

# THE EQUITY.

No. 48, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 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.

Conservation of resources means success.

Conserve YOUR assets by building up a Bank Account.

Savings Department at all Branches.

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

Watch and wait for BERT WAINMAN'S new Optical Parlor.

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

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.

A big sleigh-load of the young people of Wyman attended the rink here on Saturday evening.

The annual meeting of the Clarendon H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. J. D. Hodgins on Wednesday, March 26, at 1.30, p. m. Election of officers. All members are requested to be present.

THE EQUITY acknowledges with thanks the receipt of copies of reports of the Quebec Legislature, and other documents from Mr. Wm Hodgins, M. L. A.

Mrs. D. S. Kelley has secured the services of Miss Groene, an artistic milliner, for the Spring trade. A choice new stock of millinery goods will shortly be ready for inspection.

On the 15th, the last shipment of Red Cross articles was sent in. Owing to the free transportation ceasing there will be no more shipments from this branch. The box this month consisted of: 22 undershirts, 20 pr. bloomers; 23 pr. mittens, 17 pr. stockings, 3 night-gowns, 20 child's waists.

CARNIVAL-The second carnival of the season, held at the rink here last Thursday, was in every respect a successful event. The number of costumed skaters was larger than has been seen at similar functions held here for some time, while in some of the competitions for which prizes were offered, there was close rivalry, rendering the task of judging none too easy. There was a good attendance of spectators, people coming from many miles around to enjoy the sight and take advantage of the after-skating, which, however, came at a late hour.

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.

THAT MEMORIAL HALL-In an other column of this issue appears a very interesting letter from Mr. W. J. Connelly, of Cobden, which explains the procedure adopted in that progressive village to secure funds with which to make substantial donations to returning soldiers, and also to erect a memorial hall to the fallen. While this procedure differs considerably from the method that the Council of Clarendon proposes to take to accomplish a similar object. (See By-law on page 4)-the fine results that have flowed from it show unquestionably that there exists a warm sympathetic spirit in and around Cobden for the gallant lads who gave their services to the country in the most critical time in its history-venturing all that the principles for which the British Empire stands should not be ruthlessly trodden under foot. It is sincerely hoped that the appeal, through the by-law, which Clarendon Council is making, will be met in the same generous spirit. Let us have an expression of sentiment from the great township of Clarendon that may be crystallized into a useful, enduring monument, of which every ratepayer and every citizen will be proud.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Miss E. Laugh, Ft. Coulonge, visited friends here over the weekend.

Messrs. Emerson and Lionel Thomson left for the West on Monday.

Miss Gibson, of Perth, has been visiting her uncle, Mr. J. J. Gibson, in town.

Miss Green, who has been attending the millinery openings in Toronto arrived last week to take charge of Mrs. D. S. Kelley's Millinery Parlor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Metcalfe have been visiting friends at Morehead during the past week and returned home on Saturday, the 15th, to Aylmer, Que.

Mrs. R. K. Corrigan, son Arnold and nephew, Clifford Elliott, left Monday to visit her brothers Joseph and James Elliott, Stranraer, Sask., and also sister, Mrs. Sherwood Wilson, of Birch Hills, Sask.

Miss Dunn, one of the teachers on the Academy staff, has been obliged through ill-health, to relinquish her position in order to take the needed rest she requires. Miss Ada Steele, of Ormstown, has been engaged to fill the vacancy on the staff.

## Canada's Great Chance in Export Field.

Cablegrams to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, state the all important fact that the British Board of Trade regulations insist that only goods of British Empire origin shall be exempted from the rigid general restrictions which were imposed in continuation of wartime trade regulations. "Canadian manufacturers and producers," the message adds, should comprehend the importance of the fact that foreign goods cannot, therefore, reach England by way of Canada. "The market here is now being opened," the cablegram continues, "and Canadian manufacturers have a big opportunity, as stocks in everything are very low. As this is business which does not involve government credit, it is up to Canadian business men to make the necessary effort to get orders. Our business is to find the market."

The shipping situation is also easier, so that prompt and good business may be looked for. A previous communication to the Canadian Trade Commission from London states that there are now over 200 representatives of Canadian exporters in Great Britain.

## An Opportunity in Household Science.

The last short course offered by the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, commences March 24th., and continues until June 12th.

This course, which throughout the year is given three times, is planned for those who have a limited time to spend but yet wish to have a better idea of those things essential to good home-making.

Some of the subjects taken in this course are-cookery, dress-making, millinery, laundry and care of the house, with lectures in nutrition, household management, household accounts and a course in home care of the sick. In addition to these, students have the opportunity of choosing as an optional subject poultry keeping or home gardening.

The student taking this course feels that as a result of the time spent she has gained a broader outlook on the questions which make for higher home standards and for better community conditions. With the confidence secured from practical experience gained in laboratory work she feels better equipped to meet the problems that face the homemaker to-day. Applications are now being received and should be addressed to The Registrar, Macdonald College, P. Q.

## The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today-and take your first step along the road to Independence.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA 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.

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

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. Eyesight tested free.

## Marriages

METCALFE-KELLER

On Feb. 22nd a quiet but pretty wedding took place at the Christ Church Rectory, Aylmer, Que., the bride being Mrs. Marie Keller, of Aylmer, Que., and the groom Mr. William Metcalfe, of Morehead, Que. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Forshaw.

SKELDON-SPARLING

By Rev. Mr. Lindsay of St. Luke's Church, Ottawa, on March 14th, Albert Edward, son John Skeldon, of Wilmington, Ill., to Maud, daughter of James Sparling, of Greermount, Que.

## Births

At Rockland, Ont., on March 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl York, a daughter.

At Starks Corners on March 16, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gayler, a son.

## Deaths

At Port Angeles, Wash., on March 3rd, Harper McKechnie, aged 67 years.

Mr. Joseph Rutledge, of Onslow, one of the oldest residents of that township and a gentleman well known throughout this district, passed away on Monday night at the patriarchal age of 92 years.

Mrs. Hamilton Stewart of Murrell's section, who had been a sufferer from heart affection for some time, died on Thursday last. Funeral to Lower Litchfield cemetery on Saturday.

## March Rod and Gun

Rod and Gun for March contains a photographic reproduction of Mr. F. V. Williams, Rod and Gun's cover art artist, and a short sketch of his life, stories by H. C. Haddon, Edward P. Martin, Aubrey Fullerton, H. Mortimer Batten and other well known writers on outdoor subjects. "The How of Casting" is explained by Robert Page Lincoln in the Fishing notes department which also contains an article by O. Warren Smith, while in Guns and Ammunition Ashley A. Haines describes "Suitable Rifles for Deer Shooting" and "Aviator Canadian" writes from experience of "Fighting in the Air." Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

## 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.

WILLIS COLLEGE  
Business College  
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

## EXPERIENCE VS. EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,  
Principal.

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

FOR SALE-A quantity of pressed hay and pressed oat straw (good feed). Apply to Duncan Campbell, Maryland, Que.

FOR SALE-Eggs for hatching from best Rhode Island Red stock. Price \$1.25 for 15 eggs, or \$6.50 per 100. Apply to Auscin McDowell, Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE-A 2-year old mare colt, large-sized draft; color dark grey. Apply to John Wickens, R. R. No. 3, Shawville, 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. 473

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

## TEACHER WANTED

A qualified Protestant Teacher for School No. 1, Leslie. Apply at once, stating salary and experience.

THOS. QUAIL, Otter Lake, Que.

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.

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

## THE 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 50-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 8-3551



## To Prove Our Claims

A Tea-Pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.

# "SALADA"

Is the Purest & Finest Flavored Tea your money can purchase.



### Fill Idle Minds and Hearts.

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," was the maxim which an old Scotch schoolmaster used to hurl at our heads. Viewed with the judgment of maturer years I've wondered much why he didn't mull it over to himself, and visit our homes to impress it on our parents. For if anyone needed the saying it was not the youngsters who got into the mischief, but the adults who failed to provide proper fun and interesting work for the active children committed to their care.

Children naturally must be busy. So well accepted is this fact that when a child sits down quietly we instantly decide he must be sick. And yet we fail to make provision for this immutable law of child nature. The baby, from the time he creeps until he passes out of babyhood, is the most striking illustration. We say every day, "Wouldn't you think he would get tired and want to sit down and rest?" But he never seems to. All day long he trots about investigating, and mothers, recognizing the principle of keeping him out of mischief by keeping him interested, coax him from the things he shouldn't do with a promise of a different amusement or a new toy.

The very young child is provided for, possibly because it takes so little to amuse him. A string of spoons or buttons, a box of clothes pins, a spoon and a sand pile, a ball made out of twine, these will furnish the young child amusement. But when he grows older, passes into school days, learns to read and to play with his fellows, we lose sight of the basic principle that he must be kept always busy unless he is to get into mischief, and then mischief is indeed begun.

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has published some interesting findings on the effect of this lack of supervision. Out of one hundred and eighty-five children who were guilty of delinquency, only about thirteen were mentally deficient, it was found that these normally bright children were led into trouble because of "lack of opportunity for moral and mental training, for recreation, and lack of variety of interesting occupations with promising futures."

Few normally bright children deliberately go wrong. Idleness is one contributing factor. They have nothing to do, and as a result drift into mischief, not malicious mischief at first, but idle mischief which little by little leads to deliberate wrongdoing, destruction of property or perhaps theft.

Wholesome recreation suitably supervised is the crying need of young folks, especially in the country and small towns. The young folks of cities fare better in this respect than country children, in spite of the advantage of outdoors. For what is the use of the outdoors if there is nothing to do, except to work, from a child's point of view? Cities have their public playgrounds with swimming pools, swings, sand piles, May-poles, base ball diamonds, tennis courts, everything for wholesome sports, with the added advantage of a supervisor. In winter there are the skating ponds and the Y. M. C. A., with its swimming pool, indoor baseball and game tables. Libraries offer books and story telling hours, and churches keep open house with their gymnasiums.

Wholesome recreation is thus provided for the school child, and in addition night schools in winter and vacation schools in summer offer a "variety of interesting occupations with a promising future." The boy and girl are given every opportunity to make the most of the life so far as schools can help them. And best of all, they are supervised. Instead of being left to grope in the dark, their efforts are directed by the teachers.

Public playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools and skating ponds are still in the future for most rural children. But conscientious parents can supply their place if they make the effort. When you give the order for concrete pens for your porkers and watering troughs for your stock, go a step farther and order a swimming pool for your children. Children rightly handled are a more paying investment than live stock. Fit up the parlor or the "spare" bed room for a gymnasium. A punching bag,

horizontal bars, and boxing gloves cost but little and pay for themselves a hundred-fold if they help keep the boys at home and out of mischief. Plan for games for long winter evenings. If you are opposed to playing cards there are dominoes, checkers and chess, flinch and a dozen other games.

Recognize the fact that the child must be amused. He must have fun and he is going to get it some way, if not in a lawful way under your eyes, then unlawfully. Keep him interested in work or play. But above all, keep your eye on him. Not oppressively, of course. Don't snoop nor spy but just the same, know what your boy and girl are doing and who are their friends and playmates.

### Making the Broom Last.

The marked increase in the prices charged for brooms has caused the housekeeper to regard them with a new respect, becoming more than ever desirous of preserving them to their last usefulness. It is real economy to choose the best quality when buying a broom, for one that is well made will outlast several of an inferior variety. One should be sure that there are at least four rows of stitching across the top of the straws, as this number is required to insure durability. In the cheaper brooms, three rows are usually the most provided, and they do not hold the straws tightly enough to keep them from falling out with brisk sweeping.

It is hardly necessary to say that to stand a broom on its straws is to give it the worst treatment possible, since its weight will soon cause the body to sag to one side and thus deprive it of the efficiency which is the result of the regularity of the straws. The broom should have its regular place on the wall or in a closet, where it hangs upside down when not in use. If one has no regular bracket, a home-made device may be found helpful. Two nails should be driven into the wall, two inches apart and about four feet from the floor, and then another pair, about two and one-half feet above these, should be inserted the same distance apart. The broom is placed so that the straw body rests on the upper nails, while the lower nails support the handle.

One housekeeper finds that she can renew her broom by soaking it in hot suds for a time, then allowing it to dry thoroughly in the bright sun. At this point, it is possible to cut the bristles evenly once more so that they will brush over the nap thoroughly.

It is not uncommon to see neat cloth covers, fitted to the upper half of the broom body, sewed on securely to prevent the straws from breaking at the top and thus slipping out below. When the broom is past all further usefulness, a heavy bag may be fitted over the entire surface and fastened by a drawing-string at the top, where the handle begins. Such a covering, if absorbent material will make it a handy dust mop for floor surfaces. Its best feature is found in the fact that the cover may be slipped off and washed much more easily and satisfactorily than may an ordinary string mop.

Fastidious housekeepers often apply an enamel coating over the handles of their brooms, because they find them much more agreeable to handle than those of the unvarnished wood, besides being far more decorative in the spotless kitchen.

### One at a Time.

In a closely-contested case, while one of the counsel was indulging in a flight of oratory, a donkey in a yard near by indulged in a loud bray.

The opposing counsel rose to his feet, and said to the court: "My Lords, is it admissible for the gentleman's friend to thus applaud him?"

Later on, when the other counsel had reached a high point of enthusiasm, the donkey interrupted again. Immediately the other lawyer rose to his feet and said: "My Lords, is there not an unusual echo in the court?"

### Getting Wise at Last.

"We played the fool," declared the Crown Prince.

"I see it now."

"Huh?"

"We had the whole world to pick a fight with."

"Well?"

"And look at the crowd we picked out."

## The Road to Understanding

—BY—  
Eleanor H. Porter

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Published by special  
arrangement with  
Thos. Allen,  
Toronto

### CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

John Denby read the letter once, twice; then he pulled the telephone toward him and gave a few crisp orders to James Brett, his general manager. His voice was steady and to the man at the other end of the wire—ominously emotionless. When he had finished talking five minutes later, certain words had been uttered that would materially change the immediate future of a certain wilful youth just then setting out on his honeymoon.

There would be, for Burke Denby, no "Reddington apartment." There would also be no several-other-things; for there would be no "allowance" after the current month. There would be only the "wages," and the things the wages could buy.

There was no disputing the fact that John Denby was very angry. But he was also sorely distressed and grieved. Added to his indignation that his son should have flouted him was his anguish of heart that the old days of ideal companionship were now gone forever. There was, too, his very real fear for the future happiness of his boy, bound in marriage to a woman he believed would prove to be a most uncongenial mate. But overtopping all, just now, was his wrath at the flippant assurance of his son's note, and the very evident confidence in a final forgiveness that the note showed. It was this that caused the giving of those stern, momentous orders over the telephone—John Denby himself had been somewhat in the habit of having his own way!

The harassed father did not sleep much that night. Until far into the morning hours he sat before the fireless grate in his library, thinking. He looked old, worn, and wholly miserable. In his hand, and often under his gaze, was the miniature of a beautiful woman—his wife.

### CHAPTER III.

It was on a cool, cloudy day in early September that Mr. and Mrs. Burke Denby arrived at Dalton from their wedding trip.

With characteristic inclination to avoid anything unpleasant, the young husband had neglected to tell his wife that they were not to live in the Denby mansion. He had argued with himself that she would find it out soon enough, anyway, and that there was no reason why he should spoil their wedding trip with disagreeable topics of conversation. Burke always liked to put off disagreeable things till the last.

Helen was aware, it is true, that Burke's father was much displeased at the marriage; but that this displeasure had gone so far as to result in banishment from the home, she did not know. She had been planning, indeed, just how she would win her father-in-law over—just how sweet and lovely and daughterly she would be, as a member of the Denby household; and so sure was she of victory that already she counted the battle half won.

In the old days of her happy girlhood, Helen Barnett had taken as a matter of course the succumbing of everything and everybody to her charm and beauty. And although this feeling had, perforce, been in abeyance for some eighteen months, it had been very rapidly coming back to her during the past two weeks, under the devoted homage of her young husband and the admiring eyes of numberless strangers along their honeymoon way.

It was a complete and disagreeable surprise to her now, therefore, when Burke said to her, a trifle nervously, as they were nearing Dalton:—"We'll have to go to a hotel, of course, Helen, for a few days, till we get the apartment ready. But it won't be for long, dear."

"Hotel! Apartment! Why, Burke, aren't we going home—to your home?"

"Oh, no, dear. We're going to have a home of our own, you know—our home."

"No, I didn't know," Helen's lips showed a decided pout.

"But you'll like it, dear. You just wait and see." The man spoke with determined cheeriness.

"But I can't like it better than your old home, Burke. I know what that is, and I'd much rather go there."

"Yes, yes, but—" Young Denby paused to wet his dry lips. "Er—you know, dear, dad wasn't exactly—er—pleased with the marriage, anyway, and—"

"That's just it," broke in the bride eagerly. "That's one reason I wanted to go there—to show him, you know. Why, Burke, I'd got it all planned out lovely, how nice I was going to be to him—get his papers and slippers, and kiss him good-morning, and—"

"Holy smoke! Kiss—" Just in time the fastidious son of a still more fastidious father pulled himself up; but to a more discerning bride, his face would already have finished his sentence. "Er—but—well, anyhow, dear," he stammered, "that's very kind of you, of course; but you see it's useless even to think of it. He—he has forbidden us to go there."

"Why, the mean old thing!"

"Helen!"

Helen's face showed a frown as well as a pout.

"I don't care. He is mean, if he is your father, not to let—"

"Helen!"

At the angry sharpness of the man's voice Helen stopped abruptly. For a moment she gazed at her husband with reproachful eyes. Then her chin began to quiver, her breath to come in choking little gasps, and

the big tears to roll down her face.

"Why, Burke, I—"

"Oh, Great Scott! Helen, dearest, don't please!" begged the dismayed and distracted young husband, promptly capitulating at the awful sight of tears of which he was the despicable cause. "Darling, don't!"

"But you never spoke like that to me before," choked the wife of a fortnight.

"I know. I was a brute—so I was! But, sweetheart, please stop," he pleaded desperately. "See, we're just pulling into Dalton. You don't want them to see you crying—a bride!"

Mrs. Burke Denby drew in her breath convulsively and lifted a hurried hand to brush the tears from her eyes. The next moment she smiled, tremulously, but adorably. She looked very lovely as she stepped from the car a little later; and Burke Denby's heart swelled with love and pride as he watched her. If underneath the love and pride there was a vague something not so pleasant, the man told himself it was only a natural regret at having said anything to cast the slightest shadow on the home-coming of this dear girl whom he had asked to share his life.

Whatever this vague something was, anyway, Burke resolutely put it behind him, and devoted himself all the more ardently to the comfort of his young wife.

In spite of himself, Burke could not help looking for his father's face at the station. Never before had he come home (when not with his father), and not been welcomed by that father's eager smile and outstretched hand. He missed them both now. Otherwise he was relieved to see few people he knew, as he stepped to the platform, though he fully realized, from the sly winks and covert glances, that every one knew who he was, and who also was the lady at his side.

With only an occasional perfunctory greeting, and no introductions, therefore, the somewhat embarrassed and irritated bridegroom hurried his bride into a public carriage, and gave the order to drive to the Hancock Hotel.

All the way there he talked very fast and very tenderly of the new home that was soon to be theirs.

"It will be only for a little—the hotel, dear," he plunged in once more. "And you won't mind it, for a little, while we're planning, will you, darling? I'm going to rent one of the Reddington apartments. You remember them on Reddington Avenue; white stone with dandy little balconies between the big bay windows. They were just being finished when you were here. They're brand new, you see. And we'll be so happy, there, dearie—just us two!"

"Us two! But, Burke, there'll be three. There'll have to be the hired girl, too, you know," fluttered the new wife, in quick panic. "Surely you aren't going to make me do without a hired girl!"

"Oh, no—no, indeed," asserted the man, all the more hurriedly, because he never had thought of a "hired girl," and because he was rather fearfully wondering how much his father paid for the maids, anyway. There would have to be one, of course; but he wondered if his allowance would cover it, with all the rest. Still, he could smoke a cigar or two less a day, he supposed, if it came to a pinch, and—but Helen was speaking.

"Dear, dear, but you did give me a turn, Burke! You see, there'll just have to be a hired girl—that is, if you want anything to eat, sir," she laughed, showing her dimples. "I can't cook a little bit. I never did at home, you know, and I should hate it. I'm sure. It's so messy—sticky dough and dishes, and all that!"

And she laughed and showed her dimples, looking so altogether bewitching that Burke almost—but not quite—stole a kiss. He decided, too, on the spot, that he would rather never smoke another cigar than to subject this adorable little thing at his side to any task that had to do with the hated "messy dough and sticky dishes." Indeed he would!

Something of this must have shown in his face, for the little bride beamed anew, and the remainder of the drive was a blissfully happy duet of fascinating plans regarding this new little nest of a home.

All this was at four o'clock. At eight o'clock Burke Denby came into their room at the hotel with a white face and tense lips.

(To be continued.)

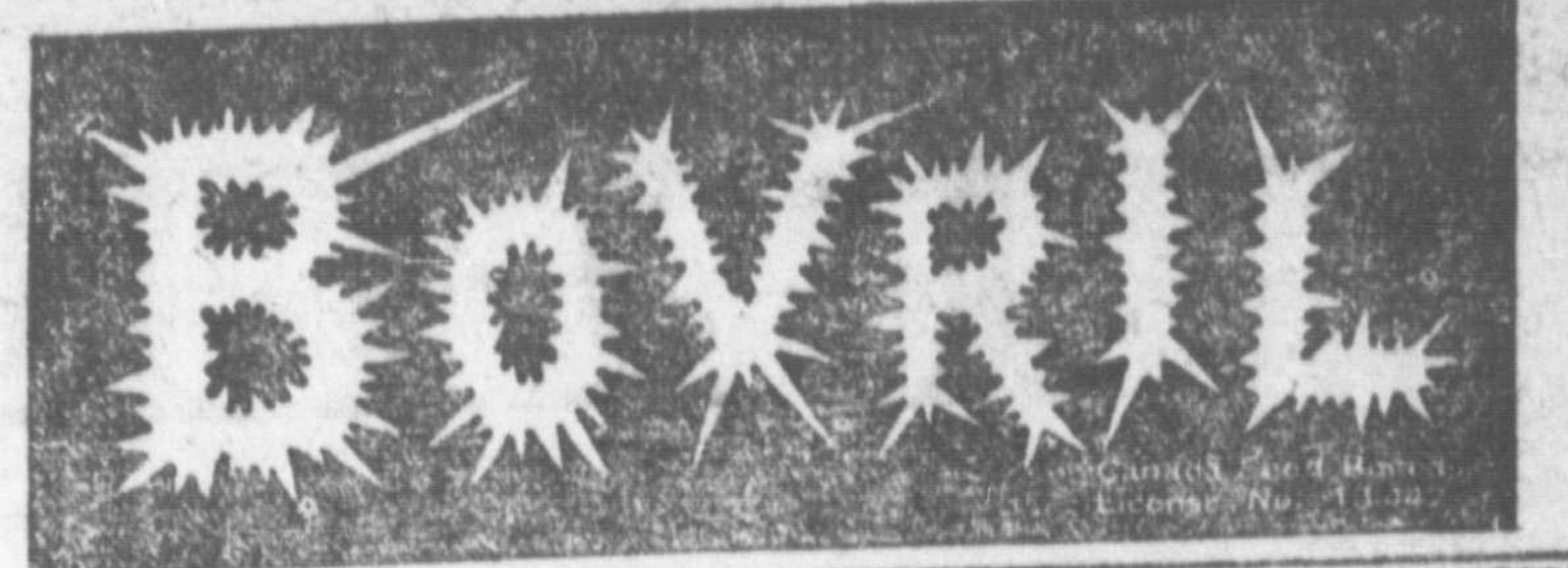
### Army Coal for Civilians.

To meet the scarcity of coal in England, which is acute in certain localities, an arrangement has been come to between the War Office and the Coal Control Department by which public needs may be met temporarily by drawing on Army stocks.

The arrangement provides that where stocks of coal or gas coke exist in army camps above immediate requirements, assistance in fuel supplies may be given to the public from such stocks by mutual arrangement between local Fuel Overseers and the officer in charge of War Office supplies.

Man learns from his own mistakes, but he never lives long enough to complete his education.

The water in which Brussels sprouts or cauliflower is cooked can be utilized in making soup. Spinach and rice water should never be waste.



### SOLDIERS' AGES CHANGE.

Now That War is Over True Age is Disclosed.

Incidents of men stretching the truth considerably to get into the British army when England needed every man and then resorting virtually to mutiny to get out after the armistice was signed have been shown at Folkestone during investigation of the first demobilization demonstrations there, says a London despatch. After several hundred men had declined to embark for France at the end of their Christmas leave the military authorities began investigating each case separately.

One man, who might be judged anywhere from thirty-eight to fifty years old, appeared before the examining officers.

"On what ground do you think you should be released now?" he was asked.

"I'm more than forty-one years old," he said, relying upon the rule that the men of that age or more should be released as soon as possible.

"But your army book shows you enlisted fifteen months ago at the age of thirty-five."

"I gave that as my age to get in, sir. I am fifty years old now."

"You will have to prove that," came a quick reply, whereupon he turned to a middle-aged woman spectator, his wife, who had anticipated the situation and produced a birth certificate. He was released at once and the method by which he volunteered will be conveniently forgotten.

During the last year of the war no miners were allowed to join the army. Their ranks already had been depleted until barely enough coal was being produced.

Another demonstrator said he should be released because he was a miner. His record showed he represented himself as a fishmonger in order to join the colors. When he proves he is a miner he will be released.

### PILL-MAKING CBABS

How They Extract Particles of Food From the Sea Shore.

These tiny creatures, most of which are about the size of a pea, are in abundance on the shores of the Malay Peninsula. They are usually first noticed on the beaches after the going out of the tide, when they make the beach look covered with loose, powdery sand and holes of various sizes. Upon looking more closely it is seen that little paths converge in the sand to each hole and that the sand itself is in minute balls.

At the approach of an observer there immediately becomes apparent a peculiar twinkle—the simultaneous and rapid retreat of a myriad of the tiny crabs into their holes.

Should the watcher take up his position by one of the holes and remain

perfectly motionless, they will in time come out, when he can see them at work.

Coming cautiously to the mouth of the hole the crab will reconnoitre. Satisfied that no enemy is near, it will venture about its own length from its lurking place. Then, rapidly taking up particles of sand in its claws, it deposits them in a groove beneath its thorax.

As it does so a little ball of sand is rapidly projected through its mouth. This one put aside, the process being repeated until the smooth beach is covered with little pellets or pills. This is evidently the crab's method of extracting particles of food from the sand.

A Member of Parliament was ambitious to distinguish himself by his oratory, and watched for a favorable opportunity. A motion was proposed in the House for enforcing the execution of an ancient statute, whereupon the would-be orator rose and, after solemnly gazing around in silence for a moment, said, "Mr. Speaker, have we laws, or have we not laws? If we have not laws, and they are not observed, to what end are these laws made?" So saying, he sat down, his chest inflated with conscious consequence. Instantly another member rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, did the honorable gentleman who last spoke speak to the purpose, or did he not speak to the purpose? If he did not speak to the purpose, to what purpose did he speak?"



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## FOLKSTONE SHIPS ACTIVE DURING WAR

MILLIONS OF TROOPS THROUGH  
THE DANGER ZONE.

Several Passenger Vessels Used as  
Seaplane Carriers by the Govern-  
ment—Rescue Work Done.

Throughout the war, from the day hostilities broke out, the fleet of passenger and cargo steamships belonging to the managing committee of the South-eastern and Chatham Railway Company have carried on important, vital and hazardous work, particularly in maintaining communications between the channel and French ports, in the transport of troops and in the naval operations.

The day before the actual declaration of war found all these vessels in readiness for government requirements. The port of Dover being closed to all except naval vessels, the cross-channel services were transferred to Folkstone. Two days after war was declared the cargo vessels were dispatched to New Haven to transport advance troops and government stores between that port and the French bases. The Hythe, a cargo steamship, claimed to have landed the first British troops at Le Havre. At different times these cargo vessels were released from this particular work and ran in the cross-channel services from Folkstone. At the end of September, 1914, the government instituted a service between Dover and Dunkirk, utilizing the company passenger steamships for the purpose. In the following month these vessels were employed in the transport of Belgian refugees to this country from Ostend, and this was continued up to and including October 14. On that day the Invicta, the Victoria and the Queen left Ostend packed with refugees, and in the evening the Germans entered the town.

The services of the steamship have been used for the transport of troops between Folkstone and Boulogne and Calais and later Southampton and Le Havre. Ships have made many extra trips with reinforcements, and without a single casualty.

In addition to the transport of millions of troops, the vessels have carried an enormous volume of transit, including mails (350,000 tons) and government stores (100,000 tons) of every description. Apart from their transport duties, the vessels have at various times been specially retained to convey the King to and from France, while many members of the government have requisitioned special steamships.

### Rescue Work Achieved.

On several occasions these Channel steamships have rendered assistance to naval and passenger vessels in distress. While proceeding from Boulogne to Folkstone on October 26, 1914, the Queen sighted the Admiral Ganteaume, bound from Calais to Le Havre with refugees, which had been torpedoed and was in danger of sinking. Captain Carey, of the Queen, decided to place his vessel alongside, although a moderate sea was running. The ships were kept together for half an hour, and more than 2,000 persons were transferred. The Queen then proceeded to Folkstone and landed the survivors. Captain Carey shortly afterward conveyed the King from Boulogne to Dover, and on the voyage received his Majesty's approbation of his seamanlike conduct and a valuable memento. He has since been rewarded with the Order of the British Empire for his services, and was also decorated by the King of the Belgians and the French Government. A few days later the Invicta, proceeding from Dover to Dunkirk, stood by and picked up survivors from H. M. S. Hermes, which had been torpedoed. In September, 1916, the Queen went to the assistance of the transport Queen Empress, disabled by collision, and towed the ship into safety. Both vessels were loaded with troops at the time.

At the outbreak of the war the passenger steamships Engadine, Empress and Riviera were taken over entirely by the government and fitted as seaplane carriers. Later the cargo steamships Hythe and Folkstone were withdrawn from the Newhaven transport service and converted into minesweepers. The Biarritz, which was launched at Dumbarton in December, 1914, was commissioned by the Admiralty as a minesweeper, and the latest addition to the company's fleet, the Maid of Orleans, launched last March, was fitted as a troop transport and placed on the transport service between Southampton and Le Havre. On the day following the handing over of the Empress at Sheerness the vessel was put on patrol duty between that port and Ostend for air service. In connection with this work she acted as guard over the improvised air station at Ostend, erecting a fortification to cover retreat to ship, the enemy being on the outskirts of the town. She also acted in the capacity of a tender to large troopships, going alongside in the roadstead and transferring troops to the harbor. After re-fitting at Chatham, this vessel was attached to the Harwich patrol, participated in several sweeps in the Bight with the light cruiser squadron, the most notable being the air raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas eve, 1914. In this operation the Empress was under fire from

the enemy airship L-6 for more than an hour. In the following June the Empress was re-fitted at Liverpool, and after going to Calshot for seaplanes, the ship was based on Queens-town. While in this service the Empress was instrumental in saving some 300 lives from the torpedoed Hesperian at night.

### Played Part at Jutland.

For some time the Engadine and the Riviera were attached to Commodore (now Admiral) Tyrwhitt's command, taking part in the many operations in the Bight and being present at the air raid on Cuxhaven. They saw much service in the numerous attacks on the Belgian coast, and were also engaged in submarine hunting. Later, the Engadine was attached to the battle cruiser fleet at Scapa Flow, and the part she played in the battle of Jutland in sending up a seaplane before the fight began and in taking off officers and men from the damaged Warrior is already on record. Captain Hancock has been decorated with the Order of the British Empire. At a later date the Engadine, Empress and Riviera were sent to the Mediterranean.

The minesweeper Biarritz was attached to the Grand Fleet and was employed in home waters for some time, assisting in the many attacks on the Belgian coast. This vessel, too, was afterwards ordered to the Mediterranean, where she laid the mines which blew up the Breslau and mined the Goeben. The Hythe and Folkstone, after being converted into minesweepers, were attached to the Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow. They remained in this service for about four months. In March, 1915, these ships were sent to Malta, where they were specially fitted for operations in the Dardanelles. They were attached to H.M.S. Agamemnon, and assisted in the unsuccessful attack in the Straits, keeping off mines from the battleship and drawing the enemy's fire. The vessels were then employed in landing troops at X Beach and at Anzac. After these operations the Hythe was engaged in transporting stores to the Dardanelles, returning with wounded.

### AN AUSTRALIAN'S VISIT

The British Empire is Strongly Knit  
Together by Incidents Like This.

A young Anzac visiting Edinburgh recently on short leave, and anxious to obtain private lodgings, inquired of an Edinburgh man whom he met in the street, if he could direct him where to find accommodation. He said he had slept at the hut "beyond the tall monument" the previous night, and had left his kit at the station until he got fixed up. "If you don't mind, I can fix you up all right," said the kindly citizen, and he took him to his own house. Instead of using his latch-key he rang the bell. His wife was surprised to see two men in the dark. "Is that you, Allick?" "Yes." "Who is that with you?" "I don't know," answered Allick. "He is a friend I have brought home."

The young Anzac promptly introduced himself to the lady, and was cordially welcomed. During the evening meal, they learned that some of his father's people had belonged to Edinburgh. His mother belonged to Kirkintilloch. "Is that far from here?" he asked. "I should like to see the old churchyard that I have heard my mother talk about so much, and to see the old tombstone with all the family names upon it."

When his host told him he would take him there, he was delighted. On being shown his bedroom, he turned to thank his friends for their kindness. "Na, na," said his host, "name o' that. We're a' Scotch folk here. We're a' John Tamson's bairns."

"Oh, I remember my father once saying that long before I left home." Before retiring that night, the wife said to her husband, "Allick, what made you bring that lad to our house?"

"I don't know," he answered, "except this, that when he spoke to me first on the street, and when I looked into his eyes I saw our ain laddie there."

"I just thoct that myself," was all her answer. He became one of the family during his brief stay, and on the expiration of his leave, before parting, he begged to be permitted to kiss his hostess, because, he pleaded, "she reminded me so much of my mother." He placed his arms around her neck, and kissed her on both cheeks.

Since then, this Anzac has done his bit—was wounded in France, and was sent to a hospital in England. On his recovery, he wrote to his old friends in Edinburgh, asking if he could come "home" for a few days, and they were glad to renew his acquaintance, which he declares will ever remain to him a treasured memory of his visit to the "Old Country."

### The Test of Time.

Amid the calm and peaceful hills,  
Eternal God in sight,  
Serenity of mind impels  
An impulse of delight.  
So rich each beauty, fresh and new,  
Of softly falling snow;  
All nature hushed in wonder true  
It makes our hearts aglow.

We know that over all doth rest  
A wondrous love divine,  
To make each step we take the best  
To stand the test of time.

The supply of clover seed in England is insufficient to meet the needs of that country.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S WONDER HARBOR

A PORT COVERING TWENTY-TWO  
HUNDRED ACRES.

How the Great Port of Richborough  
Rose From a Kentish Swamp and  
Helped to Win the War.

Four years ago, on the Kentish coast, a marsh extended from Pegwell to Sandwich, threaded by a little stream called the Stour, which an athletic man could jump across at low tide, and peopled only by sheep and coot and heron. Now the vicinity is alive with workers, and the little Stour, dredged to a width of 500 feet at its mouth, is bordered with huts, hospitals, a church, barge-building yards, machine shops, foundries, compressor houses, power-stations, locomotive shops, wharves with travelling cranes, miles of railway sidings, a great army salvage dump, and—greatest wonder of all—a train ferry across the channel to France. Such is the port of Richborough, born during the war, and covering twenty-two hundred acres.

### A Tug and Two Barges.

Richborough came into being as the result of a report by Lord French, in 1914, on the need for the organization of inland water transport on the French and Belgian canals. The War Office started a scheme under two officers, whose transport consisted of a tug and two barges. As the British Army grew the need grew of alleviating the pressure on the railways behind the front. So the Inland Water Transport Section of the Royal Engineers were formed in December, 1914.

Early in 1915 it had become clear that I.W.T. requirements could not be met at any port then existing, and the swamps on which Richborough now lies were considered at Lloyd George's suggestion. A great wharf was commenced, with railways to link up the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway near Minster. A hill stood in the way of the planned sidings. Steam shovels reduced it to a dead level. Marshes were drained, waterways were widened, or filled up, and the first regular cross-channel service was started from the new port in December, 1915.

To provide for the enlarged wharf required for the rapidly-growing traffic, it was necessary, later, to make a new cut in the marshland, and to divert the Stour. For a mile there was built a steel and concrete dock, equipped with travelling cranes and railway sidings, with a channel narrowing to a width of 350 feet at the upper end.

### Snatched From the Sea.

It has been necessary to dredge the channel at intervals, and the dredgings so obtained are carried by pipeline across the marshes, where the material has been used for the reclamation of the beach. Over 250 acres, formerly flooded at high tide, are now solid ground from five to eight feet above high tide, and are used as a Royal Air Force salvage depot.

Near the main wharf is the Richborough terminus for the cross-channel train ferry, which is the greatest of the wonders connected with this war-time wonder port. Three vessels have been constructed thus far to ply between Richborough and Calais or Dunkirk.

Using the sand dredged from the bay, pill-box gun emplacements have been cast, and shipped to France. Aerodromes, bomb depots, and coastal defence works have all been built here.

Among other side-shows is a great salvage dump, where women and discharged soldiers are employed. Spread over many acres are millions of shell-cases, fuse-caps, shell-containers, and all sorts of battlefield garbage, which can be repaired or reutilized as required. There are even stacks of charred rope, which can be torn to pieces, and used for ships' fenders.

There has been a personal product, also, of which Richborough is justly proud. Most of the men in the labor battalions which have "worked" the port were, before the war, unskilled laborers. When demobilization takes place they will leave the Army as skilled men.

Evening classes and University lecture courses are available at Richborough. One officer is detailed to look after the social welfare of the men. Boxing has been a great feature. Good cinematograph theatres, a lecture hall, and a Y.M.C.A. are well patronized. Care is taken in the feeding of the men. One of the best-known caterers was enlisted, and given a commission for the sole purpose of feeding Richborough.

The writer recently saw the train ferry come in from Calais. She came towards the wharf at a slow speed, and in the narrow space available turned easily with her twin screws, and approached the stage stern first. Her deck lay far out of sight down in her hull.

### Twenty-One Minutes.

Despite her novel build, she was easily manoeuvred to the wharf, and an adjustable bridge—or apron—was lowered to her stern by electrical machinery. Railway lines on the landing stage made an exact connection with those on her deck, so there was formed a continuous track.

There was no delay for adjustments. The bridge is fitted at the outer end

with an iron loop, and when it is lowered this encloses a stout pin at the stern of the boat, which is thus fixed in exactly the right position.

On a siding close by were two trains laden with Army supplies, and consisting of wagons which had come from all parts of the country. The engines backed the trains across the bridge on to the deck rails. On deck, the wagons were secured by means of chains attached to ring-bolts. The moment the wagons were aboard the engines were uncoupled, the bridge was raised, and the ferry was ready to go out to France again, a quarter of an hour after she had come in.

There was no hurry at that time. But it is a fact that when hurry was necessary, during the German offensive of last spring, ferries arrived, were unloaded, loaded, took in oil fuel and set off again, all in twenty-one minutes.

A committee, composed of three of the most famous civil engineering experts in England, have thoroughly examined the port and its possibilities. Although they have pointed out that Richborough can never be a deep water port, it is expected to have a large peace-time value in the developing of the Kent coalfields.

### TEN COMMANDMENTS OF FOCH.

Rules Laid Down by Great French  
General for Guidance of Soldiers.

It was Moses who wrote the ten commandments, but it remained for Marshal Foch to write the ten rules of war by which his men beat back the Germans. It is the little things that count, and it is the exact nicety of the fighting of the man in the ranks that wins the war, thought the great French general. Here are the ten military commandments of Foch, quoted from the Trench and Camp magazine:

1. Keep your eyes and ears ready and your mouth in the safety-notch, for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly, but as a rule you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenges or the charging cheer.

2. Obey orders first, and if still alive, kick afterwards if you have been wronged.

3. Keep your arms and equipment clean and in good order: treat your animals fairly and kindly and your motor or other machine as though it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time, nor your opportunity.

4. Never try to fire an empty gun nor at an empty trench, but when you shoot, shoot to kill and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.

5. Tell the truth squarely, face the music and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, he doesn't sulk, and is no squealer.

6. Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not, for you are a man; pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child.

7. Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured; then he is your dear brother or fellow soldier, beaten or ashamed, whom you should no further humiliate.

8. Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable and your feet in good condition, for you think with your head, fight with your body and march with your feet.

9. Be of good cheer and high courage: shirk neither work nor danger; suffer in silence and cheer the comrades at your side with a smile.

10. Dread defeat, but not wounds, fear dishonor, but not death, and die game, and whatever the task, remember the motto of the division, "It Shall Be Done."

### CHAIN OF PEACE BONFIRES.

Boy Scouts in Great Britain Preparing  
to Celebrate.

The Boy Scouts of the United Kingdom are being invited by Gen. Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, to co-operate with him in carrying out an ambitious scheme to celebrate the signing of peace. The principal feature is to be the organizing of a chain of bonfires all over the country.

Already the various county scout associations have been informed of the proposal and urged to lose no time in putting in hand the necessary preparations. As the first step, it is suggested that the troops in the various localities should find out by expeditions and experiments which are the best hill-tops or spots visible to each other as sites for the bonfires. In one or two counties this work has already been carried out and the sites have been marked on maps. Each troop is asked to obtain leave to use its site, and to collect with its treckart the necessary material for the bonfire, much of which, it is hoped will be given in kind by neighbors.

The Boy Scouts' peace celebrations are also to include, whenever the necessary arrangements can be made, the holding of a "Jamboree," or public display of the many and varied functions of the Boy Scout movement, including a full-dress review. These celebrations, which will take place in the summer, will be singularly appropriate, for they will also mark the completion of ten years of the Boy Scout movement, which was founded by General Baden-Powell in 1909.

Boy Scouts of the Dominions are also to be encouraged to celebrate peace in a manner befitting the occasion, and it is expected that the lighting of beacon fires will figure prominently in the programme.

### A WOMAN'S IMAGINATION.

She Conjured Up a Danger While Real  
Bombs Burst Around Her.

"That 'a woman is a woman' no matter where you place her, and that her feminine instincts will crop out even in the face of death, is strikingly illustrated by one of the oddest among the many odd stories that have come out of the war zone. This story, told by a Red Cross nurse, who has just returned from the battlefields, shows that a woman who can face bullets and aircraft bombs with equanimity may be frightened almost to death by her imagination.

"While we were working in one of the hospitals near the front lines," said Mrs. King, "an air raid alarm sounded. All who were able to move, or be moved, sought refuge from the Hun aviators' bombs in dugouts. The nurses and physicians went calmly into the dugouts and the head nurse, who was an English woman, was so cool that she made some comment to another nurse about the facial appearance of a young medical officer who had just arrived and who was one of those going into the dugout for safety.

"This comment was overheard by a young and pretty nurse, who was unusually small in stature, but who seemed to be of absolutely reckless courage, for we had hard work trying to persuade her to seek shelter from the air bombs.

"As we huddled in the dugout, listening to the thunder of the exploding bombs, this little nurse kept looking around her fearfully.

"Don't be afraid," said the head nurse, thinking she was alarmed about the bombs; 'they can't hurt you here.'

"Oh, I'm not afraid of the bombs," said the little nurse, 'it's the weazel I mind. Is it true that they suck your blood?'

"What in the world is the matter with you, child," said the English woman. 'Who said anything about a weazel?'

"You did," said the nurse promptly. 'I distinctly heard you say 'weazel.'

"For a moment the head nurse was silent, amazed, then she burst out laughing.

"You little silly!" she cried. 'Why I was just remarking to Miss — that the new doctor reminded me of a weazel.'

"The young nurse breathed a sigh of relief and began to laugh gayly, while the detonations of the bombs hurled by the Hun flyers made even the bravest of us in the dugout quail."

### FERTILIZED BY WAR

Nitrogen From Explosives Enriches  
Battlefield Soils.

The quantity of metal left on the battlefields of France and Belgium is so great that it would be a source of annoyance and even of danger to the tiller of the soil.

A systematic sweeping, so to speak, of all the bombarded regions will be necessary.

A French engineering journal describes an apparatus, which, though created for this purpose, can be applied to other uses, for it will indicate the presence of steel and iron not too deeply buried in the soil. This, however, is a slow way to proceed where long-continued bombardment has literally filled the soil with metallic fragments.

Methods of salvaging are contemplated that involve passing the soil through plants for recovering the metal and returning the soil to its place levelled and ready for tillage. It is also pointed out that the concentration of fixed nitrogen in these battlefield soils, resulting from the enormous quantities of explosives used, will make these areas exceptionally fertile.

### A Dirty Battleship.

Since the British warships arrived in the Black Sea, on November 26th, they have had plenty to do. The taking over of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, or that portion of it which had been seized by the Germans, has proved no light task. It had passed through the hands of both Bolsheviks and Germans, and had been thoroughly neglected by both. But nobody was prepared for the condition of utter filth which they were called on to face. Officers and men went below, "stuck it" for ten or twenty minutes, and then came on deck and were violently ill. The biggest task of all (writes Mr. H. Collinson Owen) was the conversion of the Volva to a condition fit for sea and for human habitation. The Volva (formerly the Imperator Alexander III) is a 27,000 ton Dreadnought with twelve 12-inch guns and a secondary armament of twenty 5.1-inch guns. First attempts to raise and run the dynamos failed owing to choked condition of all the boilers. The drinking water contained dead rats. There was a large quantity of ammunition on board, considered to be in an unsafe condition, all of which had to be removed.

When winter's gales rattle at your windows and creep under your doors, remember that you might have planted a windbreak of pines and spruces last spring.

Rabbits have become so numerous in New South Wales that children kill them by hundreds in the streets of towns. One municipal cart on December 6 picked up 1,200 carcasses of dead bunnies in the streets of one city.

## CARPET OF MINES ON THE NORTH SEA

NOT A MILE BETWEEN ENGLAND  
AND BELGIUM IS FREE

May Explode Any Time by Contact

With Wrecks of Vessels in This  
Vast Marine Burial Ground.

Clearing the North Sea of mines promises to be an endless task for British mine sweepers. The menace from these relics of German frightfulness extends from the east coast of England to the Scandinavian coast and is constant to all sorts of shipping.

Instances of mines exploding on the coast of England fortunately have been few so far, but those that have drifted in have caused considerable damage. One mine that was discovered at the base of the cliffs at Ramsgate at low tide blew up after the tide rose and shattered windows in buildings on the cliffs over an area of more than a mile and a half.

Despite the fact that the mine was discovered it was considered unsafe even to touch it or make the slightest attempt to move it, because one of the horns was resting against a rock and to move it even a fraction of an inch meant an explosion.

### Menace for Many Years.

When it is understood that the entire floor of the North Sea is carpeted with mines, which will remain a potential danger to shipping for years to come, some idea may be gleaned of the tasks that confront the mine sweepers. These drifters that are flitting continually with sudden and violent extermination are carrying on a drive for mines much after the manner of a Kansas jack rabbit drive. During one week recently the mine sweepers went out in fleets to clear the course between Dover and Calais, and their work was punctuated with explosions that brought vividly to mind the worst days of the war.

During the early part of 1917 the Germans had at least ten submarine mine-layers operating off the east coast of England. All of these mine-layers were capable of carrying at least twenty-four mines, each mine containing 500 pounds of highest explosive. In the Harwich area, upon which the submarine mine-layers concentrated for a time, three submarines were operating continually. The correspondent, who was in that area, and who got detailed information as to the work of the German mine-layers, is now in a position to make known some of this data.

During the three months ended April 10, 1917, the Germans laid 300 mines in the Harwich area. Practically all these were swept up, and others were sunk to the bottom or exploded. There can be no accurate figures as to how many were exploded and how many sunk, but the proportion would undoubtedly be less than 2 per cent exploded.

### Task for Mine Sweepers.

All the mines that were sunk go to the bottom and drift about with the tide, in many cases coming to rest against a sand bar, an old wreck, or some minor obstacle on the bottom of the North Sea. It is safe to say that not one mile of the bed of the North Sea between England and Belgium is free from the menace. Any of these mines may explode, either by contact with the hull of a floating vessel or by bumping into the wrecks of any of the thousands of vessels that make the North Sea the greatest marine burial ground.

From Norway reports are continually arriving of the danger from floating mines. Shipping has been held up; fishermen refuse to go to their fields, and even the mine sweepers themselves are loath to go out into the district that was so thoroughly mined by the Germans. Only recently two fishing smacks were blown up off the coast of Norway and eighteen lives snuffed out.

This is but a sample of what may be expected in the months to come, and it will require the combined efforts of the British and Scandinavian sweepers to remove the mines from the bottom and clear the currents and waters of the floating mines.

### Lord Jellicoe's Book.

The book which Admiral Viscount Jellicoe has employed some of his time in writing during the past year was published recently in Britain. It is entitled "The Grand Fleet, 1914-16: Its Creation, Development, and Work." The book describes the gradual evolution of the Grand Fleet from the opening of the war until the Admiral relinquished the command to become First Sea Lord two years ago. Its sweeps in the North Sea, the maintenance of the blockade, and the enemy's ill-success in the war of attrition with mine and submarine. Reference is of course made to the Battle of Jutland, to which a chapter is devoted. The book is a carefully prepared historical record of the Grand Fleet's growth and operations, and tribute is paid to the co-operation of the flag officers associated with Lord Jellicoe in the command. Messrs. Cassell & Co. are the publishers of the book, which is in one volume.

Women tourists carry the baggage of tourists on the Island of Capri.



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MARCH 20, 1919.

The Dominion Government has decided to validate by legislation the war measure prohibition order, so as to make it effective for one year after the official declaration of peace. After that the question may be submitted to a plebiscite. The outlook for a change in the social atmosphere, pungent with the odor of "mountain dew," appears somewhat hazy, notwithstanding the efforts that are being put forth to bring it about.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was taken over last week by the Minister of Railways in the capacity of receiver, as the result of the company notifying the Government that operation of the road would at once be suspended. This turn in events seems to suggest the question: Was the Grand Trunk Pacific—this railway which cost so much money—constructed several years in advance of the time it should have been undertaken, or should it have been undertaken at all? For answer shall we go back to the conception of the scheme, when the people of Canada were told, that no time should be lost; that there was a danger of being too late; that, in fact "Cox couldn't wait"?

Two famous Canadian battalions have arrived from England within the past few days—the 42nd Highlanders of Montreal, and the Princess Patricia's of Ottawa. The former was disbanded at Montreal last week shortly after the veterans arrival in the city, and after they had been given a rousing reception. The "Pats" are due to reach the Capital on Wednesday and great preparations are being made for their reception. Of the original establishment who went over-seas in 1914, very few of the men are left to receive the well-merited honors which the record of the battalion deserves. The "Pats" were in several of the most stubbornly contested engagements during the early stages of the conflict, and always outnumbered, without sufficient artillery support, they suffered extremely heavy casualties, and had consequently to be re-inforced several times.

### Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, March 3, 1919.

Regular session of Clarendon Council held in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, on the above date. Present: Mayor Fred W. Thomas and a full board of Councillors. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved on motion of couns. Macfarlane and Smiley.

After some discussion on the question of Returned Soldiers, Coun. Bert Hodgins gave notice that at an adjourned meeting to be held at 1 o'clock, March 13, 1919, he would submit a by-law for the purpose of raising a sum of money by special tax, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for the purpose of building a hall to be known as the Clarendon Memorial Hall, in memory of Clarendon boys who have taken an active part in the Great European War.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Macfarlane—That this council memorialize the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, through our local member, Mr. Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., endorsing the present law on Wines and Beer and strongly objecting to the changes sought for at the present session.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. E. Hodgins and Thos. Smiley—That S. Stark continue the work of gravelling from the foot of hill at his own place, on the P. D. Fort road, north as far as W. C. Harris' side line.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Macfarlane and Smiley—That we memorialize the Quebec Government for assistance to build a suitable bridge over Mill Creek at Carson's Gully, 4th Concession line.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. A. Horner and Bert Hodgins—Asking the Dept. of Roads, Quebec, to put Calumet Road, across the Municipality of Clarendon from east to west, (being part of the proposed Gouin Highway) under the Good Roads Act of 1912 (or the 3/4 Act).—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Macfarlane—That the following changes be made in the Municipal officers: Health officer Dr. Fraser; Pound-keeper John S. Strutt; Road-foreman Wm. Tubman for Charles Workman; A. D. Greer for R. Richardson; Thos. A. Eades instead of Geo. Dunlop; Peter McLean instead of W. J. Horner; Thos. Wallace instead of Geo. Connelly; Harry Palmer west end P. D. Fort road; Alex. Elliott instead of Jas. P. Carson.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Horner—That the following bills be paid:—  
J. D. Hodgins, health officer, \$ 18.00  
Thos. Wallace, " 12.00  
Wm. Palmer, cedars, 3.50  
W. J. Greer, work, 3.00  
Geo. McCagg and others, fix-front road, 26.25  
Garfield Hodgins, 403 yards gravel at 73 cts., 294.17  
John Cunningham, 154 yards gravel at 75 cts., 115.50  
Stewart Stark, 137 yards gravel at 75 cts., 102.75

## 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

**When Buying Butter Insist on this Brand ALWAYS**



**Try some of our Fresh Buttermilk SHAWVILLE CREAMERY**

W. C. Harris, 252 yards gravel at 90 cts., 226.80  
John Stewart, 136 1/2 yards gravel at 75 cts., 102.37  
Jas. McLean, 81 1/2 yds gravel at 75 cts., 60.95  
A. Pirie, 82 1/2 yards gravel at 75 cts., 61.85

—Carried.  
Motion—Couns. Bert Hodgins and McDowell—That Mayor Thomas be paid \$50.00 for expense for 1918.—Carried.

Motion—Macfarlane and Smiley—To adjourn to meet on Thursday, 13th March at 1 o'clock.—Carried.  
E. T. HODGINS, Secy-Treas.

### Cobden's Way of Doing It

Cobden, Mar. 11th, 1919.

Mr. J. A. COWAN, Shawville, Que.

Dear Sir:—

I notice by your valuable paper you have paid Cobden a tribute for what we have been doing for our returned soldiers and what we are also doing in the way of a Memorial Hall.

I notice you are advocating the same for your town. Nothing would please me better to see you do as well as Cobden, or even better. I always looked on Shawville as my home town and anything I could do by the way of information regarding the way we went about raising the sum of six thousand dollars by voluntary subscription I would be very glad to.

In the first place we had a splendid organization, second a reception committee, and most important of all a good canvassing committee, and we made a house to house canvass. We did not have any one farmer who gave us less than ten dollars—some as high as fifty; it was common to get twenty-five to forty. Any person who did not have the cash we took their notes for the amount—anywhere from one month to six, and when the canvass was completed we had four thousand five hundred in cash, balance in notes.

In our canvass we went out in the country from four to six miles on each side of Cobden. We did not go too close to any other village which had a hall where a reception could be held.

We had about ninety boys who went over-seas. Within this radius eleven of them made the Supreme Sacrifice in France; fifteen had returned home before the Armistice was signed, each getting a reception and fifty dollars. That left sixty-four soldiers we provided for out of the six thousand, the balance going to the Memorial Hall. The Town voted the handsome sum of six thousand dollars on thirty-year debentures; and the farmers are hauling all the gravel, free gratis, which will take about two hundred loads.

In conclusion let me add we had a splendid reception last night for seven of our returned soldiers, it being held in the Methodist Church. This makes twenty-four of our boys who have returned since the signing of the Armistice. We people of Cobden and vicinity feel that there is nothing too good for our boys who went overseas to fight for our Country to make it a fit place to live in. In closing I wish you every success. I am,

Yours truly,  
W. J. CONNELLY,  
Chairman of Ret'd. Soldiers' Com.

### 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.

In the above classes Prizes are:—1st \$3.00; 2nd \$2.00; 3rd \$1.00; 4th 50 cts.

- 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 above classes prizes are:—1st \$3.00; 2nd \$2.00; 3rd \$1.00.

### By-Law No. 62.

Province of Quebec, Township of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Clarendon, did at an adjourned session, held at the usual place of meeting, on Thursday, March 13th, 1919, at 1 o'clock p. m., pass a by-law (No. 62) to borrow a sum of money not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for the purpose of building a Memorial Hall in honor of our sons who have taken part in the late war.

A special tax will be levied on all taxable property within the municipality for three consecutive years, to pay the money so borrowed.

(Signed), E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.  
Shawville, March 13th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Clarendon will be held in Hynes' Hall, Shawville, on Thursday, April 3rd, 1919, for the purpose of enabling the said ratepayers of Clarendon to approve of or reject this by-law. Poll will open at 9 a. m., and close at 6 p. m. Given at Shawville, this 13th day of March, 1919.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

### Telephone Repair Man Wanted

Wanted immediately, a general Repair man for the whole system of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Co., Limited. Written marked applications, enclosing testimonials and summary of experience, will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, March 22nd, next, at 1.30 p. m. Yearly salary preferred.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, President,  
R. R. No. 1, Maryland, Que.

## 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 1.22 a. m.

Explanation signs:  
x Daily except Sunday.  
+ Daily.

C. A. L. TUCKER,  
Agent.

## When You Need

### A New Suit of Clothes

Call and see our display of

Serges, Tweeds and Worsteds.

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

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

## MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

### 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.

### 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. 832 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.

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



## 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 CABOURY, LL. B.**  
ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR  
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

**GEORGE E. MORENCY**  
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

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

Executed carefully to the satisfac-  
tion of parties.

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

**GEORGE HYNES**  
UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours

**UNDERTAKING**  
and **EMBALMING**

**W. J. HAYES**  
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's)  
All calls will receive prompt per-  
sonal attention

**J. L. HODGINS**  
AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines  
and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

**PATENTS**  
PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION.  
284 University St., Montreal.

**FOR SERVICE**

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

## G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

### 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

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

### Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting of Municipal Council  
held Monday, March 3rd, 1919.

Present: Mayor Argue and Coun-  
cillors Wainman, Elliott, Eades, Smith,  
Dale and Hodgins.

Motion—Smith and Dale—That min-  
utes of last meeting as now read be  
adopted.—Carried.

At a regular session of the Municipal  
Council held Monday, March 3rd, 1919,  
at the hour of nine o'clock in the after-  
noon, at which meeting were present:

Mayor Argue and Councillors Wainman,  
Elliott, Eades, Smith, Dale and Hodgins,  
forming a quorum, under the presidency  
of the Mayor. Proposed by Eades and  
seconded by Elliott and resolved, that  
this municipality take advantage of the  
Good Road's Act of 1913, for gravelling  
or macadamizing the following road:

Viz—Main Street.—Carried.

Motion—Dale and Smith—That the  
Sec. Treasurer pay the returned soldiers  
the amount granted by the Council of  
1917.—Carried.

Motion—Eades and Smith—That this  
Council raise A. D. McCredie's wages to  
\$100.00 per month.—Carried.

Motion—Dale and Wainman—That  
Council adjourn.—Carried.

S. E. HODGINS,  
Secy.-Treas

#### Sure.

Squibbs—It seems to me these  
beauty specialists should be called  
dentists.

Squibbs—Why, old fellow?  
Squibbs—Because they always work  
on the tooth of time.

#### Willing to Be Taught.

"Diarrist" of the Westminster Ga-  
zette says he had been hearing much  
lately of the Americans in France and  
the impression made by them upon the  
British there. "Without giving offense  
to anybody," he remarks, "I hope I  
may say that British admiration of  
them has gone far beyond the limits  
that were considered likely to be  
reached, and that they have become  
strong favorites. But there is one  
point in particular which seems to  
have impressed every officer who talks  
to me on the subject. They all quite  
expected to find the Americans fine  
men physically, with plenty of intel-  
ligence and their full share of courage  
and dash and endurance; but they  
agree that they have been surprised  
to note the eagerness of the new allies  
to seek advice. 'You have been at  
this game for years,' is, I am told, the  
usual formula; 'but we are fresh at it.  
Tell us what you know.' It is an  
admirable frame of mind," adds "Di-  
arrist," "and one that promises rapid  
progress on the part of the willing  
students."—Christian Science Monitor.

### FOR SALE

Comfortable dwelling on Main Street.  
East, Shawville, Que. House 20x30 feet,  
kitchen and woodshed 12x25. Furnace  
heated, electric lights, soft water cistern.  
Lot 100 x 267 feet.

For price and terms apply to  
D. T. HODGINS, Shawville,  
or R. J. GLENN,  
Beverley, Sask.

### FOR SALE

A Farm of about 50 acres, within a  
half mile of Shawville station.

Two Village Lots on Main street, op-  
posite Shawville Methodist Church.

Also a few tons of clover hay.  
R. W. HODGINS,  
Shawville.

### FARM FOR SALE

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

For full particulars apply to  
MRS. BEN BOSHAULT,  
Campbells Bay, Que.

N. B.—If farm is not sold I will give  
out same on shares this year.

### FARM FOR SALE

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

### FARM FOR SALE

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

### FOR SALE

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

### FARM, STORE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to  
T. A. LUCAS,  
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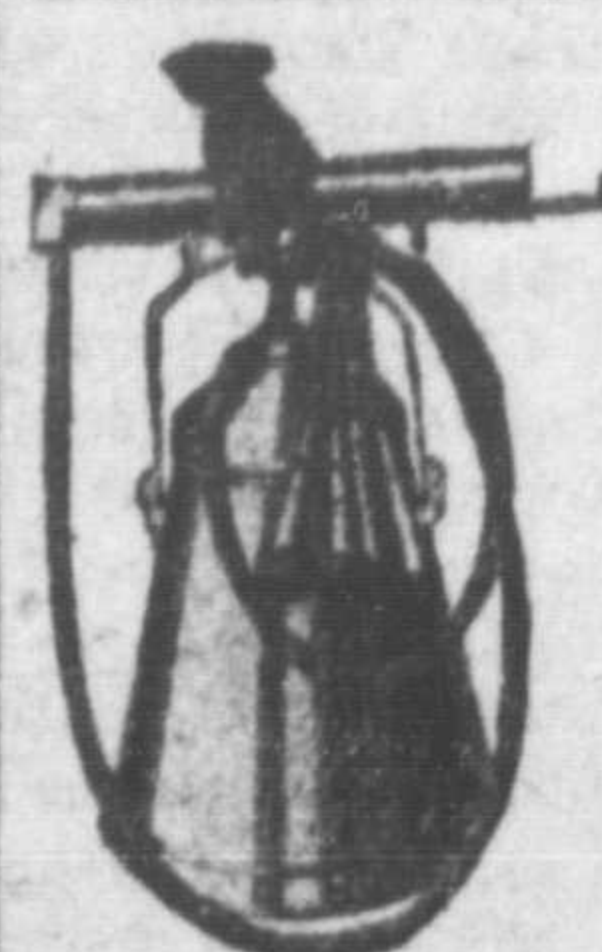
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# Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, 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.

## Smut of Oats.

The oat crop of Canada is estimated at about 400,000,000 bushels. The average loss from oat smut, usually placed at four to six per cent., means the destruction of about 20,000,000 bushels, a loss which can easily be prevented by seed treatment.

Oat smut is easily recognized as it destroys the kernel and hull and sometimes the chaff, changing them to a black dusty powder composed of millions of spores, which are scattered by the wind and which lodge on the sound oats in the vicinity. When this grain is sown the smut spores germinate and infect the young seedlings. The smut develops inside the growing plant and reduces the kernel to a mass of spores instead of sound grain.

The object of seed treatment is to kill the spores lodged on the grain. The safest and best method is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde by one of the following methods:

**Dipping method.**—Mix well one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) in forty gallons of water, putting the solution in barrels or casks. Put the seed in coarse bags that the solution will readily pass through and dip into the casks, allowing to soak for about five minutes until every grain is wet. Remove the bags and allow to drain on slats into the casks, as the solution may be used several times. Then pile the grain on a clean floor and cover with sacks or canvas for two or three hours. Dry the grain by spreading on a clean floor and stirring now and then. Sow the grain as soon as it will run freely or, if necessary to store, dry thoroughly, as damp seed will mould or sprout.

**Sprinkling method.**—Pile the grain on a clean floor or grain wagon and sprinkle the grain with the solution, using a sprinkling can, shovelling the seed from one pile to another so that each kernel will be thoroughly wet. About a gallon of solution will be required for each bushel of grain. Cover the grain as in the dipping method and dry.

Do not allow the wet grain to freeze as it might injure germination. When the grain has been treated and is damp and swollen the rate of seedling should be increased about three-fourths of a bushel per acre. Any bags or receptacles used for holding the treated grain should be disinfected in the solution of formaldehyde.

**Dry method.**—This method has been recently introduced but requires more care. A solution consisting of one pint of formaldehyde to one pint of water is sprayed on the grain while it is being shovelled over on a clean floor or canvas. A sprinkling can must not be used as a sprayer that will deliver the solution in the form of a mist is necessary. In this method there is no danger of freezing and no drying is required. It should not be used for wheat except in an experimental way. One quart of the solution will treat about fifty bushels of seed.

## Farm Machinery.

Conservation is the watch-word of Canada to-day. Conservation has always been the aim on a certain farm known to the writer. A description of one or two little "saving" devices which have been in satisfactory use for the past five years may be of some assistance to those who are now, more than ever, feeling the need of getting more service out of their farm machinery.

In the centre of the engine house on this particular farm is the gasoline engine, to the left, the air-compressor tank and the dynamo, the corn-sheller and feed grinder on the right. At the extreme left is the well-pit. On the opposite side of the room are the storage batteries and a work-bench.

The five horse-power engine is run for half an hour night and morning. It is capable of filling the air-compressor, running the dynamo, which charges the batteries for a thirty-five-light electric plant, and shelling and grinding corn all at the same time. The air-compressor furnishes the motive power for an air-pump in the six-inch well, supplying fresh water, direct from the well, for all parts of the farm, including three residences. In this system there are four fully equipped bathrooms, three kitchen sinks, two laundry tubs, and various out-door faucets for lawn-sprinkling. Four residences, the barn, engine room and henhouse are electrically lighted. The owner's house is installed with electric iron and washing machine. The motor for the latter also runs the churn.

The well, which is over ninety feet deep, overflows during the greater part of the year. And at all times, the exhaust from the air pump throws a small stream of water into the pit. This surplus water is piped to the henhouse, where it flows through a cement trough. This trough is built along the front of the house, just beneath the windows, and is of proper height to make it easily accessible for the hens. It runs the

entire length of the fifty-six-foot house and is connected at the farther end with a pipe which carries the water off beyond the yards. A stiff brush is used to clean the trough, making it possible for the hens to have plenty of fresh water at all times without any trouble to the poultry keeper.

A galvanized tank is set in front of the engine. This was a hot water tank, discarded because of a small leak. During the winter the tank is connected with the engine in such a manner that the exhaust enters it below, leaves it at the top and passes through a pipe leading along the ceiling, down the wall and thence through the wall to the rim of the horse-trough outside. There the pipe is connected with a rectangular frame of gas pipe resting on the floor of the trough. An elbow over the rim permits the exhaust to escape into the air. When the engine is running there is sufficient heat generated by the exhaust and radiated from the tank to raise the temperature of the room to a degree which prevents the storage batteries from freezing, and also warms the drinking water for the cattle. By this simple device a waste product is made of practical use—which is carrying "conservation" to its highest efficiency.

## Plow Early for Corn.

Most farmers realize that in preparing land for corn the earlier the land can be plowed in the spring the better. There are, of course, exceptional years when very early plowing is not desirable, but these exceptions are rare. Consequently it is generally wise practice to plow the land as early as possible. The fact that many farmers fail to get this done is not so much because they do not believe in early plowing as it is because of a failure to organize their work properly. Of course, there are seasons when no man can plow early, but again it may be said that these seasons are rare.

Early plowing makes possible a good seed bed. The soil is given time to settle together below, which is a very important principle, the weeds are held back and the farmer has more time in which to prepare a thorough pulverized surface. Late plowing means either clods or the necessity of turning under a large growth of weeds too late for its proper decay. Usually it means both of these things and the impossibility of preparing a good seed bed.

The only cases where early plowing is not desirable are on those seasons and on those soils in which the land runs together after plowing. A soil lacking in organic matter may readily be beaten down by spring rains after it is plowed, so that it becomes very hard. On the average soil, however, such a condition is not to be expected, and the early plowing means a much better seed bed than can possibly be prepared where the plowing is done late.

## Facts Worth Jotting Down.

A fowl consumes about three ounces of mash in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon, and four ounces of grain at the evening meal.

Guineas, like geese and pigeons, pair when the number of males and females is equal.

The turkey does not fully mature until two years old, and is at its best at three years.

One pound of feathers can be secured from five ordinary fowls, or from ten ducks or from four geese.

For producing strong chicks two-year-old hens are best, and well-developed yearlings come next. There is a risk with pullets under nine months of age.

Nine dozen eggs a year is the egg record of the average hen. The record for a turkey is two dozen; a goose, three dozen; a duck, eight dozen; a Guinea, eight dozen.

Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more naked fleshy growth on the head, and a development of the tassels on the breast.

A "chicken" is a young fowl, usually under six months of age. It becomes a "fowl" after that period. In the same manner a young male under twelve months old is a "cockerel"—after that a "cock"; and a young female until a year old is a "pullet"—after that a "hen." A "baby chick" is one just hatched.

Hens lay best in damp weather, even during winter. It will be noticed that they are more prolific during showery spells than they are when it is dry. The theory is that moisture produces expansion and growth, whereas cold or dry warmth contracts.

In salting the mash dissolve sufficient salt in the water with which the mash is to be moistened. In this way the salt will be more evenly distributed. An ounce of salt is about right for 100 fowls.

An attractive table fowl is long in body, wide in back, full in breast, and plump over the keel—showing meat



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all over. Taking the legs as a center more body should be shown in front than behind.

The sex of geese can generally be told by observation. The gander grows larger than the goose. The goose is deeper in body, a trifle slimmer in neck, and smaller in head. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is merely an answer to it. The male, too, is more aggressive.

The male Guinea is larger than the female, and more aggressive. The cry of the female sounds like "Come back, come back," while that of the male resembles: "Tick, tick." The red earlobes are larger in the cock than in the hen.

The hatching periods required for eggs of domesticated fowls are:

Chickens, twenty-one days; ducks, twenty-eight days; turkeys, twenty-eight days; geese, thirty days. The Chinese goose egg requires five weeks to hatch.

To plump a dressed fowl first dip it for ten seconds in water nearly, but not quite, boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Afterward hang in a cool place until the animal heat is all gone. Plumping adds to the appearance of the dressed poultry.

In ancient times the country now known as Portugal was called Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto, which has ever been the chief commercial city of the country.

## THE FARMER'S LIBRARY

By C. B. Ford

You perhaps are the one farmer in a hundred who appreciates the value of agricultural literature and spends more or less money every year to add to his collection of agricultural books. You may realize the advantage of having at hand the collected ideas of other men who have made a study of managing a farm, and yet it is likely that you do not regard what agricultural literature you have in the light of a library, and yet I believe it does give added importance to it to allow it that dignity. And more than that, if you habitually view your business literature from that standpoint, you will be more likely to give it the care and attention it deserves.

In every farm home there ought to be a growing collection of books, and these books ought to be kept in a suitable case or set of shelves where they will be easily reached by anyone connected with the farm. If the farm is so small that the work is all done by the owner, or with the help of one man, this little library is none the less important; perhaps I should say it is all the more important. If the farm is large and employs many, the library ought to be correspondingly large, and perhaps divided or duplicated so that the different departments of the farm will each have a library. Whatever the farm, whatever the labor and managing conditions, there ought to be good agricultural literature within reach of the help and of the employer. The help will be benefited by reading such books, and it will pay them to take an interest in that kind of reading, but the manager must read. He cannot succeed in any large degree without reading. On the small farm there are times nearly every day when the hired man and his employer have time to spare for a little reading. It may be during unfavorable weather, dinner hour, or the evening. One cannot keep keyed up to hard work all of the time. When you let down, instead of merely loafing read something out of the farm library. If a man wants to get ahead he can do it through agricultural books. If he does not want to get ahead—well, he will not be reading this article.

The laboring positions on farms are filled to too large an extent with people who are simply waiting and hanging on. They are living from week to week with nothing more than a vague hope that sometime, somehow, luck will come their way. As a matter of fact, they give almost no thought to what they are going to do or become. It is perhaps the fault of the employer that the help are not shown that they have in their own hands the making of the future, and that one thing that will do more than almost anything else to develop their power and ability is reading good agricultural literature.

The editor of any good farm paper will advise a subscriber at any time as to what books are best for him to use in his farm library. In fact, practically all agricultural books can be bought from the publishers of farm papers. If you know of a book you want and know its price, send the money to the farm paper and you will

get the book without any trouble. My advice to the farmer who has never made a start toward developing a farm library is to ask the editor of this paper to name for him in importance the twenty best books for his library. While it is important to buy the books, it is more important to have them read. The attitude of the farmer should be that both he and his men should read the books. The owner himself needs the books to develop his ideals as much as the hired man. The farmer can no more stand still than can the hired man. We are all on our way up or down. The question as to which way is our way, can be very nearly answered by noting whether we are or are not readers of agricultural literature.

There ought to be a willingness to read agricultural books and papers, and this willingness ought to amount even to anxiety. We all ought to be anxious to get ahead and anxious to find means of doing so. The key to success is knowledge. Some knowledge we can get by our own experience, but more we can get from books and papers. The reading route to success is so much easier than the hap-hazard, pick it up as you go along way, that it ought to be the only way. The farm library ought to be a circulating library to the extent that everyone connected with the farm shall be allowed to take any book home to read. Employees ought to be encouraged to do such reading outside. They ought to be shown its great advantage to them.

A most important feature of the farm library should be the farm papers. It is not enough to read agricultural books. There is much in the agricultural papers that never appears in a book, and in addition there is the news of the business that will keep everyone connected with the farm up to date, and informed on what is new in stock, tools, equipment, methods and practice.

Some employees take the position that it is not their business to keep themselves informed, that they are merely laborers, and all they have to do is follow orders put out by the manager or owner of the farm. This may be theoretically correct, but when it comes time to raise wages, or when it comes time to choose employees to be kept or promoted while others are discharged, the fortunate ones are those who have tried to see how much they could learn about the business, rather than how little. And when another farm owner wants a manager or herdsman, or when the owner wants to advance a man, the one that is capable of taking the position, who has read books, studied the farm papers and informed himself is the one that is selected. It is not enough to take one agricultural paper and keep it on file. There ought to be papers taken representing every phase of agriculture that is conducted, when there is a special publication for that branch of the business. The farm library will be the biggest paying investment the farmer ever made, if he uses care and intelligence in the choice of literature and methods for getting it read.

## 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.

### Lumbago.

Recent medical writers fight shy of this term, but like crick-in-the-back, homely and expressive and supposed to mean the same thing, it has long been used by plain people and may not readily be displaced by a more scientific or exact term.

It means pain in the lower or lumbar region of the back and seems to be seated in the muscles of that region.

You may call it a neuralgia if you like, just as every painful trouble is a neuralgia, or you may call it muscular rheumatism, as many do, though it is unlikely that it is an infectious disease like the rheumatism which attacks the joints.

But whatever its cause it is a mighty unpleasant thing to have. It is one of the signs of approaching age and feebleness, for I never knew of a case in a person who had not passed middle life, and the older one gets the more susceptible to it he becomes.

There does not seem to be any outgrowing it as there is with some aches and pains, it may go away for a few weeks or months but it invariably comes back again no matter how careful you may be to get rid of it.

It is far less prevalent in summer than at any other season, and is not always troublesome during the clear cold days of winter but at all other seasons of the year particularly in the early spring and fall it flourishes causing great pain and misery.

It has seemed to me from a rather careful study of it in my own person that the most important influence in causing it is the atmosphere.

When the air is heavy, the barometric pressure low, the atmosphere nearly saturated with moisture and the wind south, south-east, or north-east an attack of lumbago may be expected by those who are susceptible to it, no matter what precautions they may take to keep it off.

It begins with stiffness in the muscles on one or both sides of the lower portion of the back, which rapidly

become more and more annoying, more and more painful.

When you get down to a chair or the bed it seems as if you could never get up, and when you get up it is some seconds or minutes before you can get so limbered up that you can move with any degree of comfort or freedom from pain.

After being around a few hours during the day your back is so painful and all motion is so difficult that it seems as if you could never again get down to a chair or get into bed.

Not infrequently there is involuntary cramp or spasm of small portions of the muscles which is extremely painful.

Usually it is possible to get into a position in which the pain is only moderately acute, sometimes a change from one position to another seems only to start up a new kind of pain.

Other causes of this trouble are exposure to cold and dampness, violent exercise of the muscles, intense emotion, etc.

It is made worse by constipation, by overwork and fatigue, by improper eating and drinking, by loss of sleep and many other causes.

An attack may last a few days or several weeks, varying in its severity with the weather and with the treatment of the case.

It is frequently mistaken for disease of the kidney or spine or other organic diseases which seem to be located in the back.

Heat is perhaps the best and most soothing remedy we have for this ailment, a hot water bag at the feet and another at the back.

It is often helpful to cover the back with flannel and iron it vigorously with an iron as hot as can be borne.

Blistering, cupping, massage and electricity are also useful. It is best to avoid the use of drugs as far as possible, with the exception of such as may be necessary to keep the bowels freely open.

The clothing must always be sufficient to guard against chilling the surface.



Many trainers make the mistake of hitching the colt to a wagon before teaching him to drive with harness without a load. The "bitting" harness should first be used. This consists of an open bridle with a snaffle-bit, check and side reins and surcingle with crupper. The side and check reins should be left comparatively loose when the "bitting" harness is put on, and the colt turned loose in a small yard for an hour. The reins should be slightly tightened the second day, and the lines put on the third day. One man should lead the colt while another walks behind, thus accustoming him to driving. After he is quieted sufficiently, the one who is leading can be dismissed.

When the colt is ready to drive double, select a horse with which he is familiar, hitch the two together, drive them about the yard in a circle for about half an hour, first in one direction, then in another. Afterward hitch a light wagon and, with an assistant leading the colt, drive about, being sure that the brakes keep the wagon from running on to the colt. Use a short stay chain on the old horse so that the colt will

learn to start the load. Gradually accustom him to automobiles, street cars and railway trains, until he learns they will not hurt him.

### For To-Day.

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ISSUE 11-19.

## CANADIANS IN HUN PRISON CAMPS

### APALLING TALES FROM GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

Repatriated Soldiers Bring Back Accounts of Deliberate Brutality Inflicted on Dominion Soldiers.

The following stories are taken from records now being compiled by the Canadian Government regarding the treatment of prisoners in German camps:

Pte. A. J. Debenham, 4th Canadians, was captured June 2nd, 1916. He was put to work at the Babcock and Wilcox boiler works. On one occasion his work did not satisfy the authorities, and he was ordered to do two hours' overtime. He refused, and was attacked by a sentry with his rifle and by a sergeant with his sheathed sword. The civilian overseer seized him by the throat and kicked him about the body, laying him out.

At 4.50 o'clock one Sunday morning in April, Pte. F. Ferns, of No. 2 Canadian Tunnelling Company, was ordered to do the work of a German civilian as well as his own, and he refused. Two minutes afterwards he was struck on the back with a hard-wood bludgeon, the effects of which he felt for a long time. He was put on double shifts. He saw Imperials forced to work when they were physically unfit, and one of them he saw become insane through this treatment.

**Slept in Wet Beds.**  
Pte. H. Fretwell, 7th Batt., said that an officer who inspected the barracks at Friedland camp complained of the condition in which they were kept, and as punishment ordered the beds to be put out in the square outside at 6 a.m. This meant rising at 4 a.m., and in bad weather the beds were soaked, and at night it meant sleeping in wet beds. Several men who had suffered from influenza died as a result.

Pte. C. W. Greer, of the 75th, came from an Ontario village. At Lille the barracks in which he was imprisoned were so crowded that there was no room to lie down, and it was so cold that the men could only sleep through sheer exhaustion. There was no ventilation. The only light was from two dirty little windows, high up. The only sanitary convenience was a barrel in the corner of the room which was left unemptied for days.

**Rush for Bread.**  
"My head ached most of the time I was in," says Pte. Greer. "I worked on a railroad behind the lines for six weeks. We had to get up at four o'clock and march for two hours. We got back at 7 p.m. All the food we had was a little bit of black bread about the size of a man's fist every evening, and a mess-tin full of turnip and cabbage soup. One day I fell from exhaustion while on the march, and was carried to the side of the road and laid upon the grass by a couple of my companions. Sometimes the French women would offer us bread, and the Germans would drive them off with their rifles. Once a French woman asked if we could not stop to have some coffee, and the guard said 'Nicht cafe fur schwein.' The French used to leave bits of bread for us along the road, at the foot of telegraph poles, and I have seen half a dozen men break ranks and rush for a piece of bread, and the guards would follow them and hit them with all their might on the head with their rifle butts."

**Sick, Knocked Down.**  
Pte. W. Morrison, 4th C.M.R., was captured on June 2nd, 1916. The following February he poisoned his index finger and reported sick. He was told to continue work, and he refused. He was knocked down by two sentries, and forced to return to work. The next day he reported sick again, and was again knocked down. The third day he was allowed to rest in barracks. The fourth day he was taken to Dorthland Hospital, but was refused admittance by the abbot. It was seven days before he was admitted to another hospital. Only local anaesthetics were used during the operation, which was intensely painful. Paper bandages were supplied, and were changed only every four days. A sister cut the cord of his finger while treating it, and laughed after doing it. The finger is now useless.

**In Terrible Condition.**  
Corp. MacCharles, M.D., 4th C.M.R., tells of the condition of the wounded who came into camp at Langensalza, from March 27th to April last. From five to six hundred came in, and their condition was terrible. Only a few—from ten to fifteen per cent.—had had any kind of medical treatment. Some had been lying in hovels behind the lines for a month, and in many cases gangrene had set in. Their clothing and wounds stank.

"We buried on an average five or six every day," he said. "They were given no attention for two weeks, and then some Russian Jew orderlies attended to them. Seventy-five per cent. of them were walking cases, but they were so weak that we had to help them along. They had no blankets."

In this camp there were some two thousand Belgian civilians who were literally being starved to death. They died at the rate of about twelve a day. Their bodies were cut up by medical students, and they were piled in a common grave, stark naked.

The story of a Highlander who took

punishment rather than part with his kit, is that of Pte. G. G. Sawyer, of the 13th Battalion. On his refusal to part with his kit, he was given twenty-eight days' confinement. He was again ordered to put on trousers, and did another twenty-eight days for another refusal. He was then told that he was going to be medically examined, and was ordered to strip. When he had his clothes off, one of the guards snatched the kit and threw it out of the window. A pair of trousers was then given him. "To keep warm at all," he says, "I had to put them on."

**It Works! Try It**  
Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the other discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers. Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lock-jaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

**Longest English Word.**  
In the discussion that has been going on concerning the longest word in the English language, the latest candidate is "antitransubstantiationally," which easily outruns "homocapillarity" and "anthropomorphologically." Such words, however, are more likely to have been used by an individual, as the word "antidisestablishmentarianism" is said to have been used by Archbishop Benson, than to have got permanently lodged in the dictionary.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.  
LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

A carload of horses sold recently at Roland, Man., realized from \$475 to \$600 per team.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## A TRAIL ACROSS THE ROCKIES

The first trip over the Simpson Pass through the Canadian Pacific Rockies was made by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1841, and formed part of the first recorded overland tour round the world, that is to say across the North American Continent, and by way of Siberia and Russia, occupying about nine months, and the subject of considerable literature, Jim Brewster, the famous guide and outfitter at Banff, discovered the fallen tree on the summit of the Pass on which the travellers left their record.

Fired by the ambition to cross this pass, I set out one day last summer, with two guides, ten ponies and camping outfit and supplies for six or seven days. Jim Brewster sent these over from Banff to Invermere at the headwaters of the Columbia Valley, where I had promised to wait for them. Close to Invermere are the remains of Kootenai House, an outpost of the Nor' West Trading Company established by David Thompson in 1808. Now there is a comfortable little tourist hotel, much appreciated by motorists who use the excellent Government road through the Upper Columbia Valley.

On our first day's ride we stopped off for a swim at the hot radium-water springs of Sinclair Canyon, where St. John Harnsworth, brother of the famous Lord Northcliffe, and himself proprietor of the still more famous Perrier water, built a concrete bathing pool under the springs which pours its naturally warm water out of the rock. At night we found shelter in a homesteader's cabin, the owner of which was away at the war and hospitable enough to leave the latch loose. Next day we were in the forests of the Kootenay—a wonderful resort for big game, judging by the tracks we saw and the animals we even met—two black bear and a deer on the trail with moose paths worn deep like small Devonshire lanes along the meadows beside the river.

The Kootenay River had a rather bad reputation. Two parties were drowned in the attempt to make the crossing at the same time last year, and we ourselves had been warned to postpone our trip. However, we found a ford where we did not even have to swim our horses, and next day were on the banks of the Vermilion River. Into the Vermilion pours the raging torrent of the Simpson, which itself is fed from the melting

Two Caldwell Water Tube Boilers, 225 H.P. each. Information on request, or may be seen in operation at Firstbrook Bros., Ltd., 283 King St. E., Toronto.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY BELLS.**  
Celebrated Victory Over Spanish Armada, and Will Ring Hun Defeat.

The six old bells of Westminster Abbey are being restored and augmented to take part in the celebration that will follow the signing of peace.

The old bells are of great historic interest. All except the treble were cast at the old Whitechapel Bell Foundry—the tenor, weighing 1½ tons, in 1738, the fifth in 1598, the fourth and second in 1743, and the third in 1583. The treble was cast probably at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, and must therefore have rung out to celebrate the great victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588.

It is interesting to note that the Whitechapel Foundry, which has been working continuously since 1570, has been entrusted with the restoration work and the casting of the new bells. The connection of the old firm with the Abbey, after nearly 350 years, is thus being continued.

## GIRLS! HAVE WAVY, THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Save your hair! Double its beauty in a few moments—try this!

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair; besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have nice, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots flail, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually—why not now?

"So use present pleasures that thou spoilest not future ones."—Seneca.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Where Pat Was.

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure, I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said, "I received word from himself."

The priest looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself."

The letter said, "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."

Active Movement in Tarts.

Young Tommy returned from school in tears and nursing a black eye.

"I'll pay Billy Dobbs off for this in the morning!" he wailed to his mother.

"No, no," she said. "You must return good for evil. I'll make you a nice jam tart, and you must take it to Billy and say: 'Mother says I must return good for evil, so here's a tart for you.'"

Tommy demurred, but finally consented. The next evening he returned in a worse plight and sobbed:

"I gave Billy the tart and told him what you said, and then he blacked my other eye, and says you're to send him another tart to-morrow."

Another Reason Why They Are Unpopular.

Little Robert was calling at a neighbor's house, and he seemed very much interested in the family dog. "Why, Bobby, haven't you a dog of your own?" asked his hostess.

"We have one in the summer, but we have to send it away in the winter," he replied.

"Why is that?" she asked in surprise.

"Well," he answered, "it's a dachshund, and my father says it takes so long to go in and out of the door it cools off the whole house."

Noiseless Traffic.

"Frances," said the little girl's mamma, who was entertaining in the parlor, "you came downstairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. Now go back and come downstairs like a lady."

Frances retired and after a few moments re-entered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come downstairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear, I am glad you came down quietly. Now don't ever let me have to tell you again not to come down noisily. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time when the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banister," explained Frances.

World's Largest Union.

The National Amalgamated Union of Great Britain, which has been formed by the fusion of the Workers' Union, the National Amalgamated Union of Labor, and the Municipal Employees' Association, claims to have more than 600,000 members and to be the largest trade union in the world.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

The War Ribbon.

Perhaps few have heard what the colors of the British medal ribbon of the Great War are to be, says "A Londoner" in the Evening Standard. One who has seen the design practically decided upon describes it thus:—There is a broad centre of bright orange color, and on each side from the centre outwards are thin stripes of white, black and royal blue in that order. It is said that the effect is very good indeed, is unlike any other medal ribbon, and looks well on any uniform.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Of all the independent nations of the world, Belgium is among the smallest. Thirty-four countries the size of Belgium could be placed in Ontario and there would be a little room to spare. In exports and imports, this small country holds sixth place among all nations. In wealth it stands eighth.

**ASTHMA**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH  
**ASTHMADOR**  
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST  
or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c.  
Remember the name, as it might not be your own.

**DISEASE AMONG HORSES—THE ANSWER IS**  
**Spohn's Distemper Compound**  
Wherever there is contagious or infectious disease among horses Spohn's is the solution of all trouble. Spohn's is invaluable in all cases of DISTEMPERS, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COUGHS and COLDS. A few drops a day will protect your horse exposed to disease. Regular doses three times a day will act marvelously on your horse actually sick.  
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

WE BUY ALL KINDS LIVE POULTRY, pay highest prices, prompt returns. Write for prices. T. W. Vrach & Son, 10-12 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED: good prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Company, Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 41, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

AUTO TIRES, 30 x 3½ AUTO TIRES, \$12.25. Tubes \$1.50. All sizes cut rate prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber Co., Gerrard and Hamilton Sts., Toronto, and 728 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

WRITE TWO PAGES WITH ONE dip of pen. Inkspoon does it. Its any pen; silver-plated; sample by mail, ten cents. J. W. Fitzgerald, Dept. B, 174 Fulton Avenue, Toronto.

Human Life.

A little work, a little play, To keep us going, and so—Good-day.

A little warmth, a little light, Of love's bestowing, and so—Good-night.

A little fun to match the sorrow Of each day's growing, and so—Good-morrow.

A little trust that when we die We reap our sowing, and so—Good-bye.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Electrified Clothing.

It is reported that a way has been found to keep armen warm at great altitudes by clothing them in electrically heated garments. If the method proves practical, we can do away with heat in our buildings and get the necessary warmth from our collars, handkerchiefs, underclothing and other garments. "Warm clothing" will then be a literal expression, and the heating engineer will be a tailor.

## KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

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

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

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

## A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.



## Let Cuticura Soothe Your Itching Skin

Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for rashes, itching and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.



## 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.

### Local and District.

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.

#### Campbells Bay

The Campbells Bay Presbyterian Congregation, notwithstanding that its people did not always see eye to eye on all questions of policy, had a wonderful year in 1918. They built a Church and Manse, both of which, when finished, will be a credit to the town. Both buildings have been in use since the beginning of the year, the basement of the Church being completed for service.

The plans of the Congregation for the intellectual and spiritual advancement of the people of that district must commend themselves to all right thinking Canadians. It is expected that before many months, there will be in operation a Library and Reading Room, intended to cover both the spiritual and vocational needs of a country people.

There was raised financially during 1918 by this congregation considerably over three times as much money as was ever before raised in a single year in all the congregation's long history.

The Pastor takes the ground that the Church which claims to be doing the work of Jesus Christ, must do as the Master did, and not only preach to the people, but teach the people. He claims that if the Church does not do this, then no provision is made to throw about the life of young manhood and womanhood in the country, those facilities of development, which Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Public Libraries do in the cities.

Mr. Macfarlane took up work in the Ottawa Valley purposely to put into practice his views of Church life and work; and to help rouse this section of Quebec province to the vital needs of the people, and their right to a real chance to grow and develop.

Rev. Mr. Harris, of Bristol, has already done some most creditable pioneer work on similar lines. The whole country will be interested in this wonderful forward movement in the church life of the Ottawa Valley.

The Home Mission committee of the Ottawa Presbytery, speaking enthusiastically of the work being done by Mr. Macfarlane, sent him the following resolution, as expressed to the last meeting of Presbytery:—"The Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery learn with pleasure of the advance made by the Campbells Bay field during the past year, and offer their congratulations, and their best wishes for continued and increased success." (signed) Orr Bennett, Convener.

**PRESENTATION**—On the evening of Thursday, March 13th, a large surprise gathering took place at the former home of Mr. William Metcalfe, Morehead, when the ladies of the Morehead Comfort Club, the majority of whom were present, presented to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allen a silver tea service, in honor of the former party's return from overseas. A short but sincere address was read by Mrs. David Clarke, the presentation being made, a few moments later, by Mrs. George Elliott.

Mr. Allen went overseas with the 77th (Ottawa) Battalion in 1916 and was rather severely wounded in 1917. He returned to Canada, Feb'y, 1919.

A pleasant time was spent by all, everyone returning home after refreshments, which were supplied by the ladies' club had been served. Following is the address:—

To Mr. ERNEST ALLEN:—  
We, the undersigned, have gathered here to welcome you home and to beg of you to accept of this small gift, in token of our appreciation of the gallant way in which you have fought for your country and to wish you and Mrs. Allen many years of happiness and prosperity.  
MOREHEAD COMFORT CLUB.

### OBITUARY

#### MRS. (DR.) McNALLY

On the eleventh instant, a mantle of gloom was cast over the community of Campbells Bay by the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. S. J. McNally.

The circumstances surrounding the tragedy, are most sympathetic and appalling. In the strength of vigor and womanhood, she leaves her husband in the morning to attend service at the Church, greeting him with the familiar "Good-bye," which means "au revoir," little realizing then it was the parting adieu for this life. When, ten minutes thereafter, she is brought back home a corpse.

From young and old in the community came the mournful plaint: "Poor Mrs. McNally! she was so good, so kind and to say she is no more!" Yes, "Poor Mrs. McNally!" Her welcome charities, her gracious ways, her christian piety, her restless and womanly gentleness, recall in the last moments of her earthly existence, the charming recollections which beautify and soften the human character.

The last words: "Good-bye," uttered to the devoted companion of twenty-four years' happiness, seems inspired and appeals tenderly to our better nature. To him, they may be words of restoration; to her, they are the wreath of immortality!—COM.

#### PATRICK MCKEE

One of the oldest residents of Thorne passed away on March 7th, in the person of Mr. Patrick McKee, at the ripe old age of 81 years. He was born in Buckingham in 1838 and when quite young his parents moved to the locality now called McKee Station. He married Miss Rose McNally and lived in Bristol for five years, then re-moved to Thorne where he lived for the past forty years. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and in politics a staunch Liberal.

He had been in failing health since November, but it was not till three weeks ago that he took to his bed, dropsy being the disease. He leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowing widow and one son, Thomas; also five grand-children and one brother—William, of Wylie, Ont.

Four brothers and three sisters have predeceased him.

The pall-bearers were:—Thomas Smith, David Smith, Jas Killoran, Daniel McCauley, Frank McKee and Louis McKee—the latter who has just recently returned from overseas.

The remains were interred at Otter Lake cemetery where Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. Father Martineau. May his soul rest in peace.—COM.

## Come to visit our Store It will Pay You.

I have just returned from Montreal where I purchased a large stock of General Merchandise. Buying the Goods right enables me to compete with the large stores and mail order houses.

### For this Week:

50 pairs of Ladies' Boots (samples) latest styles, hi-cut, in black, grey, mahogany, with leather or neolin soles, worth from \$6.00 to \$8 per pair, for **\$3.95**

30 pairs of ladies' (Dent's) kid gloves, best quality, grey only. Regular \$2.25. Per pair— **\$1.25**

**Snyder's Tomato Soup, large tins, reg. 35c for 20c**  
**Pork and Beans, reg. 25c for 15c**

And many other articles at less than wholesale prices.

### BRISTOL ELEVATOR

Bring out your grain now before the roads break up and before you get busy plowing and seeding. The prices are as good today as they will be this year.

We are buying: **Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas (Arthur only), Beans.**

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.**

### FOR SALE

Comfortable dwelling house, situated on Main Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Rooney. Also Lots Nos. 168 and 179, on Patterson and John Streets, respectively, all in the village of Campbells Bay, Que. For particulars apply to T. J. McMANUS, Pembroke, Ont., Box 1044.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to announce to the people of Shawville and surrounding country that in the course of a few weeks I will be opening a new OPTICAL PARLOR and they are invited to call and have their eyes tested free of charge.

### REPAIRING

All Watch and Clock repair work left here will receive my personal and careful attention.

**BERT WAINMAN**  
JEWELER  
Shawville, Que.

## Farmers Attention!

### Butter Fat is very High

Take full advantage of this by bringing all your Cream to us.

We supply cans,  
Pay twice monthly,  
Guarantee highest price, correct weight and test.  
We pay highest market price  
For your eggs and poultry.

If you have not already done so, get your can now and bring in your eggs with your cream.

**SHAWVILLE CREAMERY.**

P. S.—We are open for business every week-day from 7 a. m., until 6 p. m., and on Tuesdays and Fridays until 10 p. m.

## 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,  
Renfrew Happy Farmer Tractors.

Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,  
Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Belting,  
Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,  
Seeley Pumps, Pump Jacks,  
Harness, Auto Tires.

**H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE**  
Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators.

## DOVER QUALITY CLOTHES

Of the hour, are built to satisfy.

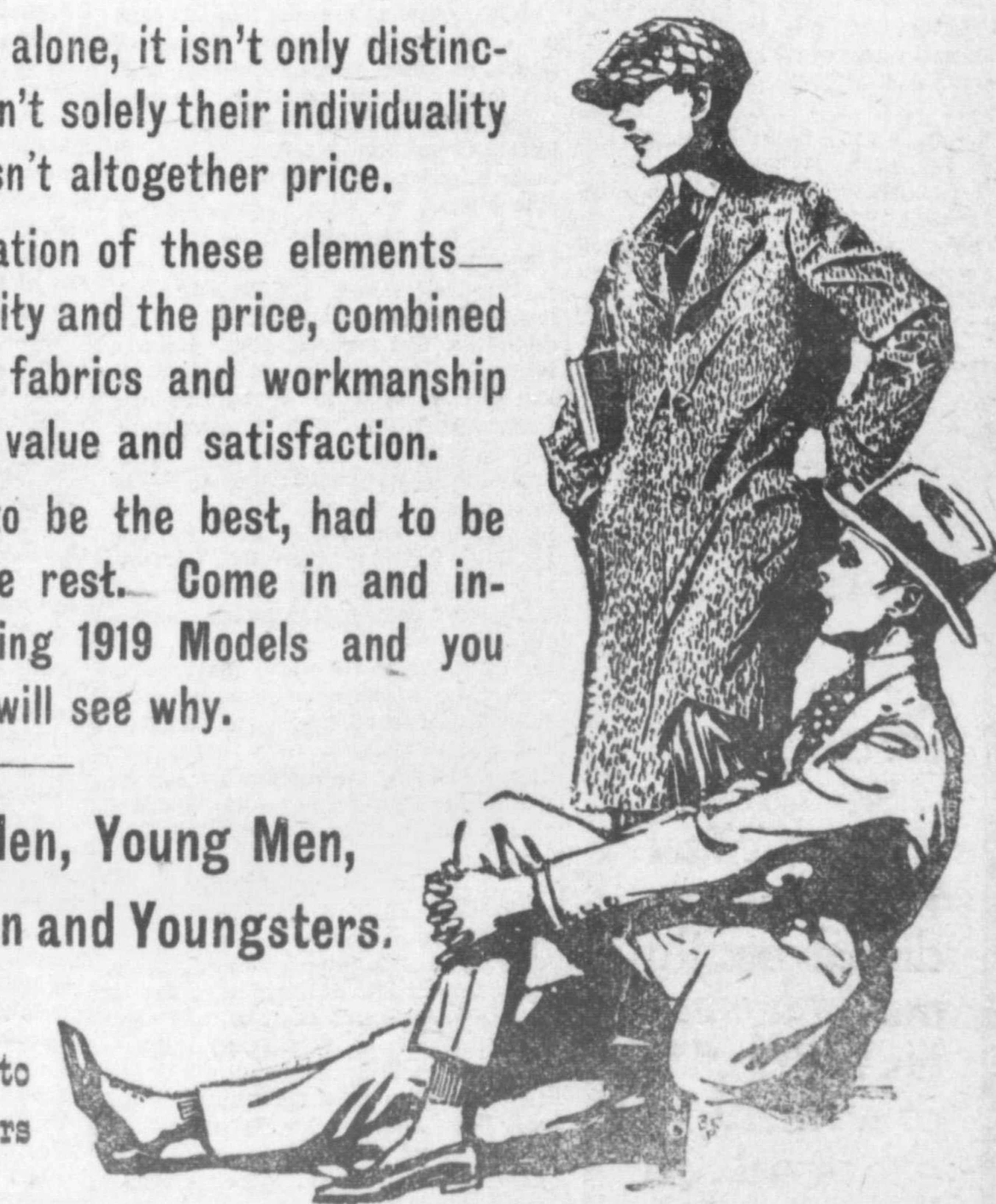
It isn't quality alone, it isn't only distinctive style, it isn't solely their individuality and it isn't altogether price.

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



**Dover's**  
LIMITED