsible. At any rate, as the men came down the line with trucks every one who had been nominated as German proved to be a captive soldier.

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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.

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OBITUARY

THE LATE CHESTER JOHNSTON
(From the Leader)

"Chester Johnston, who died Monday morning, Nov. 18th at his home, 244 Roseberry st., St. James, was sick only a week and was faithfully nursed by his wife and a trained nurse, and all the time he seemed to be getting along fine, and was talking of how long it would be till he could go back to work. He was conscious right up to the last and three times on Sunday or Monday a. m. he wanted his wife to sing 'God be with You till We Meet Again,' and he sang it with her; then asked her to repeat the Lord's Prayer, which she did, and he seemed to be satisfied till on just half an hour before the end came he asked: 'Edith will you do me another favor?' and she said, 'Yes, dear.' 'Well,' he said, 'Sing that to me again.' So she did, and in a few minutes he passed quietly to the Great Beyond, holding her hand in both his.

"He was a locomotive engineer on the G. W. W. D. Railway and one of the best liked men in their system, and they all turned out in a body to attend his funeral, which took place on Thursday at 4.15, p. m., from Clark & Leathersdales' undertaking parlors. There were numerous floral offerings from his many friends and from the lodges. He was in his 35th year and was only married two months. He came from Truro, N. S., fourteen years ago, and had lived all his life in St. James, where he was highly respected and liked by all who knew him, for 'Ches,' as the boys called him, was a general favorite with all—young and old, and will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

"Much sympathy is felt for his young widow and his relations in their sad bereavement.

"The late Mr. Johnston married Miss Edith M. Hynes, of Shawville, Que., on Sept. 18."

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Grade V—Willard Kilpatrick, Gordon Cochrane, Ralph Pellette, Katie Cochrane.
Grade II—Viola Moore.
Grade I—Roydon Kilpatrick, Mildred Banning, Alberta McGillivray, Vivian McGillivray.
MABEL LETT, Teacher.

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. IMSON, Artist.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Thompson desire to express their heartfelt gratitude to their many friends and neighbours for their kindly acts performed during their recent illness caused by the Influenza epidemic.

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.

Spanish Influenza

Mortality statistics when compiled for the Dominion of Canada will show:—

A heavy death rate, caused by Influenza or its effects.

Nov. 24.—Cable received from England states: "Spanish Influenza very bad there at present time. Medical men say it will sweep this continent again during winter."

Men of Shawville and district: In your hearts do you feel you carry sufficient protection for those depending upon you?

B. G. ANDERSON,
Agent, Shawville.
P. SEWELL ROBERTS,
Dist. Mgr.

The 10 Points why Our Business Grows:

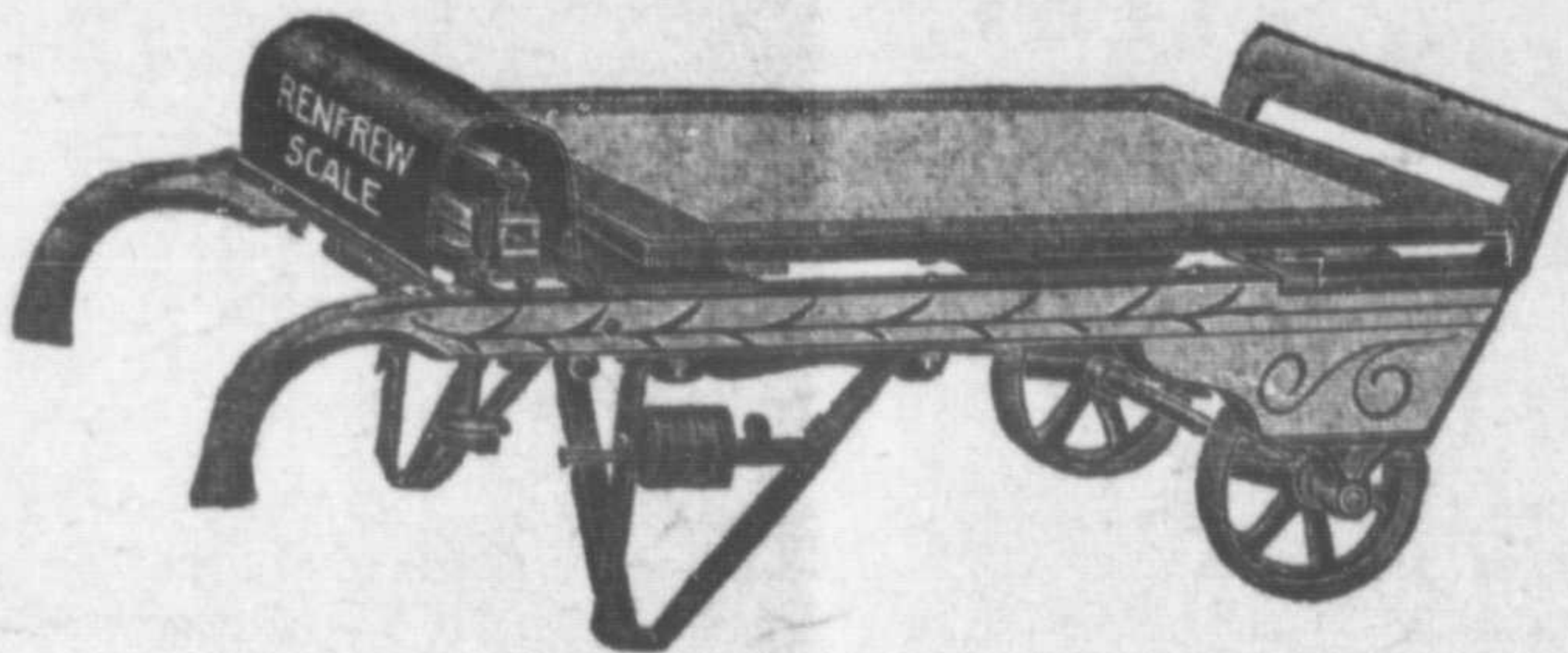
- 1 Our aim is to have satisfied customers, and we do everything to satisfy them.
- 2 We cheerfully exchange goods, or refund money when goods are not satisfactory.
- 3 We have gained the confidence of our customers by always telling them the truth and advising them in best way.
- 4 The farmer likes to deal with us because we buy all his produce and pay him the full price, less a small commission for handling it.
- 5 We PAY CASH for all we buy, and don't insist on trading for merchandise.
- 6 Our goods are priced low, as we buy for cash and buy them right.
- 7 Our delivery waggon is always ready to accommodate our customers.—All you have to do is telephone.
- 8 Children are served promptly and right, so that parents can send them to the store.
- 9 We give liberal credit to trustworthy customers.
- 10 We have built up Bristol as a business centre and we are still improving. When you have anything to offer for sale, come to—

S. COHEN
BRISTOL - - - QUE.

Bristol Elevator is open every day.

Canada Food Board License No. 8342.
" " " " " 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.

BUY War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all
MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES
BANKS AND

WHEREVER
THIS SIGN



IS
DISPLAYED

BUY War-Savings Stamps for \$4.00 each, place them on the Certificate, which will be given to you; have your Stamps registered against loss, free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first day of 1924, Canada will pay you \$5.00 each for your stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S. Thrift Stamp do not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrowings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should have the opportunity to earn this interest."—Sir Thomas White.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

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.

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner

T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—

Tobaccoes, 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.

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.

Announcement

We have to reduce our stock and raise \$4,000 before January 1st to float us in the new enterprise we are undertaking after the New Year.

We are opening up a Branch Store at Cornwall, Ont, and in order to get some ready cash we are putting on a

4-day Stock-Reducing Sale

Wednesday, Dec. 11 to Saturday, Dec. 14

(Both days inclusive)

giving such bargains as have rarely been heard of in the past five years.

This is Your Chance to Save Money

on Winter Goods, as our stock is complete and the prices have all been reduced.

This is the last Sale I will put on here personally and I am bound to make it a good one so that the people of Shawville and district will have something to remember me by.

Watch for posters—if you don't get one call in for it.

Come in and buy all you can
and we assure you it will pay you
REDUCTIONS from 10 to 25 p.c.

All Christmas Gifts in Jewellery, Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, etc., reduced in price for this Sale.

Remember the dates—Dec. 11 to 14.

A. DOVER.