

W. A. Jack Foreman
221 Repeur St.

THE EQUITY.

No. 47, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 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.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. George Bryson, President	John B. Fraser, Vice President
Russell Blackburn,	Alexander MacLaren
Sir George Burn,	Hon. M. J. O'Brien
Sir Henry K. Egan,	Hon. Sir George H. Perley
Hon. George Gordon,	E. C. Whitney

General Manager: D. M. Finnie.
Asst. General Manager: H. V. Cann.
W. Duthie, Chief Inspector

A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

Farmer's Account Book



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

It puts your farm on a business basis.

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

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

THE HARDWARE STORE

Rennie's Calf Meal

"Good to the Last Drop"
and is equivalent to Bibby's Calf Meal.

Note the price:

\$2.80 per 80-lb. bag

Stock at this price is limited.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 84503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

NEW GOODS

Spring Dress Fabrics

Best Range for 4 Years

From 50c. to \$4.00 per yard

Black, Navy, Green, Brown, Grey.

Voiles - - 50c. to \$1.00 per yd.

Black and Striped Black

White in Plain and Fancy Weaves.

Ginghams - Best Kingcat Make

27 inches wide, 30c per yard.

Prints - - - 31-32 in. wide

Light patterns 25c. Dark patterns 30c.

= March Bargains =

A dozen pairs Girls' and Ladies' Boots

Laced and Buttoned, sizes 3 and 4, only

Worth \$3.50 to \$4.00

Only \$1.95

6 pairs Men's Work Boots, size 11 only, \$1.95

And other odd lines at about half price.

See our Centre Window

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 83551

Farmers' attention is called to the prize list of Shawville Seed Fair (March 20) on last page of this paper.

People living in the surrounding district should read E. G. Amy's jewellery and optician ad. on 4th page.

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.

J. J. Turner has the following auction sales announced: Miss H. Thomson, Shawville, March 15. John U. Dagg, Bristol Ridge, March 19.

Dr. D. McPhee, dentist, of Arnprior, desires the people of this section to know that he is still in practice, and has a competent assistant.

If your watch needs regulating bring it to me. I will adjust it free of charge; or if it giving you trouble bring it in to me and I will tell you what it will cost before you leave it for repairs.

E. G. AMY, Jeweler and Optician.

BANQUET

On Tuesday night, March 4th, St. Paul's Church Choir and immediate relatives of the members, to the number of about thirty, foregathered at the rectory to participate in a banquet, which was the first of what in all probability will become an annual event—so successful and harmonious did everything pass off in connection with it.

After the good things provided had been discussed to the satisfaction of all, Rev. Mr. Phillips, made a short introductory speech, and then proceeded to carry out a feature which did not appear on the program. This was the presentation to Dr. Powles of a handsome rocker, in behalf of the Choir members as a token of their appreciation of his painstaking services since he became choir-master. A suitable address, read by Mr. Phillips, accompanied the presentation. The scheme of taking the worthy doctor wholly by surprise was eminently successful; nevertheless, he found words to express his thankfulness in a becoming manner, explaining, however, that it would seriously interfere with the speech he expected to make later on.

The following list of toasts was then proceeded with, in the order named:

Our King—Proposed by G. A. Brough—(National Anthem.)

Our Country—Proposed by Mrs. W. F. Drum—2nd verse National Anthem.) Response by J. A. Cowan.

Our Guests—Proposed by H. Imison. Response by C. A. L. Tucker.

Our Church—Proposed by Mrs. Andrew Hodgins—(1st v. Church's One Foundation.) Response by Rev. Mr. Phillips.

The Ladies—Proposed by W. E. Shaw. Response by Mrs. Powles.

Our Choir—Proposed by Andrew Hodgins. Response by Dr. Powles.

The Committee—Proposed by Miss Amy Hodgins. Owing to Mrs. Tucker's absence through indisposition, regrets were expressed that she was unable to be present to reply to this toast.

Our Hostess—Proposed by Mr. A. Hodgins. Reply by Mr. Phillips in behalf of that lady.

The musical part of the program included the following:—Solos by Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Imison, Dr. Powles, Mr. Brough, Miss Phillips and Rev. Mr. Phillips, the proceedings closing with the National Anthem in which all heartily joined.

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

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Mary Wilson, is visiting relatives in Ottawa this week.

Miss Zella Grant, of Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Maye Brownlee, last week-end.

Miss Laura Sally, Ottawa, visited her cousin, Miss Maud McDowell, over the week-end.

Mr. Fred Freath, Ottawa, was a visitor of Bryant Fraser for the week-end.

The Misses Eunice and Dorothy Kalem, of Ottawa, were the visitors of Mrs. Donald Baker, over the week-end and Monday.

Mr. Leslie Shaw, who has been visiting his cousin, Mrs. C. H. Hodge, returned to his home in Danville last week.

Pte Guy Fletcher, brother of Mr. Willis Fletcher of town, returned from overseas last week.

Messrs. W. H. Corrigan, of Shawville, and Jno. McCriston, of Elm-side, attended the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec, at Lachute last week.

Miss Hattie Boyd, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Hodge, for the past month returned to Danville, Que., on Friday last.

Corp. Mel. Shoullice, formerly on the staff of the Merchants Bank here, who returned from overseas a short time ago, is renewing old acquaintances in town at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richardson and family left on Tuesday to take up residence in the vicinity of Hairy Hill, Alberta, where some of Fred's relatives have been located for years and have succeeded well.

On account of the storm on Sunday last, the memorial service to the late Stanley Langford, which was announced in our last issue, was postponed to next Sunday evening—Mar. 16.

At an adjourned meeting of Clarendon Council to be held on Thursday 13th, a by-law will be introduced to authorize an expenditure of \$15,000 to erect a Memorial hall.

PRESENTATION—Tuesday evening, March 4th, the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Caldwell, met at their home, by way of surprise, for the purpose of presenting them with a casserole, in silver settings, before their departure for Girvin, Sask. The gift was accompanied by an address which was read by Miss Myrtle Eades while Mrs. W. A. Brownlee made the presentation in behalf of the Red Cross. The evening passed quietly with the partaking of refreshments. All left for home wishing Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell success in their new home.—COM.

The Early Closing Question

The Shawville employees, clerks and mechanics are agitating for 6 o'clock closing on Tuesdays and 5 o'clock on Saturdays.

The Shawville Milling Co., R. G. Hodgins' planing mill and the Brick Yard have been closing at that hour for past year or two.

WHAT THE CLERKS ARE SAYING:

"What about the Saturday afternoon holiday for June, July and August?"

"All railways and factories in Canada give their employees an 8-hour day. All miners and iron workers are agitating and striking for a six-hour day. 'Where do we come in?'"

"Eaton's close at 5 o'clock and give every Saturday to their clerks (since Jan. 1st). In a short time other big stores will do likewise."

"If the clerks of Pontiac form a union, we can get anything we ask."

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.

Why go to the city to get a pair of glasses when you can get them at E. G. Amy's? Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Eye-sight tested free.

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.

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.

Births

At Shawville, on March 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Brownlee, a daughter—Ideña Kathleen.

Deaths

Mrs. McNally, wife of Dr. S. J. McNally, of Campbells Bay, died with tragic suddenness while attending service on Tuesday morning. Much sympathy will be felt for the doctor and bereaved relatives in consequence of the unexpected affliction which has thus befallen them.

Dr. J. M. Harper, of Quebec, who for many years occupied the position of Inspector of Superior Schools for this province, and who was well-known here, died on February 28th, from injuries received when struck by a street car. He was 74 years of age.

The "Thrift Magazine" Makes Its Appearance.

The first number of the Thrift Magazine, published under the direction of the National War Savings Committee, has made its appearance. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B. A., director of the schools section of the W. S. S. organization, who is also editor of The School. The especial purpose of this publication is to further the War Savings and Thrift Stamps movement among the schools of the Dominion. Ten numbers are to be published by June, the intention being to bring them out at fortnightly intervals. The Thrift Magazine is supplied free to every teacher in Canada and may be had on application to the office of publication, 371 Bloor St. West, Toronto. Pupils, school inspectors, public libraries and persons generally interested in thrift education may also receive the Magazine by applying to this address.

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. BRAITHWAIT, 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.
1304 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

WANTED—Repair Man for Pontiac Rural Telephone System. Apply to D. Campbell, President, Maryland, Que.

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

FOR SALE—Choice Durham Bull Calf rising one year old (registered). Apply to Joseph Brownlee, R. R. No. 2, Shawville. 47-3

FOR SALE—Two comfortable frame dwelling houses, on Main street (west of flour mill) Shawville. Possession 1st of May. For terms and particulars apply to R. H. Elliott, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Commodious brick dwelling house and lot on King street, Shawville, with necessary out-buildings. Apply to undersigned owner on the premises. GERALD C. HODGINS

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

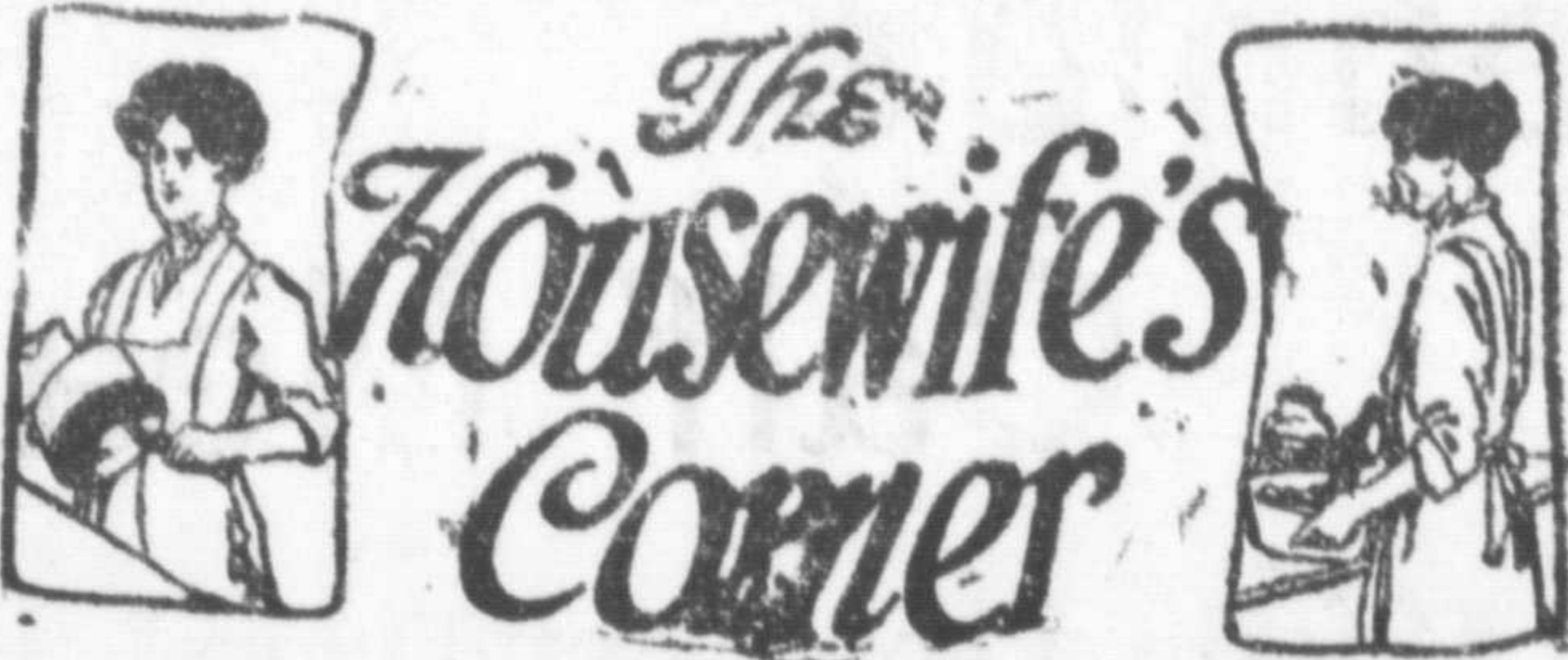
On Tuesday evening the Jr. H. M. Club gathered at the home of William Hodgins, "Eastview" for a social evening together and to present to Miss Amy Hodgins an ivory mirror and address in appreciation of her work as organizer and leader of their Club. Miss Hodgins left for the West this month.

It's Always Best —To Be Well on the Safe Side

When buying Tea, insist on getting

"SALADA"

The Tea with a Quarter of a Century of
Unrivalled Public Service.



Keep Receipts on File.

Take care of receipts. Have them where you can refer to them readily.

The writer learned that lesson in the early days of housekeeping. The man of the house enquired one day: "Do you owe McK. anything?"

"Not that I know of," was the reply.

"Well, they have sent in a bill for thirty dollars."

"I paid that bill weeks ago; do you not remember—you gave me the money for it."

"Yes, I remember; but McK. says it is still on his books and has not been paid."

"I will get the receipt," but to my consternation, the receipt was not where it should have been, and I could not find it after diligent search in all likely and unlikely places. I had a distinct recollection of paying the money, but as time went on and I worried over it I began to hesitate and wonder if it were possible that I could have made a mistake, when one day—oh joy—I found the bill, with "Received payment" written across it and signed by McK. This was an experience by which I profited. In these days of ordering by telephone, rush of business, etc., it is increasingly desirable to preserve receipts.

One day, about two years ago, my little dog was knocked down by an automobile and his leg broken. He was taken to the veterinary, who set the leg, sending in a bill for four dollars, which was promptly paid, the money being sent by a little office boy, who brought back a receipt, which was filed. Six months later I received a bill for the same amount for that same little dog. My receipt was fortunately still on file. If it had not been, do you see the position that innocent little office boy would have been placed in? As it was, I was assured that it was a mistake, and that the amount would be marked off the books. One would think it would have been safe then to destroy that receipt. Judge of my surprise then, when, more than a year and three months having elapsed since the accident, I again received a bill for four dollars for mending that unfortunate little puppy.

Patience had ceased to be a virtue. I rang up the vet. and enquired if he did not think twelve dollars rather much for setting a puppy's leg. He disclaimed having made any such charges. I informed him that three times four is twelve, and that if I had paid without demur the different bills, twelve dollars would be the amount. He said: "It must have been paid to the other partner," murmured something about sometimes one and sometimes the other going to books, sending bills, etc. The excuses were as lame as the pup would have been if his leg had not been set. However, he assured me he would personally see that the amount was marked off the books, and up to date I have not received a fourth bill. I conclude it has been done. In the meantime I have the receipt.

Aids to the Entertainer.

Six teaspoonfuls of tea equal one ounce. This is sufficient for six persons. One pound serves sixty people. Allow three slices of bread and butter for three people, and sandwiches should be estimated on the same scale. Large cakes, one slice to every two people; small cakes, three for two people.

One pound of sugar suffices for fifty-five people; one small teaspoonful of loose sugar is the equivalent of one lump.

One quart of ice cream will be enough for twenty small helpings if unmoulded; if moulded only for half that number.

Housewife Hints.

The standard measuring cup holds one-half pint.

Honey should be kept in a warm, even hot, place.

Excellent croquettes can be made of green sweet corn.

Knitting needles may be sharpened by a keen penknife.

Nuts should always be considered as fats when used in a meal.

A kitchen table having little sliding castors saves many steps.

Substitute mixtures should be baked more slowly and longer.

Ripe fruit must not be dried, but fruit which is still a little green.

Browned bread crumbs and cream make an excellent breakfast food.

Serve no butter when you have plenty of gravy or sauce at a meal. Never stir rice as it causes it to fall to the bottom of the vessel and burn.

Face veils can be stiffened with gun arabic water if they have become limp.

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

Never put bananas in the refrigerator—they will turn black instead of ripening.

Corn oysters are served with powdered sugar, honey, syrup or Chili sauce.

Instead of grating cheese for some dishes that are to be baked, slice it thin and save time.

Sliced apples, baked slowly in a casserole with butter and brown sugar, are served with cream.

The secret of brown sauce is having butter and flour well browned before adding the milk or stock.

To restore color to dried beans, add a pinch of soda and a teaspoonful of salt to their boiling water.

If the bacon is cut the night before it will make getting breakfast a much easier task.

The knives with which fruits are pared should be very clean or the fruits will be discolored.

Nutbread can be used for sandwiches, the filling consisting of a cottage cheese mixed with chopped olives.

To serve up cauliflower whole and unbroken, boil in a cloth, as it may then be lifted out of the saucepan without a detriment to its appearance.

When a black dress becomes stained and spotted, try sponging it with some strong cold tea. This should cause the blemishes to entirely disappear.

When lace becomes torn, instead of darning it, place a plain piece of net beneath the torn part and oversew. This will be far less noticeable than darning.

A wheeling tray will save a great many steps in the course of a day. A medium sized paint brush is excellent for dusting out the corners of the stairs.

In the sick room don't have the patient with his face to the window; he is sure to suffer from the light if you do.

How to Rest.

So often when we lie down for a short rest we find ourselves unable to let go for the time being, the tired strain on nerve and muscle. We are so used up by a hard day's work, or from some deep mental effort, or haunting anxiety, that we can not get rid of the nerve and brain tension.

The following remedy is a blend of will power and imagination. It was recommended to me several years ago by one who had found it a cure for tired nerves, and I also have tested its power to soothe.

When very tired lay down with closed eyes, and let yourself hold but one thought, think of nothing but the passing of a gentle, imaginary hand very softly, over your forehead, firmly and tenderly smoothing out the weary lines. You will feel them yielding, almost unconsciously, to the restful influence. The brain knots will relax, and in a short time you will lose your strained feeling entirely.

Even though the actual sleep thus won may have lasted only a few minutes, you will rise far better able to take up work and go on with it in a clear headed fashion.

England to Have Memorial

The Leys School Memorial Fund now exceeds \$160,000 on which a first charge of \$100,000 has been laid for the foundation of entrance and leaving scholarships in memory of those who have fallen in the war. It is intended now to secure additional support to provide for erection of a memorial hall in honor of the part played in the war by the old boys of Leys. Designs for the hall already have been drawn by Sir Allen Webb.

He that never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.—Whitcomb.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
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Houghton Mifflin Co.
Published by special
arrangement with
The Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER II.

Proud, and blissfully happy in his victory, Burke went to his father; and to his father (so far as the latter himself was concerned) he carried a bombshell.

"Well, my boy, it's good to see you! Where have you been keeping yourself all these two weeks?"

"Why, dad, I've been right here—in fact, I've been very much right here!"

The conscious color that crept to the boy's forehead should have been illuminating. But it was not.

"Yes, yes, very likely, very likely," frowned the man. "But, of course, with so many around—But soon we'll be by ourselves again. Not but what I'm enjoying your aunt's visit, of course," he added hastily. "But here are two weeks of your vacation gone, and I've scarcely seen you a minute."

"Yes; and that's one thing I wanted to talk about—college," plunged in the boy. "I've decided I don't want to finish my course, dad. I'd rather go into business right away."

The man drew his brows together, but did not look entirely displeased.

"Hm-m, well," he hesitated. "While I should hate not to see you graduated, yet—it's not so bad an idea, after all. I'd be glad to have you here for good that much earlier, son. But why this sudden right-about face? I thought you were particularly keen for that degree."

Again the telltale color flamed in the boy's cheeks.

"I was—once. But, you see, then I wasn't thinking of—getting married."

"Married!" To John Denby it seemed suddenly that a paralyzing chill clutched his heart and made it skip a beat. This possible future marriage of his son, breaking into their close companionship, was the dreaded shadow that loomed ever ahead. "Nonsense, boy! Time enough to think of that when you've found the girl."

"But I have found her, dad."

John Denby paled perceptibly.

"You have—what?" he demanded. "You don't mean that you've—Who is she?"

"Helen. Why, dad, you seem surprised," laughed the boy. "Haven't you noticed—suspected?"

"Well, no, I haven't," retorted the man grimly. "Why should I? I never heard of the young lady before. What is this—some college tomfoolery? I might have known, I suppose, what would happen."

"College! Why, dad, she's here. You know her. It's Helen,—Miss Barnett."

"Here! There's no one here but your aunt and—" He stopped, and half started from his chair. "You don't—you can't mean—your aunt's nursemaid!"

At the scornful emphasis an indignant red dyed the boy's face.

"I didn't think that of you, dad," he rebuked.

Angry as he was, the man was conscious of the hurt the words gave him. But he held his ground.

"And I did not think this of you, Burke," he rejoined coldly.

"I mean that I supposed my son would show some consideration as to the woman he chose for his wife." "Father!" The boyish face set into stern lines. "I can't stand much of this sort of thing, even from you. Miss Barnett is everything that is good and true and lovely. She is in every way worthy—more than worthy. Besides, she is the woman I love—the woman I have asked to be my wife. Please remember that when you speak of her."

John Denby laughed lightly. Sharp words had very evidently been on the end of his tongue, when, with a sudden change of countenance, he relaxed in his chair, and said:—

"Well done, Burke. Your sentiments do you credit, I'm sure. But aren't we getting a little melodramatic? I feel as if I were on the stage of a second-rate theatre! However, I stand corrected; and we'll speak very respectfully of the lady hereafter. I have no doubt she is very good and very lovely, as you say; but—his mouth hardened a little—"I must still insist that she is no fit wife for my son."

"Why not?"

"Obvious reasons."

"I suppose you mean—because she has to work for her living," flashed the boy. "But that—excuse me—seems to me plain snobishness. And I must say again I didn't think it of you, dad. I supposed—"

"Come, come, this has gone far enough," interrupted the distraught, sorely tried father of an idolized son. "You're only a boy. You don't know your own mind. You'll fancy yourself in love a dozen times yet before the time comes for you to marry."

"I'm not a boy. I'm a man grown."

"You're not twenty-one yet."

"I shall be next month. And I do know my own mind. You'll see, father, when I'm married."

"But you're not going to be married at present. And you're never going to marry this nursemaid."

"Father!"

"I mean what I say."

"You won't give your consent?"

"Never!"

"Then—I'll do without, after next month."

There was a tense moment of silence. Father and son faced each other, angry resentment in their eyes. Then, with a sharp ejaculation, John Denby got to his feet and strode

to the window. When he turned a minute later and came back, the angry resentment was gone. His mouth was stern, but his eyes were pleading. He came straight to his son and put both hands on his shoulders.

"Burke, listen to me," he begged. "I'm doing this for two reasons. First, to save you from yourself. You've known this girl scarcely two weeks—hardly an adequate preparation for a lifetime of living together. And just here comes in the second reason. However good and lovely she may be, she couldn't possibly qualify for that long lifetime together, Burke. Simply because she works for her living has nothing to do with it. She has not the tastes or the training that should belong to your wife—that must belong to your wife if she is to make you happy, if she is to take the place of—your mother. And that is the place your wife will take, of course, Burke."

Under the restraining hands on his shoulders the boy stirred restlessly. "Tastes! Training! What do I care for that? She suits my tastes."

"She wouldn't—for long."

"You wait and see."

"Too great a risk to run, my boy."

"I'll risk it. I'm going to risk it."

Again there was a moment's silence. Again the stern lines deepened around the man's lips. Then very quietly there came the words:—

"Burke, if you marry this girl, you will choose between her and me. It seems to me that I ought not to need to tell you that you cannot bring her here. She shall never occupy your mother's chair as the mistress of this house."

In time, however, a compromise was effected. Burke should leave college immediately and go into the Works with his father, serving a short apprenticeship from the bottom up, as had been planned for him; that he might be the master of the business, in deed as well as in name, when he should some day take his father's place. Meanwhile, for one year, he was not to see or to communicate with Helen Barnett. If at the end of the year, he was still convinced that his only hope of happiness lay in marriage to this girl, all opposition would be withdrawn and he might marry when he pleased—though even then he must not expect to bring his bride to the old home. They must set up an establishment for themselves.

"We should prefer that,—under the circumstances," had been the prompt and somewhat haughty rejoinder, much to the father's discomfiture. Grieved and dismayed as he was at the airy indifference with which his son appeared to face a fatherless future, John Denby was yet pinning his faith on that year of waiting. Given twelve months with the boy quite to himself, free from the hateful spell of this designing young woman, and there could be no question of the result—in John Denby's mind. In all confidence, therefore, and with every sense alert to make this year as perfect as a year could be, John Denby set himself to the task before him.

It was here, however, that for John Denby the ghosts walked—ghosts of innumerable toy pistols and frosted cakes. Burke Denby, accustomed all his life to having what he wanted, and having it when he wanted it, moped the first week, sulked the second, covertly rebelled the third, and ran away the last day of the fourth, leaving behind him the customary note, which, in this case, read:—

"Dear Dad: I've gone to Helen. I had to. I've lived a year of misery in this last month; so, as far as I am concerned, I have waited my year already. We shall be married at once. I wrote Helen last week, and she consented."

Now, dad, you'll just have to forgive me. I'm twenty-one. I'm a man now, not a boy, and a man has to decide these things for himself. And Helen's a dear. You'll see, when you know her. We'll be back in two weeks. Now don't bristle up. I'm not going to bring her home, of course (at present), after the very cordial invitation you gave me not to. We're going into one of the Redington apartments—wages (!) we can manage that all right—until "the stern parent" relents and takes his daughter home—as he should. Good-bye.

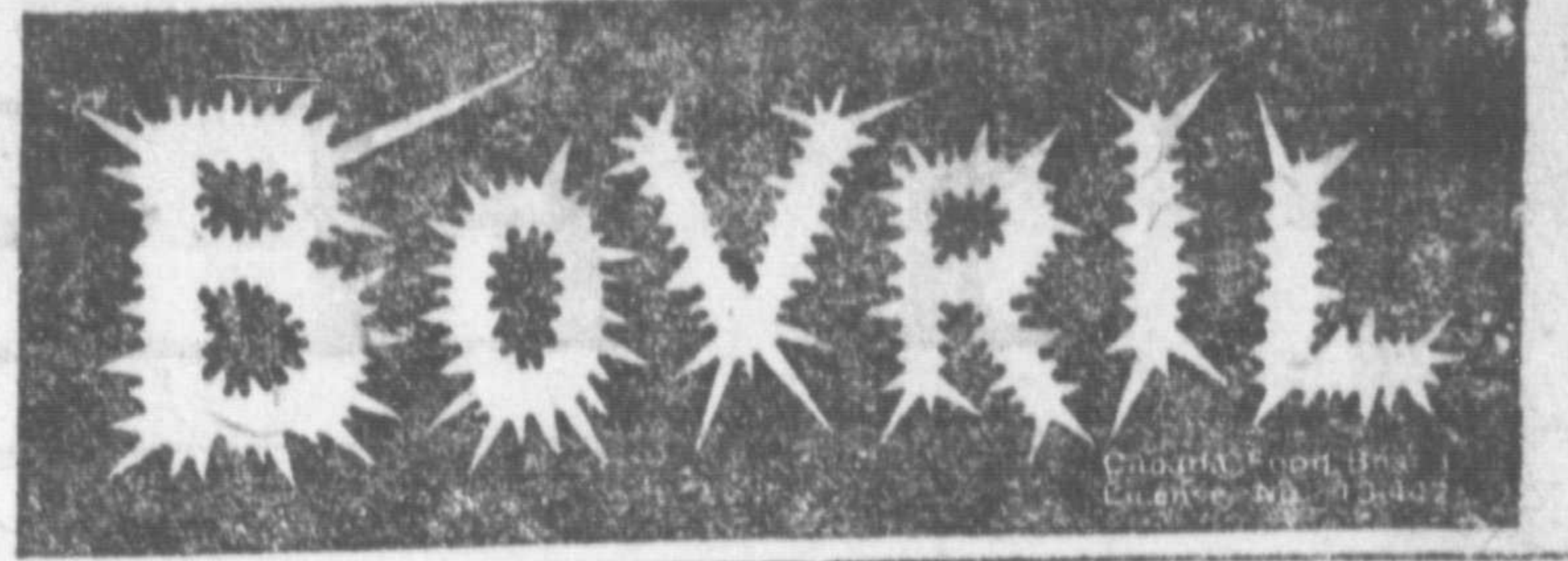
BURKE.

(To be continued.)

The Red Cross Pearl Necklace.

Following the famous sales at Christy's last year when jewels and precious bits of art were auctioned for the benefit of the Red Cross, there was inaugurated the idea of collecting pearls for the most precious necklace of all. Princess Victoria undertook the work of collecting aided by public-spirited women of the Empire. Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary and all the ladies of the Royal Family contributed their choicest pearls and the string grew to almost unweildy length. The Countess of Norbury gave the clasp, consisting of a huge rose diamond surrounded by smaller stones. The signing of the armistice came at about the time the string was completed. On December 19 the necklace was sold to a firm of well-known jewellers for \$110,000, the money going to the British Red Cross.

Few are qualified to shine in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.—Swift.



BALLY SHANNON

Irish Wolfhound and a Gallant Hero
In the Great War

Lovers of dogs the world over have rejoiced in the reports of the noble work done by the dogs of war during the great conflict that has just come to a close. Mr. Walter A. Dyer has paid a touching tribute to those splendid animals, and to the dogs in general, in an article that describes the work and the character of Bally Shannon, Irish wolfhound and battle hero.

I visited Bally Shannon, says Mr. Dyer, in the sheepfold in Central Park, New York, where he was being kept for the British officers who had brought him over. And this is the story they tell of him:

Bally Shannon had been, like them, a soldier in France. No ordinary ambulance helper was he, but an over-the-top fighter. He saved ten wounded men by dragging them out of No Man's Land. Then came a bursting shell, and Bally Shannon and his master were both wounded. They were sent home on a hospital ship, which in mid-channel was torpedoed by a German submarine. The torpedo did its work well, and the ship went down with nearly all on board. Only three men were saved—Bally Shannon's master and two others. They managed to scramble on top of a barely floating piece of wreckage.

Then came the brave dog, swimming strongly in spite of his wounds, and begged to be taken aboard. But the piece of wreckage would have sunk under his additional weight, and his master was forced to order him to keep away. Without so much as a look of reproach, Bally Shannon obeyed. All night he swam round the rude raft, only resting his chin upon it when nearly exhausted. In the morning they were picked up.

When I visited the dog he was nearly well, although his master, alas! had succumbed to his wounds and exposure. I spoke his name, and he came to the edge of the inclosure and raised himself to his full length, resting his forepaws on the top of the fence. His head was level with mine. I thought I had never seen so magnificent an animal. All sinew and brawn, powerful, built on lines of speed, he stood there and received my homage. I placed my hand reverently on his broad, shaggy head and let it slide down his muzzle. He took it for an instant in his mouth with the utmost gentleness. I was a stranger to Bally Shannon, but he was the friend of man. As I looked into his eyes—great, honest, intelligent eyes—I said: "I know what you did, Bally Shannon. You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din."

I saw in those eyes the devotion and unquestioning courage that had upheld him that dark night in the channel water. I saw in them the heritage of his noble race, the spirit of Bran and Luath, of peerless Gellert and the faithful dog of Aughrim. I saw in them, too, the mystery of the dog's wonderful gift for attaching himself to humankind.

There are persons who do not like dogs. I wish they might see noble Bally Shannon and might have the courage frankly to approach him. I know not why God gave the dog this spark of divinity that has made him kin to man. I only know this: that when we have shall learned from the dog the beauty of his virtues of honesty, fidelity and courage, the world will be a better place for us all.

When to Call Him

They had a rough trip home, and most of them suffered from seasickness. One who did not and longed for meat three times a day rushed in from deck one afternoon and called out:

"Hey, you, Bill, come out here! We're passin' a ship!"

To which Bill, who was not feeling just right, replied:

"Ship? Don't you call me until we're passin' a tree!"

STOCKS

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BONDS

THE NORTH POLE BY AIR

Britain and the United States Boit
Planning Air Trips to Arctic

It seems that Captain Bartlett is not going to have things entirely his own way in his airplane expedition to the North Pole, for at the present moment the British are also planning for a similar undertaking. So the airplane expedition may take on the complexion of a sportsmanlike air race, with the Americans represented by Captain Bartlett and the British by Salisbury Jones of the British Northern Exploration Co.

Capt. Bartlett contemplates going to the far north by way of North Greenland, while Mr. Jones is going by way of Spitzbergen; which, when reduced to mathematics, means that the Americans will have some 2,000 miles to go, while the British will have only 900 miles of journey. Mr. Jones believes that his expedition can make the flight in nine hours.

The Balance.

Why, yes, the sky is overcast
And west, a black cloud lowers,
The air is cold and dreary, too,
And the chill rain is falling fast.
But somewhere, Dear, the sky is blue
And sweet the sunlit air
With fragrant breath of lovely flowers!
Take heart and wear a smile.

Turn you from black despair
Some other's burdens to beguile.
For things must even up, you know
As the swift hours come and go,
The fair blue sky again be ours
And thanks to touch the timely showers
For us shall be the bloom of bowers,
The glory of a day full fair.

A trap baited with sunflower seeds is an efficacious means of catching rats.



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FREE CATALOGUE
showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men
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By MAJOR W. S. WALLACE, M.A. (Ox.)
Lecturer in Modern History in Toronto University.

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on every page. Nearly 600 Official Photos, besides
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buttery, worth about half the price of the book.

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Over There— Over Here

STAG Chewing Tobacco is appreciated by both of Canada's war units—those who fought in Flanders and those who served at home.

It is also enjoyed by civilians of all classes throughout Canada and is recognized as being

"Ever-lasting-ly Good"



FROM VALCARTIER TO VALENCIENNES

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S GLORIOUS WAR RECORD

Splendid in Spirit, in Valor and in
Fighting Qualities, Says English-
men Serving With C.E.F.

The Sphere, one of London's famous illustrated weeklies, publishes an elaborate record of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It is called "From Valcartier to Valenciennes." A record of the glories of Canada's civilian army. It is written as a tribute from an Englishman serving with the C.E.F. Some quotations are here made from it:

The great Dominion lived peacefully apart, secure in her immensity, and immune from the entanglements of European strife. The hour of war struck without warning.

And when war came to England, the Englishman looked questioningly at his brothers beyond the seas. In the past there had been no little flag-wagging and more than enough talk that "blood was thicker than water." But now? Now that England had need of her sons beyond the seas, would they answer her call? So far as Canada went there was no need to call. With unerring instinct, the Dominion realized that this was a fight of right against might—of democracy against autocracy.

With spontaneous unity, the people of Canada arose and threw all they had into the Motherland's lap. The first of their gifts, apart from their love and their loyalty and their whole-hearted aid, was a full division equipped and armed for the field—a gift bestowed by cable. On October 14, just over two months later, the first contingent, 33,000 strong, landed on the shores of England.

Even so, Canada's declaration that she would raise half a million men, was accepted with reserve. But in 1918 that great pledge was on the eve of fulfillment. Upwards of 400,000 Canadians had come over seas, while 70,000 more were in the training camps in Canada. And the glory of the Dominion's civilian soldiers who have fought in France and Flanders is deathless, if the price they have paid for it is high—very high. Over 65,000 of them sleep in alien soil, 200,000 of them are casualties. As to the manner in which they have fought, the record of ten thousand decorations, including fifty V.C.'s is witness that they have fought well.

Ypres to Cambrai.

But, when at last they arrived in Flanders in the nick of time to be

slung into the breach at Ypres, they were thankful for the wisdom which had made them the complete soldiers they then were. They were "new troops" and unbloated; yet for four days, acquitting themselves like veterans, they bore the brunt of perhaps the most sanguinary battle of the war, and withstood the seemingly endless onslaughts of the outnumbering hordes of Huns.

A month later came Festubert, when there was bitter fighting in the initial stages of the Aubers Ridge offensive. In June, at Givenchy, they continued that offensive from the south, suffering heavy losses. In September the Canadian artillery lent a hand in the famous battle of Loos. In April, 1916, they fought the terrible and inconclusive battle for the possession of mine craters before St. Eloi. In June they played their part at Sanctuary Wood, when the Germans made their third attempt to "break through." In September they won a great victory on the Somme and at Courcellette, while a month later they took Regina Trench after some of the bloodiest fighting of the war.

Restored and reorganized, the Canadian Corps won the Vimy Ridge in April of 1917. It was a position which the enemy had always regarded as impregnable. In July came the tornado and triumphant attack on Hill 70, and in October and November the four bitter battles which finally won for the Canadians the possession of Passchendaele. This year, in three months of glory, the Canadians won, too, Amiens, Arras, and Cambrai.

For the Canadians, Cambrai will live beside Ypres in the greatest defensive fight they have ever fought; Cambrai their most splendid and victorious offensive.

After all this desperate strife, after ding-dong battle by day and night for months, the Canadians, still unwearied, still advancing, captured Valenciennes!

Three Months of Glory.

Three months of glory, indeed, and in two months alone, from August 8 to October 2, the Canadian Corps captured 26,630 prisoners, 501 guns, 3,000 machine guns and mortars, and recovered 96 villages and 169 square miles of beleaguered France. During the period alone the corps engaged 47 enemy divisions, of which 40 were fully and seven partially engaged.

From the first the Canadians were "shock troops." And the marvel is how these purely civilian soldiers, men with no military traditions, adapted themselves to the complex methods of modern warfare. General Currie, their leader in the field was himself a Canadian business man before the war; to-day he is recognized as one of the most able corps commanders in the British Army.

Again, apart from their capacity for leadership in the field and a genius for stern and brilliant fighting, their gift of adaptability made them masters in other branches of modern war. The Canadian system of light railways was a signal triumph over the motor in bringing up supplies or in following up a push.

The quantity of timber required by the armies was enormous. The Canadian troops brought the art of lumbering to Europe, and the Canadian Forestry Corps supplied timber not only to their own corps, but to the armies of the British, the Belgians and the French. One million tons of timber, equivalent to 455,000,000 feet board measure, was their record for the first eight months of this year. In the summer of 1918, too, great forest fires broke out behind the lines in France. The French, unable to cope with them, called in the Canadians. Miles of roaring furnaces were extinguished and the thanks of the French Government was the Forestry Corps' reward.

Nor should one forget the Canadian Corps Salvage Company. It saved material to the value of nearly \$20,000,000.

Such, in brief, is the proud record of the Canadians. But their spirit and their purpose are prouder still.

Two of the greatest poems in the English language were written by chums competing against each other in friendly rivalry. They undertook to work at these poems for six months and then compare results. Keats went to the Isle of Wight and wrote "Endymion," and Shelley went to a small resort on the Thames and wrote "The Revolt of Islam."

THE FUTURE OF TUNGSTEN.

Activity in the World's Steel Trade
Should Create a Demand.

Australia is second in importance among British territories producing tungsten ores. In Queensland many of the principal mines have quite recently been acquired by one of the largest of the concerns which have established tungsten reduction plants in Great Britain since the war, and the event appears to promise a new era of progress for this branch of mining in Queensland. Wolfram is mined in New South Wales and Victoria, while important quantities of scheelite, another ore of tungsten, are obtained in New Zealand and in Tasmania.

Wolfram is also obtained as a by-product of the Cornish tin industry and has received special attention during the last four years. Canada has become a producer chiefly of scheelite, mined in Halifax county, Nova Scotia, and deposits are also known in Rhodesia.

It is difficult to foresee the future of tungsten, but it is worth while to examine the considerations which would lead one to form an opinion. It would be optimistic to expect a continuance of the eager demand and handsome prices realized at times during the last four years. If a general commercial depression and a fall in the world's demand for steel were to take place tungsten would suffer as would many other commodities. On the other hand, activity in the world's steel trade should support the position of tungsten. Its popularity among the steel makers as a steel hardener would seem to be established for the present. The possibility may also be borne in mind that the results of scientific research, which has been continuously conducted during the war, may lead to new uses for the metal. Tungsten proved to be a dominating factor in military power as soon as it was recognized that modern war must be waged with shells by the million and with guns by thousands. Its individual power in times of peace may prove equally great.

"PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP."

A Phrase Frequently Occurring in
Treaties Afterwards Broken.

One spot seems to have been overlooked in the search for the thing that might have prevented the present war. The makers of most of the peace treaties that have taken their place in history most certainly have done their duty in this direction. In fact, a glance over the first article of most of these treaties brings more than a smile to the lips of the reader. They read like a joke.

Short and to the point is the first article of the Russo-Turkish Treaty of Constantinople of 1879. "Peace and friendship shall henceforth exist between the two empires."

The Treaty of Vienna of 1866, signed by Italy and Austria, presented the same sentiment in many more words. If sprung at the right time they would cause a laugh. Article one here reads, "There shall be, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors, their states and their respective subjects in perpetuity."

These "scraps of paper" seem to repeat the words of a forerunner. The Treaty of Zurich of 1859 between Austria and France seems almost a copy of others. It states that there shall be future peace and friendship between "their respective states and subjects forever." In 1913, following the Balkan War, the Treaty of London was signed by Turkey on one side and by Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro on the other. This states that there shall be peace and friendship "between their heirs and successors, their respective states and subjects in perpetuity." The Treaty of Bucharest of 1913 between Bulgaria on one side and Roumania, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro on the other, is more modest, simply saying that "there shall be peace and amity . . . between their heirs and successors."

The Treaty of Frankfurt between France and Germany of 1871 omits all mention of future peace, as does that signed at the end of the Spanish-American War.

Thomas A. Edison is seventy-two years old.

The Latest Designs



A sports dress that is attractive and equally comfortable. The sleeves are long and pleated and the skirt is in one piece. McCall Pattern No. 8706, Misses' and Girls' Middy Dress. In 7 sizes, 8 to 20 years. Price 25 cents.



Simple frock of combination materials which is suitable for afternoon wear. McCall Pattern No. 8666, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Everybody Accommodated.

Tommy (just off train, with considerable luggage)—"Cabby, how much is it for me to Latchford?" Cabby—"Two shillings, sir." Tommy—"How much for my luggage?" Cabby—"Free, sir." Tommy—"Take the luggage, I'll walk."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—My daughter, 13 yrs. old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly, J. B. LIVESQUE. St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

When a Cough is Equal to 3 Eggs. If you cough once every fifteen minutes for ten hours, says the Popular Science Monthly, you expend energy equivalent to 250 units of heat, which is equivalent to the nourishment contained in three eggs or two glasses of milk. At a normal rate we expel air from the chest at the rate of four feet per second, but in violent coughing we expel it at the rate of 300 feet a second. Thus a persistent cough not only weakens the constitution but it is a direct cause of emaciation.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. When Courage Failed.

The family was having guests to dinner, and six-year-old Edward had his supper alone and was sent to bed somewhat earlier than usual. The appetizing aroma of roast turkey, in which he had not shared, reached him as he lay awake pondering over his hard fate, and he decided to descend to the dining room and claim his rights.

But when father, beholding the small figure at the door, demanded sternly, "Well, sir, what do you want?" Edward's courage failed, and he answered apologetically, "I just came to see if you would lend me a bone when you're through with it."

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

Try this yourself then pass it along to others. It works!

Ouch ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right off without pain. He says freezone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

Diet for a Cold.

When a cold first starts physicians usually advise a light laxative diet, consisting chiefly of hot lemonade or orangeade, broths or gruels, with crisp toast, baked potatoes, mild stewed fruits and vegetables. After this for a few days, until the cold seems to be broken, it is well to eat an ordinary diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables. To aid the body in recovering eat meals which give more fuel value than usual.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The Wrench.

The dentist was taking a day off and having a joy-ride in his car, which he had just released from its wartime internment.

"Far from the maddening crowd" it broke down, and, with his thoughts busy with other things, the dentist got out and got under. Then, as he fixed his tool to an offending nut, he muttered:

"Now this is going to hurt just a little."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Power.

Men said, "How is it that he holds His listeners with such loyal zest? He has no eloquence, no art, No wisdom, greater than the rest."

"Ah, fools," quoth one, "and see you not That greater gifts are his to bring? Strength and compassion, courage, truth, And love for every living thing."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Customer (in music-seller's)—"I want a copy of the 'Stolen Rope.'" Assistant—"I am afraid I don't know of such a song." Customer—"Why, it goes tum-tum-tum-tum-tum." Assistant—"Oh, you mean the 'Lost Chord.'" Customer—"Ah, that's it!"

GIRLS! HAVE A MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SOFT, GLOSSY, WAVY

A small bottle destroys dandruff and doubles beauty of your hair.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

ABSORBINE. Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Cuts, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, always pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. W.F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 116, Lyons, N.Y. Made in Canada.

NO MATTER WHETHER MARE, COLT, JACK
Spohn's Distemper Compound
Is as effective in the treatment of one as of the other for DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COUGH or COLD. The stallion in the stud, the horse in the field or on the road, and the baby colt are all protected from disease by an occasional dose.

TEACHER WANTED—AT ONCE—
for Separate School No. 4, Sandwich
West; salary \$650; one able to teach
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FOR SALE
\$110 EACH WILL BUY, F.O.B. AT
Delta, 25 Cows, mostly High
Grade Holsteins, freshening in good
season, from three to eight years old, right
every way. Cash with order. Reference,
Merchants' Bank, Delta, J. C. Byra,
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WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
and job printing plant in Eastern
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will
go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 81,
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WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
in New Ontario. Owner going to
France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double
that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson
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CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.—
Internal and external, cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

AUTO TIRES, 30 x 3 1/2 AUTO TIRES,
\$13.25. Tubes \$1.50. All sizes cut
rate prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber
Co., Gerrard and Hamilton Sts., Toronto,
and 728 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

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

Just Missed Perfection.
When Mrs. Langtry was at the
summit of her beauty and fame, she
met at a dinner an African king who
was visiting London. She did her
best to please the dusky monarch and
evidently succeeded, for he said to
her as they parted: "Ah, madam, if
heaven had only made you black and
fat, you would be irresistible."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Swallow.

Up-skim, down-dart.
Over hill and into hollow.
Ever seeming in his gleaming
Coat of blue to say to you:
Follow! Follow! Follow! Follow!
That's the swallow.

A Dyspepsia Cure

M.D. advises: "Persons who
suffer from severe indigestion
and constipation can cure them-
selves by taking fifteen to
thirty drops of Extract of Roots
after each meal and at bedtime.
This remedy is known as Mother
Seigel's Curative Syrup in the drug
trade." Get the genuine. 50c.
and \$1.00 Bottles.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Saunders Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.
Remember the name so it might not be seen again

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's
Liniment before it gets
dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penet-
rate, and—good-by twinges! Same for
external aches, pains, strains, stiffness
of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises.
Instant relief without mussiness or
soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest
selling liniment year after year. Econo-
mical by reason of enormous sales.
Keep a big bottle ready at all times.
Made in Canada. Ask your druggist
for Sloan's Liniment.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
30c., 60c., \$1.20.

Mr. Maxwell Suffered Years With Pimples Healed by Cuticura

"I suffered for years with pimples
and blackheads on my face. The lat-
ter one could hardly get a
pin point between, and the
former itched and burned so
that I could tear my flesh to
pieces. I could not sleep at
night, and my face was just
a mass of eruptions.

"I decided to give Cuticura Soap
and Ointment a trial, and after using
two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two
boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was
completely healed." (Signed) R. B.
Maxwell, Upper Sackville, N. S.,
August 10, 1917.

You may think that because Cuti-
cura does such wonderful work in
soothing and healing severe itching
and burning eczemas it is not adapted
to the gentle uses of the toilet. On the
contrary, that is just where it is most
effective in preventing these serious
skin troubles.

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

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MARCH 13, 1919.

Six thousand Canadian veteran troops quartered at Rhyll, in Wales, impatient at the long delay in getting transportation home, broke camp last week and began a riot, which resulted in five being killed and a score of persons injured.

One hundred and twenty thousand soldiers of the French army, who took part in defending their country during the war are "missing" without leaving a trace of what befell them, and an army of investigation has been set apart to search the battlefields to try and establish if possible a clue to the fate of at least some of these men.

Pressmen employed at the Government Printing Bureau have gone out on strike for shorter hours and increased pay, immediately following the report of an investigation that the bureau is over-manned, and that incompetency prevailed to a great extent in managing the institution which is by far the largest printing establishment in the Dominion.

General Pau, of the French Army, a veteran of the Franco-Russian war, and who also figured conspicuously in the early part of the late conflict, received distinctive recognition of his rank and military career in the several eastern Canadian cities which he visited last week, in the course of his tour of Canada. The General, then a young man, lost an arm in the first war with the Germans above referred to.

The Germans are putting up a howl now because they are not given a voice in the draft of the League of Nations. As Germany had all to say in starting the war and went on with it despite the protests of the other nations, it seems only meet and right that the latter should have exclusive right to the floor when matters destined to ensure a lasting peace in the world are being thought out and discussed.

A Reuter's despatch from Paris to London says that additional evidence will be laid before the commission on reparation of the Peace Conference by the presentation of a full set of documents discovered by the Belgian police and containing detailed instructions to German troops for the carrying out of their work of destruction in Belgium. These documents are said to include papers stating the salaries to be paid various men in charge of these operations and giving directions regarding methods of destruction which were to be followed. In the intoxication born of his early successes in the war the Hun never dreamed that a day of stern reckoning would overtake him for the deliberate, well-planned, cold-blooded atrocities he carried out.

The bill introduced in the Legislature of this province last week by Hon. Mr. Taschereau regarding the establishment of returned soldiers on provincial crown lands, provides that the Government may set aside land for the settlement of soldiers who have served in the naval or military forces during the recent war, whether they have served in the Canadian, British, or the forces of the Allies. The land will be given free by the Government, and the quantity of land given to each settler, as well as the terms of the grant, will be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. None of these land grants can be seized nor sold by execution for any debt whatsoever, except for taxes, or the price of the land or for the repayment of the loans made to the settlers by the federal board. The bill gives the Government power to make any regulation necessary to provide for unforeseen cases, in order to facilitate the settlement of the soldiers on the land.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, March 3rd, 1919.

Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present: Mayor Campbell and Councillors Killoran, McLellan, Horner, Henderson and Ross.

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

John McNeill asked to have the side road between Lots 13b and 14a, Range 3, taken from Div. No. 18 and added to Div. No. 19.

Motion—Ross and Henderson—That the request be granted, also that one half of the labor from Lot 13b, be taken from Div. No. 18 and added to Div. No. 19.

Wm. Doherty asked to have more labor added to Div. No. 44.

Motion—McLellan and Killoran—That the labor from Lots belonging to M. Smith and Mrs. A. Smith be taken

For the People of the Surrounding District:

The following parties have kindly agreed to take in Watches and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs for me, which will be returned in 48 hours, and ALL WORK GUARANTEED. So if you cannot come to Shawville leave your repair work with them and they will properly tag it and register it on to me without costing the customer any postage:—

H. Bolam,	General Merchant,	Campbells Bay, Que.
F. A. Davis,	"	Quyon,
A. Bretzlaff,	"	Ladysmith,
Mrs. Cosgrove,	"	Maryland,
John Miller,	"	Bristol Mines,
R. A. Grant,	"	Elmside,
R. A. Grant,	"	Bristol Corners,
Wm. Moore,	"	Otter Lake,
J. W. Horner,	"	Caldwell,
Thos. Kearns,	"	Onslow Corners,

E. G. AMY - JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Fine Watch Repairing:—

:—Eyesight Tested Free

NEW ISSUE

6½%
FIVE YEAR

Five Year - 6½% Secured Gold Bonds

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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

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(Established 1901)

UNINSURED--

-A Tragedy

No MAN appreciates Life Insurance so much as he who is NOT insurable.

If it is only a \$1000 policy to start with, you ought to insure that much protection to your wife and children.—NEXT WEEK MAY BE TOO LATE!

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

7 W S Craig,	8 H Bronson,
9 John Stewart,	10 A E Wilson,
11 J D Russell,	12 Robt Laird,
13 P Ballantyne,	14 Jas Sylvester,
15 Geo Russell,	16 Jas Ballantyne,
17 Archie Stewart,	18 John McNeil,
19 Ed Morrison,	20 Jas Henderson,
21 T J Trudeau,	22 Sam Knox,
23 Jas Campbell,	24 Archie Moore,
25 John Roy,	26 Jas Nicholson,
27 Jas A Graham,	28 Norman Dods,
29 Wm Woods,	30 Sam Woods,
31 J B Duff,	32 John Farrell,
33 Sam Horner,	34 Joe Bean,
35 Thos Trudeau,	36 Leo Stanley,
37 Harry Creighton,	38 Jas Marks,
39 T Gallagher,	40 Geo Lucas,
41 H Tubman,	42 M Drummond,
43 Jas Alexander,	44 Wm Doherty,
45 Wm Sly,	46 W Emmerson,
47 John Lucas,	48 Stephen Kelly,
49 Dan McCauley,	50 Pat Allen,
51 Jas Smith,	52 Fred Cooney,
53 J A Bennett,	54 Wm Beatty,
55 Art Murray,	56 W Stanton,
57 Thos Telford,	58 M J Allen,
59 Pat Sammon,	60 Jno Roy,
61 John Labra,	62 H Beatty,
63 John Doherty,	94 Jas Campbell,

Motion—Killoran and Campbell—That the Secretary write South Onslow Council that as they already have the plan of Meadow Creek bridge that they secure the necessary material and look after building of same.

Motion—Horner and Killoran—That a part of Sam Horner's labor now spent in Division No. 30, be changed to Division No. 33.

Motion—McLellan Horner—That we do now adjourn to meet again on Tuesday the 11th inst at 3 o'clock, p. m.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec. Treas.

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

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 x 8.45 a. m.
Lv. " " + 3.30 p. m., 5.50 a. m., and 6.40, a. m.

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

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

OTTAWA-SOO, WINNIPEG AND WEST—
Lv. Ottawa Central +11.45 p. m., and 1.25 a. m.

Explanation signs:
+ Daily except Sunday.
x 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.

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.

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. G. COWAN, W. M. Rec. Secy

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

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

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

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

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 882 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.

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

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner

T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

Tobaccos, Cigars

and Cigarettes

A full line always on hand.

AGENT FOR—

The Crown Steam Laundry, Ottawa.

Special rates on family washing. Bring in laundry Monday. Shipped on Tuesday—returned Friday.

T. TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

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.
196 Main St. - Hull.

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-
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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
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SHAWVILLE - QUE.

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

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

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

Men!

Why pay \$5 and \$6 for a hat when you
can get the best makes for \$4?

Step in and see what we have to offer. All first-class,
up-to-date Spring styles, by high grade makers.
There's reason in everything and these are reasonable
for \$4.00

Fancy White Voiles
Dainty sheer materials, showing a profusion
of lovely designs, including small checks, stripes,
satin stripes and floral designs. Exceptional values
from— **75c to \$1.50 per yd.**

Voile Blouses
Fine sheer material, in lace and embroidery
effects, and every desirable Spring style—
\$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.15 and \$3.50

Buttons
Coat, Suit and Trimming Buttons, in a vari-
ety of styles. Rich two-tone color effects in grey,
brown, navy and wine— **45c, 50c and 75c a dozen**

PEARL BUTTONS—Fine Pearl Buttons in a
rich cream finish, in different sizes and a variety of
styles, suitable for trimming blouses and collars—
15c, 18c and 20c a Card

G. F. HODGINS CO. Limited.
CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER **8-10603**

A movement to do something of a
public character, in recognition of our
soldiers' service to the County, has been
started in the municipality of Clarendon.
A committee of men, who live in
the vicinity of Stark's Corners met at
James Fulford's on Friday evening last,
Feb. 29, and as a result of deliberation,
decided to send as delegates Hugh S.
Elliott and Andrew Sly to ask the
Clarendon Council to take the matter
into consideration.
The courtesy of presenting their views
to the council was granted the delegates.
Mr. Elliott presented the matter of
council doing something, or presenting
something tangible to the living men,
and erecting fitting memorial to the
fallen. Mr. Sly also urged that some
appreciation of the services of these
men who had ventured all in our behalf,
should be openly made. The Council
after consideration decided to take steps
toward the erection of a Memorial Hall,
the preliminary official action to be
taken at an adjourned meeting of
Council on Mar. 15th.
At the same meeting held at Mr.
Fulford's, collectors were appointed to
solicit a sum of money necessary to pay
for a tablet which should contain the
names of all who have gone overseas
from the vicinity of Stark's Corners.
Six young ladies were named to whom
the work of collecting was assigned.
This tablet will continue to tell the
names of the men who were actually
engaged, or ready to engage in meeting
the great German menace.—CoM.

CREEMORNE
Quite a number of our men are busily
engaged in drawing pulpwood to Camp-
bells Bay.
Miss Marie Smith, is at present at-
tending Mr. Abe Sheppard's family, who
are stricken with the Flu epidemic.
Pte Harvey Craig has recently returned
home from France.
We are pleased to note that some of
our youngest boys from around the
corner, are putting in such a good
Winter, with the old reliable firm Gillies
Bros.
Mrs. Herb Brown, is at present visit-
ing her mother, Mrs. Samuel Rooney.
We are glad to report those who were
ill with Influenza are progressing favour-
ably.
Mr. W. J. Black and family are mov-
ing to Shawville, where they will reside.
Miss Emma Brown of Campbells Bay
has returned home after attending Mr.
Robt. Rooney's family during their sick-
ness.
Miss Annie Sparling, has gone away
for the Winter months, but when the
robins chirp, we hope Annie will return.
Miss Mabel Wilson of Ottawa, is re-
turning to her parental home.
Rev and Mrs. Strowbridge, of Otter
Lake, are recuperating after a consid-
erable length of illness.
Miss Mamie Dagg was the week-end
guest of Miss B. Moore, of Otter Lake.
Mr. Robert Rooney left for Chudleigh,
Ont. on Friday last.


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.

FARM FOR SALE
In Second Range Bristol Township
(N. E. Half Lot No. 13—100 acres)
Plenty of good water; nice grove
of pine. For further particulars
apply to
THOS. McWHIRTER,
Elmside P. O., Que

**Are You Equipped
to Win Success?**
Here is your opportunity to insure
against embarrassing errors in spelling,
pronunciation and poor choice of
words. Know the meaning of puzzling
word terms. Increase your efficiency,
which results in power and success.

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NEW INTERNATIONAL
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ing teacher, a universal question
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cessful men and women the world over.
400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Il-
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WRITE for Specimen Pages. FREE
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.



Owing to the atmospheric conditions
and moonlight nights the young people
have been enjoying themselves, sleigh-
riding, tobogganing, etc.
PANSY BLOSSOM.

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 100 x 207 feet.
For price and terms apply to
D. T. HODGINS, Shawville,
or **R. J. GLENN,**
Beverly, Sask.

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

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 culti-
vation 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
purchaser 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.

Have you bought your
THRIFT STAMPS
We sell them

**Put your
THRIFT
STAMPS
on an
Earning
Basis**

Remember, when you are
filling up your Thrift Card,
that the 25 cent Thrift Stamps,
which you can buy wherever
you see the above sign, are
simply a means to an end.

Thrift Stamps earn no interest.

The interest begins when your
Thrift Card, filled with 16
Stamps, is taken to the Money-
Order Post Office, Bank or
other place displaying the
Beaver-Triangle sign, and ex-
changed as \$4.00 in the pur-
chase of a War-Savings Stamp,
which costs \$4.02 this month.

War-Savings Stamps earn 4½
per cent compound interest,
being redeemable on January
1st, 1924, for \$5.00 each.

**BUY
WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS**

Keep in mind the Fact
This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in
Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware
All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call
Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.
G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE 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.
Wynan, - 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 1½ 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.

HISTORIC CRUISE OF H.M.S. HERCULES

VICE-ADMIRAL BROWNING GOES
INTO GERMAN WATERS

To Inspect Forts, Plants and Stations
Surrendered Under the Terms
of the Armistice.

When Admiral Meurer came across in the Königsberg to arrange the preliminaries of the surrender of the warships demanded from Germany, it was thought that the only practicable way to reach and inspect the German sea forts, shipbuilding plants and air and naval stations was to travel overland from the western front. This plan presented obstacles which might well have proved insurmountable, and Vice-Admiral Browning, immediately his appointment as head of the commission was announced, decided to proceed direct to the principal points to be visited in his own flagship. This deliberate walking into the tiger's den may have looked like asking for trouble, but, the completion of the task of the commission in well under three weeks is the best vindication of Admiral Browning's decision.

Officer Tells of Cruise.

The following account of the cruise is from the pen of an officer who accompanied the commission:

The members and staff consisted of the best men available for the work in the five allied countries represented. Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning is admittedly possessed of outstanding qualifications for handling complex and difficult negotiations. To the firmness and tact with which he met the interminable objections and evasions of the German delegates—men picked especially for their ability in that direction—was due the fact that the commission was ultimately able to induce the Germans to find ways and means for completely fulfilling many points of the armistice which they had at first declared themselves powerless to carry out. Rear Admiral Grasset represented France at the conferences. Rear Admiral Robinson the United States, Captain Nakamura Japan and Lieutenant Commander Gulli, Italy.

Hercules Gets Under Way.

The Hercules, flying the flags of one vice-admiral and two rear-admirals at her fore and accompanied by four "V" class destroyers—Verdun, Viceroy, Vidette and Venetia—got under way at 10 o'clock in the morning of December 3, steaming down the Firth of Forth in a fog so thick that it was barely possible to discern the anchored lines of warships below the bridge. Visibility cleared somewhat outside, and by the morning of the 4th a good view was had of a somewhat mixed line of German ships on their way to Scapa to make up a shortage in the delivery agreed upon. Five or six floating mines passed that morning bore ominous witness of approach to the lines of anchored explosives that have given Germany's coasts complete protection from sea attack during the war. The cruiser Regensburg, which was to have been at a prearranged rendezvous at 9 o'clock, was four hours late in bringing a German pilot to navigate the Hercules through the mine fields, but there was no untoward consequence of pushing on by chart almost to within sight of the cliffs of Heligoland. No time was gained, however, for by nightfall the fog had become so dense that the Hercules had to anchor not far from the Outer Jade lights. The pilot party, which was made up of a commander of the German navy, a warrant officer and a merchant pilot, between them managed to bring her to anchor a mile or so off Wilhelmshaven dockyard just after midnight.

A picket boat flying the imperial naval ensign of Germany came alongside half an hour after the Hercules had anchored, and the short, heavy-set officer who was first up the gangway turned out to be Rear Admiral Gotte, who headed the German commission which met that of the allies at both Wilhelmshaven and Kiel.

Obstacles to Overcome.

There were a number of terms of the armistice which Admiral Gotte or his advisers, when first they were seated at the long table in Admiral Browning's cabin, declared they could not fulfill, but one by one they were

reduced as the inflexible purpose of the allied commission brought home the utter futility of such tactics. So expeditiously did things move then that the first sub-commission for the inspection of warships landed and went to work in the dockyards that afternoon. The filth and lack of discipline which were later found to be characteristic of every German warship remaining were very much in evidence. Some scores of sailors slouched indolently about the decks (in direct contravention of the terms of the armistice, which held that all ships and air stations inspected should be cleared of men) and threatened to impede materially the work of search. Turning to the captain of the ship, the British officer in charge of the party informed him that unless all the sailors were out of the way at once he would return to the Hercules and report that he had been obstructed in his work. Five minutes later the last of the men shoved off to join the knots of sullenly scowling mates on the dock. The search of warships continued the following day.

Parties were also dispatched for the inspection of airship and seaplane stations. The latter involved journeys of considerable distances, and although special trains were provided the condition of the rolling stock and engines made progress slow.

Warship and merchant ship inspection were over at Wilhelmshaven in a couple of days, but the visits to air stations on the North Sea side took some time longer. Borkum, Heligoland and Sylt were reached by destroyer; most of the others by land.

Through the Kiel Canal.

The passage by the Hercules of the Kiel Canal was an occasion as memorable as historic. British light cruisers had made the passage in 1914, just before the war, but the Hercules was the first British battleship to ruffle its brown-black waters, just as were Verdun and Viceroy the first destroyers. The people along the canal banks were for the most part indifferently curious, but hand-waving and smiles from women and children were by no means infrequent. Needless to say, not a British hand was lifted in response to the hundreds that were waved by the Huns. A number of prisoners were seen on the banks, mostly Russian, but from behind one barbed-wire barrier came an unmistakable hail of "How's old Blighty?" At another point a long train of what must have been returning British prisoners fairly rocked with cheers at the unexpected sight of the white ensigns passing under the viaduct.

The great experimental station at Warnemunde, where were to be seen all the new types which the Germans have had in process of development, was inspected. The revelation of what was in the way of accomplishing there must have been one of the bitterest pills the Huns had to swallow.

SUNLIGHT COLORS THE SKIN

Human Beings Are Affected by the
Action of Light on the Body.

There is a striking analogy between the beneficial effects of sunlight and air upon plants and upon human beings. One of the principal requisites for our physical welfare is haemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood. Sun bathing and outdoor life are the best means of making it. Every one knows what happens to flowers that grow in the shade.

Physiologists say that haemoglobin of the blood is to the human body what chlorophyll is to the plant, and its growth is facilitated in the body by sunlight just as the growth of the green chlorophyll in the plant is facilitated.

Miners who work under ground become pale. Flowers that grow in dark places have little color and the leaves are pale. Human beings and animals are affected in much the same way for want of sunlight, excepting those that by nature are adapted to this life.

The sunlight does more than tan the surface of the skin. The coloring matter is formed and developed deeper in. The sun's rays strike down and the effect penetrates perhaps for an inch or two into the soft tissues, so that the influence of the sun is felt on the interior of the body as well as on the exterior.

Some folks talk about slack seasons on the farm, but the man that is making a "go" of farming never has any slack seasons. Slack seasons belong to the slack farmers.

LEAGUES OF NATIONS

Idea Is Not New, But Had Its Birth
Back in 1023.

The idea of a league of nations to enforce peace is as old as the hills. There is nothing new under the sun—which is old in itself—and the birth of the idea, so far as history shows, dates back to 1023, when Robert II of France, known as The Godly, and Henry II of Germany, known as The Holy, met one August day on the banks of the River Meuse to discuss universal peace in a monarchical and kingly manner. After considerable talk, which resulted in nothing tangible, they decided to go to Paris the next year to consult Pope Benedict VIII. But the Pope and Henry, both being old, died before the meeting could take place. Henry's successor to the throne of Germany was ambitious, and instead of universal peace, the world had universal war.

Three hundred years later Dubois revived the scheme, and outlined a plan to Philip IV. of France, but the nations were too busy fighting to think of peace. But the idea germinated, and in 1517 Desiderius Erasmus mentions it as a favorable project to "assemble a congress of Kings at Cambrai" who were to "enter into a mutual and indissoluble engagement to preserve the peace with each other and throughout Europe." The Emperor Maximilian, Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England and Charles, sovereign of the Low Countries, were to meet, but nothing came of the project.

A hundred years later Emerie Cruce, in his book "Le Nouveau Cyneas" outlined his plan. It was published in 1822 and called "The New Cyneas" in honor of Cyneas, the famous Thessalonian orator. Cruce proposed the establishment of a universal union that should include Persia, China, Ethiopia, the East and West Indies and the world in general. All nations were to be represented by ambassadors, who should hold sessions at a neutral spot, Venice being suggested as being indifferent to prizes.

BELGIAN HOSPITALITY

Letter From Canadian Soldier Tells
of Generous Treatment.

The following letter was written by Private Oliver Whittaker, of the 127th Battalion, to his mother in Toronto:

"We had a terrible trip up to this part of Belgium, but the people here are simply splendid. It seems as if they can't do enough for us. I am living with a Belgian named Lucas Douilleux, who has a wife and little daughter. I was sitting in my tent one night after our arrival, and this good man came to me and said: 'No bon! Beaucoup rhume!' meaning 'No good! much cold!' as he pointed to the wet mud of the floor of the tent. So he took me off to his house and put me into a feather bed. Practically all of us now are living in Belgian homes instead of wet, frozen tents, and they feed me until I nearly burst, and every night, when my work is done, they take me to a concert or show of some kind. In all the windows of the town are signs: 'Welcome to our deliverers,' and they prove the welcome with food and kind treatment. When I got paid a couple of days ago, I offered half of it to my Belgian friend, and I couldn't get him to take a cent. He said: 'Boche no bon. Vous tres bon!' And that was the end of it.

"I gave the little girl of the house two packets of chewing gum and you should have seen her trying to figure out what it was for.

"She is here beside me grinding coffee and the mistress is at the sewing machine. I thought the people in England and some in France treated me well. But these Belgians have them beaten by miles."

To Cure a Cold.

Lemon Posset.—Two eggs, four cupsful of water, two cupsful of fruit juice, the rind and strained juice of one lemon, two tablespoonsful of soft bread crumbs, sugar and powdered nutmeg to taste.

Put the bread crumbs into a saucepan with the lemon rind and the water and boil until the water is reduced to about one-third. Take out the lemon rind and add the strained juice and the fruit juice. Beat up the eggs thoroughly and stir them into the crumbs, etc.; reheat the mixture, but do not allow it to boil. Add a dust of nutmeg and sugar to taste, and serve as hot as possible.

The Winds of March.

The weary, winter winds that long lay sleeping
Thro' sunlit days and moonlit nights at rest,
The moaning winds that set the heart to grieving,
The wandering winds that voice the heart's deep quest.

The winged winds that waft on eagle's pinions
Earth's thronging thoughts to hope's bright realms of dream,
The winds that sweep o'er wide land's dominions,
The wooing winds—winds that with rapture teem.

The wild night winds from vast and pathless places,
The winds that sing the sweetest lullaby
Are wakening now, from out the silent spaces,
As March, mad, merry March, now wanders nigh.

The Ladder of Gold.

Each day that comes to us with dawn of rose,
Each common day, filled full of common toil,
A ladder is, let down by One who knows
Our passionate desire to rise above
The littleness of life, the grime the greed,

To find a higher way, the vision clear,
A ladder swinging from the Hills of Gold

Straight down to his old workshop called the world,
The topost rung held fast in God's The lowest at our feet, that you and I right hand,
May set our feet and climb by rungs of prayer,
And self-forgetfulness, and pure desires,
By rungs of lowly labors grandly done
A little nearer Heaven each setting sun.
Jean Blewett.

He and She.

They laughed and frolicked and danced
All through their earlier years;
Then walked sedate on the heights of life,
And mingled their smiles with tears.

The years went hurrying by.
Filled to the brim with cares
And joys and sorrows and loss and gain,
And christened with tears and prayers.

Now, on the sunset slope,
They are picking their footsteps slow,
Holding tenderly hand in hand,
Wavering as they go.

Praying to go together
Clear to the river's side,
And then to drift on an ebbing wave
To a Country fair and wide.

Before I Die.

If I might have a little hut
Set round with beech and butternut,
And maples—just a score or so—
To yield in spring their honeyed flow;

A dog and gun, a cozy cat—
To keep at bay the mouse and rat;
A neighbor-foe—for rainy days—
Who subtle games of checkers plays;

Then would I toss the world aside
And close to Nature's heart abide:
And with an income, sure though small,
I think I would not die at all.

The Home Life.

Do you play or sing? How much do you use your ability to brighten the home life for those of your family who cannot do either? How much do you give of your experience to younger members of the family who may be studying music but have not yet reached the stage of advancement which you have attained? Do you use your phonograph for educational ends, to help those of your family and your friends who need instruction to appreciate the better grades of music?

A better work bench than none is a wide plank laid about breast high on brackets at one side of the barn floor. Have a good light over it if you can. It makes a real handy place to work.

A very large part of the value of sawdust used for bedding in stables lies in the organic matter it contains. But we must bear in mind that its decay is not very rapid, and a heavy application of sawdust harms a light soil.

The AUTOMOBILE

Oil for Delicate Parts.

Many a magneto, generator, motor, or distributor has been ruined by lack of proper lubrication.

Looking back over several years' experience with various makes of these delicate machines, I have arrived at the conclusion that it pays to give them the best of care. I have discovered that ordinary motor oil—and that is the kind generally used by most owners—is entirely too heavy for delicate bearings.

The grade of oil used for lubricating cream separators gives perfect satisfaction at all times; it will not gum, yet is heavy enough to oil the bearings properly.

Too much oil is as harmful as not enough. Three or four drops in each bearing every two or three weeks gives the best results.

See that all oil caps seat properly, for an ill-fitting cap will admit grit which will cause trouble and expensive repairs.

A little attention mixed with good oil leaves no regrets.

A Storage-Battery Hint.

Many an automobile user grumbles because his storage battery, for which he has paid so much, gives less satisfactory use and a shorter term of service than he thinks he is entitled to.

Few people realize the importance of pure, distilled water, properly handled and stored, as a factor in the long life of a storage battery. Those that do realize it are often inclined to be neglectful.

Aside from undercharging, due to various reasons, one of the most frequent causes of battery deterioration

is the use of impure water. Even if you buy distilled water at a service station or in the drug store, satisfy yourself that it has not been kept in dirty receptacles or in iron or galvanized iron vessels. Metal impurities will be taken up by the water and soon destroy the battery.

Some people use well water which is pumped through a metal pipe, or rain water which has run off a tin roof or through galvanized iron conductor pipes, or the city water which comes through iron mains—and then they wonder why their battery goes to the bad.

The reason is self-evident. There are those who use melted ice water, as the ice is said to have been made from distilled water. Even where this is true, the ice or water may come in contact with metal, and it is certain that it gathers impurities and dirt in handling, and from the wagons, and perhaps from contact with the galvanized iron-lined refrigerator.

Bottled spring water again is used by others, because it is so delicious for drinking purposes, but spring water practically always contains mineral matter, and here again we have the cause of attack upon the battery.

Be sure that the water used in your storage battery is pure, distilled water which has been stored in clean glass, earthen, or porcelain receptacles. Never permit anyone to use a tin or metal cup of any kind with which to pour it into the battery cells. Either use a glass or hard rubber syringe, a long-necked bottle, or a porcelain cup. Attention to this small detail will save much annoyance and money.

HAUNTED SHIPS

British Navy Possesses One or Two
Vessels Haunted by Ghosts.

It is somewhat surprising that naval warfare has produced no legend of the "Angels of Mons" type. The sailor man is still superstitious, and the loss of a black cat is considered a disastrous omen for the whole ship. Even at the admiral's table the accidental ringing of a tumbler is instantly muffled, for the sound is supposed to portend early death by drowning.

However, the Navy possesses one or two ships that are haunted, and many men serving in them are by no means skeptical about their ghostly shipmates. Strangely enough, ship ghosts are rarely seen; they are generally heard or felt only, and there is always an unpleasant occurrence to give rise to spirit manifestations on board.

In one ship an officer who lost his reason committed suicide under particularly tragic circumstances, after escaping from his cabin on the half deck. Within a few days the sentries on this post began to complain that someone was dogging their footsteps as they paced up and down during the night watches. They declared that they could feel a presence, but on turning round could see no one. Eventually the sentries had to be sent on duty in pairs, as a solitary sentry would sometimes desert his post in terror. This ghost is probably laid, as the ship in question was sunk in the Dardanelles.

Another case is that of a haunted cabin on board a more modern ship. The owner was found to be missing at sea and was presumed to have been washed overboard by accident. In due course another officer was allotted this cabin. One night the flat was aroused by shouts; a crowd of officers and men soon rushed to the door. They found the new occupant sitting up in his bunk in an obvious state of terror.

He declared that, soon after turning in, he felt something touch his head and the bunk was invaded by something damp and smelling of seaweed. The same thing occurred to another tenant later on and after that the cabin was unused for three months. In the end the ghost was exorcised and the cabin used by a Roman Catholic chaplain, who never complained of further manifestations.

There is, however, one war occurrence that is still wrapped in mys-

tery. In 1917 a convoy of twelve ships was on passage, when at dawn on the day after sailing the escort commander discovered 13 ships under his charge. While the identity of the extra ship was being discussed the convoy was suddenly attacked by German light cruisers and most of the escort and 9 of the merchantmen were sunk. The Germans then made off.

Survivors who witnessed the whole proceeding positively assert that there were 13 ships and that the mysterious vessel disappeared as strangely as she had appeared; that she was not sunk is certain. Official inquiries failed to throw any light on the nature of this vessel; it was ascertained that she could not have been a disguised German raider, and her presence was "logged" by the escort commander.

Perhaps it was Vanderdecken, the old Dutch captain, who in the "Flying Dutchman" wished to witness the discomfiture of his old enemies, the English.

ATTACKING THE FIRST NOTE

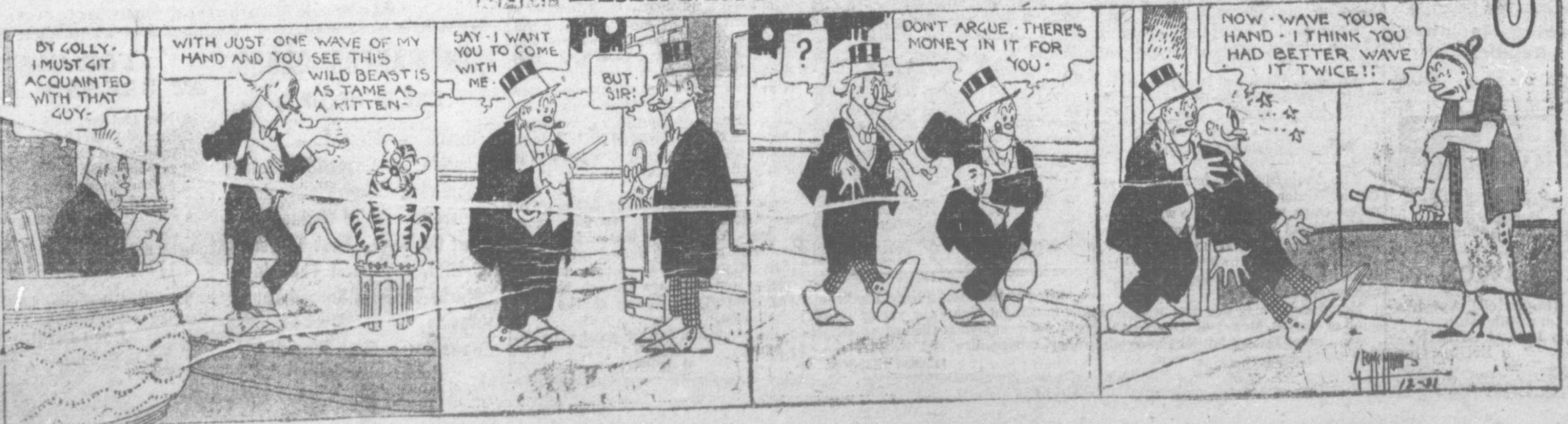
The Choir's Ability Tested by Attention to the Opening Notes.

What would otherwise be good choir singing is frequently spoiled by the failure of some of the singers to attack the first note or two promptly. In the average choir there are from one-fifth to one-half of the members who seem to lack the necessary confidence to come in exactly on time. About the time the third or fourth note is reached, they fall in and proceed in good form to the final chord. Their weakness is in the start.

One of the great choral conductors said that there is nothing in music more thrilling than the confident and unanimous attack of a chord by a body of well-trained singers and there is, he says, nothing more seldom heard. Every choir singer having heard the chord, knows what note he or she is expected to sing. Every member should watch for the signal as keenly as if running a 100-yard dash. The attack is a pretty accurate barometer of a choir's ability.

Sawdust is better than coal ashes on the icy walk. A piece of old carpet at one end of the doorstep will give us a chance to wipe off the loose sawdust before going into the house.

BRINGING UP FATHER



Soils and Crops

By AGRONOMIST

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

Subscriber: "Is it profitable to use a phosphate fertilizer with 16% available phosphate at \$37.00 a ton when wheat is \$1.00 per bushel and oats 50c per bushel, on land that already appears to give an abundance of straw?"

Answer: The question you have asked displays what appears to me as a most sensible attitude on the fertilizer question. After all, the use of fertilizer does not depend upon sentiment or custom or any other thing than upon the question you have asked. "Will it pay?" I could give you abundance of examples of farm tests which show very clearly that fertilizers pay, but I choose rather the records of long-time experiments carried on by officials employed by the Government and responsible to the people.

The record of the 20-year experiment conducted at Ohio Experiment Station shows the following yields in whole numbers for wheat and oats obtained where no plant food was added and where a complete fertilizer was added. They are as follows:

Average yields obtained over 20 years, at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Wheat—Without additional plant food, 10 bus. per acre; with acid phosphate, 18 bus. per acre; with complete fertilizer, 24 bus. per acre.

Oats—Without additional plant food, 30 bus. per acre; with acid phosphate, 39 bus. per acre; with complete fertilizer, 45 bus. per acre.

Now as to your question:—There is a gain of 8 bus. of wheat per acre from an application of a little less than 200 lbs. of acid phosphate or, at the prices you give, a gain of \$8 for an investment of approximately \$3.70—acid phosphate paid!

There is a further gain of 6 bus. per acre of wheat by the application of nitrogen and potash in fertilizer applied to the wheat crop, or a gain of 14 bus. from the use of complete fertilizer. It is not uncommon to find such a gain from the application of 200 pounds of complete fertilizer to the acre. This being the case, you will see that such an increase would even pay for fertilizer at \$140 a ton.

Now as to oats, records show a gain of 9 bus. of oats per acre from the use of acid phosphates or, at your prices for oats, assuming that 200 pounds of acid phosphate was added per acre (which is over double what was actually added in this case), an investment of \$3.20 makes a return of \$4.50, or a little over 21 per cent. on the money invested. The addition of complete fertilizer to the oats made a gain of 15 bushels per acre, or \$7.50 on your valuation of oats. This would pay for 200 pounds per acre of complete fertilizer at \$75 a ton.

Let it be noted, of course, that I do not recommend the use of complete fertilizer costing \$140 per ton for wheat or \$75 for oats. I am simply quoting these figures to show the actual money returns from the use of the material.

To corroborate the findings of Ohio I quote the returns of two other Stations, Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Indiana, as an average of 12 years test obtains the following yields:

Wheat—Without fertilizer, 10 bus.; with acid phosphate, 15 bus., gain 5 bus.; with complete fertilizer, 19 bus., gain 9 bus.

Corn—Without fertilizer, 37 bus.; with acid phosphate, 43 bus., gain 6 bus.; with complete fertilizer, 53 bus., gain 16 bus.

The Dominion Experimental Farms quote in their report of the Division of Chemistry, 1916, the average yields obtained from potatoes at 5 experimental farms distributed over the Dominion as follows:

Potatoes.	Bus. per acre
Without plant food	75
With acid phosphate	103
With complete fertilizer	120
15 tons manure per acre	131
7½ tons manure plus complete fertilizer	200

On the basis of our figuring above you can readily estimate the returns as obtained at the Indiana Station

and from the Dominion Experimental Farms, all of which show that fertilizers properly used are a paying investment.

Now I notice in your question you say that the land gives an abundance of straw. Records show that the farmers in your vicinity maintain a considerable number of live-stock, hence, undoubtedly, they return a fairly large amount of manure to the soil. In addition to this, records show that you grow considerable clover hay, both of which things tend to increase the kind of plant food—nitrogen or ammonia—which causes straw growth. The probability is that your land is short of phosphoric acid and that you actually obtain too much straw. If this is the case, the addition of acid phosphate to the manure and the use of fertilizers high in acid phosphate will be an exceedingly paying proposition for you. I dealt with the question of the use of fertilizers alone in what was said above. I wish only to quote the results of three experiment stations where the problem of supplementing the manure with acid phosphate has been carefully investigated. The results obtained are as follows:

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 pounds."

Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

"By the addition of acid phosphate to manure at a cost of \$5.95, the gain over untreated manure was \$23.74."

Indiana Experiment Station.

"The addition of 200 pounds of acid phosphate to a six-ton application of manure per acre per rotation of corn, wheat, and clover has produced additional crop increases valued at \$14.98 and \$21.44 respectively."

C. W.—What is the best fertilizer for a garden plot? 2. Is sweet clover profitable for pasture or is it best cut for hay?

Answer:—For a garden fertilizer it is well to keep in mind that you wish to apply plant food which will cause rapid substantial growth of garden crops. The rapidity of growth and firmness of it have a great deal to do with the tenderness and flavor of the vegetables, hence fairly high grade fertilizers are in all cases most satisfactory. For general purposes I would recommend a fertilizer carrying 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 per cent. potash. When applying this make a total application of about 50 to 75 pounds to a piece of ground measuring 25 x 40 feet. It is a good practice to make two applications, applying ½ of this amount on the surface of the garden when it is dug or plowed, working this in as the garden is harrowed and raked. When the crops are growing scatter a sprinkling of fertilizer up between the rows each time before you cultivate. This acts as a continual feeding to the crop with all its desirable results.

2. Sweet clover is looked upon as a very valuable crop for supplying nitrogen and humus in building up poor soils. It can be made into good hay if the crop is cut while it is green and succulent. If you allow it to become woody, the fibrous material is not palatable to the stock, nor is it nutritious. As to sweet clover for pasture, I have not observed instances where it has been used successfully. Livestock have to learn to eat the crop since the oil which the sweet clover plants bear seems to be distasteful if any other green crop is obtainable. I would depend on sweet clover either for hay or green crop to turn under.

H. H.—What is the best mixture for a permanent pasture?

Answer:—For permanent pasture the following mixture is good: Common red clover, 6 pounds; alsike, 2 pounds; white clover, 3 pounds; timothy, 4 pounds; meadow fescue, 3 pounds, per acre.

Enquirer—I have a two-acre field which I would like to sow with some kind of seed which would make pasture for cows about the last of June. Is there any kind, if so what kind, and how much per acre? Field is an orchard.

Answer:—For quick summer pastures I believe you cannot do better than to plant a mixture of oats, wheat and common red clover. Use a bushel of wheat, putting in a couple of pounds of common red clover to the acre. This will seem fairly thick seeding, but it gives a good stand, which if kept pastured down, provides good pasturage.

Crop Rotations.

Profitable yields of field crops in the near future can be assured only by the adoption and persistent practice of suitable crop methods. There are many factors, which combined, tend to influence crop yields and the cost of production, but the prime factor in stimulating immediate increased crop returns and in establishing for the future a stability in crop

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yields is the practice of crop rotation under mixed farming conditions. This term denotes a combination of different classes of crops which are grown in such order that the preceding one prepares the land for or otherwise aids the crop following.

The essentials of a good rotation include roots or corn, grain and hay grown in the order named. The duration or cycle of the rotation may be varied to suit particular conditions. Moreover, it may be advisable where conditions warrant to combine two or more rotations on the one farm. There are innumerable combinations of different classes of crops which will prove satisfactory when applied judiciously. Under any circumstances it is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain even medium crops, to apply at least the principles already indicated as essentials in all good crop rotations. The working of these principles may be explained by the accompanying practical illustration. Such crops as corn, roots and potatoes require abundant supplies of food from the soil to stem, leaf and root growth. This may be most profitably and practically furnished by clover or other sod ploughed down or by applications of barnyard manure. The cereals such as wheat, oats and barley require less of the readily available food and generally do best following hoed crops for which manure is applied or after leguminous crops such as peas or clover. Sod, too, well prepared, produces satisfactory yields of cereals. The area sown to cereals, seeded to clovers and grasses, will supply excellent hay crops the following year or two. The sod of the latter turned down and manured fits the land for corn or roots once more.

Such general plan of procedure or crop rotation may be modified by each farmer as will best suit his soil and needs. Several combinations of mixed farming crop rotations are in operation throughout the Experimental Farm System in Eastern Canada, an outline of which is contained in the circular No. 9. Copies of this circular are available free on application to the Field Husbandry Division.

The progress made in the work carried on to date has led to the conclusion that the following characteristics are desirable under almost any conditions in mixed farming rotations:

Grain fields should be seeded down with clover, even though it be used only as a fertilizer.

Grass and clover seedings should be heavy. Increased crops of hay and rare failure of a catch have justified this practice.

Hoed crops should form a large proportion of every rotation. An attempt to farm a small area without a hoed crop was not successful. Weeds could not readily be kept in check.

No field should be left in hay more than two years. The records show that the second crop almost always costs more than the first per ton, and that succeeding crops are very liable to be grown at a loss.

Barnyard manure should be applied frequently in comparatively small quantities rather than at long intervals in large quantities.

Poultry

Judging the profits of the flock by the size of the feed bill is not a fair way to determine just what is made or lost in keeping fowls. Never in the history of poultry culture did table eggs and table fowls command the prices they did during 1918—and never was feed so high.

Those who "put the hen in the ledger" last year, crediting her with every egg laid (whether sold or used in the family), with the manure sold, and with the market value of her carcass, were surprised to learn that, despite the high cost of feed, the hens rounded out a profit.

It is practical to keep three books—a cash book, a ledger and a day book. Some prefer a diary instead of a day book. In the diary they may record not only the transactions, but also the daily happenings on the place, such as experiences, visitors, remedies tried for cases of sickness etc.

The cash book, as its name implies, will show the amounts paid and received daily. The ledger records running accounts, the amounts due and amounts owed. To make the ledger even more interesting, an account can be opened with each flock, or with each breed kept, showing the value of the eggs laid, the manure the flock yielded, and the sale of the carcasses. Approximately the cost of feed for each flock can be given, so that it can be shown whether that flock is composed of money-makers, or whether it is not worth keeping. This is more complex than keeping one set of books for the whole flock.

Begin right now to adopt a system. It is the only way to know whether the fowls are really paying or losing.

When you start spring work, take it easy for a few days. Nothing hits a horse so hard as to be compelled to pitch right in after a winter of idleness. Many a good animal has been ruined during the first few days of the spring rush.

Quit the work before the sun is lost. If you don't, sooner or later this practice of working in the dark will impair both you and your horses. Pull off the harness, letting the horses take only a little water. Feed them the remaining third of the grain ration and half of the day's hay allowance.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is an acute infectious disease, caused by a germ which doctors call the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. The incubation period is four days. The sure sign of diphtheria is a dirty yellow or gray patch, or membrane which forms on the tonsils and in the throat, sometimes in the nose. This membrane does not appear at first, however, being preceded for two or three days by a dull red color in the throat, painful swallowing, swelling of the glands in the neck, chilly and feverish sensations, and nausea. The breath becomes offensive, the appetite is lost, the heart beats rapidly and there are liable to be complications affecting the kidneys, the lungs and the nervous system.

The diphtheria germ grows on the walls of the mouth and upper air passages; and there they form the poison (the toxin), which is absorbed by the way of the lymph and blood channels, thus producing the serious constitutional symptoms mentioned. The germs pass from person to person by direct contact of infected hands or lips; also, in coughing or even speaking vigorously, small particles of moisture or spit or even fragments of the virulent false membrane (all germ-soaked) are discharged by the patient to the great jeopardy of other people.

If there is an epidemic in the neighborhood, or a case in the family or in the house, be sure to have and

to use only your own glass, cups, spoons, towels, handkerchiefs and so on; and exercise unusual cleanliness—especially as to the hands and to all objects placed in the mouth. You can be immunized against diphtheria, so that you will not "catch" it, by submitting to prompt injection of diphtheria antitoxin—that is, within twenty-four hours of exposure to the infection. This your doctor or your health board will do for you. Never neglect a sore throat. When there are cases about, take no chances. Have a doctor take a culture from your throat; by this means, in most cases, he can tell whether you are coming down with diphtheria or not.

Questions and Answers.

Miss S. K.—I have severe cramps in my limbs; sometimes they last for a long time, and if they are in both limbs at the same time, they cause extreme agony. What is the cause of this? I have also some heart trouble.

Answer:—Cramps in the leg are due to muscular exertion, alcoholism, liver ailment, gout, diabetes or hysteria. Neuritis may in your case be a cause. Your letter gives me no clue to which of these ailments your cramps may be due.

Mrs. M. N.—Can an injury or lesion in the body or any of the organs be located and its nature determined by an X-Ray examination?

Answer:—In most cases, yes.

Food Control Corner

An Inexpensive Maple Evaporator.

For a bush of 200 or 400 trees a good practical evaporating plant can be produced for about \$31. Such a pan would require:

8 sheets of tin 3 x 10	\$16.00
2 men 5 hours crimping	7.50
Assembling	5.00
Extra iron	2.50

Total \$31.00

The pan should be corrugated on the bottom and divided with partitions to give a zig-zag course to the sap. It should be set absolutely level so as to maintain a uniform depth of sap. A good rule is to allow ten square feet of boiling surface for every 100 trees tapped. In addition, a stove and brick arch are required with the necessary length of stove pipe.

For reducing syrup to sugar an additional evaporator is necessary. This is a simple pan, 2 to 2½ feet wide, from 3 to 6 feet long and about one foot deep. The metal is preferably of heavy tin, but never of sheet iron. This pan sets over an arch or fire box and has convenient handles for lifting it off the fire.

All maple sugar making utensils should now be got out and cleaned, even though they were well washed, dried and stocked away at the end of last season. The dust which has collected during the year would help to spoil the first run of sap. Utensils which have become rusty should be discarded for this season. They can be painted, but if painted on the inside they should not be used until next season as the fresh paint would taint the sap. The best buckets are of tin. Galvanized iron pails should never be used, as they discolor the sap, and being coated with poisonous metal zinc and lead, they are objectionable. Wooden buckets tend to discolor and sour the sap and are difficult to clean. Large pails are better than small, because sap is not so likely to overflow. Two gallon pails should be used for trees farthest away at least. Covers are coming more generally into use for the sap pails and are a great improvement as they keep out falling leaves, bark and other impurities. The covers should allow an air space for ventilation so as to prevent the sap from souring. When the season has advanced and the days are warm fermentation is likely to take place, causing the sap to sour, and slime to accumulate about the spouts, buckets and tanks. It is wise then to draw the spout, make a new hole a few inches from the old one and scald and thoroughly wash all utensils in hot water. A double cloth strainer should be stretched over the tank used for hauling sap to the sugar house. This cloth should be thoroughly cleansed after each gathering. It is also well to strain the sap in the same way when putting it into the storage vat, which should be put on the coolest side of the sugar house. The storage tank should not be too big because if too much sap is stored in the tank it will not be handled promptly enough by the evaporator and it is likely to turn sour.

Denmark has no mountains.

If it is summer time, clean the horses after supper, then turn them into a corral or pasture, and they will add the finishing touches to the work of currying and brushing. During the winter fill the manger full of slightly moist hay at night, give them a comfortable straw bed, and contented, healthy animals will result.

"Sheep Notes"

Watch the hoofs of your ewes. Keep dirt and manure from between the claws. This attention may save a valuable ewe.

When an old sheep does not eat well or thrive on what she does eat, it may be something wrong with her teeth. Look at them and remove any that are loose.

Wool buyers do not like fleeces that are loaded with hay-seed and short bits of hay stems. They want wool, not sticks and trash. That is one reason why sheep should have a clean place to lie down.

Rams in winter should be provided with dry, tight, well-ventilated quarters and plenty of room to exercise. They should not be kept too fat. Feed them as cheaply as possible, keeping in mind their thrift and health. Alfalfa or clover hay and two pounds of ensilage a day are sufficient, except for thin or young rams; they need about a half pound of grain in the ration daily.

Take things easy when driving sheep, just as in driving hogs. Sheep naturally follow their leader, and the leader isn't hard to handle. When turning corners at cross-roads, a clod or pebble thrown so to fall in the road the sheep are not to take, will usually guide them into the right road, if the pebble falls just about the time the first sheep reaches the turn. A whistle accompanying the fall of the stone will help. When driving into a car, the sheep will go more readily if one of the animals is caught and carried into the car where the others can see it.

We have found that cows having water available at all times will yield more milk than where the supply is restricted.

SPRING MUSKRATS

We pay the best price for Spring Muskrats

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

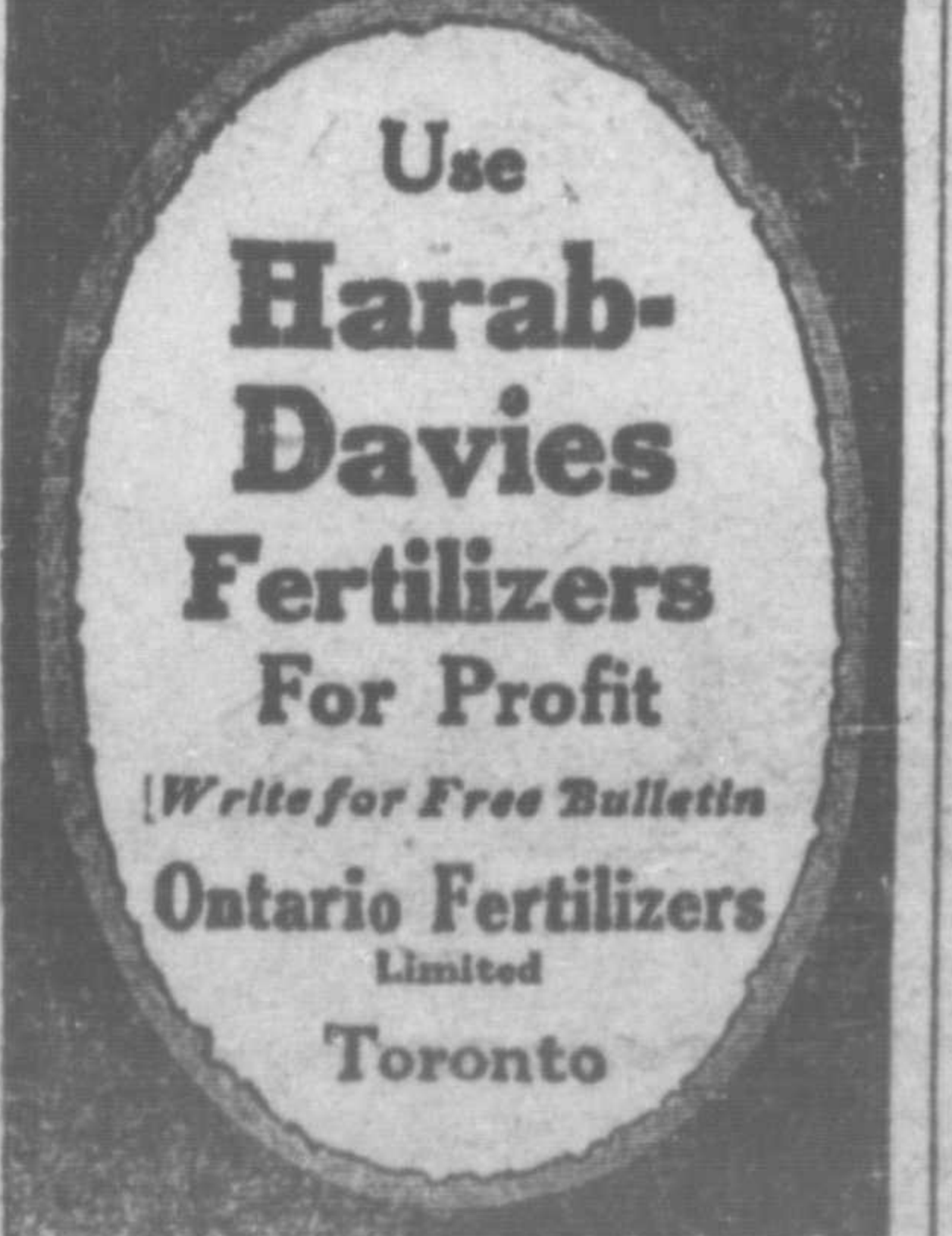
ABBEY FUR COMPANY
310 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que.
In business for 30 years
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In Big Demand
Highest Prices
Assured by
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84 FRONT ST. EAST
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Send a Trial Lot
Results Will Please You



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SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Rubbers . .

Wear Rubbers and keep your feet dry.

Rubber is the only material which is guaranteed water-proof today, and it is cheaper than leather, so why not wear rubbers and rubber boots for the next month and save leather?

We have a complete range of Rubber Footwear at right prices.

Some lines less than today's wholesale prices.

Call around and see what we have to offer.

P. E. SMILEY
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

HOCKEY

A good-sized crowd witnessed the local team trim up a sextet from Arnprior on Friday evening last, the score being 6-3 in favor of the homers. The match developed some very nice play on both sides, the home boys excelling in back-checking and getting in some good combination work which was effective. Individual play, however, was much in evidence on both sides.

Hilton Findlay, old reliable defence man, who has not been on the ice since early in the season, owing to sickness, acted as referee, and an Arnprior man, whose name we did not learn, acted as judge of play.

The game was fairly clean, and there were no casualties.

A party of young people from Brakeside, Ont., drove over here on Thursday evening to have a skate, after which they had supper at the Pontiac House.

NOT JUST YET.—The expectations of an early break-up which were entertained last week, by reason of the rapid liquidizing of the snow under the sun's warm rays were severely knocked in the head by the developments of the early hours of Sunday morning, when about a foot of "the beautiful" descended and evidences of real March weather were unmistakable when daylight revealed the situation. More snow in one job lot than the combined fall since New Year's.

New License Law in Quebec

Quebec, March 4.—The Provincial Government have decided to let the people of the Province decide by means of a referendum whether or not beer and light wines shall be exempted from the prohibition law.

This proposal is made in the License bill introduced by Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, and distributed among the members this afternoon.

If the majority of the electors decide in favor of beer and light wines licenses will be issued for such drinks, and if the majority of the people vote against then licenses will only be issued for temperance drinks.

In the meantime liquor will only be sold for sacramental and medicinal purposes, and 25 licenses will be issued throughout the whole province.

The persons licensed in Montreal will have to pay \$5,000, in city of Quebec \$4,000, cities more than 10,000 population and less than 75,000, \$2,000, and in other municipalities \$1,000.

The number of vendors will be limited to 25, who will be licensed exclusively for the sale of liquor for sacramental and medicinal purposes.

The number of persons authorized to import liquor for such purposes is limited to 10.

No authorized vendor shall allow any intoxicating liquor so sold to be consumed upon the premises where the sale is made.

The appointment of an authorized vendor may be made for the whole of the year beginning on the 1st of May next, but the appointment will lapse on the 30th April following.

No vendor shall sell in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force, unless the municipal council has given its consent by resolution.

Shawville

Seed Fair Thurs. March 20th.

PRIZE LIST:

- 1—Red and White Fife Wheat,
 - 2—Spring Wheat, other varieties,
 - 3—Fall Wheat,
 - 4—Banner Oats,
 - 5—Oats, other varieties,
 - 6—Peas,
 - 7—Beans,
 - 8—Buckwheat,
 - 9—Barley, 6-rowed,
 - 10—Timothy,
 - 11—Red Clover,
 - 12—Flax, 1 bushel,
 - 13—Corn, 10 cobs,
 - 14—Potatoes, white, 90 lbs.
 - 15—Potatoes, red,
 - 16—Wheat, (boys' competition)—Particulars by C. H. Hodge.
- In the above classes Prizes are:—1st \$3.00; 2nd \$2.00; 3rd \$1.00; 4th 50 cents.

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

H. IMISON, Artist.

No vendor shall sell the liquor unless the person applying for it produces a certificate showing that it is for sacramental or medicinal purposes.

The vendor must keep these certificates on file, and must keep a record of every sale.

Heavy fines will be imposed upon vendors who contravene the law.

Every person who carries intoxicating liquors for the purpose of selling it, is guilty of an offence. For first offence the fine is \$50; second offence \$100; third offence, \$300; or imprisonment for three months. Such a person may be arrested at any time without warrant.

Every person who issues a certificate with a false signature is guilty of an offence, punishable with a fine or three months' imprisonment.

There is nothing in the bill to prevent children under 15 years of age from attending picture shows, consequently the old law stands that they can be admitted with a parent.

The Czechs are an ancient race. They were flourishing in Bohemia away back in the fifth century before Christ, and they have always been noted for their progressive spirit, for their longings in the direction of liberalism and democracy, and above all for their industrial and commercial enterprise, thanks to which they have been for the past 400 years the economic backbone of the Hapsburg monarchy.

They were independent, and therefore unfettered, until they foolishly elected Emperor Ferdinand of Austria as their ruler in 1520, not only because he was married to the daughter and heiress of St. Wenceslaus, but also because he solemnly pledged himself to respect their national rights and liberties. Needless to add that Ferdinand I failed to keep his promises. This is a peculiarity of the house of Hapsburg, which is at last to bring rule upon their empire.

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.

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

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY. 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. Campbells 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.

BERT WAINMAN
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER
SHAWVILLE, Q.

A stock of Victor Victrolas and Victor Records

REPAIRING

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
SHERLOCK-MANNING
Pianos, Organs and Gramophones

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

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,
Renfrew Gas and Kerosene Engines,
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Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,
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Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,
Pump Jacks,
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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.

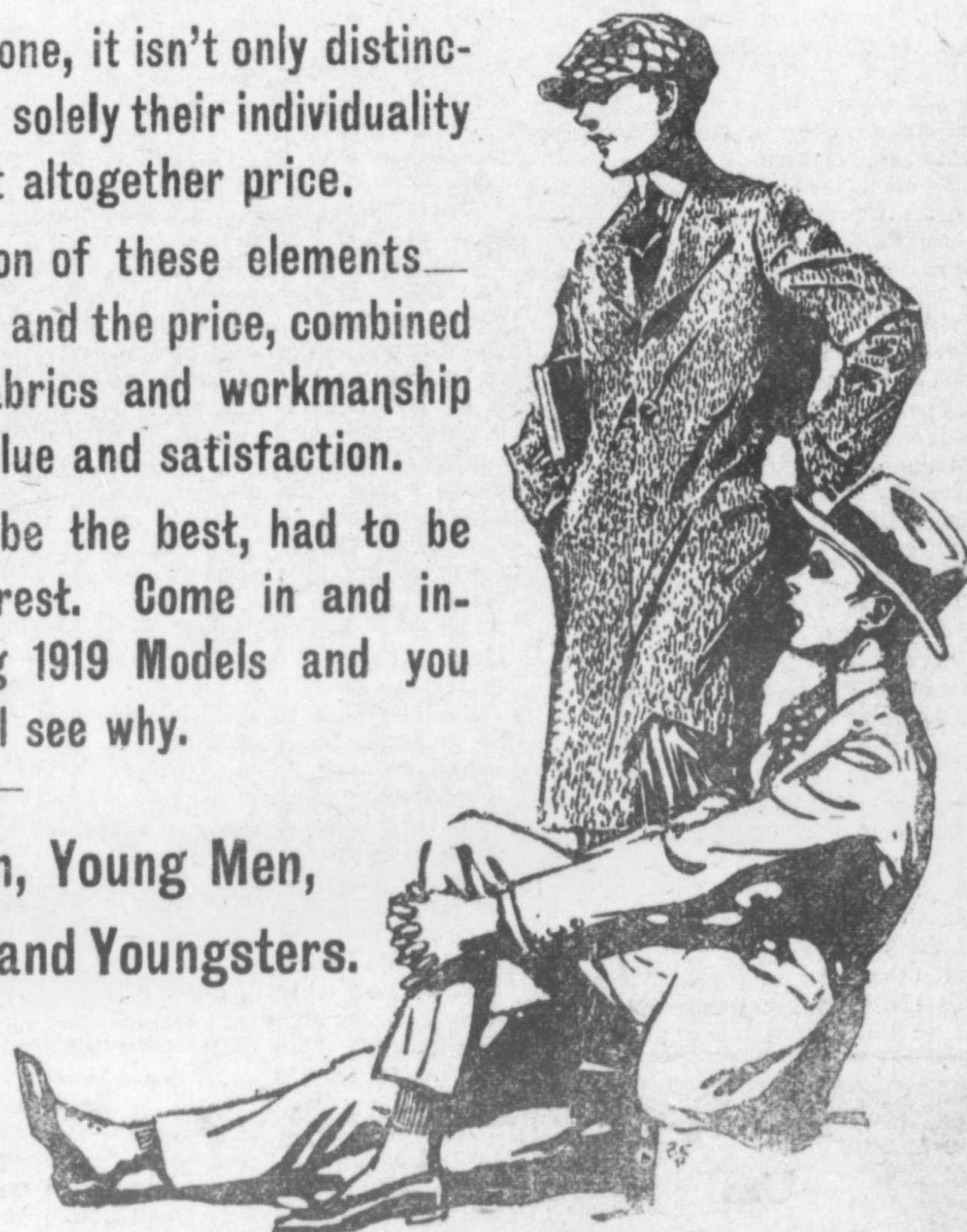
It isn't quality alone, it isn't only distinctive style, it isn't solely their individuality and it isn't altogether price.

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.**

**10% Discount to
Return'd Soldiers**



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