

THE EQUITY.

No. 45, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

{ \$1.50 per annum in advance
2.00 to the United States }

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

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Ladies can be accommodated with plain sewing or mending by applying to Mrs. S. Langford, Centre St., Shawville.

A little thing—your photograph—means much to those who taught you love for country. Make an appointment today. H. IMISON, Artist.

FOR SALE—5 passenger automobile, in fine condition. Cheap for cash. Apply to Dr. McPhee, Box 33, Arnprior, Ont.

LOST—The lady who lost a black kid glove on the street some weeks ago may have the same at this office.

AUCTIONS—Auctioneer Turner has sales billed for the following dates: Feb. 28,—Horace Caldwell's, 8th line Clarendon; March 8—Fred Richardson's, Shawville. Both these parties intend removing to the West.

CARNIVAL—With little time for preparation the young people of town and vicinity held a very successful carnival at the rink here on Thursday evening last, and at the close of the event a large number of the spectators took advantage of the privilege of skating, and thus a pleasant time was spent by all who attended.

DWELLING BURNED.—The dwelling-house on the A. E. Posselt white farm at the east end of the corporation was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon last. The fire apparently started from a spark on the roof, which was all ablaze before it was noticed by some parties who were driving along the 7th line. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

CORRECTION—In our last issue, it was stated, erroneously, that Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, who occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, was a Missionary of the Baptist Church. We learn from the Rev. gentleman that he and Mrs. Whitelaw are members of the "China Inland Mission," which has no connection with the Baptist Church. This correction is made to remove any wrong impressions that may have been formed by the publication of the previous item.

ROLL OF HONOUR—Brass plates engraved for churches, schools and private houses. E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

Box Social

A Box Social will be held at Murrella School, (No. 8) on Friday, February 28. A large box of chocolates is to be given to the person who pays the highest price for a box. Proceeds of the evening will go towards buying an organ for the School. An interesting program will be furnished. Ladies bringing boxes admitted free; Gents 25 cents.

February Rod and Gun

The February Rod and Gun which is now on the newstands has much to interest the sportsman in story, article and special departments. "In the Deadfalls," "Pea Soup," "A Year with the Deer," "British Columbia Lions," "Shooting the Wilson Snipe" are some of the titles.

Fishing Notes include articles on The Rainbow Trout and on Making a Bait Casting Rod, the latter profusely illustrated. Guns and Ammunition contains an article by Townsend Whelen on Long Range Shooting and many other interesting articles as well as the ever popular Queries and Answers Department. Along the Trap Line, Rod and Gun Mechanics, Kennel and Trap conclude this issue of an ideal outdoorsman's magazine. Rod and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited at Woodstock, Ont.

Pictures of home folk carry warmth and comfort to the hearts of those who are absent from home. Let us make a sitting for you today. H. IMISON, Artist.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Florence Hodgins, Ottawa, is visiting relatives here at present.

Miss Mary Adams, of Westmeath, is the guest of Miss Maud McDowell.

Miss Dorothy Elliott, of Ottawa, was the week-end visitor of her cousin, Miss Bessie Thomas.

Miss Jean Reid, of Westmeath, has been visiting her sister, Miss Hermonie Reid, in town.

The Rev. Mr. Burton, of Charteris, conducted both services in St. Paul's Church on Sunday last.

Mrs. Clarence H. McLean, of Beachburg, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. McDowell, last week.

According to announcement, the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane exchanged appointments with Rev. Mr. MacCallum on Sunday.

The Misses Kirby and Bizzell, demonstrators of Macdonald College, have been here for some days, conducting demonstrations at the several schools in Clarendon, in connection with School Fair work.

Mrs. Clarence H. Hodge and little daughter, Lorine, who have been visiting relatives in Danville, returned on Friday last, accompanied by her cousin, Mr. Leslie Shaw, recently returned from Overseas.

Another letter received by his mother from Pte. Carney Sinclair, states that he expects to leave England shortly for home.

Some of our young people attended the Carnival at Bristol rink on Wednesday evening, which was postponed from the 14th to that date on account of unfavorable weather.

The regular monthly meeting of Bristol H. M. Club will be held in the hall at Bristol Corners on Thursday, March 6th, at 2.30 p. m. A full attendance is requested as important business is to be discussed.

The Clarendon H. M. Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. W. T. Barber, on Wednesday, March 5th at 1.30 p. m. Subjects: Paper on Food, its uses, courses and classes—Mrs. J. B. Corrigan; Hints on Syrup-making—Miss Inez Wilson; Reading—Miss Florabel Hodgins. Roll call—Witty sayings.

Following the marriage in the Methodist Church here last Thursday of Mr. Lawrence Hamilton and Miss Annie Belscher, daughter of the late John Belscher, the young couple took the afternoon train en route for their Western home. On the same train went also Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hodgins, (recently married.) A number of friends went to the station to see the young people off and wish them God-speed and a happy future.

Presentation

On Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, over sixty friends and relatives of Rev. L. C. and Mrs. Whitelaw, including a sleigh load from Shawville, by way of a surprise, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smart, Stark's Corners. After a most enjoyable social time, Rev. Mr. McCallum, on behalf of those present, read an address of good will to Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw, and Miss Gladys Dean presented them with a purse containing \$45.00, to be used by them as they desired. Mr. Whitelaw in his reply of warm appreciation, asked that the money be donated toward a new Mission residence in their city, Szeuan, China.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw for the past eight years have been labouring in China under the auspices of the China Inland Mission, an inter-denominational Mission, and they hope to return to their beloved work next November.—COM.

Fires Break Out

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

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



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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1884.
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Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.

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D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT
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RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES
AND REPAIRS
BRISTOL, QUE.

If you are troubled with a headache have your eyes examined free of charge. E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A memorial service to the late Mr. and Mrs. John Keeler of the Ragged Chute, and also their grand-child, (the child of Edward Keeler) will be held in the Bristol Methodist Church at 2.30 p. m., on Sunday, March 2nd.

Marriages

LESTER—KNOX

On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, at the Methodist Church, Yarm, by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Knox, of Clarendon, to John Hurdman, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lester, of Bryson, Que.

Births

At Greermount, on Feb. 20th to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Judd, a daughter.

At Charteris, on Feb. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown, a daughter—Vilera Viola.

At Greer Mount, on Feb. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Milliken, twin girls.

At Munson, Alberta, on Feb. 8th, to Rev. T. E. and Mrs. Armstrong, a son—Heman Brock.

PRESENTATION.—Having in view her approaching marriage and departure from this locality, the Ladies' Aid and Choir of the Methodist Church and other friends repaired to the home of Miss Annie Belscher on the evening of Feb. 14, for the purpose of presenting her with a casserole and pie plate, in silver settings, in recognition of her services in connection with church work. The gift was accompanied by the following address, which was read by Mrs. (Rev.) Tripp. The evening was otherwise enjoyably spent in varied amusements and the partaking of refreshments.

THE ADDRESS.

DEAR MISS BELSCHER: It is with very much regret that we as members of Choir, Ladies' Aid and friends on this occasion look forward to your impending departure from our midst and although you will be greatly missed from among us, it will always afford us pleasure to recall the happy relations which have existed between us.

We take this opportunity of asking you to accept with our very best wishes this token of appreciation for your services in connection with the work of Christ.

Signed on behalf of Shawville Methodist Church, Ladies' Aid, Choir and Friends,

Mrs. F. TRIPP, C. T. TUCK,
Pres. Ladies' Aid, Choir Leader.

A BIG DRIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A position for every Willis Graduate.

WANT TO RENT—A dwelling house in Shawville, containing four rooms on ground floor, and preferably 3 rooms upstairs. C. H. HODGE.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire Bull calf, born 1st February. Apply to J. C. GLENN, Bristol.

FOUND—On Friday, Feb. 7th, a small leather purse, containing a sum of money which owner may have, at this office, by proving property and paying for this ad.

PIANO FOR SALE—A square piano, made by Haines Bros., New York. Walnut case; good-toned instrument. I intend going West shortly and would like to sell this piano at once. You can call and see it any time.

(Miss) HILDA THOMSON,

King St., Shawville.

SERVANT WANTED.—Good wages to right party. Apply to Mrs. S. COHEN, Bristol.

PIANO TUNING—If your piano needs tuning, kindly leave order at Equity office this week. If you are thinking of a new piano or phonograph, well, Pingle's reputation speaks for itself; ask your neighbor. Nearly one hundred satisfied customers in Shawville vicinity. Phone or write Geo. W. Pingle, Piano Tuner and Player Piano Expert, 45 Louisa St., Ottawa. Twenty years' practical experience.

A few bargains in new and second-hand pianos and phonographs.

WALTHAM

The building of a bridge connecting Lower Allumette Island with the mainland in the vicinity of Food's Ferry at Waltham seems a certainty. In response to a heavily endorsed petition by the residents of this district, Mr. Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., has secured the promise of a liberal grant from the Provincial Government and Federal aid has also been assured. Engineers under the direction of the Minister of Public Works have made preliminary surveys and reported favorably. The present antiquated, unsafe and uncertain means of communication heretofore used will thus be replaced by direct and dependable access to the C. P. R. terminal at Waltham which serves this populous territory.—COM.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Stewart

POWER HORSE CLIPPER

They were used in the Army.

Don't waste time by experimenting with unknown and untried machines.

The STEWART is reasonable in price and guaranteed to please.

Clipping starts with first Spring weather.

Hand Clippers and Fetlock Clippers

also in stock.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4508

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SHAWVILLE

No Decline in Prices of Cottons and Wools

For at least six months, or, perhaps not till 1920.

The Catalogues are now issued and people can learn the prices from the big stores.

We submit our prices for Staple Cottons:

Heavy Twill Duck Shirting.....	40c
Rock Fast Drill ".....	35c
Gingham ".....	30c
Good Grey Cotton.....	25c
Bleach ".....	20, 35c
Standard Feather Proof Tickings.....	60c
Best quality yard wide Flannelettes.....	35c
24-inch White Fannelette.....	25c
28-inch ".....	30c
30-inch ".....	35c
A few old Prints (lights).....	20c
" " " (darks).....	25c
New Prints, (lights).....	25c
" " (darks).....	30c
Dress Ginghams.....	30c
Galateas.....	35c

—SPECIAL—

28-inch Ginghams 25c

These are last Summer's goods, and while they last it means a saving of 5c per yard.

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-8551

The incomparable Tea-Pot results always obtainable from an infusion, has given it a prestige possessed by no other tea on sale.

"SALADA"

out-draws and out-classes all other teas.

"This is no idle claim"

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Mischievous Idle Hands.

It is a fact that there are children who have no chance to grow up industrious, helpful, useful. They have been petted, pampered, coddled, waited upon from infancy. They are not taught to work; no little tasks are set for childish hands; no incentives to industry are held before little eyes; no simple errands wait for children's feet.

It by no means follows that the parents of such children are well-to-do. Often they are people who toil hard from morning until night—good, mistaken people who do not fear hardships for themselves but who long to have their children have an easy time, a soft job, a big salary.

A chance to work and a chance to play should be the lot of every child. Light tasks even for the smaller children are only right. Fortunate the children who early acquire the habit of industry. Don't say, "If Susie helps she will be sure to break some of the dishes." Which is of the most value, Susie or a fifteen cent dish?

Give the children responsible tasks as they grow older and do not stand over them every moment—give them a fair chance. Except them to succeed, not fail. Do not say, "I am afraid you cannot do that!" say, "Of course you can do it!" and then walk away as if it were all finally settled.

How a boy will make the dirt fly when we have confidence in him; when we say, "Yes, that is a hard job, Johnnie, but you can do it if anybody can." Confidence does wonders for a boy. Too many parents groan that "Johnnie is going to the dogs." Well, why should he not go to the dogs? Is not that what they are expecting? Has he any encouragement to choose any other goal? Possibly if they had a little confidence in that boy and they could get it across to the boy—and there are unseen angels always waiting to carry such messages to a boy—the boy would respond nobly, leave the ranks of the good-for-nothings and make good in life.

A boy will always find something to do. If we set no tasks for him, Satan will have cigarettes to be smoked, melon patches to be raided and naughty stories to be heard and told. Even on farms, boys and girls are found who are not allowed to share the daily work—girls who grow up inefficient because their mothers do not want them "fussing" in kitchen or dairy. Even the three-year-old would be better and happier if he had his wee errands to run than were real errands—his part in the home.

Economy in Fats.

Now that the demand "Don't Stop Saving Food!" greets us wherever we turn, it behooves us to school ourselves against reverting to the careless ways of pre-war days. The Food Board tells us that fats are scarce, so of course we must continue to economize in the use of butter. We can do a great deal in this direction by utilizing vegetable and meat fats.

Many of us have been prejudiced against the use of oleomargarine, especially when we have been accustomed to plenty of good butter to use at all times, but a good quality of oleomargarine is much more economical for many uses than butter. We must not lose sight of the fact that oleomargarine made from vegetable fats can be very pure and wholesome indeed, and for cake-making, frying, shortening, vegetable seasoning, etc., it answers every purpose at a substantial saving.

The clarified fat from chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese makes the most delicious of cooky shortening and the flavor of the fowl cannot be detected in the finished food. All drippings from meat should be carefully saved, clarified by being heated with sliced raw potato, and strained. The drippings from beef and pork will go very nicely together, but the hard fat of lamb or mutton has not been in favor in the family household for the reason that its tallow flavor and consistency were not relished, but wartime measures have taught us that we can use mutton fat to good purpose by taking a little trouble.

Take equal parts of hard or mutton fat and soft fat, such as beef suet and pork. Cut into small pieces, and melt together in the double boiler. For every two pounds slice in an onion, an apple, a potato, and put in three or four cloves, a bay leaf, and

a teaspoonful of salt. Cook until the fat is thoroughly extracted and the potato and apple seared. Strain the melted fat into a bowl through muslin. Set aside to cool. Keep watch of it, however, and just when the edges begin to harden beat briskly with an egg beater until almost cold. This beating prevents the hard and soft fats from separating and makes the "savory shortening" light and fluffy. This is especially desirable for use in cooking, and even in pastry making. Less onion may be used if desired.

Hot Dishes for Cold Days.

Oxtail and Carrot Stew.—Brown two jointed oxtails and two sliced onions in hot fat. Put into a kettle, add six medium-sized carrots sliced, two teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, and cover with boiling water. Cook slowly for two hours, or until meat is tender. Thicken the gravy with two tablespoons browned flour. If potatoes are desired, add the required amount half an hour before the stew is done.

Cabbage Souffle.—Cut a medium-sized cabbage in quarters and put on in cold water to boil. When it has boiled fifteen minutes drain off the water, cover with hot water, and boil again until it is tender. Drain as dry as possible, chop fine, season with salt, pepper, and butter or butter substitute. Beat together until light two eggs, and add four teaspoons cream. Add this to the prepared cabbage, mix well, and put into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs, and bake.

Corned-Beef Hash.—Remove skin and gristle from cooked corned beef. Chop the meat and do not use too much fat. Add an equal quantity of chopped cold boiled potatoes, season with salt and pepper, put into a hot greased pan, moisten with milk or cream, and stir up well. Then spread it out evenly and leave it where it will brown slowly underneath. Turn and fold on a hot platter. Cold roast beef may be used in the hash with the corned beef, and finely chopped cooked beets may be added.

Bean Balls and Macaroni.—Mash baked beans to a pulp, add one beaten egg, one-half teaspoon minced onion, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Form into balls, dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and set in oven for five minutes. Serve on boiled macaroni that has been covered with grated cheese.

Potato Pie.—To one quart hot boiled potatoes add enough hot milk to moisten. Season with butter and salt. Mash in kettle in which they were boiled, and beat with a fork until light. Stir in one-half cup minced ham. Have ready four hard-boiled eggs and one-half cup stock or gravy. Arrange potatoes and sliced eggs in dish in alternate layers, with potatoes forming top and bottom layers. Moisten with the gravy. Brush over the top with milk or egg, and brown in hot oven.

This dish can be arranged in three layers, with the middle layer some kind of meat hash bound together with egg or thickened gravy.

Easy Home-Made Soap.

A soap which is excellent for laundry purposes can be made from bits of rancid fat. The process is simple: Dissolve two and one-half tablespoons lye in eight tablespoons water. Add to one cup melted fat. Beat with an egg beater for about ten minutes. Pour out and let harden. It is best not to use it for a month or two. This soap can be made in small quantities, and it also has the advantage of not requiring cooking.

Micawber's Advice.

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

An essential to successful wintering of the farm poultry is a pure and plentiful supply of water. Make arrangements to keep the water fountain from freezing up on cold days this winter.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
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arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
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CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

Burke Denby took the boys for a drive almost every day after that. He discovered that Miss Barnet greatly enjoyed driving. There were picnics, too, in the cool green of the woods, on two or three fine days. Miss Barnet also liked picnics. Still pursuant of his plan to give the forlorn little nursemaid "one good time in her life," Burke Denby contrived to be with her not a little in between drives and picnics. Ostensibly he was putting up swings, building toy houses, playing ball with Masters Paul and Percy Allen; but in reality he was trying to put a little "interest" into Miss Helen Barnet's daily task. He was so sorry for her! It was such a shame that so gloriously beautiful a girl should be doomed to a slavery like that! He was so glad that for a time he might bring some brightness into her life!

"And do you see how perfectly devoted Burke is to Paul and Percy?" cried Mrs. Allen, one day, to her brother. "I had no idea the dear boy was so fond of children!"

"Hm-m. Is he really, indeed," murmured John Denby. "No, I had not noticed."

John Denby spoke vaguely, yet with a shade of irritation. Fond as he was of his sister and his small nephews, he was finding it difficult to accustom himself to the revolutionary changes in his daily routine that their presence made necessary. He was learning to absent himself more and more from the house.

For a week, therefore, unchallenged, and cheerfully intent on his benevolent mission, Burke Denby continued his drives and picnics and ball-playing with Masters Paul and Percy Allen; then, very suddenly, four little words from the lips of Helen Barnet changed for him the earth and the sky above.

"When I go away—" she began.

"When you go away!" he interrupted.

"Yes, why, Mr. Denby, what makes you look so queer?"

"Nothing. I was thinking—that is, I had forgotten—I—" He rose to his feet abruptly, and crossed the room. At the window, for a full minute, he stood motionless, looking out at the falling rain. When he turned back into the room there was a new expression on his face. With a quick glance at the children playing on the rug before the fireplace, he crossed straight to the plainly surprised young woman and dropped himself in a chair at her side.

"Helen Barnet, will you—marry me?" he asked softly.

"Mr. Denby!"

With a boyish laugh Burke Denby drew his chair nearer. His face was alight with the confident happiness of one who has never known rebuff.

"You are surprised—and so was I, a minute ago. You see, it came to me all in a flash—that what it would be to live—without you." His voice grew tender. "Helen, you will stay, and be my wife?"

"Oh, no, no—I mustn't, I can't! Why, of course I can't, Mr. Denby," fluttered the girl, in a panic of startled embarrassment. "I'm sure you—you don't want me to."

"But I do. Listen!" He threw another quick glance at the absorbed children as he reached out and took possession of her hand. "It all came to me back there at the window—the dreariness, the emptiness of everything, without you. And I saw then what you've been to me every day this past week. How I've watched for you and waited for you, and how everything I did and said and had was just—something for you. And I knew then that I—I loved you. You see, I—I never loved any one before."

"The boyish red swept to his forehead as he laughed whimsically,—"and so I—I didn't recognize the symptoms!" With the lightness of his words he was plainly trying to hide the shake in his voice. "Helen you—will?"

"Oh, but I—I—" Her eyes were frightened and pleading.

"Don't you care at all?"

She turned her head away.

"If you don't then won't you let me make you care?" he begged. "You said you had no one now to care—at all; and I care so much! Won't you let—"

Somewhere a door shut.

With a low cry Helen Barnet pulled away her hand and sprang to her feet. She was down on the rug with the children, very flushed of face, when Mrs. Allen appeared in the library doorway.

"Oh, here you are!" Mrs. Allen frowned and spoke a bit impatiently. "I've been hunting everywhere for you. I supposed you were in the nursery. Won't you put the boys into fresh suits? I have friends calling soon, and I want the children brought to the drawing room when I ring, and left till I call you again."

"Yes, ma'am."

With a still more painful flush on her face Helen Barnet swept the blocks into her apron, rose to her feet, and hurried the children from the room. She did not once glance at the young man standing by the window.

Mrs. Allen tossed her nephew a smile and a shrug which might have been translated into "You see what we have to endure—so tiresome!" as she, too, disappeared.

Burke Denby did not smile. He did frown, however. He felt vaguely irritated and abused. He wished his aunt would not be so "bossy" and disagreeable. He wished Helen would not act so cringingly submissive. As she—But then, it would be different night away, of course, as soon as he had made known the fact that

she was to be his wife. Everything would be different. Not only would she hold her head erect and take her proper place, but she would not—well, there were various little ways and expressions which she would drop, of course. And how beautiful she was! How sweet! How dear! And how she had suffered in her loneliness. How he would love to make for her a future all gloriously happy and tender with his strong, encircling arms!

It was a pleasant picture. Burke Denby's heart quite swelled within him as he turned to leave the room.

Upstairs, the girl, the cause of it all, hurried with palpitating nervousness through the task of clothing two active little bodies in fresh garments. That her thoughts were not with her fingers was evident; but not until the summoning bell from the drawing-room gave her a few minutes' respite from duty did she have an opportunity really to think. Even then she could not think lucidly or connectedly. Always before her eyes was Burke Denby's face, ardent, pleading, confident. And he expected—Before she saw him again she must be ready, she knew, with her answer. But how could she answer?

Helen Barnet was lonely, heartsick and frightened—a combination that could hardly aid in the making of a wise, unprejudiced decision, especially when one was very much in love. And Helen Barnet knew that she was that.

Less than two years before, Helen Barnet had been the petted daughter of a village storekeeper in a small Vermont town. Then, like the proverbial thunderbolt, had come death and financial disaster, throwing her on her own resources. And not until she had attempted to utilize those resources for her support, and she found how frail they were.

Though the Barnets had not been wealthy, the village store had been profitable; and Helen (the only child) had been almost as greatly over-indulged as was Burke Denby himself. Being a very pretty girl, she had become the village belle before she had done long dresses. Having been shielded from work and responsibility, and always carefully guarded from every thing unpleasant, she was poorly equipped for a struggle of any sort, even aside from the fact that there was, apparently, nothing that she could do well enough to be paid for doing it. In the past twenty months she had obtained six positions—and had abandoned five of them; two because of incompetency, two because of lack of necessary strength, one because her beauty was plainly making the situation intolerable. For three months now she had been nurse to Masters Paul and Percy Allen. She liked Mrs. Allen, and she liked the children. But the care, the confinement, the never-ending task of dancing attendance upon the whims and tempers of two active little boys, was proving to be not a little irksome to young blood unused to the restraints of self-sacrifice. Then, suddenly, there had come the visit to the Denby homestead, and the advent into her life of Burke Denby; and now here, quite within her reach, if she could believe her eyes and ears, was this dazzling, unbelievable thing—Burke Denby in love with her, and offering her his love.

(To be continued.)

POISONING THE PRESS

Story of Germany's "Peaceful Penetration" in Italy.

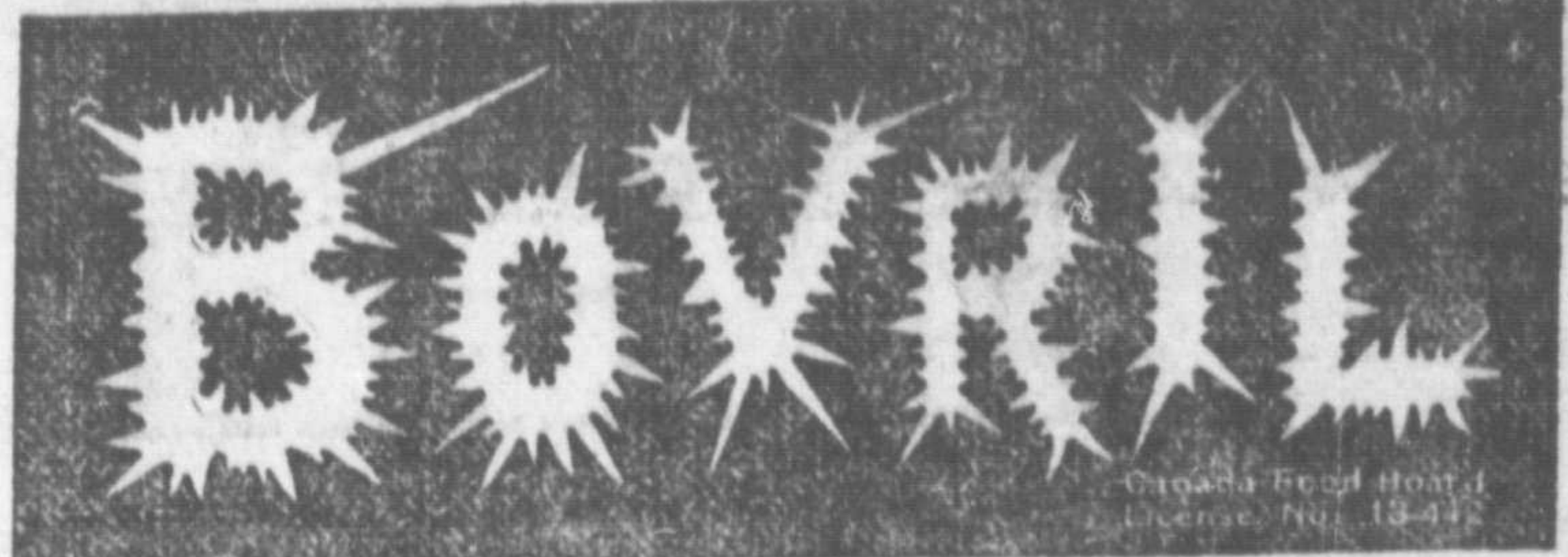
The subtlety and skill with which the commercial penetration and control of neighboring countries was accomplished by the Germans during the thirty years before the war makes it the more remarkable that their leaders were willing to jeopardize all those gains by plunging into war.

Many years ago two Germans, purporting to be residents of Switzerland, started an advertising agency. By degrees they furnished a considerable number of advertisements to the leading Italian newspapers. Their business grew until at length there was hardly a small town into which they had not penetrated. As newspapers live by their advertisements, so those Italian papers welcomed the German agents who added hundreds of thousands of columns of advertising matter every year.

But those agents had a double purpose. As trusty servants of the Kaiser, they saw to it that German products, to the exclusion of French or English or even of Italian, should be lavishly advertised in the Italian press. This meant, of course, the promotion of German industries. Next the German agents came to frame their contracts with the Italian newspapers so that in return for lavish newspaper advertising they should control the editorial page of each paper. In other words, they arranged that the Italian people should get from their papers whatever views on home and foreign affairs the reptilian inspirers at Berlin chose to furnish them.

The same process was introduced into France in 1912, and was even beginning to appear on this side of the Atlantic when the war broke out.

Perfect cleanliness does not prevent rats and mice congregating. If food is not left around the room or close the rodents rarely favor an occupied house.



THE DITTY-BOX OF A BRITISH SAILOR

A JACK TAR DESCRIBES HIS TREASURE CHEST

Where Are Kept the Little Inconspicuous Things That Serve the Sailor as Mementoes of His Travels.

(By John S. Margerum.)

It isn't much to look at. Only a plain white deal box a foot long, six inches deep, and eight inches wide, but it is the most precious of the many and varied things that go to make up my official kit as a member of the Royal Navy.

A housewife would use it to keep her blacking brushes in; the sailor-man utilizes it as a stowage place for everything that he holds dear, and for a lot of useful things as well.

Authority demands that its exterior shall be immaculate, but would as soon think of officially commissioning a burglar as penetrating into its interior.

And when inventories are made of a man's effects, whether he be dead or a deserter, this part is logged as "ditty-box and contents," never as so many things in detail.

The lid usually bears some work of art graven with a jack knife in the owner's early days; the front of the box carries a plate with the owner's name; and the box, when new, is fitted with a lock and key, and remains locked for just so long as the owner manages to evade loss of that key.

But in any modern ship you can lay odds that ninety-nine out of every hundred boxes have been pried open and never locked again, and you can also lay longer odds that in their unlocked state they are equally safe with those that are lawfully secured.

A Number of Things.

The inside of the lid usually contains a fretwork photograph-frame, containing two or three pictures—in the sailor's early days—of pretty ladies. Later, as he achieves years of discretion, these give place to one only, and presently the picture of a little one is added to fill the empty space.

There is a till fitted to take a man's pen, pencils, toothbrush, and with a small square space at the end for his penny bottle of ink from the canteen. Then the body of the box is left open for such things as the owner may want to stow therein, according to his individual taste.

I remember my own box.

There was a farnought envelope-shaped bag, carrying photographs of everybody I knew, and not a few Christmas, birthday, and New Year's cards received all over the globe. There were my tow razors in a case, with the soap and brush to make them complete; a tube of toothpaste, and a pot of pomade for the hair.

Needles of various sizes, and a couple of reels of bunting thread; a pair of scissors, and a marvellous collection of buttons kept company with a couple of souvenir medals and a few gold badges ready to be sewn on to my brand new No. 2 suit; a carved walnut from Shanghai—it must have taken the coolie years to cut by hand that infinitesimal figure of a sleeping child in its cradle inside the nut—which cost me one silver dollar, and which, somehow, I've never parted with; a jack knife fitted with all the latest improvements—corkscrew, buttonhook, and other things that sailormen never have use for at sea—given to me by a soldier brother who accepted it as a gift from a surrendering Boche prisoner out in Flanders early in 1915; and, wrapped in tissue paper and oiled silk, a silver photograph frame bearing the pictures of two members of high society to whom I happened to be nearest when a certain lifeboat capsized during the work of taking people off a wreck. It has my name and rank engraved upon it, this frame, also a date and the name of two ships, and the photograph bears a signature that doesn't start or end with Mr. or Mrs. I'm telling you no more.

Thereby Hangs a Tail.

Then there's a couple of bits of medal ribbons; a black ebony elephant picked up in Colombo; an ivory chess queen, carved in the likeness of Queen Victoria, which I found in Rangoon; a bit of auriferous quartz prospected for an sunny Sunday afternoon in the South of Australia, and a bit of the Zeebrugge Mole.

Some thin envelopes and notepaper, and a little red book of stamps, and a mouth organ I cannot play, with a copy of Kipling's "Seven Seas," and a slim, vellum-bound prayer book thrust into my hand one dark night in Gibraltar—there's a romance in that if I could only find it—complete the contents of my ditty-box, if I except the letters I have received during the last few weeks.

And that is my ditty-box—my little personal drawer, such as you see aside in your desk or bureau.

It has accompanied me all over the Seven Seas, and should I die or be killed whilst still serving, it will be sent home to my next-of-kin, so that they may, in turn, treasure the little inconspicuous things that have served as mementoes for me, and which have held so warm a place in my heart.

And, in the meantime, the white-scrubbed box rests with dozens of others in the rack over the mess, to be used as a seat when sewing or playing cards; or, with the lid up and a folded towel placed inside, as a pillow during "make and mend afternoons"; or, with three others, as a card table in some turret or control station is ever we go to naval war again in my time.

Some men make opportunities for others to take advantage of.

To refresh linoleum wash clean and dry perfectly. With clean paint brush apply white shellac, being careful not to lap the strokes. Will not change the color, will brighten its service and dry in one hour.

Coal oil is recommended as an excellent cleaning agent. One woman uses a rag moistened with coal oil to clean her stained floors, to clean wood-work, porcelain bathtub and stand and also to polish the wall behind the kitchen range.

The actual cost of horse-power on the farm as elsewhere is affected by the following factors: Weight, soundness and quality; distribution of labor over the year; condition and vitality; intelligence and careful handling; cost of feed; labor; interest on investment, etc.

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TORONTO

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.

Feeds That Insure Strong Lambs.

The palatability of roughage determines its profitable and economic consumption and has a great influence upon the health of the sheep. It is impossible for sheep, especially breeding ewes, to keep in vigorous condition and furnish nourishment to sustain the growing fetus on a low roughage ration. Improving the roughage ration is a step toward success in feeding sheep during the winter. Legumes are the best roughage crops. Clover and alfalfa hay are wonderfully good sheep feed and when properly harvested and stored possess a very high feeding value. These crops should be cut and harvested at a time when the leaves can be saved, which add greatly to their food value. On nearly every farm there is a variety of crops grown in the regular rotation that are admirably adapted for sheep. A frequent change of roughage induces a larger consumption and is beneficial to the health and thrift of the sheep. To furnish a variety of roughage does not involve additional expense, and with the wide variety of suitable crops grown on our farms there is no reasonable excuse for confining the flock to one kind of feed for weeks at a time during the winter.

In compounding feeds for breeding ewes some form of green or succulent food adds greatly to the efficiency of the ration. It stimulates digestion and assimilation and tones up the digestive and circulatory systems. Ewes that are confined to a dry ration and kept in small yards and sheds have a tendency to become dull and sluggish which weakens the growth and development of the unborn young. Some form of succulent food will help to counteract the irritating influences of lack of exercise upon the digestive and circulatory systems. Roots and corn silage are the most palatable and valuable forms of succulence. Small potatoes and cabbages are also good and are much relished by pregnant ewes. Where no form of succulence is available oil meal will help to counteract the detrimental influences of too much dry roughage and grain foods.

A roughage ration of any kind is not sufficient. A light ration of grain should contain as high a percentage of protein as it is possible to obtain from a mixture of home-grown grains. Corn, barley, oats, peas and soy beans make an ideal ration for pregnant ewes. Corn may be fed sparingly, but it is a fat-producing food and its use must be tempered with judgment. By feeding a variety of suitable roughage and home-grown grain feeds it is an easy matter to regulate the amount of food so as to bring the ewes through to lambing time in a thrifty and vigorous condition.

Ewe lambs that are to be retained to replenish the breeding flock should have the very best of treatment during the winter. It is short-sighted policy to save feed at the expense of

weakening the future breeding qualities of the flock. Those lambs are the future foundation of the flock. It is a waste of time and money to invest in improved blood and allow its value to be lost by improper systems of feeding and management, and that is what thousands of men are doing by neglecting to give their ewe lambs sufficient nourishing food to develop their inherent possibilities. Every effort should be made to protect these ewe lambs from deleterious influences that retard their physical development.

Thoughtful attention in arranging the barns, yards and feed racks facilitates the handling of the flock, and enables the man in charge to approximate the needs of the animals. Grain and roughage should be fed in separate racks. If the weather is warm much of the roughage may be fed in the yards, providing one has racks. Light racks that may be easily moved about save time and labor. They should be built so as to keep the dirt and chaff from sitting down into the fleece while the sheep is eating.

Care of Spraying Equipment.

In preparing the spraying equipment much will be gained by starting early in the season with the idea of having everything ready when the day for the first application arrives. An order for equipment or repairs should be placed several weeks before the first spraying for scale. At that time the power sprayer needs a thorough overhauling to follow up the careful cleaning it has had or ought to have had in the fall.

Clean up the engine and test the battery cells as there is nothing more unsatisfactory than the engine with a faulty ignition system when the weather is right for spraying. A battery tester is a handy device for the tool box. When there is a broken piston ring or leaks exist, the engine will lose in power. Occasionally the valves must be reground to make them fit tightly. The timing apparatus may allow the spark to flash at the wrong time and this will cause backfiring. Carburettor troubles cause many delays in spraying an orchard. If there is an improper mixture of the gas and air, the explosion will fail or not have sufficient power. Often to insure an abundant supply of lubricating oil the operator may put too much in the cylinder. Carbon deposits result and this reduces the power of the engine. In general the directions accompanying an engine should be followed to the letter. If a large orchard is to be sprayed and there is doubt as to the condition of the engine it is best to have it overhauled by an experienced repair man who can find the faults and remedy them.

One of the factors in successful spraying is doing everything at the right time and usually the right time lasts none too long to finish the work when the equipment is in the best of condition. Often an inexperienced worker with a gas engine will have good success for several years, simply by accepting the machine as it comes from the makers and following directions without any tinkering or needless experiments.

The chemical mixtures necessary in spraying usually cause rubber to rot or to become hard. The pump and the hose must be thoroughly flushed out at the close of each day's work, for if the sediment dries on the valves it will cause them to adhere. When the bottom of the spray tank is not thoroughly cleaned the material which accumulates will soon clog the hose or the nozzles. When a tank filler is used special care must be taken to keep dirt and fine rubbish from being drawn into the tank. A good tank filler saves much time in filling the tank with water.

A long length of first class hose is an economy because of the action of the spray chemical which soon destroys cheap hose, and because the long hose enables the worker to keep far enough behind the wagon to do good work. Spray nozzles that are light and simple in construction will close less frequently than more elaborate makes. The angle nozzles enable the operator to easily direct the spray with a turn of the wrist. This is very important when spraying large trees as the operator must get in under the branches and be sure to hit all sides of every limb with the fine mist.

The hose and the equipment will soon become covered with the spraying solution on the outside from the mist which falls from the trees. The hose which has been draped through the grass sprinkled with the spraying solution will soon rot, become hard and brittle, if it is not given a thorough cleaning before being stored.

The Use of Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

A hotbed is desirable wherever vegetables or flowers are grown in Canada. It is a means by which plants are grown through their earliest stages in a suitable temperature in

order to shorten the time of reaching condition for use or of coming into flower. It is the early vegetables which are the most profitable and most appreciated. Furthermore, with a hotbed it is possible to mature certain vegetables in parts of Canada where, if started in the open, they would not ripen before being killed by frost. Again, with a hotbed it is possible to mature a large crop when without one the crop would be very small. Certain vegetables also, even if not subjected to actual frost, will not grow if the soil and air are cold, hence must be started in warm soil and warm air such as is afforded by a hotbed, and the plants grown there are not set out in the open until warm weather.

Such crops as radish, lettuce, spinach, carrots, and other vegetables which will reach marketable size in a relatively short season and are easily handled while the weather is still cool in early spring, reach the stage when they are ready for use much sooner when kept in the hotbed or cold frame than if one had to wait until the seeds were planted in the open and the plants developed there. There is usually greater danger from keeping the hotbed too hot for these particular vegetables than from its being too cool. Cauliflower also can be grown to maturity in hotbeds, and in places where it is difficult, owing to summer frosts or cool weather, to grow cucumbers and melons, a few plants in a hotbed will provide a fair supply for the family.

In making a hotbed the conservation of the heat in it is one of the chief considerations, and to assist in this the hotbed should be in a protected place, preferably on the south side of a building, wall or close board fence where the cold winds will be broken and all the sunshine possible be obtained. The manure used should be hot when it is put in, and it should be kept hot by thoroughly banking the outside of the frame with manure

to prevent the cold getting in and the heat getting out. It is easier to conserve heat in a bed that is low than one that is built high up.

Cold frames are much like hotbeds in outward appearance, but no manure is put inside as cold frames are used later in the spring than the hotbeds and less heat is needed, there being sufficient from the sun shining through the glass, and the glass and frame usually afford sufficient protection from light frosts at night should there be such.

Details in regard to making hotbeds will be found in a pamphlet which can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—Experimental Farms Note.

A Cold Weather Hint.

On washday when it is cold and unpleasant for hanging out clothes, place hooks wherever it is handy to hang clothes, on porch or from corner of house to trees, then take clothesline and measure from one hook to another. Cut line in short lengths sufficient to reach, allowing for a loop at each end. Take these pieces in the house, catch loops on convenient hooks or nails. Place on line all small articles, such as handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, etc., lift loops from hooks, take out of doors and slip on the hooks or nails, and save yourself cold fingers and the exposure to a bad cold. I have found this one of much saving of myself from exposure.—Mrs. C. F. S.

The best meat to eat in cold weather is mutton, owing to the high heating value.

"Get out the old sap buckets this spring and tap all the trees you can handle," is the advice of Chairman Thomson of the Canada Food Board. If you have got new buckets so much the better. Big buckets are better than small, they don't run over so quickly and waste sap.

MUSIC ON THE FARM

This is to be a little talk of a way to get more out of your land and your labor and your life. It isn't religion or philosophy or talk. It's not for highbrows or lowbrows. It's for the entire farm community.

It's music, something we all enjoy.

Too many people think that music is far away from them, because it is capable of lifting them 'way up into the clouds. Too many fine sensible folk have never realized the potent power of music to get behind plows and churns and saws and all the jobs of the farm because they've never seen it at work. So this talk of mine is to be bottom facts about it.

A grouch is a poor worker, so? Well if a song will make a smile out of a frown, it's a great thing to have around. If you'll get your people singing and humming and whistling, you've done a lot to clear out the weeds of discontent and from what I can understand, anything these days to help the labor problem is to be welcomed with open arms.

Will you try it out on the farm? Get the crowd together the first fine night out on the porch or in the barn. Invite the neighbors. Take out the piano or the organ and get the pianist to help. If there's a violinist, or anybody else, fine! But if there isn't a piano or any musician, amateur or professional, try the player-piano or the talking and singing machine.

The very first night will do it. The second time will be fine, and the third will make it a regular institution. What is this going to do for you? It's going to make fun and entertainment. And we all need it.

You'll be surprised how a little idea like this will brighten up the whole life of the home. You'll start humming and whistling better songs and music. The hired man will go about his jobs with great tunes on his lips. And the humming and whistling will work itself out in more work and better work. The music will get behind the plows and the machinery and speed up things.

There's another angle to the plan I propose. We all want to know about the really fine and great music of the world. Since we can't have it as well take into our lives the glorious melodies which have made millions happier and gladder that they are on the earth. Since the fine operas and great orchestral music are now brought to our door, let us open and say "Come in." When the boys come back, they are going to tell us a thing or two about music. They are hearing the best that the world knows. They are listening to classic piano music and wonderful violins and great singing artists, who have volunteered to entertain the boys. They've found it to be not dry stuff or uninteresting but the most joy-making concoction they ever discovered. They are yelling their heads off now, in applauding and asking for more. Do you suppose that when they come back home they are going to forget this new taste for art which they have acquired through the war? I think not! They're going to say: "Now, folks, why can't all the neighbors get together and start something along the music line? I can't forget it. I'm hungry for it."

Out on the farm should be the natural place to find real native dyed-in-the-wool music-lovers. Nature is

first cousin to music. The greatest composers have written their melodies out on the farms. The finest inspirations have been felt on the hills and down near the brooks. Folks who know how to respond to nature's calls, should first and best understand music's message. For most music is about nature and people close to the soil, just as nearly all true poetry is. A big piano number may seem at first like a succession of chords of harmony. But close your eyes, set your imagination at work and you find that it is an idealization of the sound of your own neighborly brook, or the musical interpretation of a thunderstorm.

Have you ever attended a nature concert without a human being present except yourself nor a single man-made tune being played?

Hear the chirping of the birds singing their recurrent notes with a rhythm most enchanting. Hear the rat-a-tat of the grasshoppers and their kindred. Hear the bass drummer, the woodpecker, play his part. Hear the soft roulades and trills of the distant waterfall. The breeze that moves the leaves is like the swishing of a dancer's veil. When the rain falls what a beautiful patter-patter—it begins like a scherzo or mazurka on a fine old concert grand.

Altogether, what a melody, what a harmony unfolds! This is music for the musician to hear and profit by. There's a fine recreation in which any of us may indulge—interpreting music—finding the composer's real message.

When the family and the workers gather for that "sing," try this idea of asking what the music means to them.

For instance, suppose you have put on a record of a violin composition. "What does it mean to you?" you ask. Is it about anything that sounds familiar? What idea or picture does this suggest to you?

On a summer day close your eyes as you lie in your hammock or stretch out on the grass. All nature is alive. You can hear it and see it. When you listen to the great composition, music is painting in flaming colors. Some chords are red as carnine, some are drab as steel gray; some are muddy, some lurid, some the color of ashes and some the pink of the rose petals. You can listen to some music and see only black—the blackness of infinity, of overwhelming space. Some phrases suggest cats' eyes, green and distrustful. Whitecaps dance in an arpeggio. Another passage will make you think of the golden beams of the sun, warm and dancing. The whitecaps are wet—they smell of salt and sea-weed. They are surging and ebbing with restless impatience. The rose petals are soft and velvety. A sweet fragrance is wafted in the nostrils. It is strange and difficult to understand how this can be but it is nevertheless true that music paints real pictures on the mind.

Pity the children who grow up without melody and harmony. Be glad for the youngsters who can look out on life with an appreciation and love of music. They will see beyond the horizon line. They will see beyond the dollar sign. They will see more than the daily routine. They will blossom and make the loveliest flowers on the farm. If they can play or sing to make folks tingle with happiness just to hear them, then they become the finest friends and citizens of Canada.

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.

Why Masticate?

A popular cold blooded bit of advice that is given to overweight individuals, is always to get up from the table hungry. Sit down hungry and get up hungry. Do we do it? We do not. Not for any length of time anyway, and, thank God, it is not necessary.

Starvation or hunger is the deprivation of an organism from any or all of the elements necessary to its nutrition. Thus when carbohydrates (starches and sugars) and fats only, are eaten, protein (meat element of food) hunger ensues. If the body is deprived of water, water hunger follows. In observation upon a boy with a stomach fistula (ulceration to outside) it was seen that during hunger there were strong contractions of the stomach. These contractions could be stopped temporarily by chewing anything, swallowing movements, stimulation of nerves of taste, by sweet, bitter, salt and acid substances, and liquids.

Ordinarily we hope to stop the contracting hunger pains by eating (some people never stop eating long enough to know how delightful they are, when a regular meal is in the immediate future). This is the way nine-tenths of us do it. We sit down and begin the intensive work of transferring food from our plate to our stomach in as rapid a manner as possible. A couple of chews, a gulp, and down it goes to the astonished stomach below.

Now it would be all right to do this, thus, were the stomach lined with teeth and had it some salivary glands like the parotid and others (the parotid, the one that gets swelled up when you have the mumps). But it hasn't these.

Now there are not less than 265.6 effects that are caused by imperfect mastication, but the one I will emphasize is this: that it tends more than any other factor to overeating, and overeating tends to overweight.

I promised to tell you to-day how to prevent overweight. Here it is: If you will masticate everything you eat very thoroughly (even liquids should be sipped slowly) you will not overeat. You won't have time to. The X-rays have shown that liquids begin to leave the stomach at once. The food being liquid when you swallow it, begins to pass out of the stomach soon, the blood begins to absorb it and by the time enough is eaten for your needs, the tissue cells telegraph up, "Hi! Sufficiency (for efficiency), lay off." Your hunger is satisfied and you stop.

You have all had the experience of being interrupted in a meal, then coming back later to find you did not want any more. That is because this process has gone on.

You don't have to count certain nor chew slowly, although a certain moderation is becoming, nor do you need to wrestle with the morsel until nothing but the fibre remains and then discard that. A certain amount of fibre is essential for bulk the majority of dietitians think, although Fletcher (the man who invented thorough mastication) says not. Here is a little rule I have given before: Take a moderate mouthful and chew until it is reduced to a liquid, allowing the swallowing to be voluntary, before you put any more in your mouth; yea, before you put any more on your favorite vehicle to put it in your mouth. This I maintain is one of my most important rules for reducing. I will probably tell you more of them sooner or later. Than which there is no subject more interesting.

Questions and Answers.

R. F.—Is there such a thing as poor man's gout?

Answer—Yes. An unbalanced or insufficient diet accompanied by the excessive use of alcohol may give symptoms comparable to those produced by over-rich and over-abundant diet.

Poultry

I am often asked, "Do you recommend dry or wet picking?"

The method to be used in picking a fowl is determined by the time it is to be used. The dry-picking method is used when the poultry is for future consumption, and the wet-picking when it is for immediate use.

When fowls are dry-picked they are bled by thrusting a sharp knife through the right side of the roof of the mouth until the jugular vein is severed. Blood will immediately begin to spurt from the mouth. The brain is then pierced by thrusting the knife through the groove in the center of the mouth until it reaches the skull. This loosens the nerves that have control over the feathers. After this portion of the brain has been paralyzed the feathers come off easily.

The poultry will keep better if it is not drawn and the birds are kept without food for twenty-four hours before killing. The head should be wrapped neatly in paper and the feet left intact. In cold weather one can send the birds almost any distance by parcel post when dry-picked.

If the fowl is for immediate use it is a trifle quicker to scald it and use the wet method of picking. In this method the bloom is spoiled and the bird will not keep so well. All scalded fowls should be immediately drawn.

The feathers are now of greater consideration than in the past, and dry-picked feathers are more valuable than wet-picked either for selling or for home use. When dry-picking it is easy to separate the different quality feathers as they are plucked and drop them into separate receptacles.

Where fifty birds and upwards are dressed annually, the feathers can be marketed for enough to make them pay a good part of the labor cost of dressing the fowls. Also the offal, that is too commonly wasted, if run through a meat chopper and washed, can be fed direct to the flock, preferably in a moist mash so that it will be evenly distributed and kept from becoming soiled in the runs or litters.

Why Import Weeds?

The suggestion that seeds of the Flanders poppy should be imported to Canada is carrying sentiment to a dangerous extreme. The plant is, after all, only a beautiful weed, a common pest in France. It would be wise to take thought and learn from a former experience of a similar nature, The blueweed, or Bishop's Curse, was imported several years ago, presumably for garden purposes exclusively, but it is now a noisome pest in portions of eastern Canada. The thought of the Flanders poppies "over there" calls forth feelings of national pride. Bringing them over here will destroy their sentimental value for Canadians and will add another to our already long list of plant nuisances.

The blanket was first made and used by Thomas Blanket, a poor Flemish merchant, in 1340.

Food Control Corner

H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who has been despatched to England in connection with the situation developed overseas in connection with the export of meats and other animal products from this continent, has been identified with the live stock industry of Canada for many years and has the confidence of all those with whom he has been associated, or with whom he has come into contact during this period. He will be able to supply the authorities over there the latest direct information as to conditions on this side and back up representations made by the Canadian Cabinet Ministers overseas to the British authorities dealing with this problem, and endeavor to develop whatever channels that may open towards the re-establishment of the import trade in Canadian animal products.

In a statement issued by the Minister of Agriculture it was emphasized that the present difficulty is due solely to the sudden termination of the war, which found Britain with large reserve stocks on hand provided as a margin of safety should the war be indefinitely prolonged. Once these stocks are distributed it is confidently expected the demand for our live stock products will be resumed and continue for many years.

The present problem is to arrange credits for the purchase of supplies on the continent of Europe, where undoubtedly a great shortage of meats and fats exists. Once peace is signed and stable governments set up in the countries now in the turmoil of reconstruction, there is no doubt that our export trade in meats and animal products will enter into a period of great development.

OUR FAMOUS



"Champion" Evaporator

Only users of the "Champion" are entitled to enter our \$1,000.00 Prize Competition for Syrup and Sugar. Built for service, it gives maximum returns which means no waste. Users of the "Champion" know what it does and will again prove its merits in this competition with its cash prize winning opportunities. Non-users, and grove owners muddling along with old, wasteful methods had better get in line and order a "Champion" and necessary supplies now.

GRIDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
20 Wellington St., Montreal

SPRING MUSKRATS

We pay the best price for Spring Muskrats

Send any Furs you have. You are assured of satisfaction in price and treatment.

ABBEE FUR COMPANY
310 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que.
In business for 80 years
Reference: Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry.

Use Harab-Davies Fertilizers For Profit

Write for Free Bulletin
Ontario Fertilizers Limited
Toronto

"Without a Single Exception The Fertilizers Were Profitably Employed"

—Says Ottawa

Fertilizers and manure experiments were carried out at five Experimental Farm Stations, on a three-year rotation of

(1) Potatoes or other food crop, (2) Oats and (3) Hay. "The average profit for three years from the plots receiving both manure and fertilizers of over \$10 per acre, and from fertilizers alone slightly over \$10 per acre."

"These calculations are based on the normal prices of all the commodities. Under present conditions of the market, notwithstanding the increased cost of fertilizers, the profits would appear greater."

"At all the stations, the combination of manure and fertilizers ranked highly, and took highest place in the averages." Dominion Experimental Farms Report 1918.

FERTILIZERS HASTEN RIPENING AND INCREASE CROP YIELDS.
Write for Free Bulletin on Crop Production
Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1110B TEMPLE BLDG., TORONTO.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 27, 1919.

Sir Rodolphe Forget, ex-member of Parliament, and one of the most prominent financiers of this province, died at Montreal last Thursday, after a few months' illness.

Kurt Eisner, the premier of Bavaria was shot dead last Thursday by a political opponent. If the policy of doing to death men in high places in Germany continues for a time, the Allies will be robbed of the pleasure of meeting out justice to a considerable number of cut-throats whose hands were red with the blood of many unfortunate war victims.

Scarcity of work when Spring opens up this year seems quite unlikely. Apart from the large expenditures on public works which the Government has in view, there will be great activity in railway construction and improvement. It is said that west of Port Arthur the Can. Pacific and Canadian National Railways (C. N. R.) a force of 16,000 men will be required to execute the work that is contemplated. Added to this the construction of public highways if proceeded with as expected, will require a host of laboring men.

Georges Clemenceau, the aged Premier of France, was attacked by a young Anarchist named Emile Cottin, last Wednesday, as he was entering his automobile on his way to the Peace Conference, and that he still lives and is likely to recover, seems due to the bad marksmanship of his murderous assailant, who fired seven shots at the aged statesman—only one of the bullets taking effect, however. This struck the Premier in the left shoulder and penetrated to the right shoulder, where it was allowed to remain until definitely located by X-rays. The would-be assassin was caught and severely beaten before the police could take him off to prison. The crowd should have been allowed to finish the job.

Owing to the gloom cast over the Capital by the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the opening of Parliament on Thursday afternoon, was the quietest event of the kind ever witnessed since Confederation. The Speech of His Excellency, the Governor-General, fore-shadows a sessional program of more than ordinary interest. Several weighty matters are to be deliberated upon, and the Government intend introducing measures, which if carried through, will have quite an influence on the affairs of the country: chief of these is a new franchise act, which will extend the vote to the women of Canada, and render them eligible to sit in Parliament, should that desire take possession of them. Another bill of deep interest to the rural population, is one to provide aid to highways, referred to in our last issue.

The passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week furnished more subject matter for the newspapers of Canada and has drawn forth more eulogistic references from public men than has any similar event in the history of this Dominion, not excepting even the post-honors that were paid to the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The reason for this is plain. The late Liberal chief was indeed one of the most remarkable men of his generation, and the fact that he was for such a lengthy period so conspicuously in the foreground of Canadian public life, gave him a position of political prominence and social distinction that few men ever attain to. The pulse of public sentiment is perhaps more sensitive than it was in Sir John's day. Big push principles seem to govern public activities in every phase of life. There exists, as it were, a competitive strife to go one better than any previous accomplishment, and the great mass of humanity is carried away by the idea. Supremely honored in death by the word-tributes of a host of contemporaries and the universal press of this and other lands, his obsequies at Ottawa on Friday and Saturday, under State direction and auspices, were also the acme of impressiveness, both as regards the unexampled character of the proceedings, and attendance at the funeral which surpassed in multitude all previous gatherings of that nature ever before witnessed in Canada.

Judge Weir Pays Tribute to Late Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Bryson, Feb. 19.—At the opening of the regular Court term here yesterday morning His Lordship Mr. Justice Weir took occasion to pay tribute to the

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.

The Big Four

Age Strength Service Opportunity

A combination which makes a winner of the

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED 1871.

For business 1918 beat all previous records. Substantial increase in Assets, and paid for insurance.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent. Shawville and Beachburg. P. S. ROBERTS, Dist. Manager.

memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as follows:

"It seems to me, gentlemen," he said, "that we should hardly begin the proceedings of this term without some reference to the sad event which has happened to our country at Ottawa, yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was one of the makers of Canada, an eminent member of the Bar, a man who began his career as a lawyer in our province and followed the course of his profession without stain and with great honor and credit to himself, and then, filled with higher motives and aspirations, gave up the practice of the profession in order to serve his country. I have often thought that the great trouble with the world today was a spirit of selfishness in man. Men seem to want to follow their own interest—to devote themselves to the acquisition of wealth too unlimited to mention and in that lies the great curse to humanity. Man today is not satisfied with the average means of subsistence, but he wants to accumulate great masses of wealth. We can all well remember the time when the modest fortune of one hundred thousand dollars was the acme of a man's aim and his desire of independence; but the world unfortunately has changed so that men do not want several hundred thousands of dollars but millions, until we have the notorious example of men with sixty millions a year, or five million dollars a month! That is robbery—no man can make that honestly. It means oppression on the community on which it is accumulated, and that oppression leads to war and social disturbance.

Thank God we in Canada have no men who worship wealth to such a great degree, but we have men actuated not with greed or hogishness, but who labored for the betterment of society, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the noblest of these men. To know him was to love him—so calm, courteous and judicial in deliberation, and so broad, grand and noble in his aspirations. He was a man who knew no breach as regards race or religion. His whole aim was for the good of the country and humanity. In that way his life was an object lesson, not only to the people of this country but of the whole world. He was one of the noblest men that ever trod this earth and his memory will always be green in the minds of those who knew him. I am sure the members of the Bar will all join with me very heartily in this tribute of love and esteem, of love and veneration to a man who for so many years had devoted himself, not to his own selfish aims, but who devoted his life for the common good of this land and other lands, because no public man's action can be confined to his immediate vicinity alone. Everything a public man does has an immediate effect not only in his own country but extends to all the world; and we know Sir Wilfrid Laurier's public actions attracted admiration and attention in England, France, in the United States and in other lands. The country is much poorer today through the loss of so distinguished a son. I may say, personally, that although I have not had the occasion of meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier frequently, I was attached to him by deepest ties of love and affection and admiration, and I feel personally the great loss sustained in his death in common with every citizen in this country."

Mr. Anguste Lemieux, K. C.; Mr. D. R. Barry, K. C.; Mr. A. J. McDonald and Mr. Ernest Gaboury, the members of the Bar present, were all heard in eloquent expressions of acquiescence in the remarks of His Lordship.

SEED OATS FOR SALE

About 400 bushels Seed Oats—good quality—at 75 cents per bush. Apply to C. J. HAYES, Shawville.

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—

Tobacco, 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.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

W. E. N. HODGINS, W. M. W. G. COWAN, Rec. Secy.

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

ED. FINNIGAN, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

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

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

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 852 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.

SIR KNIGHT R. H. RUTLEDGE, W. P. SIR KNIGHT T. TUCK, REG.

Cutters

I have still on hand 3 new Cutters and one slightly used, which I am offering at a discount of ten per cent.

For price and terms apply to GEO. CAMPBELL, Local Agent, Bristol, Que.

FOR SALE

385 acres of land, range 1, Waltham. 80 acres cleared, balance good bush. Well built and fenced. Also 147 acres, range 2. 100 acres cleared; good buildings; well fenced and watered. For sale at a bargain, with or without stock and machinery. For particulars write GEO. BAMFORD, Waltham, Que.

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lot No. 19, in the 1st range of Litchfield, and part of Lot No. 28, in the 6th range of Clarendon, containing in all 119 acres, about 75 of which are cleared. The premises are well built upon and well watered and fenced. Soil chiefly clay. About 40 acres have been fall-ploughed and ground is in good order. Located two miles from Bryson and 4 miles from C. N. R. Station. Reason for selling—have purchased a larger farm. For terms and further particulars apply to EDWARD DALE, R. R. No. 1 Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE

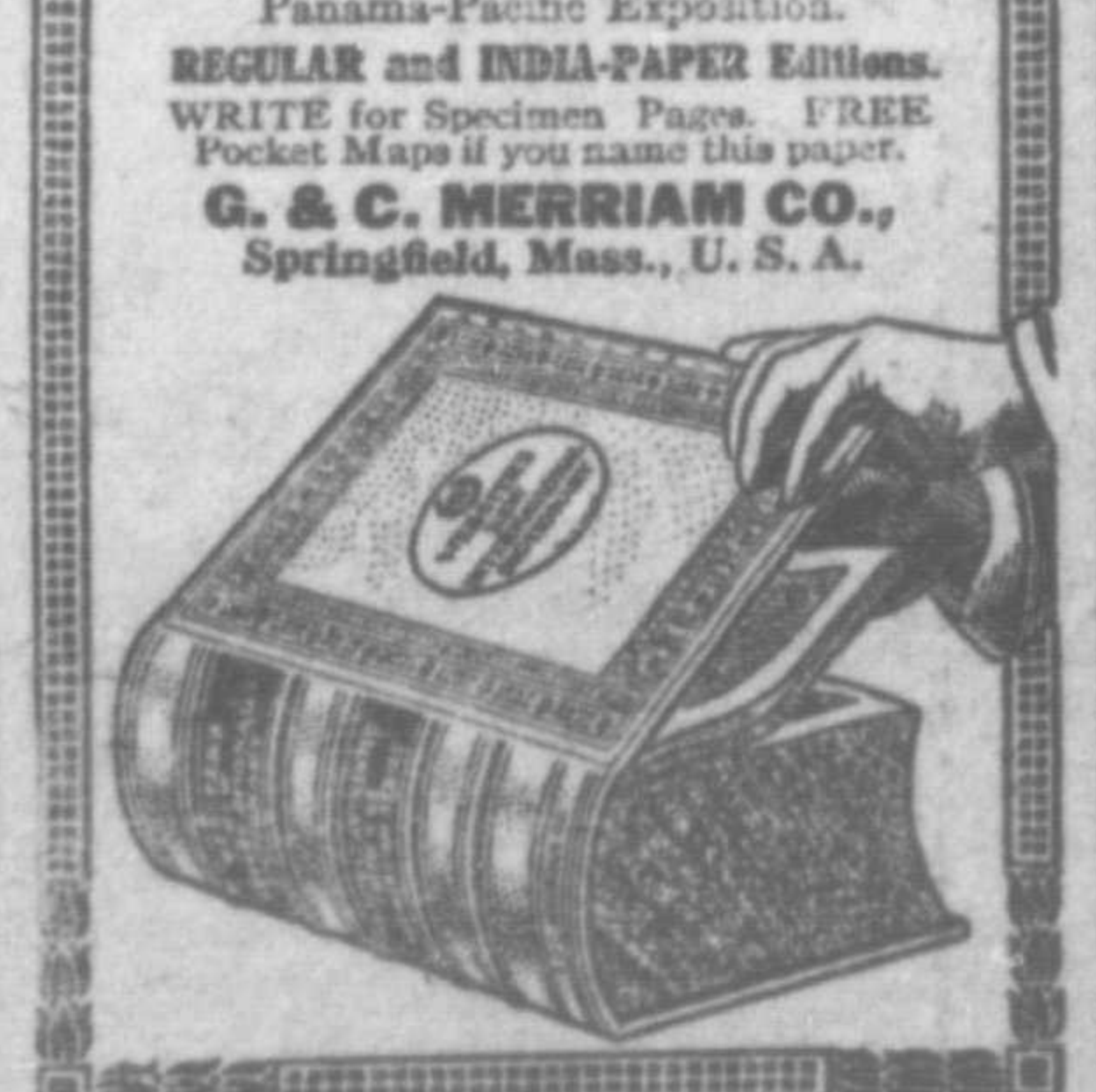
Being East Half of Lot No. 26, 3rd Range Clarendon, containing about 100 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation and at present in hay and pasture. Erected thereon are a good comfortable dwelling house; machine shop and granary; good barn 30 x 40; two good cattle sheds and horse stable. 50 acres of bush land timbered with spruce and cedar. Situated one mile from C. N. R. station and sawmill. For further particulars and terms apply to JAS. HART, Portage du Fort.

Are You Equipped to Win Success?

Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

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FORD PRICES

The policy of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, to sell its cars for the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford Cars.

Ford

Runabout	..	..	\$ 660
Touring	..	..	690
Coupe	..	..	875
Sedan	..	..	1075
Standard Chassis	..	..	625
One-Ton Truck Chassis	..	..	750

These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charges, except truck and chassis.

SHAWVILLE MOTORS CO., Reg.
Shawville, Que.

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.

Madam H. Pinault, of Parent, Que., writes: "I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for the last three years, and tried many remedies, but none benefited me till I tried your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and, I am glad to be able to say, two bottles cured me."

Mr. D. T. Elliott, Kinsella, Alberta, writes: "I took two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure and have not felt a touch of rheumatism since."

Mr. W. J. Payne, Renfrew, writes: "I had rheumatism in my arms, shoulders and legs for over four years. At times I was unable to get my coat on without assistance. My kidneys were also in bad shape. Three bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Coulonge Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; R. A. Grant, Bristol and Elmside, 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE-OTTAWA CENTRAL—Lv. Shawville 7.35 a. m. Lv. " 2.55 p. m. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL SHORT LINE—Lv. Ottawa Central x 8.45 a. m. Lv. " " + 3.30 p. m., 5.50 a. m., and 6.40 a. m.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL NORTH SHORE—Lv. Ottawa Broad St. x 7.30 a. m. Lv. " " + 5.15 p. m.

OTTAWA-PEMBROKE—Lv. Ottawa Broad St. x 8.00 a. m., and 4.45 p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO, WINNIPEG AND WEST—Lv. Ottawa Central + 11.45 p. m., and 1.22 a. m.

Explanation signs: x Daily except Sunday. + Daily.

C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent.

When You Need

A New Suit of Clothes

Call and see our display of

Serges, Tweeds and Worsteds.

This is the place men and boys get satisfaction in good-fitting garments.

Leave your measure today. Don't wait for the Spring rush.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

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

Hay, Shorts, Hog Feeds.

We have a good supply on hand now at attractive prices.

We are still able to get you the highest prices for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and other grains.

We can also handle your Dressed Beef, Veal, Lambs, Hogs and Hides.

W. E. N. HODGINS,

MANAGER.

Or C. H. HODGE,

SEC. TREAS.

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.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Annual Subscription . . . \$1.50
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
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Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
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Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

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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.

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

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
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Executed carefully to the satisfac-
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Embalmer and Funeral Director
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Personal attention. Open all hours

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

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AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - QUE.

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

FOR SERVICE
Registered (imported) Ayrshire
Bull. Terms on application.
Apply to **JAS. C. GLENN,**
Bristol, Que.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS

Silk Poplins

New Silk Poplins, suitable for suits, dresses
and separate skirts. A bright, rich finish; best dyes.
We show black, navy, taupe, brown, wine, dark
green. 36 inches wide. Manufacturer's price now
\$2.25. On sale at **\$1.75**

Pongee Nippon Silk

A new line of wash silk—the first ever
shown in Shawville. Rich colorings, fast dyes, 36
inches wide, in shades of cream, beaver, burgundy.
On sale at **\$1.75**

Wash Satin

In ivory only, suitable for collars, camisoles and sep-
arate waists. Comes 36 in. wide. On sale at **\$2.15**

Georgette Crepe

Very sheer and a rich finish, fast dyes. The ideal
dress trimming—collars, sleeves, tunics. We show
black, nigger, burgundy, khaki, navy, pale green,
polo blue, grey and ivory. 36 inches wide.
—On sale **\$3.00**

G. F. HODGINS CO. Limited.

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

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, Feb. 3, 1919.
Regular session. Clarendon Council
held in Hynes' hall this date. Present
—Mayor Thomas and a full board of
Councillors.

Minutes of last regular and adjourned
meetings read and approved on motion
of Couns. McDowell and Smiley.

Dr. Powles having sent in his resig-
nation as Medical Health Officer—

Motion—Couns. Bert Hodgins and
Ellard Hodgins—That we ask Dr.
Powles to reconsider his resignation as
it is our earnest wish to have him re-
main M. O. H. for this municipality.—
Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Bert
Hodgins—That we accept the offer of
John Greenshields of 15 M feet of cedar
squares at \$25 per M, board measure;
to be delivered at the several places
mentioned in tender.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Macfarlane and Smi-
ley—That the hauling of gravel be au-
thorized to the several places herein men-
tioned: 300 yards, under J. Stewart,
opposite lot 28, Bryson Road; price
75c. per yard; 250 yards, 5th conces-
sion line, west end, under Wm. Cam-
eron; 250 yards P. D. Fort Road, be-
tween S. Stark's and the corners, at 80c
per yard; S. Stark, 250 yards Front
Road, opposite lots 8 and 9; Charles
Palmer, 100 yards between lots 22 and
23, R. 4, L. A. Smart.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Horner
—That the following bills be paid:
Chas. Palmer, H. O., quarantining
17 houses \$34.00
John Smiley, H. O., quarantining
15 houses, 30.00
Verney Eades, rural inspector, 7.00
Garfield Hodgins, 1 day man and
team, 3.00
—Carried.
Meeting adjourned.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear mother,
Mrs. George Black, who died Febru-
ary 18th, 1916.

Safely, safely gathered home,
Free from sorrow, free from sin.
For our dear mother we must not weep
For her home is rest and peace.
Gone but not forgotten.
—Daughter, Mrs. James Rooney.

A big prohibition convention is
fixed for Wednesday and Thurs-
day, March 12 and 13. It will be
held in St. James' Methodist
Church, Montreal, and will be
under the auspices of the United
Reform organizations of this Pro-
vince. Every church, temperance
and benevolent organization in
the province is called to send dele-
gates to this convention, which is
planned to be the most important
gathering of the kind ever held in
the province.

FOR SALE

One span of steel grey Colts bred
from Horner's Percheron. One ris-
ing 3, the other rising 2 years old.
Well matched and will make a fine
team. For further particulars ap-
ply to
ALEX. BEAN,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville,
P. du Fort Road.

FOR SALE

Comfortable dwelling on Main Street,
East, Shawville, Que. House 26x30 feet,
kitchen and woodshed 18x35. Furnace
heated, electric lights, soft water cistern.
Lot 106 x 207 feet.
For price and terms apply to
D. T. HODGINS, Shawville,
or **R. J. GLENN,**
Beverly, Sask.

FOR SALE

A Farm of about 50 acres, within a
half mile of Shawville station.
Two Village Lots on Main street, op-
posite Shawville Methodist Church.
Also a few tons of clover hay.
R. W. HODGINS,
Shawville.

FOR SALE

1 Two-horse Rake,
1 M. H. Binder—6-foot cut, with
sheaf carrier and fore-truck and canvas
for cover.
1 Driving Sleigh,
1 Walking Plough,
1 set Double Driving Harness,
1 set Single Harness,
A quantity of Marquis Seed Wheat
(screened), \$2.20 per bushel.
Apply to **MRS. M. CHAMBERLAIN,**
or **A. G. MURPHY,**
R. R. No. 2, Portage du Fort Road.

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(1919)**

**COST DURING
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JAN. \$ 4.00

FEB. \$ 4.01

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JUNE \$ 4.05

JULY \$ 4.06

AUG. \$ 4.07

SEPT. \$ 4.08

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NOV. \$ 4.10

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WHEN AFFIXED TO A WAR
SAVINGS CERTIFICATE AND
SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS
PRINTED THEREON
5 FIVE DOLLARS 5
WILL BE PAYABLE
— JAN. 1, 1924 —

W-S

Buy
W-S
Where
You
See This
Sign

Read the Figures

Notice how the cost—and the
cash value—of the stamp ad-
vances each month until, on the
1st day of January, 1924, the
Dominion of Canada is pledged
to pay \$5.00 for each W-S.

ACTUAL
SIZE OF
W-S
S



To Solve Canada's Employment Problem

EVERYONE in Canada should understand just what
the Government is doing to solve the unemployment
problems that may arise through the demobilization of
our fighting forces.

(1) Employment Offices.

So that everyone—male or
female, soldier or civilian—can
get quickly such jobs as are
available the Government is co-
operating with the Provinces in
establishing a chain of Public
Employment Offices. Employ-
ers are being urged to make use
of these offices to secure any
help they need. Farmers, for
example, who need hired men
should apply to the nearest
office. There will be a Public
Employment Office in every
town of 10,000 people—and
wherever the need for one exists.
There will be 60 different offices
in all—one-half are already in
operation.

(2) Employment Opportunities.

The war held up much work
that will now be carried on at
once. Public works, shipbuild-
ing, roadbuilding, railway work—
construction of bridges, im-
provement of road-bed, making
of new equipment—these will
provide new opportunities for
employment. In addition, the
Government has sent a Trade
Mission overseas to secure for
Canada a share in the business of
providing materials and prod-
ucts required for reconstruc-
tion work in Europe. It has also
set aside the large sum of

\$25,000,000 to be loaned through
the Provinces to encourage the
building of workmen's houses.
This will mean much new work
in the spring.

(3) Land and Loans for Soldiers

To help soldiers become farm-
ers the Government has de-
veloped a programme that
includes the providing of land,
the granting of loans, and the
training and supervision of
those inexperienced in farming.
At present, the soldier is granted,
free, in addition to his ordi-
nary homestead right, one
quarter-section of Dominion
lands. He also receives a loan
up to the maximum of \$2,500.

These original plans are now
being broadened. If Parliament
passes the new proposals during
this session, the Soldier Settle-
ment Board will be able to buy
suitable land and re-sell it to
the soldier at cost.

Land up to the value of
\$5,000 may be bought by this
plan—the money to be repaid
in 20 years. The low interest
rate of 5 per cent. will be
charged. These new proposals
will also permit the Soldier
Settlement Board to loan the
soldier-farmer up to \$2,500 for
purchasing equipment, etc., in
addition to \$5,000 loan on his
farm.



The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA

PACKING SEA BEEF IS NOW A RECOGNIZED CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Two Stations and Canneries For Preserving Whale-Meat Are Located Upon Vancouver Island and Shipments to Canadian Markets Are on the Increase.

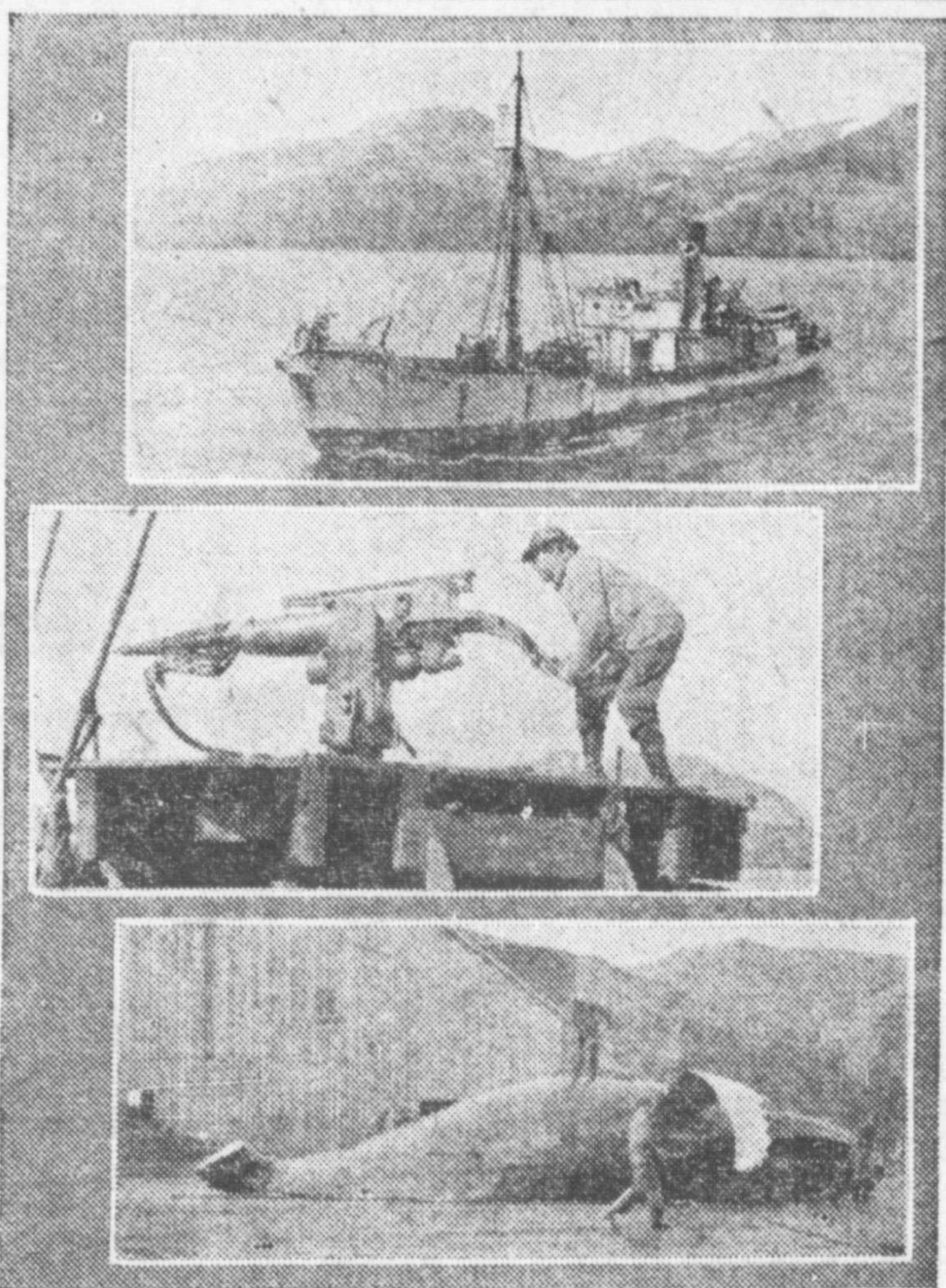
Have you ever eaten sea beef? If you haven't a new excursion into epicurean fields awaits you when carloads of prime whale steak, canned in sanitary containers, reach the distributing markets of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and St. John.

Sea beef is a good name for Pacific whale meat. It looks and tastes like beef. The illusion is further enhanced by the fact that the male whale is known as a "bull," the female as a "cow," and the progeny are called "calves." When milk began to skyrocket in price, some West Coast genius advanced a plan for corralling cow whales and milking them. Just how the milking was to be done was left to other minds to solve. Having given some good reasons for the name "sea beef," we will say something about whales and whale meat.

The use of whale meat for human consumption is by no means a new institution. The old-time American whaler-men out of Nantucket and New Bedford regaled themselves on tasty whale scraps while they were "trying out" the carcass for oil. The Eskimo of the frozen North felt that he was singularly blessed by the Great Spirit when a dead whale stranded on the beach, and usually moved his whole family alongside the find—there to remain until the bones were picked clean. The Japanese have appreciated

a slightly coarser texture. The canned product has no oily taste whatever, and it is cheap, palatable and easily digested. An analysis of canned whale-meat shows that its food value may be compared with that of the best quality of round steak.

In the old days, whales were hunted for their bone and oil. They were killed by harpoon from small boats launched from the parent ship and the work was hazardous in the extreme. The captured whale was hauled alongside the ship and stripped of its blubber and then cast adrift for the gulls and sharks to make a meal of. Nowadays, modern whale hunting is done from small and powerfully engine steel steamers equipped with special gear. When a whale is sighted from the crow's nest on the foremast, the steamer steers at full speed for the mammal. A special harpoon gun, known as a Sven Foyn Whaling Gun, is mounted on the bows of the steamer. This gun fires a harpoon fitted with a bomb inside the barbs, and to the shank of the harpoon a length of stout line is attached. When the steamer reaches shooting distance, the gun is fired and the harpoon is driven into the whale's vitals. The bomb explodes inside the whale and kills it almost instantly and the barbs of the harpoon spread out like the ribs of an umbrella, thus preventing it from



1—A Steam Whaler. 2—The Whaler's Gun, showing Harpoon. 3—Cutting up a Whale.

whale-meat for years and nowadays it is a staple article of diet with them, and the Scandinavians, also, relish the flesh of the mighty ocean mammal. On the Pacific Coast, whale-meat has long been used by cheap restaurants in making hamburger steaks and stews and its similarity to beef aided in the deception.

The catching and canning of whale-meat is now a recognized Canadian industry on the Pacific Coast and two stations and canneries are located upon Vancouver Island, and shipments of canned whale-meat are being sent to the Canadian markets in increasing quantities. The whale is a warm-blooded mammal—not a fish, and its flesh is exactly similar to beef with but

drawing out when the whale is hauled alongside the steamer by the winch. When alongside, a sharp pointed pipe perforated with holes, is driven into the carcass and air pumped into the mammal to keep it from sinking while being towed to the whaling station. At the station a powerful winch on shore hauls the huge cetacean up on a platform, where it is rapidly stripped of blubber and meat by expert "flensers." The meat is either frozen or canned for market.

The whale commonly marketed in Canada is known as the Sei whale, and it attains a length of fifty feet and an average weight of from twenty-five to thirty tons. The edible meat from such a whale is at least ten tons.

\$600,000 PER MILE Cost of Constructing a Highway After the Roman Method.

New grants amounting to \$50,000,000 will be distributed during next year by the Road Board of England for the reconstruction of roads and bridges.

Good roads materially assist national advancement, and are a sure indication of progress and prosperity. It is impossible fully to develop the natural and industrial resources of a country unless the towns and rural districts are linked up by a network of good roads.

Those world-famous road-builders, the Romans, refused to recognize obstacles when engaged in carrying out their wonderful feats of road construction. They deviated neither for marshes, ravines, mountains or lakes. They virtually made no detours.

To construct a great highway after the Roman method would cost us today at least \$600,000 a mile. So thoroughly were these roads built that they lasted for hundreds and hundreds of years.

The Grand Trunk Road of India is, perhaps, the most astonishing highway in the world. This road is over 3,000 years old, and is 1,400 miles in length. It runs through the vast northern plain which skirts the Himalayas, and is as straight as if ruled with a tee-square. This highway is composed of three distinct

roads, only the centre one being of hard metal. A double bank of trees flank either side, and converts the whole into a stately avenue, which stretches like a white-and-green ribbon from horizon to horizon.

The French Government is arranging for the construction of a "sacred road" 400 miles long, from the coast of Flanders to Alsace. It is proposed that this road should follow, as far as may be found practical, the actual line on which the contending armies faced each other for three years.

In the countless woods through which this road will ultimately pass will be found the beautifully-tended graves of those who have given their lives for their country.

A certain difference of opinion appears to exist as to which is the most beautiful street in the world. Among those "in the running" may be mentioned: Princess Street, Edinburgh, from which the city received her nickname of the "Athens of the North"; the Via XX Settembre, Genoa; Sackville Street, Dublin; the Avenida Callao and the Plaza Mayo, both in Buenos Ayres; the High Street, Belfast; and the Unter den Linden, Berlin.

No starch should be used in washing except that which is thoroughly cooked.

Never take out clothes' stains with chemicals until you have tried cold water

A HOME-COMING.

An Incident in Northern France That Had a Happy Ending.

An affecting little drama that a correspondent of the Associated Press witnessed a few months ago had doubtless a happier climax than has attended many incidents of its kind throughout northern France.

While the correspondent was motor-ing on his way to the city of Denain a French officer requested a ride. As they journeyed on, the officer told the correspondent that his former home was in Denain; that he had left it four years ago to join the colors, and that since his departure his wife had given birth to a baby girl. Home, wife and child—what had been their fate at the hands of the German invaders?

On entering the city, the streets of which were strewn with evidences of Hunnish devastation, the officer directed the correspondent toward his former home. It had escaped destruction, and the car stopped across the street from it. He approached and with hands that trembled rang the bell.

No one answered. He backed away like a man in a trance, and leaned against the car, trembling. Suddenly the door was opened and an aged woman appeared. She was leading a beautiful little girl by the hand. The officer took one step toward the child and then halted. He was a stranger to his own flesh and blood. The child hid behind the skirts of the nurse, peering out in fright. Undoubtedly her mother had told her, during the German occupation, that men in uniform were bad, and that she must avoid them. The horizon-blue uniform of France meant nothing to her.

But the half-blind eyes of the nurse had recognized her master, and she held out her hands to him, repeating, "Monsieur! Monsieur" in ecstasy. He crossed the road and grasped her hands, but the baby drew back farther. A door opened at the end of a long hall, and a comely young matron came through to see what was going on. When halfway down the hall she caught sight of her husband. She stopped, her hand flew to her breast, and she swayed for a moment as if about to fall. With a sobbing cry of joy, she flung herself into his arms.

The correspondent's car was already moving away, for outsiders were not needed to complete the scene. Thus he left them—the nurse beaming on the happy couple, and the curly-headed little girl looking with wide, troubled eyes at this strange man who had appropriated her mother so completely without a word of explanation.

PIGTAILS IN FRANCE.

John Chinaman of the Chinese Labor Corps in Wartime.

The Indian troops of the British Army and the Algerians and the Alpine Chasseurs of the French have provided many a picturesque spectacle on the Western Front, but in the sheer appeal to one's imagination that he makes, John Chinaman, of the Chinese Labor Corps, beats them all.

In his get-up he casts all accepted ideas of military dress to the winds. On his head he frequently wears a kind of close-fitting skull-cap of brown felt, from under which some six inches of jet-black hair sticks out straight and wiry. Strap sun-hats of every shape, and even turbans, are highly esteemed, while a black "bowler" hat is considered quite the thing. His body is usually covered with the loose blue suit that is issued to him, and he wears puttees, and the acquisition of second-hand boots and shoes is one of his hobbies.

These Chinese laborers are paid three francs, or about 60 cents, a day, of which two are credited to them. They are very strong. It is nothing unusual for them to carry at one time three sacks of oats weighing 100 lbs. apiece.

At certain times meals are brought to them at their work, consisting of tea and pancakes of a wondrous breadth and thickness, which they chew meditatively as they squat round on their haunches. The tea is borne to them in true Eastern fashion in a couple of dixies dangling from a bamboo pole on the shoulders.

WHY WINDS DIE AT SUNSET

Perfectly Simple Explanation by Prof. Todd Shows Temperature Rules.

Doubtless many have often noticed that high winds which have prevailed throughout a day subside at sunset, and have wondered what the cause may be of that phenomenon.

Meteorologist Todd explains that as the sun disappears the temperature of the air becomes more nearly uniform and currents are no longer induced to pass from one place to another. When the sun is up the air is not heated equally in all places; the result is that the cold air is continually rushing to fill the partial vacuums left by hot air, which is constantly rising. Air will travel great distances to fill these gaps and acquires velocity in ratio to the distance traveled and the size of the gap to be filled.

The explanation is very simple, but it will interest all who did not know it.

Stepped on Her Tongue

A small girl of three years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table.

"Why, Ethel," said her mother, "what is the matter?"
"Oh," whined Ethel, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

HUNS PUT ENGLISH WOMAN IN PRISON

TEACHER IN BRUSSELS WHEN WAR BROKE OUT

Served Two-Year Sentence in German Prisons Under the Most Horrible Conditions.

Miss Agnes Short, a Liverpool woman, has reached home from a penal prison in Germany, which she left dressed only in a nightdress, skirt, and wooden clogs. When she reached the British lines in Belgium she was given a soldier's blanket, and this she fashioned into a substitute for a coat.

A governess and teacher of English in Brussels when the war broke out, she joined the Belgian Red Cross and being able to pass as a Belgian, escaped internment.

"On the second anniversary of the war," she told a Daily Mail representative, "I was seized by two German secret police in the street. They snatched my brooch off in the most brutal manner. Later I was summoned before Ober Leutnant Kaulfers, who told me I was fined 10 marks or two days' imprisonment for having worn a brooch bearing the Belgian colors. I replied, 'I will do the two days.' My brooch was there in front of him, and I put out my hand for it, but he said in the most brutal manner, 'What has been taken by our police becomes the property of the Kaiser.' I answered, 'Oh, it is a theft then.' He asked me, 'Do you accuse me of being a thief?' And my answer was, 'I don't know whether it is you or the Kaiser, but whoever is keeping my brooch is a thief.'"

"Kaulfers took the telephone and called in the guard with fixed bayonets, and I was sent upstairs to a prison room where there were nine 'licensed' women. I complained to the woman jailer, who snarled back at me that the women were better than any English woman and that nothing is too bad for an English woman."

Took Coat for Fine.

"I had to wait until the Saturday following, enduring insults, humiliations and indecencies, before I was brought down to the court-martial for having 'insulted the Ober-Leutnant.' I was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment. I served my time. Then I went back home. On October 6 two German policemen came and demanded the ten marks fine, and because I would not pay up they came into my bedroom, took a sealskin coat, put a seal on it, and said that if on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the ten marks were not paid the coat would be taken away. Accordingly they fetched the coat on Wednesday when I was out."

"On December 5 I was arrested and taken to Liege to be confronted by two boys to whom I had given false papers to enable them to get across the frontier. We got to Liege at 3 o'clock in the morning and were informed that the boys had been sent back to Brussels. I refused to return to Brussels at once. So we went to the Hotel Chemin de Fer, where Herr Kessler (in whose custody she was) had the cheek to ask for one bedroom. I told the attendant I was a prisoner and I got locked in a room alone. I badly wanted that as I had some papers secreted on me that I must destroy."

"Back in Brussels I was placed in a cell and kept for ten weeks awaiting trial. Then I was taken before a court-martial and remanded for eight days. Later I was condemned, and on March 13 I was taken off to Germany. They told me I was given two years' hard labor for procuring false papers for the boys and a month for having told Major von Boyer that he was very impolite—on an occasion when he told me to shut up, only in much worse language."

Imprisoned in Dirty Cell.

With two other women Miss Short was taken to the prison at Siegburg, near Cologne. "We were put into a cell where they had been cleaning vegetables. Potato peelings and vegetable waste were all over the place. You would not have put a dog into such a filthy hole. There was nothing to sit on. They brought us two sacks with straw inside, but they were in such a filthy condition that it was not possible to lie on them. One of my companions was over sixty and the other was waiting for a child. I had a trunk, and we spent the night sitting on that."

"No matter what our condition, we were obliged to submit every week to being hosed—down which they called taking a bath—in the presence of a number of others. I was put into solitary confinement, and everything they could do to make things worse for me, because I was English, was done."

"They put into my cell a machine about the size of a mangel for making buttons. When I examined it I found the buttons would be stamped 'Made in England.' I was ordered to make 1000 buttons a week, but I told them to take it out as quickly as they could as I did not intend to make buttons in a German prison which would go out 'Made in England.' The wardress screamed from the door, 'If you have not made the buttons by Monday you go to the punishment cell.'"

"Later the prison governor came and asked me what was the matter with the machine. I told him I would

not make the buttons to be stamped 'Made in England,' and he said it was an old mark, that it had no value, that the buttons were not going into commercial life, but were for the soldiers. I said 'I am not going to make buttons to keep up German soldiers' pants.' In the end I got the machine taken away and had to knit socks.

Brutal German Women.

"For saying to a woman visitor who had come to see if she could give me any spiritual help, 'Don't you think it would be better if you filled our stomachs?' I had to go to the punishment cell for three days. Sometimes I was able to get good food from French and Belgian prisoners, who, unlike Englishwomen, were allowed to receive food from outside; otherwise I should have certainly starved to death."

"The combings of our hair had to be saved and put into bags, and every Monday the matron came round with one of the prisoners and we had to hand over the hair. If there was not any to be handed over she helped herself forcibly by dragging it out of our heads. The hair was wanted for making ropes and things."

"I had dysentery very badly and was sent to the infirmary, where I was when the revolution broke out on November 8. I was turned out with influenza and a 102 temperature on me, just in a nightdress and a black skirt. We got to Cologne by train, but the royalists were there, and we were brought back to Siegburg and left in the train all night. Next day we went to Cologne on motor lorries." Miss Short was in Namur on the night of the 10th when British airmen shelled the place. "We lay in a cattle truck in the station, without food or water. It was a terrifying experience. How we escaped was a miracle. There were 300 dead Germans in the morning. Even the station commander came to our trucks and wanted us to lie on top of him for his protection."

"It makes me boil with indignation to read of 'consideration for German women.' What consideration did they give us? I will name Fraulein Rudolph and Fraulein Gruneau of the Siegburg prison as brutal specimens of brutal German womanhood."

HOLD MINING CONVENTION.

British Columbia Ores to be Exhibited at Vancouver.

The first international mining convention on the Pacific coast so far as Canada is concerned will be held at Vancouver on March 17, 18 and 19. Some few months ago it was considered by prominent mining men who are identified with the Vancouver Chamber of Mines that the holding of a convention would give a fillip to the industry in the province.

The object of this convention is to exploit the tremendous mineral resources of British Columbia. Those who are interested financially or otherwise in mining are of the opinion that there is a bright future ahead and that the convention will be the means of making the wealth of this province better known to the world. The greatest collection of ores ever seen in Canada will be brought together and the mechanical section will not be the least interesting part of the display.

The treatment of the different ores will be demonstrated from the time they leave the mine until they are turned out in metal form. In themselves these exhibits will be a splendid object lesson in the manner in which ores are being treated. It is proposed to invite the most prominent mining experts and geologists all over Canada and the United States and already invitations have been sent out and general acceptance is anticipated.

SALVING TORPEDOED SHIP.

Much of the Cargoes Will be Fit For Use When Rescued.

The big marine salvage companies, not only in England, but in all the Allied countries and Germany, are making preparations to raise the hundreds of ships which have been sunk by mines and torpedoed during the war.

The greater part of the ships sunk lie in water that is shallow enough to allow salvage operations to be carried out successfully, says a London magazine. Of course, any perishable goods will long before they are raised have rotted away, but there are thousands of tons of tinned foods, for example, which will be undamaged by their long immersion.

Many of the cargoes of perishable food-stuffs were protected against the action of sea water in case they were sunk. Practically all the tea that is coming into the country, for example, has been packed in special double-headed cases, and so most of it will be quite fit when raised from the sea.

Thousands of tons of cotton have, of course, been lost round our coasts, and most of it will be usable.

The total value of the cargoes which it is anticipated will be raised and fit for sale runs into the millions. This does not include the value of the ships themselves, which after dry docking and repairing will be once more sailing the seas as in pre-war days.

Iron, colored linens on the wrong side.

Give the flatirons a good washing every now and then with soda and hot water.

During the war the British covered the seas with something like four million of mines, costing from \$500 apiece upward.

CHILD LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

NEW EDUCATION ACT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

Measures Are Taken to Ensure the Physical and Mental Well-Being of the Rising Generation.

Much interest has been aroused in the Education Act which became a law recently in Great Britain. It provides compulsory education for children between the ages of five and fourteen years, except that children under six may be exempted from attending school or studying reading, writing and arithmetic. There are special clauses relating to the school attendance of children employed in specified occupations. Young persons under eighteen years may not be compelled by their parents to attend elementary schools but must attend continuation schools for 320 hours each year. This rule is inactive until seven years after the passage of the Act. In the meantime the required attendance is to be 280 hours each year. Any one who has satisfactorily completed a course of training for or is engaged in sea service is not required to take the continuation course. Any one of the specified age who has matriculated for a university course or has had full time instruction up to the age of 16 years is excused from the continuation work.

Continuation Courses.

Whenever a young person is required to take the continuation work the local education board may require him to leave his employment on any school day not only during the class period but for several hours in addition in order to become physically and mentally fit for study. Sundays, holidays and the hours between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. are not to be used for continuation work unless the persons are employed at night. No one shall be required to attend continuation school against his will and one month's notice in writing to his employer and the educational board is all that is necessary.

Children under twelve may not be employed. Children of that age or over may not be employed on Sunday for more than two hours or on any school day before the close of school nor on any day before six in the morning nor after eight, at night. There are several provisions for exceptions to this rule to be arranged by the local educational board and parents. Boys under 14 and girls under 16 may not be exhibited for profit in entertaining or offering things for sale between eight at night and six in the morning. No child under twelve may engage in this work. Children twelve or over may be licensed to take part in public entertainments. No children may be employed in factories, workshops, mines or quarries. Any child who is engaged in an occupation that injures his health or interferes with his receiving full benefit from his education even though all legal points are observed may be removed from that occupation.

By the Act of 1910 it was possible for boys or girls under 17 to obtain help in entering a suitable occupation. This age limit has been raised to 18 years.

A DEATHLESS THREE

Lloyd George, exalted strong and high
That like a watch-tower stood;
Beatty, of the unwavering eye;
And Haig the Unsubdued.

These are the men that plann'd, that fought,
That kept the High Seas free,—
That brought the German threat to naught:
These are an honored Three.

Lloyd George, with British breadth of view,
And keen sagacious mind;
Beatty the dauntless and the true,
One of the Nelson kind;

And Haig who like a hero stood,
His back against the wall,
And rais'd the cry that steel'd the blood
To conquer or to fall:—

We conquer'd, 'tis no idle boast,
Sons of Success were we!
Of heroes living, heroes lost,
These are a deathless Three.

Welcome for Queen Mary

There is a hearty welcome awaiting that most beautiful of Queens, Marie of Roumania, when she comes to England, accompanied by her husband, King Ferdinand, says a London correspondent. They may be here for the royal wedding, but, anyway, they are coming before long.

Queen Marie, who is a first cousin of King George, is a real Englishwoman, whose love for her customs of her old country is only equalled by her passionate devotion to the people of her adopted land. She never made any attempt to disguise her conviction that the Treaty of Bucharest would have to be revised, and last July the Germans were complaining loudly of her strong pro-Ally attitude. In her defiance of the Kaiser she even went as far as to wave the French tricolor on the balcony of the Palace at Jassy.

The Latest Designs



This three-piece dress has middie, skirt and bloomers. The bloomers are plain at the top, ordinary waistline, full and adjusted at the knees with elastic. McCall Pattern No. 8728, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



This costume features the rounded tunic which gracefully curves across the center-front. McCall Pattern No. 8479, Ladies' Waist. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. No. 8733, Ladies' Skirt. In 5 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

Sort Your Vegetables Often

You will find it a wise plan to look through your vegetables to pick out those which show signs of decay. It is especially necessary to sort out potatoes that have begun to rot. You help to prevent further trouble by sprinkling a layer of air-slacked lime over the remaining potatoes in the bin. If the squashes or pumpkins are beginning to decay, can or evaporate them and much waste will be saved. It will be well to sort over the apples too. Don't throw away those apples which are simply specked inside. There is no reason why they shouldn't be made into apple sauce or canned.

Hydrochloric acid is especially good for iron rust.



Why...
POSTUM
instead of
tea or coffee

Try the change
for ten days
if health or
other reasons
appeal to you

You'll like this
excellent table
beverage with its
delicious, mild,
flavor and the
results of the
change will appeal
to you. That's why
so much Postum
is sold nowadays

WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

IT HAS TAKEN FRITZ A LONG
WHILE TO LEARN

The Real Character of the British
Army, But He Shows To-day That
He Has Learnt the Lesson.

The crowds that stand all day and contemplate the smart and well-set-up sentries outside headquarters and by the Rhine bridges at Cologne are sufficient evidence of the interest which the native German takes in our military forces, so newly and so surprisingly revealed to him, writes a British officer. When, on the Cathedral Square at Cologne, the bugler blows "Retreat," and the guard presents arms, one may see the native Hun freely indulging in such signs of approval as intimate nudges to his neighbor, or hear him give vent to guttural "Donnerwetters" of unqualified commendation. No attention need be paid to the praise which Germans eagerly bestow on the turn-out of the British soldier in conversation with members of the Army of Occupation. It is "cupboard love" in all senses of the expression. The Hun is "out" to curry favor with his "guests," both in order to propitiate them and, maybe, to get a share of their rations. More generally his idea is to pave the way for that League of Nations the basis of which, according to German ideas, is to call the war a draw and let bygones—such bloodstained and ghastly bygones—be bygones. Fortunately, to men who have had actual experience of the Germans' methods of warfare, these smooth words mean nothing. Therefore, disinterested admiration of the British Army of Occupation as revealed by the gaping throngs about all the sentries in the cities of the bridgehead zones is the more valuable.

— Recognizing the Type.

As a people, and individually, the Germans are the most competent soldiers in the world. Soldiering is in their blood and they have an instinctive interest in soldiers, and, resulting therefrom, a knack of distinguishing emblems of the different arms and regiments and the various badges of rank. They are, therefore, to be accepted as competent judges of what a soldier should be, and the essence of surprise which delightfully flavors their comments on our troops is extremely flattering.

Shopkeepers watch a company marching to the baths, or a battalion changing billets with a watchful eye for march discipline. The Hun who used to poke fun at the Highlanders has already come to recognize the stirring effect of the long line of swinging kilts when a Highland battalion is on the road. The sights and scenes marking the daily life of the British troops in Germany are daily driving deeper into the square heads of these obtuse Boches the immensity of the great hoax which for fifty months was played on them by the German Supreme Command. They were told that the British were not soldiers. Lo and behold! with the arrival of the British, they find themselves enveloped in an atmosphere of military efficiency which must make them think regretfully of the German Army That Was.

Not So Contemptible.

But there are other signs that the Germans are beginning to realize the grave blunder they made in underestimating the strength, purely as a military factor, of the British Empire. A German history of the war recently published and on sale in Germany contains one or two passages which do the British soldier full justice. The writer, who obviously must have had official sources to draw upon, quotes Napoleon Bonaparte's well known tribute to the British infantry to the effect that it is the best in the world; "fortunately there is not much of it." Anyone who knows the contemptuous attitude of German military men towards the British army before the war will appreciate the great change of heart which the citation of Napoleon's eulogy in a German military history signifies.

The only individuals who seem to want to shun the British invader are the German soldiers themselves. When the German Armies went back out of Belgium, all the men whose homes were on the left bank of the Rhine were demobilized. So, throughout a large part of the British zone German soldiers are to be met with, the majority of them still wearing— for lack of civilian clothes—their military uniform shorn, however, of all military emblems and badges of rank. These men have quietly resumed their civilian pursuits, and while in no way hostile, do not, like so many of their fellow-countrymen, attempt to court the favor of the British. If addressed, they answer civilly enough, but for the most part hold themselves aloof and keep their own counsel.

Cause of German Defeat.

The difference between their attitude and that of the pure civilians, is probably due to the fact that the German soldier knows what the civilian does not, namely, that the German debacle was due, first and last, to military defeat.

And the German soldier knows that not Bolshevism but bayonets brought

Germany to her knees. He knows that the German soldier was hoodwinked about its progress, and finally soundly and decisively beaten by the better man.

The German Army was outgeneralled. The Great General Staff might have made a better show of the retreat, might even have made the intended stand on the Hindenburg positions if the discipline of the German Army had not broken down. Discipline went because the German soldier was betrayed by his officer. While the private soldiers' family went hungry at home and the soldier himself suffered unimaginable privations under the Allies' drum-fire in the front line, the German officers were plundering the occupied territories of food which should have gone to the army and sending it home for their families. They did not scruple even to dock the rations of their men to add to their own private hoards on active service, or to provision their people in Germany. It is even stated, no doubt with absolute truth, that food profiteers at home in Germany drove a roaring trade with German officers, even those of the higher grades, who robbed the private soldier for their own personal profit.

Contrast in Discipline.

These practices were known, and effectually combined with the dawning enlightenment of the German soldier to destroy the once-famed discipline of the German Army. Those who have had to do with the German prisoners of war noted the progressive deterioration of the moral of the German Army, without being able fully to diagnose its cause. They only knew that discipline in the enemy ranks was daily weakening. The reports received of the good discipline maintained by some of the German fighting divisions on their march back into Germany do not in the least conflict with the accuracy of this statement. The German has plenty of sound common-sense; and without discipline of some sort the provisioning and movement of great masses of men on the retreat would have been impossible. But discipline as we understand it had practically ceased to exist in the German Army when the armistice came. Officers scarcely gave orders any more; they made requests or offered suggestions which were complied with or not according to the temper of the men.

Undoubtedly it is the contrast between the broken discipline of the German Army and the splendid self-evident moral of our men which has, more than anything else, impressed upon the German the reality of Britain's military strength.

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

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

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

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

MEDALS FROM CAPTURED GUNS

Victoria Cross Is Made Out of Guns
Captured at Sebastopol.

The largest number of guns captured by our troops from the Germans are to be shown in all the towns of England, says a London magazine. The most imposing array of them will be in London, in the great road leading from the Admiralty to Buckingham Palace. There, some 600 captured guns will be on view.

Many of the guns we have captured in the past have been melted down and made into enduring monuments of our soldiers' heroism. The famous Guards' Memorial group, in Waterloo Place, London, is made from Russian guns captured at Sebastopol.

The top of the column of Nelson in Trafalgar Square is made of the bronze from French guns, as also is the memorial of the Duke of Wellington, the Achilles Statue, at Hyde Park Corner.

Another Wellington Memorial, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, is made of guns captured at Waterloo. The statue of Lord Gough in Dublin is made of old Chinese captured guns.

Many of the lamp standards on London and Waterloo bridges are made from cannon captured by British troops at Waterloo and in Spain.

The Victoria Cross is made out of guns captured at Sebastopol.

Will any of the metal of captured German guns ever be converted into medals for our heroes? History alone will tell.

The water of a river in winter is several degrees warmer than the air. A scientist has photographed 2,000 snow crystals, and found none alike.

Before warming milk in the saucepan rinse it out with cold water, then the milk will not stick.

GIRLS! THICKEN AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR AND STOP DANDRUFF

Try this! Your hair gets wavy,
glossy and abundant
at once.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair: soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now for a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

BRITISH FLYERS "SIX MILES UP"

SUFFERED FROM FROZEN FACE,
FINGERS AND TOES.

Achievement Means That Airplane
Has Now Ascended Greater Height
Than Any Point on Earth.

Following is the London Daily Mail's account of the recent "six miles up" flight of two British flyers:—

The world's record for altitude for an aeroplane was broken at Martlesham, near Ipswich, by Captain Lang, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Blows, the former acting as pilot and the latter being the passenger, the height reached being 30,500 feet (or nearly six miles). The feat was accomplished in a British two-seater biplane fitted with a British designed and British built engine. It left the ground in a thirty-five mile wind.

At 20,000 feet there was 31½ degrees of frost. A height of 25,000 feet was reached in 38 minutes 20 seconds, and the final barograph reading of 30,500 feet in 66 minutes 15 seconds.

The highest altitude hitherto recorded for an aeroplane was 25,800 feet, accomplished in 1916 by an Italian pilot, who took 1 hour and 57 minutes, or nearly double the time taken by Captain Lang. The new record is additionally noteworthy in view of the fact that a passenger was carried. The achievement means that an airplane has now ascended to a greater height than any point of the earth, the highest mountain, Mount Everest (Himalayas) being 29,002 feet.

There were one or two unpleasant experiences on Captain Lang's trip. At 20,000 feet Lieutenant Blows turned on the oxygen supply, and a thousand feet higher, feeling faint, he turned on an extra pressure, but with no better result. He found that the main pipe connected with the oxygen bottle had broken through vibration. He wrote a note to the pilot telling him what had happened, but he collapsed before he could get the message to the pilot, who therefore carried on in ignorance of the observer's plight. At 28,000 feet the pilot's heating apparatus was working erratically, and at 29,000 feet the shortage of oxygen was apparent. The pilot, however, carried on till 30,500 feet was reached. Here the engine stopped through lack of petrol. The pressure of air at this height was inadequate to drive the small propellers working the petrol and oil pumps.

Descending slowly, the machine got to 10,000 feet, where the observer regained consciousness. Both airmen suffered from the effects of the flight. The observer was sent to the hospital suffering from frozen hands and toes. Captain Lang, the pilot, whose fingers and face are frostbitten, is a well known Australian motorist and in 1910 explored North Australia for his government. He has twice previously attempted altitude records.

Lieutenant Blows, the observer, is a pilot who in France accounted for several Hun airplanes.

This Happened in Toronto

Father—I hope you had a good night's rest in the old, familiar room, son.

Son (returned soldier)—Pretty good, dad. I ducked under the bed only once.

Father (alarmed)—Why, what was the trouble?

Son—The garbage man's attack on the cans at 5 a.m.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

For the children at noon nothing is more satisfying than soup.

Put together the best of a Briton and the best of a Frenchman and you will have an almost perfect human being.—Dean Inge.

ED 7. ISSUE 8-19.

NAVAL NOTE-PAPER

Ship's Crest Usually Printed in
Nautical Blue.

Every British man-o'-war has its crest, just the same as every regiment in the army, writes Mr. G. G. Sharp in the Dundee Advertiser. Notepaper used by officers is embossed with the crest of the ship to which they belong.

For the most part the paper used is white and the crest is printed in nautical blue. One exception is the black printing of the crown and anchor on the Admiralty Office paper.

The notepaper of H.M.S. St. Vincent recalls the naval victory of 1797. H.M.S. Tiger has almost naturally a tiger in its crest. The body of the animal is rather long—possibly with the idea of conveying "frightfulness." H.M.S. Revenge has the Drake touch, and carries the motto of "Loyal Devoir." The little torpedo-boat destroyer Archer has both motto and design. The former is "Arcu contenta carato," and the latter is a winged arrow in the bent bow beneath a crown.

Ships named after cities and towns usually have the crest of their name-place. H.M.S. Southampton is no exception to the rule. The crest of our great channel shipping port is very involved, including, amongst other emblems, a knight's helmet and breastplate, and two ships dating back some 400 years.

For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment that Cures All
Ailments—

MINARD'S
THE OLD RELIABLE—Try It
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

A Big Interior

Henry's mother had cautioned him about eating too much when he was invited out.

One day the little boy was visiting a rather cross old aunt, and after he had asked three times for more dessert she exclaimed:

"My goodness, child, you do certainly eat an awful lot for a small boy!"

"Well, Aunt Grace," replied Henry, somewhat conscience-stricken, "maybe I'm not as little as I look from the outside."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Skipper

The boat drifted out on the sunlit sea. The man and the maiden were silent and a little sad. His leave was ended, the time for parting had come. "Dearest," he breathed softly, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now she whispered. "The same as now," said he.

"I will, gladly," she cried.

He was rowing, doing all the hard work; she had the helm—she steered.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

The Amazon drains an area of 2,500,000 square miles—ten times the area of France—and in connection with the river and its tributaries there are said to be 50,000 miles of navigable water.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

"Most of the great work in the world is done by the people just after they were ready to give up."—W. A. Brown.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine. When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of 'Seigel's Syrup' after meals makes your digestion sound. 10



IN EVERY STABLE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Is the one indispensable remedy for contagious and infectious diseases among horses and mules. Its success as a preventive and cure for DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS and COLDS for more than twenty-five years is the highest tribute to its merit as a medicine. It is endorsed by the best horsemen and live stock men in America.

Buy it of your druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

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

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

35¢
BOTTLE

LOST

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUIT-
able reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell,
Ont.

FOR SALE

FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, FIED,
seed, excellent buildings, location
and soil; 110 acres; part cash, balance
exchange. F. L. Smith, Brantford, Ont.

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWS-PAPER
and job printing-plant in Eastern
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will
go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62,
Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.,
Internal and external, cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

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

Sincerely Sorry

"Is Germany really sorry for what
she has done?"

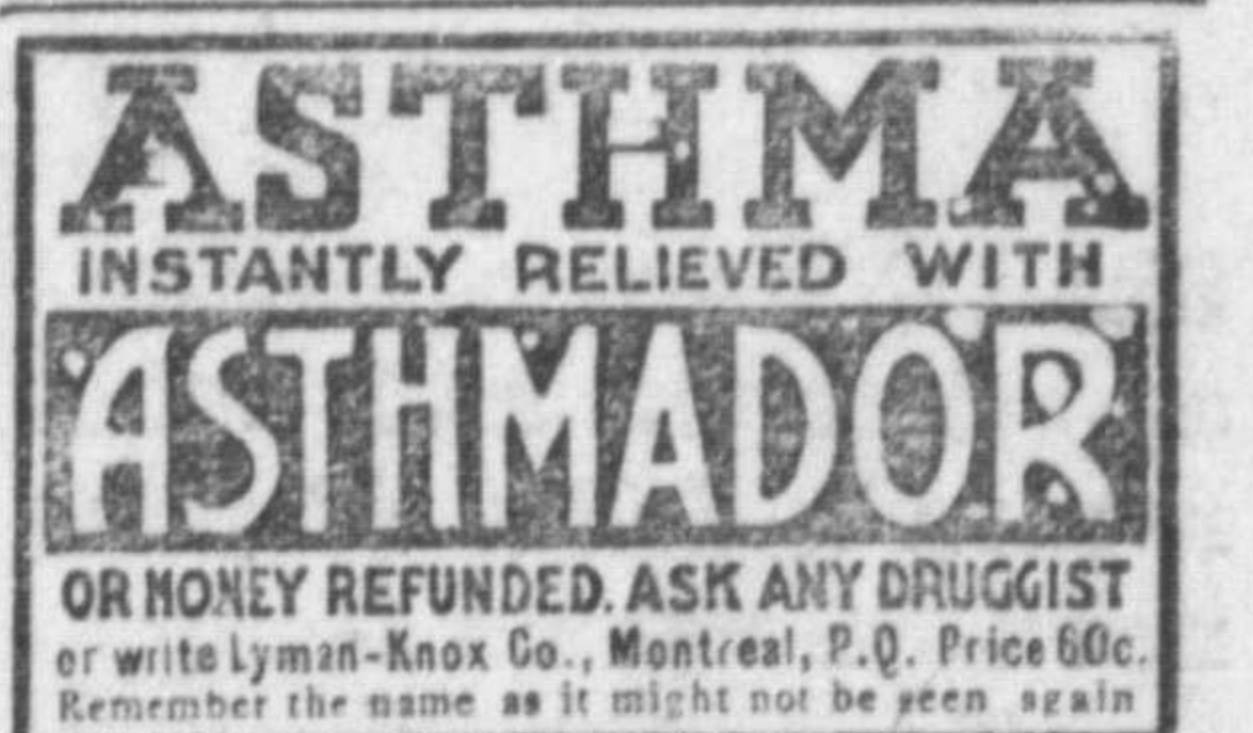
"I think so—very sorry, indeed."

"What—for the way she started the
war?"

"No, for the way she finished it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Almost every country in the world
can boast of a gold mine.



OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c.
Remember the name as it might not be seen again

delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.
ASSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment
for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, En-
larged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins,
heals Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you
more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers
or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10 cents.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Assorbine and Assorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the pene-
trating effects of Sloan's
Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and
the low-aches of lumbago, the nerve-
inflammation of neuritis, the myelitic,
the joint wrench, the ligament sprain,
the muscle strain, and the throbbing
bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness
of relief, the positive results, the
cleanliness, and the economy of
Sloan's Liniment make it universally
preferred. Made in Canada.



CUTICURA

Heals Skin Trouble With
One Cake Soap and Two
Boxes Ointment.

Terrible itching on back of neck.
After three weeks got flaky and be-
came sore. Was red and scratching
caused sleepless nights. Got Cuticura
Soap and Ointment. Itching not so
bad after using them. Now healed.
From signed statement of Mrs. Wil-
liam Quigley, Windsor, N. S.

If Cuticura did no more than soothe
and heal eczemas, rashes, itchings and
burnings, bringing speedy comfort to
tortured, disfigured men, women and
children it would be entitled to the
highest praise. But it does more. By
using the Soap exclusively for toilet
purposes, allowing no other soap to
touch your skin, you will in many cases
prevent these distressing experiences.

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

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Attention, please!

We are giving a straight discount of **TEN PER CENT OFF** the following lines for the balance of February:

**Overshoes, Felt Boots.
Moccasins, Mitts and Gloves.**

DON'T

Send your money away for any of these goods, as we can give you just as good value here.

WE

Should have a better claim on your patronage than the mail order houses, which never return a dollar of your money for any local need. So come along and see what we have to offer you.

P. E. SMILEY
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

HOCKEY

Campbells Bay team accomplished the feat of trimming up the noted New Edinburgh's in an overtime game at C. Bay on Friday evening. The score was 6 to 5 and the visitors are said to have had the assistance of a couple of players who are rated higher class hockeyists than the regular N. E. team. All the same the locals took the aggregation into camp. Charley Bolam and Liberty—(Oh, that Liberty!)—starred for the home team.

Our junior hockeyists journeyed to P. D. Fort on Saturday afternoon, and left their scalps dangling at the belts of that town—although they put up a good fight and the score was close (6-5).

In the return exhibition game at Campbells Bay on Monday night, the home team again won from Shawville by a score of 2-0. The ice was in very poor condition.

There is now no prospect of the league series being resumed, it is stated.

The folk at home want your photograph, to be sure, but they may need reminding that you want photographs of them as well. If you do the reminding we will make photographs that will please you.

H. IMISON,

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Feb. 3, 1919.
Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and a full board of Councillors.

All the members having previously subscribed to their oath of office, the minutes of last regular meeting, also the minutes of a special meeting, held on December 23rd, were read and adopted on motion of Killoran and McLellan.

John Roy appeared asking for cedars to repair bridges on his road division.
Motion—Campbell and Killoran—That Coun. Ross and Inspector John Roy buy the necessary material to repair these bridges.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That the following bills be paid:
H. Ross, inspecting meadow creek bridge, 3.00
H. Ross, inspecting T. Telford's stump fence, 3.00
S. McNeil, bushing river to Brae-side, 4.00

P. J. Cooney, valuing sheep at Mackay's, 1.00
J. Lucas, valuing sheep at E. Mackay's, 1.00

D. Campbell, attending County Council, six trips, 50.00
H. Tubman, 1 sheep killed by dogs 12.00
D. Sheppard, bushing river to Sand Point, 3.00

J. O'Brien, 141 ft. cedar at 8 cts. 11.28
J. A. Cowan, printing bill, 22.00
W. Beattie, 5 trips insp. sheep, 7.50
M. P. Stanton, 4 trips insp. sheep, 6.00
S. Smith, B. and J. Fund, 12.00

Mrs. Harkness, board Councillors 1918, 63.15
D. B. Barry, 3 years' legal advice, 30.00

Motion—Henderson and Killoran—That John McNeil be appointed a special superintendent to locate a road from the front road to the Ottawa river via C. N. R. siding, between lots 20 and 26.

A letter was read from South Onslow Council that this Council is quite agree-

Kodaks and supplies, enlarging, picture framing, finishing for amateurs. Mail orders promptly attended to.
H. IMISON, Artist.

able to the conditions as laid down in their letter of January 8th; also as their Council is in touch with the Government engineer at present that they arrange with him to draw a plan and report on the probable cost of same.

Motion—Horner and McLellan—That the report of P. Murdock re. new road on the 12th con. line made by William Dagg, be accepted.

Motion—Campbell and Ross—That non-taxpayers of this Council be charged 50 cents per yard for gravel drawn from any of the municipal gravel pits.

A complaint was laid by James McKay re. side drain on Bristol-Onslow town line, opposite range 4 Bristol.

Motion—Campbell and Henderson—That we notify South Onslow Council of this complaint, asking them to attend to it as soon as conditions will allow next Spring.

Motion—Ross and Horner—That our Secretary, G. T. Drummond, be hereby instructed to deposit in our name in the Bank of Ottawa, Bristol, all moneys collected by him belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Bristol, and the Bank of Ottawa is hereby authorized to honor all cheques drawn on our accounts and signed by our Secretary-Treasurer.

Coun. Ross gave notice that he will at next regular meeting of Council introduce a by-law to abolish our present system of statute labor, and to provide for the same by direct taxation on all taxable property in the municipality.

Motion—Henderson and McLellan—That this Council do now adjourn.
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Fulford, widow of the late John Fulford, of Starks Corners, passed away on Saturday last. Her funeral took place on Monday afternoon.

Mr. George E. Drummond, head of the firm of Drummond, McCall & Co., of Montreal, one of the most prominent business men in Canada, died in London, Eng., on the 18th inst from pneumonia.

Rev. Alexander McLaren, a former pastor of the Bristol Presbyterian congregation, died at the residence of his son John P. McLaren, Ottawa, on Thursday last, in his 87th year.

Rooney, Feby 19.—It is with deep regret we report the death of Mrs. Thos Burrows, of Campbells Bay, aged 23 years, who with her little son Vivian, aged 3 years and 5 months, passed away on Jan'y 24th, and two weeks later her baby, Hazel, 22 months old—all victims of influenza. The late Mrs. Burrows, besides a sorrowing husband, leaves to mourn her loss her father and mother (Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rooney), three sisters and one brother, as follows: Mrs. T. Brown and Mrs. H. Brown, of Charteris, Una and Wellington at home, all of whom have the deepest sympathy of many friends in their hour of affliction.

In a world of pain and care
Lord, Thou wouldst no longer leave them;
Clothed in robes of spotless white
Now they dwell with Thee in Light.
—Com.

CLEARING - SALE -

We are through Stock-Taking and we will clear out all odd lines at a fraction of their real value. We will also sell out **ALL OUR WINTER GOODS** such as

Sweaters,
Woollen and Fleece-lined Underwear,
Mufflers, Felt Boots,
Moccasins, Rubbers, etc.,

At less money than the present wholesale price

As we have no room to carry over the stock for next season.

Bristol Elevator

Wants 2 car loads of Banner Oats for this week and will pay the highest market price

S. COHEN
BRISTOL - - - QUE.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-342.
" " " " No. 12-71.

Sgt. R. L. SMILEY

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Smiley, formerly of Shawville, but now of Qyon, Que., that their second son, Robert Lorne (Larry), died from influenza at Bramshott Military Hospital, Eng., on Feby 13th.

He went overseas with the 136th Durham Battalion and was transferred to Headquarters Canadian Troops at Shorncliffe with the rank of Sergeant.

A sad feature of his death is that he was married January 20th to Miss Ethel Cole, New Hythe.

He leaves to survive him his wife in England; his father and mother, five brothers—Sgt. Hiram at present in England; Gerald, Ellis, Keith and Lloyd at home; four sisters—Hattie of the Records Office, Ottawa; Edith at home; Mrs. Cyrus W. Hodgins of Shawville, Que., and Mrs. Ernest M. Haggins of Ottawa.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER

Another old pioneer has crossed his last frontier! One by one the old landmarks of Onslow's early and hard days are passing away. They rest from their labors and their works do follow them. On February 7th, William Alexander slept quietly away, in his 89th year. The deceased had been in declining health during the past four months, yet his end came quite unexpectedly, due to heart failure and extreme weakness.

Born in Scotland, the late Mr. Alexander came to Canada when three years old, and resided in Bristol until he reached the estate of manhood. The latter part of his life he spent in farming in Onslow. He was a life long Liberal in politics, a great Methodist, and had a high reputation in Orangeism. He leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowing wife and three sisters—Mrs. Geo. Vectors, and Mrs. T. Smith, Toronto; Mrs. Sam Woolsey, Shawville. Also five sons, five daughters and 43 grand-children. The daughters are: Mrs. Albert Margett, and Mrs. Channock, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. W. J. Miller, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. W. J. Hinch, Onslow; Mrs. Jas. Rennick, Shawville. The sons are—Matthew of Spokane, Wash.; William, B. Columbia; Robert, Kindal, Alta; James, Weirstead, Thomas, on the homestead. The remains were interred in the Methodist cemetery at Onslow, at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. McKelly conducted the service.—Com.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling
Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit and now is the time to order for Spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc. etc., grown in Canada.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

Canada's Financial Problem

R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, in a recent article in the Monetary Times on "The National Wealth and Income of Canada" says: "Back of the entire reconstruction and rehabilitation problem stands the financial problem; how can we produce and save sufficient wealth to liquidate the obligations of the war."

The Greater Production campaign of the last two years have demonstrated that, in the matter of production, Canadians will be equal to any demand that is likely to be made on them. But, saving is quite another thing. Canadians should cultivate it more; for what will greater production avail, unless, at the same time, there be greater saving?

Canadian enterprise will solve the problem of Greater Production. The Canadian War Savings Plan will solve the problem of Greater Saving. Through the purchase of War Savings and Thrift Stamps saving is made easy. These stamps will greatly help solve Canada's financial problem.

About five o'clock on Friday morning of last week an explosion occurred at the lead mines near Galletta. The shock was felt by many in Arnprior. The damage was very slight and fortunately no lives were lost.

BERT WAINMAN
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER
SHAWVILLE, Q.

A stock of Victor
tolas and Victor
Records

REPAIRING

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



CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE.

Having secured the agency for the
SHERLOCK-MANNING
Pianos, Organs and Gramophones

I would solicit a call, where you can see these Instruments before making purchase elsewhere.

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,

Keep in mind the Fact

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

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

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

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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

Custom Sawing.

This Store

Is where we can
outfit **DAD**
and his **LAD**

Dover's Quality Clothes

Launched to fill a real long-felt want.

DOVER'S QUALITY CLOTHES have already won their way into the wardrobes of the best dressed young men of our town.

DOVER'S QUALITY CLOTHES, without being freakish or extreme, are the "right-up-to-the-minute stuff" that particular young men of to day wear.

When you think of how well and stylish you can be dressed in one of our "Nifty Young Men's Suits" you can vision the fact that you are one of Shawville's best dressed young men.

You are cordially invited to come in and examine our immense stock of New, Stylish Clothes. A pleasure to show them. Thank you!

**Ten per cent. Discount to Returned
:: Soldiers ::**

Dover's
LIMITED