

THE EQUITY.

No. 46, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

A JOINT ACCOUNT

is a decided convenience to the soldier. Either of the joint owners may deposit or withdraw money without further formality.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH. A. O. GERVAIS, Manager.
CAMPELLE'S BAY BRANCH. J. D. KENNELLY, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH (open daily) A. H. MULHURN, "
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open daily.

Remember, all our watch and clock repairing is done on the premises and all work guaranteed.
E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

Plain sewing, also pressing and cleaning ladies' or gentlemen's clothes, done by Mrs. S. LANGFORD, Centre St., Shawville.

Now is the time to have your Tires, Radiators and Batteries repaired, before the Spring rush. SHAWVILLE MOTORS Co.

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

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

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

FOOD SALE—by the W. M. S. of the Methodist Church on Saturday afternoon, March 8th, in Mr. Caldwell's sample room.

The Shawville H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Alf Draper on Thursday evening of this week. Program.—Address by Dr. Powles.

A number of the young people from here attended the dance at Campbell's Bay on Thursday evening. They report having a good time. An orchestra from Ottawa supplied the music.

CONVENTION.—A five days' convention of the Shawville District will be held in Orange Hall, at Shawville, March 12th to the 16th, inclusive. Bishop R. C. Horner will be in charge, assisted by a large staff of preachers and singers. Three services daily—10 a. m., 2.30 and 7.30 p. m. The Hall is about 3 minutes' walk from the C. P. R. Station. Those coming by C. N. R. will be met at Bristol or Clarendon stations if timely notice be given to G. Oldford, Shawville.

Thorne and Leslie Mission Service will be held Sunday, March 9th, as follows:—
St. James', Otter Lake, 10.30, a. m.
St. George's, Thorne Centre, 3 p. m.

What of that Memorial?

In a recent issue, on this page we published an item showing what the citizens of Cobden have done towards making provision for honoring their returning soldiers, and also for erecting a suitable memorial to those who rest in soldiers' graves on foreign soil. The results of the steps that have been taken over there shows that whoever was behind the move knew how to go about the work to procure those results. The situation in Shawville is pretty much the same as in Cobden. We have our returning soldiers, and we have our "Honor Roll" to perpetuate in some suitable form, and like Cobden, also, we have no public hall. Clarendon and Shawville have talked for years over the question of erecting a suitable structure jointly, but the project still remains in abeyance, notwithstanding all that has been said—and the peculiar thing about it is that the councils of both municipalities are without a home! If the intention is to do anything at all towards honoring the memory of our departed soldiers, would it not be advisable for the councils to strike a joint committee to at least look into the question of a memorial hall—a building which while constituting a fitting tribute to those who gave their lives in order that the yoke of the oppressor should not fall upon the shoulders of those who love liberty—would also fill the requirements of all civic demands and give the community an auditorium worthy of its importance? This town and neighborhood should take a lesson from Cobden. Who will touch the button?

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.

A memorial service to the late Stanley Langford, will be held in St. Paul's Church, next Sunday night at 7 o'clock.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Ada Steele, of Ormstown, Que., is visiting the Misses Lily and Ella Steele, in town.

Mrs. P. E. Smiley went to Montreal Tuesday afternoon accompanied by her brother, Lionel Thomson.

Mr. L. A. Hodgins, of Westport, visited his mother, Mrs. A. C. Hodgins, over the week-end.

Miss M. Foran, returned from Toronto last week, where she had been attending the Millinery Openings.

Pte. Clifton Woodley sprang a big surprise on his relatives Monday evening, when he dropped in upon them without any notice of his coming. Clifton, who looks well, arrived at Halifax Saturday morning by steamer Scotian.

Mr. G. A. Howard left for West on Friday last. He expects to be absent two or three months. THE EQUITY learns he has leased his farm out there for a term of years to Mr. Horace Caldwell, who removes west shortly.

Bristol Carnival

Wednesday, Feb. 19, the first winter carnival on the new Bristol rink was held. The event had been advertised for the Friday, but owing to abnormal weather conditions, a change of date was made compulsory. However, any doubt or fear which might have been held as a result was at once put away on Wednesday. The night was perfect; the ice in splendid condition; the costumes numerous and varied and the people in a most decidedly social and happy mood, all factors together tending to a thoroughly enjoyable and successful night. Seven prizes were distributed for leading costumes, leading skaters and the most dare-devil skaters. The program was interesting thruout, even thrilling at times, and the only thought which appeared to dominate the minds of the entire audience was "when is the next one." Intense satisfaction was evident on all sides.

HOCKEY

The annual (Bolshevik) hockey event, i. e.—"The Pie-faced Mutt" vs. "the Toothless Terror" of Campbell's Bay, was staged on Wednesday night last before a select audience. The "Mutts" came off victorious after a sanguinary struggle which resulted in all the participants being SORE—next morning. It is said a new stunt in combination work was pulled off that for spectacular effect had everything of that nature beaten to a frazzle. The three forwards, who sprang this feature upon the crowd are noted for certain peculiarities, to wit:—The wing men, it seems, are conspicuously bow-legged, while contradistinctively, the centre man is notoriously knock-kneed. When the three got going up the ice together the effect was a striking presentation of the word "OXO." Now if the firm which manufactures this nourishing and popular beverage could only secure the services of that trio of puck-chasers, just imagine the great possibilities of the advertising campaign they would be in a position to launch!

The Pets vanquished a team from Bristol in a one-sided match here at a late hour Thursday night, the visitors somehow being late in arriving. The score was 14 to 4.

Prompt Returns From Shipments



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

It saves time and possible loss.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

GEO. CAMPBELL
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.

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,

The Elmside Homemakers' Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. George Coxhill on Wednesday, March 12th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Program:—Discussion on Domestic Economy by the members. Roll call—Best kind of garden seeds.

Births

At Clarendon, Feby. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Rose, a daughter.
At Shawville, on Feby 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McKnight, a son.

At Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, on Feby. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. K. McKnight, a daughter.

At Clarendon Front, on Feby 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Armstrong, a daughter—Margaret Isabel Viola.

Canadian Grown Field Root Seeds.

It is most fortunate that our Seed Trade was well stocked with seed supplies on the outbreak of war. Home production of field root seeds was then in its infancy, but as seed exports from Europe were curtailed in the interest of essential food production, the growing of field root seeds in Canada was encouraged by both Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

As reserve supplies in Canada became depleted there was evident a very noticeable decline in the quality of trade seed put on the market. Germination or vitality became low or irregular, and seed generally could not be depended on for genuineness of stock, purity of variety, trueness of type, quality and yield of crop product. Experiment Station variety tests consequently became questionable or valueless and in certain cases were given up altogether.

With the decline in quality of trade stocks and the threatened seed shortage, the growing of field root seeds in Canada became a national necessity. Dominion and Provincial Farms and Stations were appealed to by the Seed Commissioner with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, and the Experimental Farms Branch field root specialists produced last season over 70,000 lbs. of improved seed grown from selected stock of only the best varieties. This superior seed is of the highest vitality, and being grown under our own conditions of soil and climate, should prove of great value to Canadian farmers.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

A BIG DRIVE

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

BOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

EXPERIENCE VS. EXPERIMENT.

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work or trade or profession. Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE - OTTAWA, ONT.
130 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 Ercay, 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.

NOTICE

Re. COW TESTING

I have been authorized by the Department of Agriculture to do the work in connection with Cow Testing and keeping Dairy Records in this section. To those who have their outfits, this work is done free of charge. New outfits are furnished at cost prices.

R. A. DENNIS,
Shawville Creamery

Among returned soldiers who are known in this district may be mentioned Corp. E. W. Stewart, who served three years in France. He is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stewart, at MacGregor. His brother, Sergt. H. R. Stewart is expected home from England shortly.

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 84503

W. A. HODGINS

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
36-inch ".....	35c
A few old Prints (lights).....	20c
" " " (darks).....	25c
New Prints, (lights).....	25c
" " (darks).....	30c
Dress Gingham,.....	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 8-3551

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY

BRITISH OFFICER WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Gives a Graphic Pen-Picture of the
Present State of Germany's
Kitchens.

For years we have all been speculating as to what has been going on behind that bristling hedge of bayonets planted all around the frontiers of the German Empire. Most of all we were concerned with the food question. Was the blockade really effective? Were the Germans actually starving as their propaganda represented them to be? Were the German civilians going about in ragged clothes and wooden shoes? Were the children dying for want of milk?

A Burning Question.
All these were questions burning with actuality which lent an added interest to the march of the British Army of Occupation into Germany. The Lord knows what the men expected to find—skeletons dragging themselves along the highways, maybe. The fact remains that they entered a country looking noticeably clean and prosperous after the spectacle of ravaged France and the rather depressing surroundings of martyred Belgium. To the eye of the superficial newcomer there is nothing perceptibly amiss with the outward appearance of Germany or of the German people after four years of war. One must have known Germany before the war to appreciate the change.

As a nation, the Germans have become thinner. Before the war about fifty per cent. of German men, after passing the age of forty (and many at an earlier age) boasted a most respectable paunch, the fruit of much beer, many meals daily, greasy cooking and sedentary habits. Well, the paunch has all but vanished in Germany. The number of men who in Germany to-day are able to see their knees is probably greater than it has ever been in the eventful history of Germany's different states. The cheery, pot-bellied German with little pig eyes and neck creased in deep rolls of fat seems to have gone out. On the other hand, there appear to be plenty of plump and comfortable-looking fraus left.

Nothing To Go By.

Apart from this, the people do not bear traces of any great privations. There are, it is true, in the poorer parts of the towns, a certain number of pallid-looking children about, but I am not prepared to say that the numbers of these seen are above the average. For the most part the children and the young folk, both boys and girls, look fresh and ruddy, but the same was noticeable in France where, as is well known, the civilian population was kept by its oppressors on the verge of starvation. It is, however, mainly in the old people that signs of the shortage of supplies are to be seen. One gets a general impression that elderly folk are prematurely aged and decrepit, and smitten with a lassitude hardly justified by their years. No doubt the general sobering effect which the loss of the war has had upon the German people as a whole has something to do with this.

From a stay in the hotels, or a walk round the shops, you would not obtain the impression that Germany is on the verge of starvation. Certain comestibles such as coffee, sugar, and most forms of fat are only procurable at prohibitive figures; but vegetables, bread, meat, and other edibles are on sale in the shops, many of them rationed, it is true, and priced abnormally high, but still procurable. In fact, the lesson to be derived from a rather perfunctory glimpse of food conditions in Germany seems to me to be that an adequate supply of food is to be had—at a price.

Unrestrained Profiteering.

The most prominent feature of the whole food situation in Germany seems to be the incompetence of the Government arrangements for the distribution of supplies. Whether one went hungry or not became a question of the state of one's purse. The result was that families spent their all on the larder and had no money left to buy such things as clothes or boots, which, like everything else, were forced up to exorbi-

tant prices by the combined effect of the blockade and unrestrained profiteering.

One comes across the effects of the British blockade in many and unexpected ways. German kitchens to-day are devoid of spices. There is mustard, but no pepper, and an absolute shortage of cinnamon, cloves, mixed herbs, nutmeg, and seasoning of every description. What we would recognize as soap is no longer seen. Instead a grisly substitute, dry and gritty, though drenched in perfume, is offered for sale at about five marks a cake. (A mark equals 23.8 cents.)

Real coffee is said to cost fifty marks a pound; but for two marks one may obtain a cup of excellent coffee at a good restaurant. In the ordinary way, at cafes and beer halls, substitute coffee is served (without milk or sugar). Of this, all that can be said is that it resembles coffee in appearance. It has a faint smell of coffee, and tastes horribly bitter.

Regarding the alleged shortage of boots, it is a fact that all the boot shops at a big city like Cologne, for instance, including the most modern and fashionable establishments, have nothing but boots with wooden soles displayed for sale in their windows. These boots have as uppers miserably thin strips of leather pasted on some flimsy for lation, and cloth tops. But—and it is a big "but"—one never sees anybody in the streets wearing these wooden-soled boots. In the poorer quarters of the cities and in the villages, the housewives and children wear sabots resembling Lancashire clogs; but these are discarded for leather footwear on Sundays. The fancy goods shops which abound in Germany have huge displays of leather handbags, vanity cases and the like at prices which, given the fallen value of the mark, compare most favourably with London. It is, therefore, difficult to know exactly what to think about the shortage of leather.

Their Boasted Organization.

The scarcity of supplies does not prevent one from obtaining a decent meal at a not too extortionate price in any reputable restaurant. Roast haunch of venison with baked potatoes and spinach, stewed apples and a bottle of soda water, at a second rate hotel in Cologne, served quite attractively, cost twelve marks which, at the present rate of the mark, works out at less than \$1.50.

But it would be misleading to make deductions regarding the German food situation from observation made in restaurants, hotels and private houses. I should think that probably there has always been an adequate amount of food in Germany to nourish the population, only it has never been equitably distributed. The capitalist, as represented by big hotels or wealthy private persons, cornered food to the detriment of the small householder.

Where Courtesy is Wasted

The Boche is always a Boche, and does not understand being treated like a gentleman, says "A Londoner" in the Evening Standard. When our first cavalry detachments penetrated into Germany they sometimes found themselves at night in some village or town, wet and cold, and far ahead of their supplies of food and forage. They would then ask the local authorities with every courtesy for food and forage, and offer liberal pay for same. Not a thing was produced, and they had to make shift as best they could till morning. But some English-speaking neutrals "put them wise" on this point. "Don't make polite requests to the Boches," they said; "but when you come into a town or village send for the Burgomaster, and tell him that in two hours so much food and forage must be delivered at your headquarters." The Boche understood that treatment at once, and the stuff was promptly produced and a receipt given for the same, to be redeemed at current rates.

194 Miles by Air With 12 Tons

A Handley-Page aeroplane, with four 350 h.p. Rolls-Royce engines, flew from Belfast to Sheffield, 194 miles, in 2½ hours, with a total weight of twelve tons on board, including the crew of seven, and a half a ton of baggage. "This is the biggest load ever carried by air from Ireland to England," said an official of the company. "Luncheon was taken on board by the passengers, one of whom, a pilot, relieved the regular pilot while he was eating."

BRITISH RULE FOR GERMAN AFRICA

IS DESIRE OF THE NATIVES OF EX-GERMAN COLONIES

Under Their Former Masters They
Were Subjected to Numerous In-
dignities and Outrages.

An important official White Paper contains "Correspondence Relating to the Wishes of the Natives of the German Colonies as to Their Future Government." It shows that the almost unanimous wish of the natives is to remain under the British flag. This is the more remarkable as no promise was given that the British would remain, and all who spoke were running the risk of savage reprisals. Cases are mentioned in which the Germans threatened "to settle off with us when the war is over."

In Samoa "the high chiefs and chiefs are practically unanimous in wishing to remain under British rule." In South-West Africa the sentiment of the natives was thus expressed by one of their leading men: "If the British refuse to take me, I will ask one of the British officers to shoot me rather than leave me." The return of the Germans, said another, will mean "death to all of us and confiscation of our possessions."

The natives particularly complain of German cruelty and of the German outrages on girls and women. Many of them had known the English in far-off days, and one Head Councillor said, "They were our friends; such men as we all loved for their fairness and honesty."

The evidence of figures is conclusive as to the effect of German rule. Between 1904 and 1911 the Hereros were reduced in number from 80,000 to 15,000.

Want the Union Jack.

In "German East" though there was had under war conditions to requisition native porters and supplies and fought in their country, the prevailing sentiment is strong against a return to German rule. The only exception to this is among the native soldiers who fought for the Germans and are loyal to them.

In Togoland the natives brought out Union Jacks fifty years old which they had preserved since the day when they were under British protection, and declared that under German rule there was no justice, but flogging and seizure of the natives' land. It is noted as a striking fact that under Germany the people avoided the whites and did not cultivate land where their work could be seen. Now they are tilling land near the roads and railways.

In the Cameroons under the Germans "cocoa slavery" of the worst kind prevailed. Men were taken by force from the native villages and compelled to work on the cocoa plantations where they died like flies. One chief mentions having sent seven men in two different years; in the first year four of the seven, and in the second five of the seven died. In this area the Germans stole what they wanted.

"You come to our town," a chief said, "and nothing is lost. If the Germans come something goes."

The correspondence shows that such savagery as the Germans have practiced in Belgium and Northern France was a standing feature of their rule in Africa, and the natives express joy that, with the arrival of the British, "Germans and all unclean things" were driven out.

YPRES WILL STAND SILENT

AS A MEMORIAL TO THE VALOR OF BRITISH ARMS

The Decision of the Belgian Govern-
ment Finds Response in Hearts
of British People.

The Belgian Government has decided to leave the ruins of Ypres as they are as a symbol and memorial of the horrors with which the country has been visited.

In reaching this decision the Government has in mind the feelings with which the city battlefield of Ypres will always be regarded by the people of Great Britain. Ypres will be rebuilt, but on a new site, which has not yet been chosen.

Memorial of Victory.

"The news that Ypres is to remain unrebuilt, as a memorial of what Belgium has suffered in the war, is hardly news," says the London Times. "The decision is so right that it seems to be what we have always expected."

"If the Germans had won the war, and kept Belgium their subject, they would probably have built a sham medieval Ypres on the site of the true one. They marched out to supercede the old civilization of Europe, believing confidently that they could set up a better of their own in its stead—better in art as in all other things. The ruins of Ypres remain as a mark of the farthest reach of their brutality; and they remain also as a memorial of their defeat."

"Because they are ruins, they show what Belgium has suffered; because they stand, they show that she has triumphed. But the Belgian Government has resolved to preserve them as a monument also of the British Army which defended them for so long and against odds so great. We too shall be able to visit those ruins, not as strangers or even guests, but as a sanctuary of our own people, won with their blood. This is a moving tribute paid to us for which we shall always be grateful; in no way could the Belgian people please us better, and in no way could they better express the whole meaning and issue of the war."

Ypres Old and New.

"Another Ypres will arise near the old one, representing the future, for the freedom and security of which the past has paid so great a price. We are used to thinking of ruins as picturesque, to take a sentimental and even morbid pleasure in them; but these ruins, for all the free peoples of the world, will mean more than the most splendid monument; they will mean a courage lasting through despair into triumph."

"They will mean to Belgium all her long agony; to the British the first and second battles of Ypres and the stand in the spring of 1918; and beyond all these victory, remembering the struggle too well to boast. There is more piety than revenge in this memorial; it speaks silently and for itself of the wrong done by the Germans, but it remembers the steadfastness of our two countries rather than that wrong."

So Long as He's Healthy.

Two Irishmen met at a country fair and held the following conversation: "Ah, Pat, sure, is it you?" "Yis; an' it's been a long time since we met. What's the news?" "It's married I am, and I have a little boy who looks just like me!" The other surveyed him critically for a moment, and then replied consolingly: "Well, I shouldn't mind so long as he's healthy."

The AUTOMOBILE



New Soles for Tires.

Few motorists realize that retreading will add many miles to the life of a tire. This applies, of course, only to tires that have received good care. If the tire has been run underinflated the inside wall will be weakened and perhaps rim-cut, while overloading has much the same result.

If the old tread has deep cuts, caused by glass or sharp stones, the fabric or carcass of the tire is probably injured. The vulcanizer or repair man can tell if a tire is too badly injured to pay to retread.

Retreading has proved to be a good investment, and often means several thousand miles more life to the tire. Racing drivers, who in the past would never think of using any but a new tire, have in many cases been using retreaded tires, and find them entirely satisfactory.

When Your Starter Stops.

Starter motors and generators, when the commutators and brushes are scratched, pitted or blackened with dirt and grease, can be taken apart to be cleaned. In dismantling, it pays to be careful, for some careless move may mean great damage and a high repair bill. But anyone who is handy with tools can do this work himself, provided he is sure the cleaning of the commutator and brushes and the rescaling of the latter are the only things to be done to make the system operative once more.

If the brushes are to be rescaled and the commutator trued down until smooth and clean, it may be necessary to remove the entire unit from the car and dismantle it. Much depends upon the space open at the top through which to work. First of all, the battery must be disconnected from the unit. Then the brushes must be taken out and cleaned. Next comes the commutator, that bright copper cylinder divided into sections on

which the brushes ride. If it be dirty and oily, it is likely that it is also pitted and scratched from the action of the current in burning on the oils.

When free from all oil and other dirt after cleaning with a rag saturated with either kerosene or gasoline, it will be evident whether the surface is scratched or pitted. These scratches and pits must be removed. If they are deep on the armature commutators, the armature had best be removed and placed in a lathe to be trued down just enough to remove the faults. If very badly damaged, this properly comes under a skilled workman's job, and it should be taken to one for attention.

A great many cases will require only a small amount to be taken off, and in that case the handy car-owner can do it himself. If the use of a lathe is not needed, get the finest sandpaper made. Cut a ribbon of the paper the width of the commutator and draw the sanded side over and around the surface with a back and forth movement, making sure all the surface is treated alike. When done and the commutator is free of the scratches and pits, rescale the brushes by replacing them in their holders and pull in between them and the commutator a ribbon of the sandpaper with the sanded side next to the brushes.

The same back-and-forth movement will again be necessary, only much care must be taken to keep the ribbon of sandpaper true to the curve of the commutator surface so that the brushes will have a curvature at their seating surfaces to conform to that of the commutator.

When done and you begin to reassemble the parts, make sure that chunks or drops of old grease do not attach themselves to the newly polished commutators and brushes, else the same trouble will return, though perhaps with less intensity. Also make sure that every piece goes back to its proper place in the assembling.

"PARENT SHIPS" OF THE NAVY

Marvellous Workshops Which Repair Warships and Feed the Crews.

During the past few weeks much has been written about the "Hush!" ships and the "Q-boats" which form part of the British Navy. Not a word, however, has been written about the "parent ships," those gaunt vessels that foster, maintain, and cater for the many wants of the destroyers and submarines.

With the return of the flotillas day after day from patrol, or perchance from some "stunt" off the enemy's coast, one could always see the destroyer that needed badly the "mother ship's" care glide out of the line and slide alongside the big parent ship. Soon the damaged bridge, the broken mast, or maybe a troublesome turbine was taken in hand and the damage repaired, and the little craft was able to join her sister ships at the buoys, fit again to take her place in the line of fighting ships.

Marvellous are these parent ships. Aboard them the visitor is amazed to find smiths' shops, forges, steam-hammers, electrical and carpenters' shops—in fact, everything connected with the repair and upkeep of the small fighting craft.

Even the feeding of the destroyer and submarine men is conducted from the parent ship. A huge bakery—up to date in every detail, and scrupulously clean—meets the eye as

one walks along the decks; here enough bread to feed 3,000 men is made daily. The provision store and the canteen, too, with their huge stocks, makes one wonder where such an accumulation of foodstuffs could possibly find consumption.

The parent ships has also a "sick bay," or hospital, where the sick man has nursing and the best treatment. There is a modern operating-theatre always ready when the occasion arises, and there are surgeons of much experience.

At night an awning is often rigged and the men from destroyers come on board the "mother ship" to witness a cinema "show."

Although all her time is spent in harbor, each parent ship has more than enough to do in catering for each of her precious charges. Without the tender care of a "mother ship" the destroyers and submarines would have fared very badly during the hazardous four and a half years of war.

GIPSIES NOW HAVE MOTORS

Modern Conveniences Now a Part of Camp Equipment.

Even the gipsy caravan is becoming modernized. One hears of a band of nomads "gipsying" through Indiana in automobiles, and, even more surprising, cooking fires and washing clothes with electric washing machines. But this must be an unusually up-to-date band of gipsies.

Fifteen hundred years since their first recorded appearance in eastern Europe, the gipsies have been going about the world, keeping curiously intact the habits, character and language that modern ethnologists believe they brought with them from India, and remained always an odd combination of picturesque vagabondage and personal conservatism.

Perhaps, however, these highly modern gipsies anticipate the future and are beginning, as they traverse the country, to trade second-hand automobiles as they used to trade horses.

The total of British casualties in the air service for the entire period of the war was 16,623. Of this number 6,166 were killed and 7,345 wounded.

Complete School Set---24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

This outfit contains:

- 1 English School Case
- 1 Japanese Pencil Box
- 1 Special Drawing Pencil
- 1 Compass
- 1 Rubber-tipped Lead Pencil
- 1 Metal-cased Lead Pencil
- 1 Pen Holder

3 Pen Points

1 Box Crayons (25 colors)

1 Eraser

1 Box Paints

1 Paint Brush

1 Package Blotters

2 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers

so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

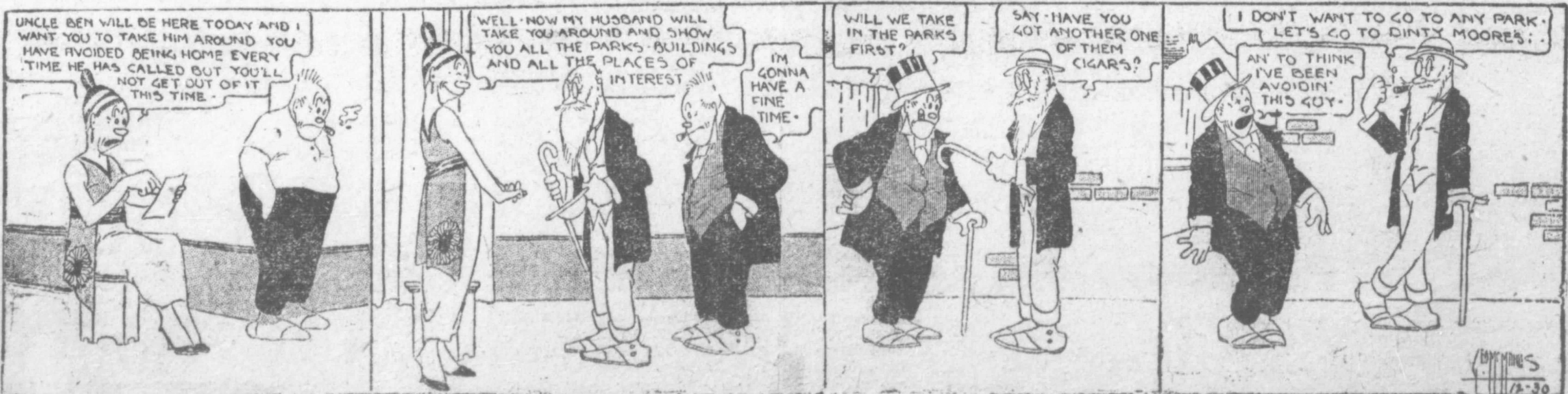
We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will send just 20 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter post cards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package).

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

HOMER-WARREN CO.,

Dept. 83, Toronto

BRINGING UP FATHER



The Latest Design



A combination of serge and satin that features a most unusual collar which extends on one side to knee length. McCall Pattern No. 8738, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

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

NO NAVAL BASES IN PACIFIC

Question of the Marshall Islands is Agitating Australia

The action of Japan in insisting on the retention of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, instead of submitting them to the mandatory system to which Great Britain and other countries are willing to lend adherence in respect of the disposition of former German colonies, is causing Australia some alarm. The Minister for Labor and Industry in the New South Wales Cabinet, now in London, points out that resolutions adopted by the Federal Parliament of Australia with respect to the future control of German colonies in the Pacific are inspired more by the fear of future wars than from a desire for imperial expansion, to which the democratic feeling of Australia is opposed. The unanimous feeling is that former German possessions must in future be used as colonies and not as naval bases, with very little colonization, as was Germany's practice.

The Marshall Islands are a small group of coral islets, with a limited native population, presenting few inducements to settlement even by such a frugal and industrious people as the Japanese. On the other hand, they would afford safe shelter to the largest fleet in the world, and their position might, under certain circumstances, render them a menace to Australia. If Japan is not prepared to accept a mandate with respect to the tenure of these islands it is clear that there must be rigid restrictions as to their utilization as a naval base or coaling station for the Japanese fleet or the fleet of any other country. Only by such means will Australia, and with Australia the world, feel satisfied that they constitute no menace in the future to peace or the freedom of the seas.

The Canadian Department of Fisheries and the United States Bureau of Fisheries are planting chinook salmon eggs from the Pacific coast in the St. Lawrence river system.

Evacuation Scenes in France



British troops taking back the civil population to their original homes.



The River Scheldt and broken bridge at Tournai.

TESTED GAS MASKS AT RISK OF DEATH

BRITISH ENGINEERS ENSURED SAFETY OF ARMY.

Every Gas Was Tested and An Antidote Found Six Months Ahead of German Schemes.

Of the deeds of self-sacrifice on "the home front" none is more noteworthy than those of the small band of officers and N.C.O.'s of the Royal Engineers—mostly chemists—who risked death by slow poisoning in their experiments to ensure that our troops should be equipped to withstand and beat the German gas.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Frank Harrison, C.M.G., head of the department, who died recently, was warned repeatedly this year that unless he gave up the work he could not live 12 months. He refused. From 8 a.m. till 10 or 11 p.m. throughout the week, including Sundays, he was at his post. All the while he was absorbing gas in his experiments, and his lungs were becoming impregnated. When influenza seized him he had not the strength to beat it off.

His staff shared the risks with him. The officers and N.C.O.'s who had to test the effects of every kind of gas and every type of protective mask went day after day into sealed chambers containing concentrations of the gas. In the early days particularly, when about 15 men were engaged in this work in London and 20 in France, they never knew what the result would be.

All were poisoned in some degree, for sometimes a mask that appeared in theory to be perfect failed in this practical test, and the men had to get out of the gas chamber as best they could. At times they remained in these sealed chambers for hours ascertaining the relative merits of the masks.

Anticipated Gas Attacks.

The Germans introduced poison gas on April 22, 1915, at Ypres. For eight months they used chlorine. Then they added phosgene, making a much more deadly combination. But by this time anything they might do had been anticipated and allowed for by the chemists of the Royal Engineers.

They had tested every gas and had found the antidote. The cotton-waste pad, known as the "black veil" respirator, had been succeeded by the hypohelmet, and the latter in turn by the gasnelette helmet, with a chemical impregnation giving protection against phosgene.

This helmet was introduced in August, 1915—four months before the Germans used phosgene—and from that time Britain was always six months ahead of Germany in gas defensive preparations. Early in 1916 the large box respirator was supplied to specialist troops such as machine

gunners; and six months later the small box respirator was distributed to all troops. Of these respirators, 20,000,000 were made. Italy asked for them, and all her troops were supplied within two months. The result was that in the big attack in June, when the Austrians crossed the Piave and fired hundreds of thousands of gas shells, the Italians had only two men killed by gas.

THE TERRIBLE "ASHCAN"

Captain of U-Boat Describes the Effect of Depth Charge

From the captain of a U-boat, a limp, bedraggled figure that had been fished out of the sea with a boathook, came to me the following description of what it is like to be depth charged, says "Jackstaff" in the London Daily Mail.

"Well, how did you like it?" he asked ironically. By "it" the questioner meant the series of exploding "ashcans" which had thrown skyward big lumps of the sea mixed with fragments of submarine.

Dazed, and evidently uncertain of his own anatomical condition, the U-boat captain felt his legs, then his arms, meanwhile staring around with comically bewildered mien. Then as realization of what had happened came gradually to him he answered the question in slow, methodic speech.

Being depth charged, he said, was "awful." The strain of it so damaged the morale of a submarine's crew that if they got away they were of no further use. By the shock of the explosion lights were put out; frequently leaks were started in the hull, and the boat was thrown right on her side.

Creeping along in this condition, with charges bursting all around, although they might not be very near, was appalling. If lights were got going they would be extinguished again by the later detonations. All a crew could do was to run their boat out of the danger area as quickly as possible, wondering fearfully the while whether the next "burst" would crush her up like a smashed eggshell. If they escaped they were very fortunate. It was a terrible ordeal.

"Now, please, will you give me some meat?" he ended.

This odd anti-climax to a tale of terror astonished the auditors. But the U-boat captain meant the request quite seriously. It appeared that in the port he sailed from (which was neither Kiel, Wilhelmshaven nor Zeebrugge) meat had for a long time been unobtainable. Now he had hopes of a good, square meal, and that his body was whole, he next thought of his stomach. Which was very Hunlike, if not very heroic.

The British Government has arranged for the establishment of mills for the production of potato flour on a large scale.

Nampcel a little commune in the war-devastated section of France, has chosen Mme. d'Evry as Lady Mayoress, the first woman in France to be thus honored.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heel footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

My Standard

To live as gently as I can;
To be, no matter where, a man;
To take what comes of good or ill
And cling to faith and honor still;
To do my best, and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand;
And then, should failure come to me,
Still work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known;
To live undaunted, unafraid;
Of any step that I have made;
To be without pretense or sham
Exactly what men think I am.

Keep Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well, Kill Spanish Flu

by using the OLD RELIABLE. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

One way of fostering sport: In a French regiment stationed near the Rhineland a ten-kilometre footrace is held once a month. The winner receives twelve days' leave; the second man ten days; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth, eight days; and the next ten men six days.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Women will be admitted as delegates to the permanent International Labor Conference which is in process of formation at Paris.

Airman—"Here, take this chicken away." Waiter—"What's the matter with it?" Airman—"It's all wings and machinery."

ED. 7.

ISSUE 9-19

CLEANSER YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL, THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY

Try this! All dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair cleanser" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff: invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful. You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

The Sea is His

The sea is His, He made it,
Black gulf and sunlit shoal,
From barriered bight to where the long
Leagues of Atlantic roll;
Small strait and ceaseless ocean
He bade each one to be.
The sea is His: He made it—
And Britain keeps it free.

By pain and stress and striving
Beyond the nations' ken,
By vigils stern while others slept,
By lives of many men;
Through nights of storm, through
dawnings
Blacker than midnight be—
This sea that God created,
Britain has kept it free.

Count me the splendid captains
Who sailed with courage high
To chart the perilous ways unknown—
Tell me where these men lie!
To light a path for ships to come
They moored at Dead Man's Quay,
The sea is God's: He made it—
And these men kept it free.

O little land of England
O mother of hearts so brave,
Men save this trust shall pass from
thee

Who guardest Nelson's grave!
Aye, but these braggarts yet shall
learn

Who'd hold the world in fee,
The sea is God's—and Britain,
Britain shall keep it free.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The Retort Courteous

It happened on a busy crossing in Edinburgh. The policeman on duty had just stopped a cabman to enable the cross traffic to proceed. The man in blue kept the cabman waiting longer than was strictly necessary, so that the latter, beginning to get restive, started to proceed, although the hand was still against him.

The policeman turned upon him in a rage.

"Did ye no' see me haudin' up my hand?" he shouted.

The cabman smiled scornfully. "Well, I did notice that it began to get dark suddenly," he said, "but I didn't know it was your hand. Ye see, it's takin' me all my time to keep my horse fra shyin' at yer feet!"

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Actually Occurred

A British officer who toured the West during the war on propaganda work is said to be telling his colleagues in London that this incident actually happened: "On one of our trains we had no dining car and stopped at Green River in Wyoming. I think it was, for lunch at the station restaurant. My waiter seemed to be quite a typical cowboy, recruited for the emergency, and when he asked me what kind of pie I'd have for dessert I asked what kind of pie he had. 'Mince and apple,' he replied. After some hesitancy, which seemed to arouse his ill-will, I asked for apple pie. 'Say, stranger,' he responded with unmistakable menace, 'what's the matter with the mince pie?'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Our British Navy

We sleep in safety here at home
Because ye lie awake
'Midst tempests, storms, and wind-tossed waves,
In peril for our sake,
Words fail to tell thee what we feel;
God's blessing on thee be,
Great Britain's bulwark and her pride,
Brave watch-dogs of the sea.

Rice is the main sustenance of 54 per cent. of the inhabitants of the globe.



BETTER HORSES IF THEY HAVE Spohn's Distemper Compound

When your horses are subjected to changing weather conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run down, with the result that they are very susceptible to DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS or COLDS. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in good condition, so his system can ward off disease.

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

LOST
ESCAPED BLACK FOX. RAY SUIT. Liable reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED 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 NEWSPAPER 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 without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

AUTO TIRES, 20 x 34 AUTO TIRES. \$13.25. Tubes \$1.65. All sizes cut rate prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber Co., Gerrard and Hamilton Sts., Toronto, and 725 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

ASTHMA

INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH

ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name: as it might not be seen again.

More Maple Sugar

Last year's crop of maple sugar and syrup is all gone. Prices this year will be just about as profitable. The export trade is developing. What the dealers want is more maple sugar, more maple syrup, and better quality. Make your maple bush pay this year by tapping all the trees you can handle. As far as the boiling goes it is just about as easy to handle the sap of 5,000 trees as 500.

Minard's Liniment Cures Coughs in Cows

Too Wise

Some one just for a joke, asked the new clerk in the drug store for some sweet potato seeds. The clerk hunted all through the seeds, but could find no sweet potato seeds and finally appealed to the boss.

The latter explained that he was being kidded and cautioned him about not letting smart Ales put anything over on him.

A few days later a lady entered the store and asked for some bird seed. "Aw, go on," grinned the clerk, "you can't kid me. Birds is hatched from eggs."

Rheumatic Pains

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

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's

Liniment

Kills Pain

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



Let Cuticura Save Your Hair

On retiring, comb the hair out straight, then make a parting, gently rubbing in Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings until the whole scalp has been treated. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

As always—food will play a big part

"As a man eats, so is he."

Grape-Nuts a food for body and brain

(Contains the building phosphates of the grain)

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 5074

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MARCH 6, 1919.

Legislation is being put through at Quebec to change the name of Ottawa County to "Hull County." The object of the change is to dissipate the wrong impression that Ottawa county is in Ontario.

The task of moving and seconding the address in the House of Commons last week was performed by two soldiers (returned men) who fulfilled it with distinction. For the first time since Confederation both speeches were delivered in English, owing to the absence of a French Canadian on the Unionist side of the House, other than Dr. Chabot, who performed the duty last session.

Petitions signed by over 80,000 persons have been presented to Premier Gouin asking for amendment to the liquor law permitting the sale of light wines and beer. It is intimated that the people will be called on to settle this question by referendum. This plan should meet with approval. It looks also as if the larger question of prohibition which the Federal Government has on its hands, owing to a diversity of opinion among Senators and M. P's, may be disposed of by the referendum route. Fifteen hundred labor organizations are out with a request for beer and light wines, which shows that "bone-dry" sentiment is not as strong as a good many were led to imagine.

Twenty-Four Billion Pounds Reparation Bill

Paris, March 3.—The peace conference on reparations has estimated that \$24,000,000,000 is the amount which the enemy countries ought to pay the allied and associated powers, says a Havas agency statement to-day. France, adds the statement, demands immediate payment by the enemy of £1,000,000,000, part in gold, part in materials and part in foreign securities, recommending that the remainder of the amount be payable in a period of from twenty-five to thirty-five years.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met Feb'y 15th, 1919. Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Harris, Laughren, Tracy and Wallace.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Coms Tracy and Laughren.

Motion—Coms Wallace and Harris, that the following bills be paid:—J. C. Hayes, repairs, glass, etc. No. 5 School \$6.85; J. H. Shaw, supplies, Schools 7, 10, 12 and 13, \$3.89; George Dunlop, pine No. 11, \$2.00; G. F. Hodgins' Co. supplies, No. 11, \$1.76; John J. Morrison, key for stove pipe, fixing stove door, No. 2, \$1.—Carried.

Motion—Coms Tracy and Laughren—That the site for new School 12A, be a part Lot 9b, on 12th Range, west side of Pickanock road.—Carried.

Motion—Coms Laughren and Harris—That the time for receiving tenders for the new School 12A, be extended to Tuesday, 18th Feb'y, 1919, at 7 p. m. and Chairman Draper and Coms. Tracy be empowered to deal with the tenders.—Carried.

Motion—Coms Laughren and Wallace—That the Secretary write the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, asking permission to change the site of 12A School from Lot 7b on the 11th Range Clarendon, to part of lot 9b on 12th Range Clarendon, new School to be built in Spring, on said new site; also ask permission to dispose of old site and buildings.—Carried.

Next meeting at call of Chair.
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec'y Treas.

Feb'y 15th, 1919—Tender of A. A. Armstrong accepted.

LOWER LITCHFIELD

Feb'y 24—The weather has been mild during the latter part of the week. While the young people enjoy driving excursions to concerts, hockey matches, etc.

Mrs. T. Somerville and Miss M. Dale are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Steward were the guests of the Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Brown on Saturday.

We are sorry to relate that Mr. W. Paul is in very poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Maxwell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuckler, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore visited Shawville friends on Saturday.

A crowd of young people from around here went to the concert on Wednesday evening at Starks Corners. Reports say they had a jolly time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Stewart on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Edith Moore was the guest of the Misses M. and V. Stewart for the week-end.

Miss M. Stevenson spent the week-end with her father.

NEW ISSUE

6½%
FIVE YEAR

Five Year - 6½% Secured Gold Bonds

of the

Montreal Tramways & Power Company

Limited

(Controlling by stock ownership the Montreal Tramways Company).

Dated March 1st, 1919 — Due March 1st, 1924

Denominations: \$100, \$500 and \$1000

Issued in coupon form registrable as to principal

PRICE: par (100) and accrued interest

Under the new contract passed between the City of Montreal and the Montreal Tramways Company, these bonds are practically secured by the City, as the franchise assures the Company of the fares necessary to earn both interest and dividend on its capital.

TELEPHONE OR WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE, FOR PROSPECTUS AND APPLICATION FORM.

RENE-T. LECLERC

INVESTMENT BANKER

160 St. James Street, - Montreal.

Tel. Main 1260 and 1261.

(Established 1901)

Hundreds of Thousands

of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

Are You Equipped to Win?

The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries.

Regular and India-Paper Editions.



Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Some of the young people still carry pleasant memories of the moonlit nights.

Miss B. Murdoch left for her home at Quyon Friday morning.

We regret reporting that Mrs. J. Lang is in very poor health.

"Don't worry" the car will go alright when once acquainted.

Miss Gladys McVeigh was the guest of Miss V. Merleau Tuesday evening.

Wedding bells chimed merrily at the home of Mr. J. Stickler, when his daughter Mary, became the happy bride of Mr. S. Maxwell of this place.—Com.

Excuses somewhat "fishy."

Two men, who are quite well off, but very miserly in their expenditure, met recently in the gallery of a theater.

Each was annoyed to be seen by the other in the cheapest place of the house.

"What brings you here?" each asked the other.

"To tell the truth," said the first, "I've got a fearful cold in my head, and as the heat ascends, I came up here where it is warm. Besides, I'm a terrible sufferer from rheumatism. But what brings you here?"

"My opera glasses!"

"Your opera glasses?"

"Yes; they enlarge too much. I can't see from the boxes what is going on on the stage. I have to come up here in the gallery to be able to see with them at all!"

Edible Fish in Bosphorus.

Dr. William W. Peet, who recently returned to the United States from Turkey, says that there are 80 varieties of edible fish in the Bosphorus.

During normal times great wagonloads of these fish were carried through Constantinople. A fish 20 inches long often sold for the equivalent of five cents. The poor were thus able to obtain food for very little money. Today a similar fish is sold for ten times the usual price. "This is not because there are fewer fish in the Bosphorus," said Doctor Peet, "but because there is no longer an adequate supply of fish."

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.

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.

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.

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. Sec'y

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

ED FINNIGAN, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Sec'y

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. 882 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.

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

FOR SALE

One span of steel grey Colts bred from Horner's Percheron. One rising 3, the other rising 2 years old. Well matched and will make a fine team. For further particulars apply to
ALEX. BEAN,
R. R. No. 2 Shawville,
P. O. Box 40, Fort Road.

CHEAP SALE

... OF ...

CARS

We have a number of second-hand Cars which we will sell at a GREAT REDUCTION.

These Cars are in good shape and will be sold under - a guarantee -

Parties in the market for a cheap Car will save money by buying early.

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 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. 7.30 a. m.

Lv. " " " 5.15 p. m.

OTTAWA-PEMBROKE—

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 8.00 a. m., and 4.45 p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO, WINNIPEG AND WEST—

Lv. Ottawa Central 11.45 p. m., and 1.25 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.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

DOMINION INCOME WAR TAX ACT

TO WHOM APPLICABLE.

Every person who in 1918 resided or ordinarily resided in Canada or was employed in Canada or carried on business in Canada, including corporations and joint stock companies.

WHO SHOULD FILE RETURNS.

1. Every unmarried person or widow or widower, without dependent children under twenty-one years of age, who during calendar year 1918 received or earned \$1,000 or more.
2. All other individuals who during calendar year 1918 received or earned \$2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded \$3,000, during the fiscal year ended in 1918.

FORMS TO BE FILLED IN AND FILED.

- FORM T1. By individuals, other than farmers and ranchers.
FORM T1A. By farmers and ranchers.
FORM T2. By corporations and joint stock companies.
FORM T3. By trustees, executors, administrators of estates and assignees.
FORM T4. By employers to make return of the names of all directors, officials, agents or other employees to whom was paid \$1,000 or more in salaries, bonuses, commission or other remuneration during the calendar year 1918.
FORM T5. By corporations, joint stock companies, associations and syndicates to make return of all dividends and bonuses paid to shareholders and members during 1918. Individuals comprising partnerships must file returns in their individual capacity.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

All returns must be filed IN DUPLICATE.
Forms may be obtained from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.
Returns should be filed immediately.

Postage must be prepaid on letters and other documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Address of Inspector of Taxation for this District:

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Inspector of Taxation,
166 Bank Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

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
accordingly.

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

162 WELLINGTON ST. - - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

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

Personal attention. Open all hours

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

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

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

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

New Silk Poblins, 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 \$.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

Uncle Sam Beneficiary.
Members of the American Flint
Glass Workers' union, assembled in
Memorial hall, Toledo, were told an in-
spiring story of patriotic devotion by a
member of their union at the unfurling
of a service flag, with 866 stars, repre-
senting union men in the army.

After an introductory speech, in
which John J. Quinlivan, business
agent of the Toledo Central Labor
union, told of the determination of
the unions to back the government,
President William P. Clarke described
the heroic death of Charles H. Mc-
Carthy, who sacrificed his own life in
France for the sake of a friend.

Not only had McCarthy, a former
member of the Glass Workers' union,
died heroically, but he had lived patri-
otically, Mr. Clarke said, for in taking
out \$10,000 insurance when he entered
the army, he asked that the sum be
made payable to the United States gov-
ernment.

Saving Man-Power.
One of the recent devices designed
to save man labor is the slab-handling
storage battery truck, which is em-
ployed at the plant of a steel company
in Cleveland to haul heavy pieces of
steel from the storage yard to the heat-
ing furnaces, says Popular Science
Monthly. The distance approximates
500 feet. Before electricity was sub-
stituted for man-power the slabs were
loaded on hand trucks.

The new truck is similar to the ele-
vating platform truck, except that for
its elevating mechanism a tilting plat-
form is provided. This platform is se-
cured to the rear axle by a pivot, be-
ing operated by a horizontal ram. By
manipulating the ram the platform is
moved toward a vertical position and
its front edges are lowered.

Gentle Germans Quite Insulted.
Mr. E. J. Riggs writes this short
but pointed letter to the New York
Sun about German squealing: "On
reading in the Sun that German news-
papers are indignant because Ameri-
can soldiers are using shotguns, I was
reminded of a 'card shark' in Lead-
ville in '79. He had held out a big
hand for a killing and had it stuck in
the top of his boot. Finally he got
his bank roll into a big pot and re-
ached for his holdout to switch in,
but found it gone. 'Hold on!' he
yelled; 'I ain't going to play in this
game—there's cheating going on.'"

Looking Far Ahead.
A wife, whose husband is on active
service, recently presented him with
a bouncing baby boy. She wrote to
ask him when he should get leave, and
also when the war would be over. His
reply was as follows:
"Dear Lucy—I don't know when I
shall get leave or when the war will
be over, but if the baby should be
called up before I get leave, give him
a parcel to bring out to me.—Your
loving husband, Bill."—London Tit-
bits.

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lots 10-A and 11-B in the
4th Range of Bristol, containing
150 acres more or less. For further
particulars apply to
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Maryland, Que.

FARM FOR SALE

Being North West Half of Lot No.
20-b in the 4th concession of the town-
ship of Clarendon, containing 100 acres,
more or less. About 65 acres under
cultivation; 20 acres of hardwood bush.
Well fenced; good dwelling house and
out-buildings. For further particulars
apply to
W. C. STARK,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville, Que.

A Strange Suicide Case.
A coroner's jury at Windsor has
returned a suicide verdict at an in-
quest on the body of an unidentified
man found in the river with his
hands as well as feet tightly bound
and \$400 worth of Liberty Bonds in
the pockets, these furnishing, how-
ever, no clue to identity.

City Made Profit.
The city of Montreal bought a lot
of steel several years ago to enlarge
the city waterworks, but the under-
taking was postponed. Recently the
city sold the steel at a profit of
\$40,000.

Much Money in Australia.
The supply of sugar in Australia is
as limited as it is here, but one part,
the state of New South Wales, has
an abundance of sweet on hand. It
is honey. A record crop was gathered
last year and next month this season's
crop will be collected. Because of
limited shipping space exports were
stopped, but the beekeepers are now
asking that the embargo be raised.

Giving Rooster Its Due.
On my way to the railroad station
with Victor, with whose parents I was
spending my vacation, I remark'd that
he had lovely hair. Whereupon he
said: "Yes, but our rooster has a bet-
ter comb than I have hair."—Chicago
Tribune.

Two Brave Seamen Commended.
Two men of the United States navy
have recently been commended for
risking their lives to save shipmates.
Turner S. Lux, boatswain's mate, na-
tional naval volunteers, saved a paint-
er who fell overboard from the United
States Steamer Houston. A life belt
had been thrown to the man, but he
failed to grasp it and was going down
for the second time when Lux came
to his rescue. Lux gave as his nearest
kin G. H. Lux, 1827 Valencia street,
Birmingham, Ala. A similar service
was performed by Chief Boatswain
John M. Penix, whose mother, Mrs.
Mary Stout, lives in Kingston, Ala.

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 307 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.

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lot No. 27, in the 4th range of
the township of Litchfield (one mile
from Campbells Bay) containing 217
acres. Soil good heavy clay and loam.
Large clearance and wood in abundance.
Will sell with or without stock and
machinery as purchaser may desire.

For full particulars apply to
MRS. BEN BOSHAULT,
Campbells Bay, Que.
N. B.—If farm is not sold I will give
out same on shares this year.

FARM FOR SALE

Being East Half of Lot No. 26, 3rd
Range Clarendon, containing about 100
acres, of which 50 acres are under cul-
tivation and at present in hay and pas-
ture. Erected thereon are a good com-
fortable 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.

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 pur-
chased a larger farm. For terms and
further particulars apply to
EDWARD DALE,
R. R. No. 1 Shawville.

FOR SALE

385 acres of land, range 1, Wal-
tham. 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, STORE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE.

FARM—North Half of North Half of
Lot No. 1 in the 7th concession of the
Township of Bristol, situated at Bristol
Ridge, and containing 100 acres, more
or less. Soil clay and loam; well wa-
tered and well fenced. Comfortable
buildings, in good repair. About sixty
acres cleared; balance good bush of
mixed timber with large percentage of
cedar.

STORE—The Store is situated on the
north east corner of above farm, at the
8th concession of Bristol, on the Bristol-
Clarendon Town Line. Building two-
story frame, 24 x 40 feet, with hardwood
floors and best of materials used through-
out; has full-sized basement with ce-
ment floor.

BLACKSMITH-SHOP—Situated south
east of Store; size 24x36 feet, with up-
stairs finished for living apartments.
Stable close to shop.

Store and blacksmith-shop may be
purchased independently of farm if pur-
chaser so desires.

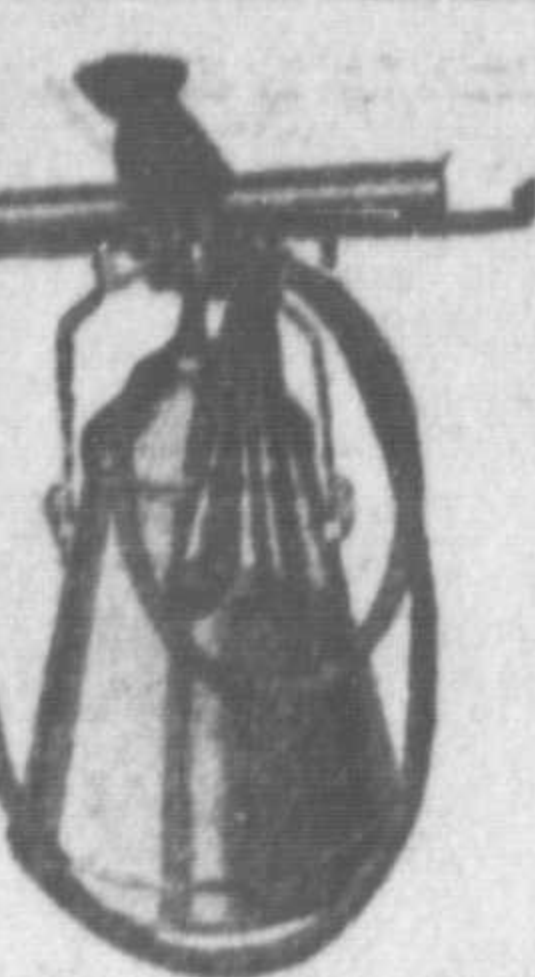
For further particulars apply to
T. A. LUCAS,
Bristol Ridge, Que.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE

Being Lot No. 19, in the 4th range of
Clarendon, containing 200 acres, more
or less, which is all the best of clay loam
and all cleared except 8 acres. This
farm has a good house, bank barn 35 x
70; barn 35 x 45; stable, granary and
machine shed, pig house, hen house and
all other necessary out-buildings. It is
situated 4 miles from Shawville; half
mile from school, 3 churches and cheese
factory; four miles from Portage du
Fort. This property which is known as
the A. S. Smart Farm, is well fenced,
has an abundant supply of water and is
nearly all under-drained.

Also Lot No. 20 in the 3rd range of
Clarendon, containing 110 acres, more
or less. All cleared; best of loam soil,
and free of stone; fenced with Page
wire. Good brick dwelling and all ne-
cessary out-buildings erected thereon.
This property is known as the W. J.
Stark farm.

For terms and further particulars ap-
ply to
WM. COTIE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.



NOTICE TO DAIRY FARMERS:

Dairying has been a profitable business dur-
ing the past few years and Government men tell us
that the outlook for dairy products in the years to come are the very
best; but in order to obtain the largest profits we must eliminate the
high labor cost as much as possible.

The New Hinman Milker

Is milking over 30,000 dairy herds in the country now, giving the very
best satisfaction. Some of the largest and most valuable dairy herds
in Canada and the United States are now milked with the HINMAN
MILKER.

I would be pleased to furnish any one interested with catalogue
describing the HINMAN MILKER, and testimonials from men now
using it.

R. A. DENNIS - Sole Agent - CO PONTIAC
SHAWVILLE CREAMERY
SHAWVILLE - - - QUEBEC.



Build a \$50 Bond

A Plan For
Investors—
Big and
Little

A War-Savings Certificate, provided
free of charge with your first
War-Savings Stamp, has spaces for
10 War-Savings Stamps.

A War-Savings Certificate with a
W-S.S. in each space is a Dominion
of Canada "bond" for the payment of
\$50 on January 1st, 1924.



And you invest less than \$41
to secure it—paying as it proves
convenient to you.

War-Savings Stamps cost \$4.02
in March, \$4.03 in April and
\$4.04 in May.

Fill up your THRIFT Card (16
Thrift Stamps at 25c. each). Thrift
Stamps earn no interest, but a filled
card represents \$4 when you invest
in a War-Savings Stamp.

AT ALL MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES, BANKS, ETC.

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 cal

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES

2 New Cutters,
2 Second-hand Cutters,
2 set Double Driving Harness, S. H.
2 set single Driving Harness, S. H.
3 good s. hand Cream Separators,
1 second hand Washing Machine,
1 " " M. H. Combined Drill,
1 " " F. & W. Disc Harrow
(almost new),
2 1 1/2 h. p. Gasoline Engines, at a dis-
count.
These articles must be sold in order
to make room for car-load of buggies.
J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.
P. S.—Horses bought, sold and ex-
changed.

A Packet of— "SALADA"

Tea, will go further on infusion and give better satisfaction than any other Tea obtainable.

Not a shadow of doubt about this. TRY IT!



Opening Canned Supplies.

Last summer and fall very large quantities of fruit and vegetables were put up for winter use at the cost of considerable time and money. During the cold weather we were able to enjoy the provision we made for winter needs and we must be careful that we use our supplies with discretion, and care for the containers so systematically that they will be ready for use another season.

Many an individual begins an undertaking with enthusiasm and continues it with intelligence, only to fall down, as it were, on the last quarter. This is true of the housewife. She started out to prevent wastage and to store her products properly for winter use. Having done this she is apt to feel that nothing else should be expected except the enjoyment of the good things she has put up.

Have you any distinct plan of procedure when you open your cans in the winter? If you haven't your work of canning next fall is going to be much more difficult and perhaps be attended by mysterious failures.

To begin with, fruits, vegetables and preserves should not be opened hit or miss, but selected with care so that the choicest may be reserved for special occasions and a variety given to the family in the daily menu. To this end the housewife needs a system regarding her canned products.

This may be a book kept in the store room from which she checks off each can as she uses it. Thus, in the vegetable section the page marked "Corn" shows that six quart cans were put up August 20, twelve quart cans August 16, eight quart cans August 24, ten pint cans September 1. It is the work of a moment to write in the book, "March 1, one quart can used," and so on, totalling the quarts and pints removed from the store room so that a glance shows how many are left.

Or, if this is too much trouble, she can employ a method of arrangement on the shelves which enables her to see at a glance what she has. For this purpose narrow shelves which only permit of rows one can deep are desirable. The old-fashioned swing shelf in the cellar was commodious but deceiving. Things packed away in the centre often became forgotten or could not be found just when needed. If such a broad shelf is still in use, divide it in sections, putting fruit or vegetables of a kind in a section by itself and mark that section on the edge so that a glance will locate anything.

Vegetables should be opened long enough in advance of their use to become aerated. This restores some of the natural flavor and avoids a flat taste. Canned fruit is always better served very cold. Turn no more from the can of fruit than will be needed and then return to the can for storage until wanted again.

When cans are emptied they should be scrubbed until they are thoroughly clean, using plenty of hot soapuds. They should then be scalded inside and out, for even a very little dried juice on the outside which has fermented is undesirable. Never put can tops on until the jar is perfectly dry inside and be sure that cans and covers are properly mated and put together one by one as used. Many a quart of food has been lost because the cover has been put on a can on which it did not belong. It appeared all right, but the seal was imperfect. Store cans where they will be dry and cool. If a can is put away moist it will soon become musty, especially if covered, and then another canning time the product stored in that container is sure to spoil unless a second thorough cleansing and thorough sterilization is resorted to. Of course, some should always be sterilized before being used—the very last thing.

If by any chance the contents of a can has fermented, that can must receive particular attention by being washed and boiled in a solution of soda, after which it should be scalded

in clear water and then dried. Paraffin, which comes from the tops of jelly tumblers or conserve jars, can all be washed in soap and water, and the pieces melted together for future use. The advantage of melting it is that thorough heating renders it sterile and kills the germs which may have lurked in the pores. Besides it is easier to store it in one cake.

Of course, where tin is used for canning, food must never be left at all in the open can for fear of ptomaine poisoning. This is equally true of condensed milk or any other product kept by perfect sealing of tin.

The great war has taught us economy in many ways. One of these, and by no means the least, is to do our work so thoroughly to-day that the results of future tasks will not be undermined. The work of gardening, preservation, and conservation may all be spoiled by careless handling at the time of using the supplies.

Little Heat Savers.

No matter how well a house is built the window sashes become loose and the exterior doors shrink in time. The joints around the sashes and the doors become wider for the cold winds to blow through, and you wonder why you cannot heat your home successfully.

The openings should have weather strips if you expect to get the best results from the heating plant. With that precaution the fuel bill will be cut down perceptibly, and you will have the comfort of a well-heated house.

There are patented metal weather strips made—the kind that are mortised into the sashes or the frames. Those are more expensive than the others because they are covered by patents and require an experienced carpenter to fit them. But they are excellent both for wear and efficiency. You are not compelled to replace them, as is necessary with the cheaper kind.

SCHOOL GIRLS' SERVICE

Work of the Girls' Patriotic Union in the Old Country.

"The Girls' Patriotic Union" was formed in England in 1914 by girls attending private and public schools and the members have worked steadily ever since making bandages and Red Cross comforts, cultivating waste land, gathering blackberries for use in hospitals and for jam making. They collected garments for Serbian refugees and for men from torpedoed ships, organized entertainments for the wounded and took over the care of a number of prisoners of war. The Union has contributed \$5,000 to the Mercantile Marine Funds and is the donor of one wing of the Star and Garter House for which the Union contributed \$25,000. In addition many huts have been given to various groups of war workers and their latest scheme is to present a hut to the Q.M.A.A.C. (formerly known as the W.A.A.C.'s) many of whom were public and private school girls.

All the money contributed by the girls was from their pocket money or earned outright and the time given to land work was taken from recreation periods. Herb gathering and herb growing have been taken up by these girls and the collection of old papers and bottles yielded quite an income. One of the schools presented the British Red Cross with an ambulance, earned by the donors. The glimpse of the personal element that permeates the finest realization of nationalism will not soon be lost on these patriotic girls. The next generation of Englishmen will be all the finer because these girls have done their duty to the utmost.

Good farmers use fertilizers for the permanent improvement of their soils. Poor farmers use them to get a little more to sell from their impoverished lands.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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Published by special
arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

Helen Barnet knew all about love. Had she not lisp'd its praises in odes to the moon in her high school days? It had to do with flowers and music and angels. On the old porch back home—what was it that long-haired boy used to read to her? Oh, Tennyson. That was it.

And now it had come to her—love. Not that it was exactly unexpected: she had been waiting for her lover since she had put up her hair, of course. But to have him come like this—and such a lover! So rich—and he was such a grand, handsome young man, too! And she loved him. She loved him dearly. If only she dared say "yes"! No more poverty, no more loneliness, no more slaving at the beck and call of some hated employer. Oh, if she only dared!

For one delicious moment Helen Barnet almost thought she did—dare. Then, bitterly, the thought of his position—and hers—rolled in upon her. Whatever else the last two wretched years had done for her, it had left her no illusions. She had no doubts as to her reception as Burke Denby's wife, at the hands of Burke Denby's friends and relatives. And again, whatever the last two years had done for her, they had not robbed her of her pride. And the Barnets, away back in the little Vermont town, had been very proud. To Helen Barnet now, therefore, the picture of herself as Burke Denby's wife, flouted and frowned upon by Burke Denby's friends, was intolerable. Frightened and heart-sick, she determined to beat a hasty retreat. It simply could not be. That was all. Very likely, anyway, Burke Denby had not been more than half in earnest himself.

The bell rang then again from the drawing room and Helen went down to get the children. In the hall she met Burke Denby; but she only shook her head in answer to his low "Helen, when may I see you?" and hurried by without a word, her face averted.

Three times again within the next twenty-four hours she pursued the same tactics, only to be brought up sharply at last against a peremptory "Helen, you shall let me talk to you a minute! Why do you persist in hiding behind those two rascally infants all the time, when you know that you have only to say the word, and you are as free as the air?"

"But I must—that is—I can't say the word, Mr. Denby. Truly I can't!" His face fell a little.

"What do you mean? You can't mean—you can't mean—you won't marry me?"

She threw a hurried look about her. He had drawn her into the curtained bay window of the upper hallway, as she was passing on to the nursery.

"Yes, I mean—that," she panted, trying to release her arm from his clasp.

"Helen! Do you mean you don't care?" he demanded passionately.

"Yes, yet—that's what I mean," she pulled away at her arm.

"Helen, look at me. You can't look me straight in the eye and say you don't care!"

"Oh, yes, I can. I—I—!" The tell-tale color flooded her face. With a choking little breath she turned her head quite away.

"You do—you do! And you shall marry me!" breathed the youth, his lips almost brushing the soft hair against her ear.

"No, No, Mr. Denby, I can't—I—can't!" With a supreme effort she wrenched herself free and fled down the hall.

If Helen Barnet thought this settled the matter, she ill-judged the nature of the man with whom she had to deal. Unlimited frosted cakes and shotguns had not taught Burke Denby to accept no for an answer—especially for an answer to something he had set his heart upon as he had this winning of Helen Barnet for his wife.

She loved him; he was sure of that. This fancied obstacle in the way that loomed so large in her eyes, he did not fear in the least. He rally rather liked it. It added zest and excitement and would make his final triumph all the more heart-warming and satisfying. He had only to convince Helen, of course, and the mere convincing would not be without its joy and compensation.

It was with really pleasurable excitement, therefore, that Burke Denby laid his plans and carried them to the triumphant finish of a carefully arranged tete-a-tete in the library, when he knew that they would have at least half an hour to themselves.

"There, I've got you now, you little wild thing!" he cried, closing the library door, and standing determinedly with his back to it, as she made a frightened move to go, at finding herself alone with him.

"But, Mr. Denby, I can't. I really must go," she palpitated.

"No, you can't go. I've had all together too much trouble getting you here, and getting those blessed youngsters safely away with their mamma for a bit of a drive with my dad."

"Then you planned this?" "I did." He was regarding her with half-quizzical, wholly fond eyes. "And I had you summoned to the library—but I was careful not to say who wanted you. Oh, Helen, Helen, how can you seek to avoid me like this, when you know how I love you!" There was only tenderness now in his voice and manner. He had taken both her hands in his.

"But you mustn't love me." "Not love—my wife?" "I'm not your wife."

"You're going to be, dear." "I can't. I told you I couldn't, Mr. Denby."

"My name is 'Burke,' my love." His voice was whimsically light again. Very plainly Mr. Burke Denby was not appreciating the seriousness of the occasion.

She flushed and bit her lip. "I think it's real mean of you to—to make it so hard for me!" she half sobbed.

With sudden passion he caught her in his arms. "Hard? Hard? Then if it's hard, it means you do love me. As if I'd give you up now! Helen, why do you torture me like this? Dearest, when will you marry me?"

She struggled feebly in his arms. "I told you; never."

"Why not?" "No answer."

"Helen, why not?" He loosened his clasp and held her off at arms' length.

"Because."

"Because what?" Her eyes, frightened and pleading, searched his face. There was a tense moment of indecision. Then in a tragic burst it came.

"Maybe you think I'd—marry you, and be your wife, and have all your folks look down on me!"

"Look down on you?" "Yes, because I'm not so swell and grand as they are. I'm only—"

With a quick cry he caught her to himself again, and laid a reproving finger on her lips.

"Hush! Don't you let me hear you say that again—those horrid words! You are you, yourself, the dearest, sweetest little woman that was ever made, and I love you, and I'm going to marry you. Look down on you, indeed! I'd like to see them try it!"

"But they will. I'm only a nurse-girl."

"Hush!" He almost shook her in his wrath. "I tell you, you are you—and that's all I want to know. And that's all anybody will want to know. I'm not in love with your ancestors, or with your relatives, or your friends. I don't love you because you are, or are not, a nurse-girl, or a school-teacher, or a butterfly of fashion. I even don't love you because your eyes are blue, or because your wonderful hair is like the softest of spun gold. It's just because you are you, sweetheart; and you, just you, are the whole wide world to me!"

"But—your father?" "He will love you because I love you. Dad is my good chum—he's always been that. What I love, he'll love. You'll see."

"Do you think he really will?" A dawning hope was coming into her eyes.

"I'm sure he will. Why, dad is the other half of myself. Always, all the way up, dad has been like that. And everything I've wanted, he's always let me have."

She drew a tremulous breath of surrender.

"Well, of course, if I thought you all wanted me—"

"Want you?" With his impulsive lips on hers she had her answer, and there Burke Denby found his.

(To be continued.)

WHALES AND PORPOISES

The Blue Whale is the Largest Animal That Ever Lived.

Did you know that a porpoise was a whale? Well, it is—a small species of the tribe.

So likewise is a dolphin. Porpoises and dolphins are a good deal alike, but the latter name is given to those which have pointed snouts or beaks. The porpoises have round heads.

Once upon a time the whales were land animals. That was hundreds of thousands of years ago. Finding in the sea the kind of food they liked best, they became more and more aquatic, until finally they took to the water altogether, their anatomical structure undergoing modifications which adapted them to a marine existence.

A whale's nostrils do not open into the back of its mouth, but are connected directly with its windpipe. Thus it is enabled to swim with its mouth open while feeding, and does not choke.

It can hold its breath for forty-five minutes or an hour. Then it comes to the surface and the heated air contained in its lungs under pressure is expelled with a mighty exhalation into the colder outer air, where it condenses, forming a column of vapor.

The biggest baby of the world is the offspring of the blue whale. It may be as much as twenty-five feet long at birth, "tipping the scales" at eight tons. Some infant!

But then, you see, the blue whale is the largest animal in the world—the biggest animal, it is believed, that ever lived. Not even the most prodigious dinosaur of old equalled it in weight.

The Government Fisheries Bureau is advertising the merits of whale meat as food. It most resembles beef. On the Pacific coast it is being canned in large quantities. To encourage its use, the bureau has prepared a number of recipes which are recommended to the Canadian housekeeper. These include "stuffed roast whale," "whale steak en casserole," "fillet of whale with mushrooms," "whale a la mode," "whale pot roast," "whale croquettes," "whale patty," and "whale pie."

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HUN DAMAGE TO BELGIUM TOO
VAST TO BE ESTIMATED.

Industries Destroyed. Factories Razed,
Machinery and Raw Materials
Stolen, Coal Fields Pillaged.

Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately, the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany.

In a majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation, the plant remains, but everywhere all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed.

In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate, there was a systematic removal of all the machinery, which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained.

Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines abroad and to make the Germans pay for them.

The Belgian coal fields in the region of Mons, Charleroi and Liege were operated by the Germans, who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses. Thus, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton, and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of workmen weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen.

Factories Useless for Year and Half.

The industrial region of Charleroi suffered severely at the hands of the Germans, who destroyed the machines which they did not take away, and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the

wreckage, and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained, it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year. Nothing now remains of the establishment Thyse-Chatou, which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four twenty-ton converters and six sets of flattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine.

Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs.

It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

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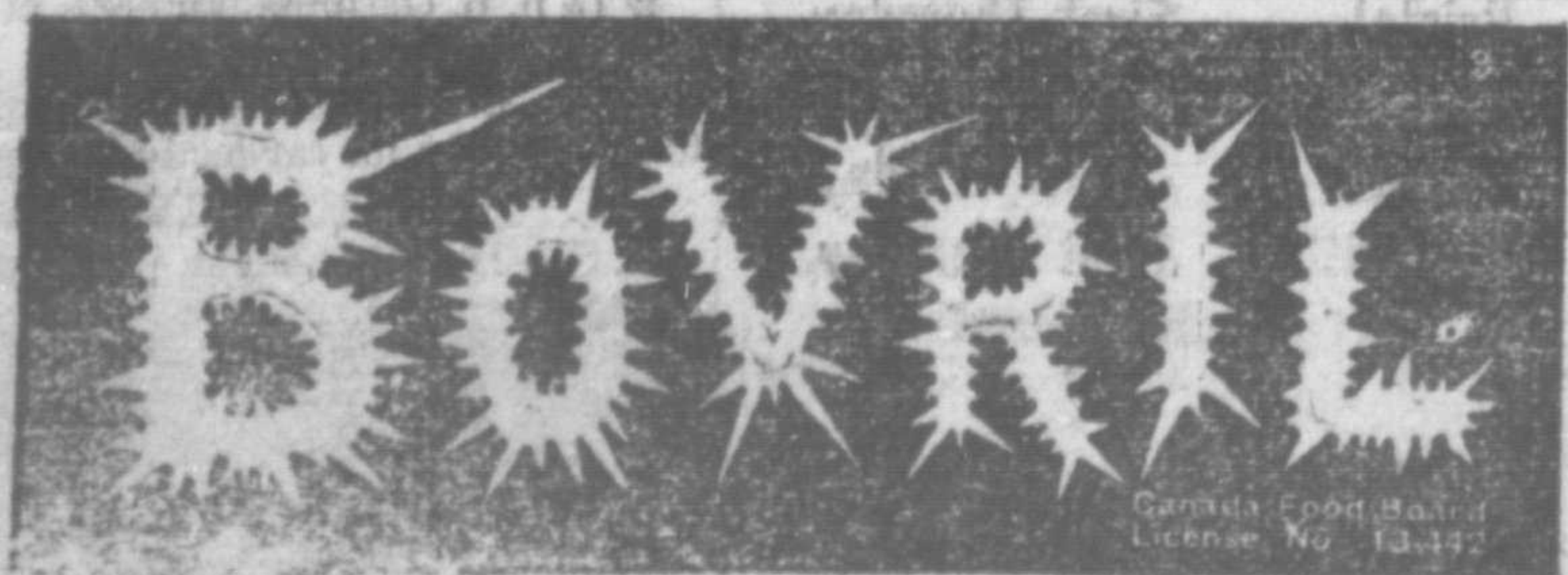
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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crop, 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., 78 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Alfalfa Versus Sweet Clover.

During the last few years so much has been written in the agricultural press eulogizing sweet clover that, in many quarters, it has gained a reputation for superiority which, to say the least, is misleadingly exaggerated. A few unbiased remarks on its real value, especially in comparison with alfalfa, may therefore not be out of place.

The reputation for superiority which sweet clover has gained is to a very large degree due to the fact that it is able to do surprisingly well in naturally poor soil of worn-out land deficient in plant food, and in soil lacking in moisture to such an extent that neither red clover nor alfalfa can grow to satisfaction.

No one who has seen sweet clover flourish in places where, to use a common expression "nothing else will grow," can deny that sweet clover might be employed at a remunerative crop on the type of land just referred to. However, it should be clearly understood that, though realizing the value of sweet clover as a revenue producer on poor soil, it by no means follows that sweet clover is better or even equal to other crops of its type, especially alfalfa, on superior to good land. This should be clearly emphasized because many uncritical sweet clover enthusiasts have made the error of concluding, from the behavior of sweet clover on very poor land, that it is also of outstanding superiority on good land suitable for growing such crops as alfalfa. The sooner such a conception is corrected, the better.

If alfalfa can be grown with reasonable success, it surely will prove superior to sweet clover in practically all respects. Alfalfa, when once established, will last for a great number of years and will continue, without re-seeding, to yield crops of high quality year after year, whereas sweet clover, being a biennial plant, will have to be re-seeded every second year unless it is given a chance to mature seeds and thus automatically re-seed itself.

Alfalfa may be grown for pasture, hay, silage, and soiling, whereas sweet clover has a somewhat limited sphere of usefulness. Thus, sweet clover is not likely to make as good hay as alfalfa; neither can it be cured into good hay as easily as the latter. As a forage crop, its chief asset lies in its ability to furnish nutritious pasture, but even as a pasture plant it is hardly equal to alfalfa where the latter can be grown successfully. As furthermore, sweet clover has some distinctly objectionable characteristics which are not found in alfalfa, for instance its peculiar flavor and its tendency to become a weed if not properly looked after, there is no valid reason why it should be grown in preference to alfalfa, if the latter can be grown with reasonable success. However, on land too poor to grow alfalfa, sweet clover may be used either as a forage crop or as a green manure crop for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil.

Selecting the Breeding Pen.

It is time that preparations were under way for the breeding season. The male bird or birds that are to be used for breeding should have been selected before this, and be in prime condition. Great care ought to be exercised in the selection of the male. He is more than half the flock. He alone may mean success or failure. It is also important to use only the best females. Do not breed from the whole flock. Take those only from which good type and vigorous chicks may be expected.

The Breeding Males—Vigorous, well grown cockerels, the sons of high-

producing females, should be used as they are more reliable as breeders than aged cocks. This does not mean that cock birds should not be used. They should, but only those cock birds that have shown their vigor and ability to produce strong, high-producing stock.

The Females—These males should be mated not to the whole flock but to selected hens and to strong, well-grown pullets that have shown by their winter's performance that they have the high-laying character.

When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall, close tab should be kept on them, and note made of those that start to lay early and are persistent in production. If trap-nests are used, select those birds that make the highest records provided they are suitable in other respects, that is, if they conform to the requirements of the breed.

External marks—If trap-nests are not used, dependence will have to be placed on external indications of production for selection.

When a pullet of a yellow-skinned variety such as the Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red starts to lay, her legs and beak will be rich-colored as well as her skin. As laying progresses she uses up the surplus fat in the body, and the various parts begin to fade. These changes take place in the following order. The vent rapidly fades, so that a pale vent indicates that the bird is laying. The eye-ring, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The carotides of Leghorns and similar white-lobed birds bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring so that a bleached carotid means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eyelid.

The next change is in the beak. Beginning at the base the color gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. A bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks. The shanks are the slowest to bleach out so that bleached shanks may be taken as an indication that the bird has been laying for a considerable time.

In the absence of trap-nests, therefore, select those females of suitable type that show by their faded shanks that they have been producing heavily during the winter season. If these birds are in laying condition, the vent will be large and moist, the abdomen dilated so that the pelvic arches will be well spread, and the keel forced away from the pelvic arch so as to give capacity. The abdomen will be soft and pliable.

The hens that will have been reserved for breeders will be either those that have good trap-nest records or that were selected in the fall by appearance. These will have been vigorous, alert, active birds that have been late in moulting, that have bleached out shanks and that show the various characteristics previously mentioned.

The Number of Females—The number of females to allow to a male, will depend on the conditions under which they are kept. For breeds of the general purpose type such as Rocks or Wyandottes, in confinement, eight to twelve females will be enough, and Leghorns, twelve to fifteen females for each male. On free range the number may be increased fifteen to twenty-five for the heavier breeds and twenty to thirty for the Leghorns.

Feed well—Be sure to supply an abundance of green food and make the birds exercise freely for their scratch grains. Do not feed overstimulating feeds. See that with the good feed there are fresh air, lots of sunshine, and sanitary conditions,

able as possible, and that means it should not be unreasonably cold.

One poultry keeper has found that the use of artificial heat in his poultry house (enough to keep the temperature between forty and fifty degrees) enables him to get more eggs during the season of high prices, without in any way injuring the flock.

Electric power has been applied to the shearing of sheep on one Australian sheep farm.

An Australian 2-year-old Guernsey is credited with providing 8,245 lbs. of 6 per cent. milk while running on natural pasture.

A mighty timber famine is coming down upon us. It is bad enough now, but what will it be 20 years hence?

The digestive system of the pig does not lend itself to such a variety of feeds as can be given to cattle. While a certain amount of bulk food can be profitably supplied, the greater part of the ration must necessarily consist of concentrates.

In the spring of 1917 there were 514,140 gophers destroyed by Saskatchewan school children who took part in the gopher-killing campaign, while last spring no less than 864,246 were destroyed. The cost to the Government was a little over \$700.



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"WHY MY TRACTOR HAS COME TO STAY"

A Successful Scotchman Finds His Iron Horse a Practical Saver of Time, Men, Money, Acreage and Teams.

By Mark McClure

The tractor itself is such an important step toward bigger and better things in agriculture, and there is so much misunderstanding, not unmixed with prejudice, about it, that I believe it is to the interest of all farmers for some practical man of the soil to come forward with his actual tractor experience.

Let me say right now, as strongly as I can say it, that the tractor has come to stay on my farm, because it is a practical success. It was bought as a matter of economy—forced economy, you might say, because of the labor situation. But it is a good investment anyhow, we find, shortage or no shortage. In the last two years my tractor has enabled me to eliminate a third of my men and 40 per cent. of my horses. Not only that, but it made possible the cropping of 40 more acres than I had been cropping, and increased my personal efficiency from 50 to 100 per cent.

I said 40 per cent. of my horses had been eliminated by the tractor. The others I still have, and am going to keep. An all-power farm may be practical if it is small. I don't know. But it has been my experience that on a place of 250 to 300 acres or more, there are several reasons for keeping some horses on hand. Even if I had a tractor which would do all the work, unless I had two or three machines and plenty of repairs, or repairs were readily accessible, I would keep a limited number of horses.

But that is no argument against the tractor. When the tractor people get their service stations organized throughout the country as efficiently as the automobile people have got theirs, I can see where the tractor might serve a much greater proportion of farm needs than it serves today. Meantime the tractor has a very definite place on my farm, anyhow.

I have 280 acres, 245 of which are cultivated and cropped each year. There is one man and myself as man power, a tractor, and eight horses as a means of doing the work. Last year we used eight horses, but this year we plan to use only six.

I bought my tractor two years ago. In the first place, I did it because I wanted less help; but the principal reason was to get my work done on time. I am a grain farmer, having only a few hogs, which I use to husk part of my corn. It is necessary, therefore, that my work be done on time, for a crop to be harvested will not wait; neither can we put off seeding very long.

My tractor pulls three bottoms. I expect it will be serviceable for two years longer at least, although it has been found that the average life of a tractor is eight years, using it on a basis of forty-five days a year. But we use ours pretty hard, because there

is much for it to do, and we like its work.

In the fall and spring the tractor is especially valuable to me. We can do our seeding any time, with my man working the tractor and I behind him with a drill. To my mind the greatest value of the tractor lies in its speed in accomplishing things, rather than the economy of operation as compared with horse power.

However, during the last two years it has been my experience that a tractor is cheaper than horses, because of the high cost of grain for feeding. I never kept any accurate records as to the cost of operation with either kind of power, but I know for a fact that one man and a tractor can do from 50 to 100 per cent. more work than the same man and a team of horses.

If on a given day I were to compare the cost of feeding a team and the cost of operating a tractor—that is, gas and oil—considering the amount and quality of work done by both units, the tractor would have a big balance in its favor.

In planting corn the tractor double-disks and drags the ground, while four horses attached to a planter will hardly keep up with the machine. Last spring I remember one day the man started a little ahead of me with the machine, getting the ground in shape, and he finished a good half-day ahead of me.

Take the working up of the fall wheat seed bed, for instance. The tractor plowed, disked four times, dragged, and rolled the ground in good time. To do this work in the same time with horse and man power, I would have to have two men and two teams working a little faster than it is possible to drive horses which are being worked hard.

The tractor is the main reason why I can get along with but one man. We use it for everything but plowing corn, all of our belt work being done with it too. I have a 12-foot binder to which I attach the tractor. When I used horse power for this work it required six horses to push it. I pull it with the tractor, and do the work just as well. The tractor is more efficient because we can work in the extreme heat, which is almost an impossibility with horses if you care anything for them.

Another thing: When we are cutting wheat or oats with the binder all we do is unhook the tractor in the field. We don't have to take it to the barn and feed it, as we did the horses, at noon or in the evening. It eliminates a lot of chores in this way. A man can come right in from the field at noon or night and go to his meal. That helps too, believe me.

In harvest time I have extra help, of course, but no man is used on the

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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Night Terrors.

Children frequently have night terrors. They awake in vague, wild alarm, one or two hours after going to sleep. The child screams in agony, clings to its mother, but apparently fails to recognize anyone, and cannot be at once quieted and reassured. After a few minutes the excitement spontaneously subsides and the child returns to sleep, without recollecting the attack in the morning. During the frenzied terror, it may run from the room or climb upon the furniture, in a wild attempt to escape. Often the cries imply a fear of being caught by some one they fear, or by wild animals.

True night terrors are of somewhat serious import, indicating, as they do, an unstable constitution. Sometimes they are induced by difficulty in breathing, because of adenoids or laryngitis, or bronchitis, or a weak heart, or general weakness. They may be the forerunner of mild epilepsy or of St. Vitus' Dance. They may, however, mean no more than nightmare; that is a kind of vivid dream usually traceable to some physical condition or to some previous terrifying experience. Indigestion, bad ventilation, mental shock, fright, worry and the like, give rise to a feeling of great weight on the chest or suffocation or of falling. Then the patient suspends respiration or makes distressed inspiratory sounds and awakes with a start.

Questions and Answers.

Mrs. V. H.—Have read in your column about a mother saying her baby sleeps so well. I wish I could say the same of mine. He is 8½ months old and keeps me awake 2 to 3 hours at a time, generally from 11 to 2. There are times when I have not enough milk for him. He gets about 3 bottles a day besides my own milk. All the same he is healthy, strong and full of life.

Answer—Probably hungry. Better wean him now, although it is about a fortnight before schedule time.

S. A.—How may milk be the means of transmitting the germs of typhoid fever?

Answer—Usually from the use of infected water in washing the milk cans and bottles, or from the failure to sterilize bottles that have been contaminated by contact with a typhoid patient. Workers in and about dairies who are typhoid carriers, or who are walking typhoid sufferers, may also transfer to the milk, from their unclean hands, the typhoid bacillus, the germ of that disease.

L. S.—Why is yeast so often used by physicians? 2. What effect has it on the body?

Answer—1. I am not aware that it is often used. It is efficient as an antiseptic and in a poultice. Physicians of authority declare it an excellent remedy for boils. An ordinary cake, as bought at the grocer's, is divided into three parts, one of which is taken three times a day. 2. As a ferment in bread or spirituous liquors.

tractor who can work otherwise. Usually I have a boy on the tractor. I attach a rope to the clutch, so that if anything goes wrong I don't depend on the boy; I merely pull out the clutch.

With the tractor pulling the binder we can cut from 25 to 35 acres a day. Last year we had 55 acres of wheat and barley which we had to cut in one way, because it lodged badly. The tractor made a nice job of it.

All in all, I find that the tractor is a mighty good thing; and as long as I do any farming I wouldn't be without one.

The Dairy

Difficulty is often experienced in making good butter in winter, and especially when you are milking only a few cows. Change of feed, temperature and methods of handling milk and cream generally cause the trouble. There are frequent complaints that the butter is long in coming, or that it foams and swells and won't come at all. Scarcely a farmers' meeting passes, where buttermaking is discussed, that troubles along this line are not brought up. A better understanding of the principles of cream-ripening and churning would help you to remedy these difficulties.

In the first place, we now know that cream is ripened and the flavor is produced by the development in the cream of certain bacteria. These bacteria enter either by chance or by the addition of a starter—that is, a small portion of cream already containing them and kept for the purpose from one churning to another. It is not practical, if you are a farmer with only a few cows, to bother with the commercial starter. Much of the trouble arises from the failure of these bacteria to develop properly. Either the development goes too far and the cream becomes too sour, or it is not carried far enough.

Temperature and the length of time the cream stands are the controlling factors in the process. Often the cream jar is kept in the kitchen while the churning is accumulating. This is a bad practice. The warmth of the room favors the development of the bacteria, and ripening begins with the first cream put in. Then subsequent additions are made with cream in different stages of ripening.

The much better way is to keep the cream at low temperature until the desired amount is collected, and then remove to a warm place and add the starter. The cream will then soon begin to sour, then to thicken; and when it has reached the stage where it begins to separate from the whey it is ready to churn, providing the temperature is not too high.

If the cream has been kept cold while gathering, the temperature for ripening may be as high as 25 degrees. But be careful not to set it so near the heat as to overheat any part of the vessel, or you will have a case of scalded butter, and you know what that means. For security, every buttermaker should have a dairy thermometer; they cost only 25 or 50 cents.

After the cream is ripe, set it away to cool down to the proper temperature. In winter the best temperature for churning is between 60 and 65 degrees, but experience alone will not tell you the best temperature. The proper length of time for winter churning is thirty or forty minutes. Proceed with the churning until the granules of butter are about the size of wheat grains. Draw off the buttermilk and put in water four or five times as much as the butter. Churn

off, and repeat two or three times. Press out the water, add the salt, and set away a short time; then work a second time, print and make into molds.

When the cream foams and becomes frothy it is usually because it has been kept too long and at too warm a temperature; or it may be that it needs a good starter. In that case go to a creamery or a neighbor who churns oftener, and who you know makes good butter, and get a pint or quart of ripened cream. Add this to your cream; stir it well and frequently in a warm temperature, and it ought to give no trouble when you churn.

If it swells too much and will not come, the cream is usually too cold. Be careful in adding hot water. The better plan is to try it with a thermometer before you begin and have it right at first, then you will not have this trouble.

Summer silage is, as a rule, the most economical method of feed to help out short pastures. It is wise to keep a reserve for midsummer and autumn.

Varicose Veins?

WEAR THIS
Non-Elastic Laced Stocking
SANTARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
ADJUSTABLE, laced like a legging; always fits.
COMFORTABLE, made to measure; light and durable.
COOL, contains NO RUBBER.
1,500,000 SOLD
ECONOMICAL, cost \$3.50 each, or two for the same limb, \$6.50, postpaid.
Write for Catalogue and Self-Measurement Blank
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SPRING MUSKRATS

We pay the best price for Spring Muskrats

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

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In business for 30 years
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Make Manure Twice as Profitable by Adding Fertilizers

Reports of Two Leading Experiment Stations

Ohio Experiment Station

Covering a period of 13 years the average increased production from soil treated with stall manure and acid phosphate over yard manure was: Corn, 15.27 bus.; Wheat, 6.18 bus.; Hay, 1,840 lbs.

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By the addition of acid phosphate to manure at a cost of \$5.95, the gain over untreated manure was \$28.74.

Similar increases in crop yields can be made on your farm.

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau

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Poultry

Get out the incubator, thoroughly clean and disinfect it and make sure it is in good running order for the early hatches.

If you have not purchased the new incubator which you contemplated, do not put it off a day longer or you may not have it in time to get the earliest, most profitable hatches.

There is no one best breed or variety of poultry for any or all purposes, and practically all breeds can be made satisfactory by proper breeding and care.

Do not forget that a supply of green food, like cabbage, mangel beets, speckled apples and so forth, will be relished by the fowls and assist them in producing eggs.

A cold, uncomfortable hen cannot lay, and therefore the hen house should be made as dry and comfort-

N.B. SEED POTATOES

Roses, Hebrons, Cobblers, Delawares, Green Mountains and Silver Dollars. Strict attention large or small orders.

F. L. ESTAROOKS & CO.

(Dealers in Hay, Potatoes & Produce)
SACKVILLE, N.B.

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.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM RICHARDS

Many residents of the Ottawa Valley will learn with regret of the passing away at his home in Ottawa last week, at the age of 87 years of Mr. William Richards, who for half a century was connected with the saw-log industry of the Ottawa river, he having been throughout that lengthy period the trusted employee of the several firms composing the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., which practically controls the lumber output of the Ottawa and its tributaries. The late Mr. Richards was a gentleman whom to know was to admire and respect, possessed as he was to a marked degree of those estimable qualities which make for the best type of citizenship. Whilst many of his early contemporaries have disappeared from the scene, there are also many remaining, who will remember with pleasure their associations with that kindly old man, and experience a feeling of sadness that his long, honorable and industrious career has closed. He is survived by a family of two sons and one daughter, as follows:—Sault, Ottawa; Rev. Percy, Ashton; Miss Birdie, Ottawa.

There passed away on Feb. 18th, at the home of her brother, Alexander Hazard, Caldwell, Mrs. Wm. Conolly, of Thorne. The deceased was a victim of cancer. She was a woman of kind disposition and was always ready to lend a helping hand to any one in trouble. She was in the sixtieth year of her age, and leaves to mourn her loss a sorrowful husband and one son, Robert J., also five brothers and one sister, namely, Robert, Richard and William, of Saskatchewan; John of Quyon and Alexander, above mentioned; Mrs. Geo. McQueen, of Toronto. The remains were conveyed to the deceased's late home on Wednesday, thence the funeral took place on Thursday to the Anglican Church, Thorne Centre, of which the deceased was a member. The hymns she chose to be sung at her funeral were:—

No. 18—"Abide with Me," No. 500—"My God, My Father, while I stray," No. 507—"Jesu Lover of my Soul."

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Flanagan.—COM.

Mr. Ed. Seybold, a prominent citizen of Ottawa died with tragic suddenness on Saturday last while removing snow in front of his residence.

Mr. John Fraser, auditor-general for the Dominion of Canada, died rather suddenly on February 28, at Daytona, Florida, whither he had gone a short time ago for the benefit of his health.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear father and grandfather, Stephen H. Mecheam, who died March 7th, 1914.

From our happy home and circle
God has taken one we loved;
Borne away from sin and sorrow,
To a nobler rest above.

—DAUGHTER and FAMILY.

The Lanark-Renfrew Presbytery which met last week elected Rev. James Taylor of Braeside moderator in succession to Rev. M. D. M. Blakely, of Alice.

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.

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

The Box Social at Murrells on Feb. 28, was largely attended, about 200 people being present. The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$122.40. We wish to extend our thanks to those who assisted, and particularly to those from Moorhead and Litchfield who assisted with the program and also to those who were present for the good order which prevailed. Mr. Robt Robitaille won the box of chocolates, having paid the highest price for his box.—COM.

In Defense of Her Flag.

How the union jack was ably defended by an Irishwoman in the streets of Paris on July 4 is amusingly told: "Outside one of the biggest drapery shops of Paris two ladies handled a union jack which lay on a great pile of flags for sale and remarked in French on its cheapness. The salesman, unskilled in accents, was rash enough to explain the low price by saying that 'the union jack wasn't in season.' He received in reply the most eloquent discourse attainable by an indignant Irishwoman of unblemished loyalty; and an Irish brogue speaking French is an engine of war before which the most intrepid must quail. There is one Frenchman who will never again suggest that there is a close season in union jacks."

A New Fuel.

Because of the fuel shortage that is facing the United States and Canada a new fuel is to be introduced known as "carbocoal." A plant is being erected in Virginia for the production of this substance which is a by-product. Its use has been tested by the United States navy and two railroads, which pronounce it a valuable smokeless fuel. By a new process bituminous coal is treated in such a manner as to recover greater quantities of such valuable by-products as tuiou, sulphate of ammonia and valuable oils. From the residue is made the smokeless fuel "carbocoal" in the form of briquettes.

Camels as War Animals.

The importance of camels in transporting war supplies across the deserts has officially been recognized by the sultan of Egypt. Special medals were conferred recently upon native members of the camel corps for war service at exercises at which the presentations were made by the sultan.

Calf Meal

Do not feed your calf milk

Feed it International Calf Meal

Used by most Experimental Farms. It gives better results for less money. Our price for International Calf Meal is 5½c per lb.

The warm weather is coming and we must dispose of our stock of Fresh Fish and Herrings—

Fresh Herrings per lb. 10c.

Salt Herrings per doz. 55c.

Fresh Salmon per lb. 18c.

Elevator open for business every day.

S. COHEN
BRISTOL - - - QUE.

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R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will not become responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by my son Adolphus Boshault.
MRS. BEN BOSHAULT.
Campbell's Bay, Feb. 28, 1919.

SEED OATS FOR SALE

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

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WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER
SHAWVILLE, Q.

A stock of Victor Victrolas and Victor Records

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



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.

CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE.

Having secured the agency for the

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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,
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Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Belting,
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H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE
Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,

DOVER QUALITY CLOTHES

Of the hour, are built to satisfy.

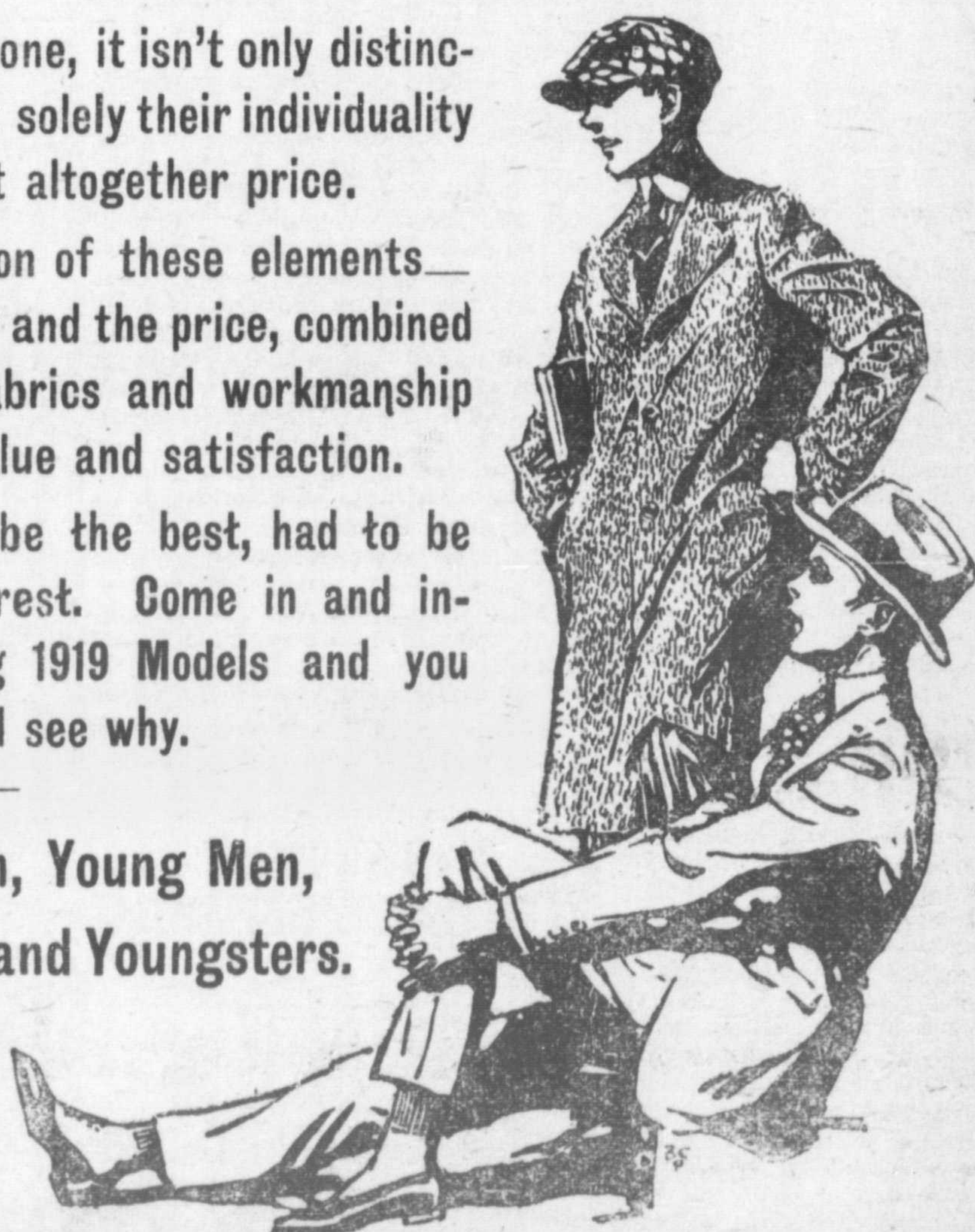
It isn't quality alone, it isn't only distinctive style, it isn't solely their individuality and it isn't altogether price.

It is a combination of these elements—style, personality and the price, combined with quality of fabrics and workmanship that spells value and satisfaction.

Our Clothes, to be the best, had to be better than the rest. Come in and inspect our Spring 1919 Models and you will see why.

Clothes for Men, Young Men, Younger Men and Youngsters.

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