

THE EQUITY.

No. 48, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

Conservation of resources means success.
Conserve YOUR assets by building up a Bank Account.
Savings Department at all Branches.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH. W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH. R. LEGER, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE. Open Monday and Thursday.
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE. Open Wednesday and Friday.

Fires Break Out

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

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



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Campbell's Varnish Stain

For Floors, Furniture, and all interior surfaces
We have a big stock in the following colors :

Dark Oak	Mahogany
Light Oak	Rosewood
Golden Oak	Walnut
Cherry	Green

The reasons why you should use it :
Dissolves Grease Spots, Penetrates Wood Fibre, No Sediment.

It is the best stain on the market, and we guarantee every can of it.

J. H. SHAW.

Read DOVER'S Ad.

The cheese factory at Starks Corners will open on Monday, May 27th.

Bargains such as have been rarely offered for years past to be had at Dover's Sale.

McLachlan Bros. extensive lumber yards at Arnprior were reported on fire Tuesday afternoon.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, will hold a Food Sale on Saturday at 3.30 p. m. in Mr. Caldwell's sample room.

The work meeting of the Shawville Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. C. A. L. Tucker.

The young ladies of the Methodist Church successfully repeated the play "The New Crusade" at Portage du Fort on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Methodist parsonage fund.

For Halifax Blind.

The following donations have been received towards the above fund to date:
Previously acknowledged, \$26.25
Miss A. Workman, Charteris \$1.00

Donation to Tobacco Fund.

We acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Soldiers' Overseas Tobacco Fund :—
Wm. Moore, Otter Lake, \$1.00

Banking Service Extended.

Although bank staffs throughout the country have been greatly depleted by the demand for men for military service, the activities in banking extension do not seem to have been affected to any extent, so far, at least, as this section is concerned. Thus, for example, we note that during the past week, a branch of the Bank of Ottawa has been opened in this town, and one also at Bristol Corners. Simultaneously, the Merchants' have opened a branch at Bristol, where Mr. C. E. Shaw, (late accountant here) has been placed in charge of a daily service, while another branch has been opened at Campbells Bay, with Mr. D. L. Willson in charge, daily. Henceforward, until further notice, the Portage du Fort branch of the Ottawa Bank will be open two days a week—Monday and Thursday; and that at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday. The three branches are under Mr. Mulhern's supervision.

With the banking facilities alluded to and the convenience of a railway at hand the Bristol Corners people should commence to feel that they are at last coming to their own.

May Rod and Gun.

The May issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is replete with articles, stories and departments written with the view of securing the attention and interest of the outdoor man whether interested in hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing, trap shooting or gunning. Among the stories Mulberry's Mongrel by H. Mortimer Batten. A Simple Story of Two Pups, is worthy of special mention; Bird Hunting with the Camera in Central Alberta contains some remarkable illustrations of bird life in that province; Doctor Musk-elonge, Dental Surgeon is an amusing narrative of a big fish that brought to a summary end an aching molar; A May Canoe Trip describes canoeing in Temagami; In the By-Ways of the Swamp is another story by H. C. Haddon. The regular departments are up to their standard of excellence. Rod and Gun, the sportsman's magazine is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Most things can be anybody's gift—your portrait is distinctively, exclusively yours. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

PERSONAL MENTION

Capt. F. C. Smyth spent the week-end in town

Willie Barnett, of the Canadian Tank Battalion, spent the week-end in town with his parents.

Mr. Lorne Elliott, of Westmeath, was a week-end visitor to friends in Shawville.

Miss Reid, of Westmeath, arrived last week to take a position on the Bank of Ottawa staff.

Mrs. H. Imison visited relatives in Carleton Place, Ont., last week, returning Thursday evening.

Miss Derbyshire, of Athens, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dagg, over the week-end.

Gr. Perley Dagg, 72nd Battery, Kingston, who has been visiting his parents for the past couple of weeks, returned on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hodge, accompanied by Mrs. Boyd, Miss Gallie and Miss Lillie Steele, motored to Pakenham on Sunday last.

Master Riley Hodgins, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hodgins, has secured a position on the Ottawa Bank staff in town.

The Misses Jennie and Ida Morrison have returned to Montreal after spending a three weeks' vacation with their parents and other relatives.

Men's and Boy's clothing at give away prices Saturday at Dover's.

LAUNDRY WORK.—Until further notice laundry-work will be sent to Ottawa every Tuesday (returning Friday) by the undersigned. Parties desiring laundrying done are requested to leave parcels at my barber shop not later than Monday evening. T. TUCK.

The Lone Scout Organization.

The Lone Scouts of America is a boys' organization, instituted in October, 1915, by W. D. Boyce a Chicago, U. S. publisher. It is modeled after The Boy Scout organization, with the great difference and advantage that, whereas to carry on the work of that organization a number of boys must be banded together, one boy alone may do the Degree work of the first named body; hence the name "LONE" Scout.

Since their foundation, two and one half years ago, the Lone Scouts have gained a membership of some 270,000, having members in the United States, Canada and many other countries as well.

It is entirely supported by the sale of its official magazine Lone Scout, which in turn is supported by contributions of members.

Save Old Rubbers and Waste Paper.

YOU CAN HELP THE BOYS OVERSEAS IN THIS WAY.

Save all the old rubber and waste paper and give it to the Lone Scouts. The proceeds from the sale of these will be used to pack boxes for our boys across the Big Pond.

Any Lone Scout of this town will be glad to bring your contributions to our headquarters, from where it will be shipped.

We think, and we know that you too think, that it is for a worthy cause, and we feel assured that you will help us to do our bit in this way.

Any contributions to this worthy cause will be thankfully received. Parties having anything in the line mentioned will oblige by handing same in to headquarters at the Russell House, Shawville.

CECIL BROWNLEE,
Tribe Scout.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time.

Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

Your friends will all be here for to get bargains on Saturday. Arrange to meet them here. A. DOVER.

Your family, friends and business associates want your portrait. A nice range of folders to choose from.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

The many young draftees who went to Ottawa last week to register, have in most cases been allowed home leave for two weeks, to help with the tail-end of the seeding. To most farmers, however, the puzzle remains unsolved: "Who is to take off the harvest three months hence?"

MEMORIAL CARDS.—A new stock of very neat ones at this office—several designs.

Deaths

Mr. Reuben Draper, of Clarendon Front, who had been in declining health for several years past, died at his home on Thursday morning last in his 71st year. His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon to the cemetery at Clarendon Front.

Methodist Church District Meeting.

The Pembroke District Meeting of the Methodist Church met in the Methodist Church, Shawville, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. About 25 delegates were present. Various phases of the church's work were discussed. An encouraging increase in every department of the work was reported. Increase in membership of about 150. There are about 42 Sabbath Schools in connection with the District along with several Young Peoples' Societies. A marked increase in enrolment and attendance was reported. The moneys raised for ministerial support, missions, other funds and schemes of the church and benevolent purposes were about \$2,000 in advance of any other year, in the work of the District.

The Rev. J. A. McNeil was appointed to represent the District on the stationing committee and the Rev. F. Tripp, the state of the work, at the coming Conference, which will be held in Ottawa beginning May 27th. Mr. J. R. McDowell was appointed as Lay delegate to the Conference. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Renfrew, presided at all the sessions.

The public meeting on Tuesday evening was fairly well attended. Addresses were given by Mr. J. W. Winter, of Renfrew, representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Renfrew County, and the Rev. J. A. McNeil, of Cobden, on the Rural Church.

The ladies of the Church provided a sumptuous repast on Tuesday evening, and Wednesday noon for the delegates which was thoroughly enjoyed and the guests did not fail to express their appreciation of kind and generous treatment received from their Shawville friends.

The next annual meeting will be held at Renfrew.—COM.

A BIG DRIVE

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

W. E. GOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

Last year our increase was 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.
N. I. HARRISON,
Principal,
WILLIS COLLEGE
OTTAWA, ONT.
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

BROWN OPTICAL
COMPANY, LIMITED
EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UPTOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

FARM FOR SALE—East half of lot 28, 3rd range, Clarendon. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. GAGNON, Portage du Fort, Que.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good seed potatoes; also hand-picked beans. Apply MRS. ARMSTRONG, 7th Line, Clarendon.

FOR SALE—Reg. Shorthorn Bull, "Spicy King" No. 108557; age 2 years. A good individual. For particulars apply to J. C. HAYES, R R No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good sound Green Mountain Potatoes. NORVAL KILGOUR, Shawville.

FOR SALE—1 wicker baby carriage, and 1 baby push cart, for sale. Apply to Mrs. R. C. WOODLEY, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good seed potatoes. PETER BROWNLEE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Several purebred young Berkshire Pigs. Apply to E. J. BARBER, R R No. 3, Shawville.

FOR SALE—My property in the village of Bristol Corners. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. H. MURRAY, Shawville.

Amateurs don't lay aside your kodaks during the winter, there are lots of interesting pictures can be made to send to the boys at the front. Amateur finishing a specialty.

H. IMISON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Another Car of Fencing

Last Call For Garden Seeds

We expect to receive our

CORN

this week.

WIRE STRETCHER (STRAYED)

Will the party who borrowed our stretcher last fall kindly return it at once.

W. A. HODGINS

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

"Dear Uncle Paul,"—her fingers pressed his for a brief instant—"I know there will be hard days ahead, and I am content to learn. Life is so long to live."

Morrow felt a dull pain at those words. Life so long to live, indeed! He knew better.

"Tell me, then," he said again. She drew back, eying him meditatively.

"You're the manager of the Truff Shoe Company. Then get me a job. There is money in shoes. I know it, because I've spent a lot of yours on them. People often get their start through influence, and I want to use yours to get mine. Will you?"

His eyes twinkled for the first time in long moments.

"You are mistaken, Julietta. I am not the manager. I've broken that connection."

"What?" Her startled eyes gleamed across the table at him. "After—after all these years you've broken that connection?"

"The firm broke it, rather. There is no sentiment in business. You see how your plan has failed at its very inception."

She leaned toward him, losing her rare, vivid smile; her dark-lashed eyes melted into luminous turquoise as she patted his hand softly.

"Oh, good! No, my plan hasn't failed at all; it's grown better. Splendid! Why, don't you understand, Uncle Paul? We'll go into business together, you and I. We'll make a fresh start, and—"

She paused suddenly before his chuckling laughter.

"Oh, it was a mean trick, but I told the truth!" He leaned back and held his sides. "I'm not the manager any more—two days ago they made me president. It's my company. And 'pon my soul, you shall have your wish!"

CHAPTER III.

She Begins to Carry Out Her Ideas.

The affairs of the Truff Shoe Company were conducted in a large, dingy brick building in San Pedro Street. That portion of the public that chanced the cobblestones of the congested wholesale district had knowledge thrust upon it by a gigantic legend on the walls of the aforesaid brick building proclaiming that Truff Shoes Fit. The third word stood out in fifteen-foot letters. The company had always sworn that Truff shoes fitted, but it had remained for Julietta Dare to suggest that one additional word painted on the wall of the building would herald the fact to the world at large.

To the utter bewilderment and the untold pride of Paul Morrow it was just such ideas as this which had placed Julietta as assistant in charge of the sales department, eighteen months after that fateful dinner at the Alexandria. In fact, she dated her whole scheme of things from two evenings—that dinner and a certain dinner years previously; both included Paul Morrow across the table.

They lived quietly, happily. Julietta's best friend was Mrs. Drake, and many a troublous hour was calmed in the haven of the old academy in Pasadena, and many an evening Mrs. Drake spent in the city with them. But still Julietta clung to her ambition.

"We're not selling enough shoes," she declared one morning to Morrow. "Eh? 'Pon my soul! We're making our competitors know where we are."

She settled back comfortably in her chair and tapped a pencil against her white teeth.

"Our factories can double the present output—if we can sell it."

"Sure," agreed Morrow resignedly. "What's the idea now?"

Julietta leaned forward. "Have you read the papers?" she queried breathlessly.

"Of course I have—all of 'em."

"Then you must have seen that Japan has sent some men over here to place contracts for shoes—she is supplying the Russian armies and can't fill all the orders, so contracts are being subleased. I want one of those contracts, for a million pairs of Truffits!"

Morrow exploded in a roar of laughter.

"My dear girl, there's absolutely no use in wasting time with those Japs. Those fellows will turn over their contracts to the shoe combine and they'll get a fat graft. I can't afford to give 'em a load of dollars for a one-million-pair contract! We can't buck the trust when it comes to graft, Julietta." His fist came down on the desk with a loud smack.

"Certainly not," agreed Julietta. Paul leaned back with a gesture of finality.

"Well, then, that's all there is, to it."

"No, it isn't."

"Eh?" He gazed at her, startled.

"What do you mean?"

"I'm going to Japan and go over the heads of these fellows. If I land that contract there'd be a half-million profit in it, or more. I'm going to see the Japanese minister of war, or whoever takes care of these contracts over there—"

"You are not going to Japan on any such errand!" said Paul shortly.

"Don't you approve of getting that contract?"

"No. You can't land it. Nobody can. And I don't want you to go."

"But, Uncle Paul—"

"You see, my dear girl," went on Morrow, "this idea of yours is preposterous. You're an uncommonly clever girl, but, after all, a girl. Impossible!"

She met his defiant look with unwavering eyes.

"And, after all," she said slowly, "you are not really my guardian. You have no legal authority over my actions. You cannot dictate whether I shall go or stay. I'm determined on going, so we may as well be amicably over it."

Morrow stared at her for a long moment.

ment. The lines about his mouth deepened, and as she met his eyes Julietta's hands clenched until the nails bit into her palms.

"Yes," said Morrow thickly. "Yes. I'm not your guardian—nor your uncle—"

"Oh, forgive me, Uncle Paul!" She leaned forward and caught his hand; the pain in his eyes was too much for her. "I was cruel. I tried to be cruel—and it was horrid of me. Please forgive me! I couldn't bear the thought of giving up my idea—"

He patted her hand gently, and the smile crept back to his face.

"You can't go," he returned inflexibly but kindly, "with my sanction as the head of this concern, Julietta. That's all."

"Oh, Uncle Paul! You'll not let my big idea drop?"

"We'll send Benson."

"Benson! Have him steal my thunder?" she flashed out rebelliously. "No, I won't have him make a mess of the thing. I want the commission—the idea is mine, and I've a right to reap the reward. Be fair to me, Uncle Paul—haven't I the right?"

"'Pon my soul!" muttered the harried Morrow. "If you put it that way, you have. I don't want to be unjust, Julietta dear, but you simply cannot go to Japan. See here, if Benson won't do, isn't there some other way out of it that would satisfy you?"

A radiant smile touched her lips at this sign of weakening.

"Certainly there is," she asserted lightly. "I have it all planned out. Mrs. Drake!"

"Mrs. Drake!" Again Morrow stared blankly at her.

"Yes. She'll go with me. You know she has been planning to leave the school soon, and we can go to Japan together. Then when we get there she can look after me, and I'll look after that contract—and we'll both have our way."

"I see," murmured Morrow absently. "I wonder if the time will ever come

when I shall have my way with you, Julietta?"

"You're having it now," she ran on with eager words. "And just think what an advertisement, to say that the Russian army marched in Truff shoes!" Her silver laugh pealed through the shabby office.

"I'll call up Mrs. Drake," said Morrow, and reached for his telephone.

"If she says that she'll go I'll find out about the steamer right away."

"Oh, good!" Julietta sprang up and impulsively flung her arms about his neck; her lips pressed against his grizzled cheek. "You're such a dear uncle! And I don't deserve it."

"'Pon my soul!" stammered Morrow. Julietta fled, throwing him a radiant smile as she passed into her own office. "'Pon my soul!" repeated the president of the Truff Shoe Company. His hand trembled perceptibly as he lifted the telephone receiver.

A curious smile, half tender and half triumphant, curved Julietta's lips as she stood thoughtfully at her desk. It pained her to go against Paul Morrow's wishes; and yet that blissful exultancy of setting her will against the world, of doing the impossible. She recalled her childish boast to Clay Thorpe, those dim and misty years ago—years that seemed now so vague, shadowy unreality. Again she smiled, softly, reminiscently, as the scene flashed upon memory's screen, and she saw herself, slim, bare legs, sunbonnet swinging in her hand, telling the awed, wide-eyed, freckle-faced boy, "Some day, when I'm big, I'm going to do big things—the way men do big things." A far-away expression crept into Julietta's eyes. She wistfully wondered about Clay Thorpe, her childhood's playmate, her best friend—and gallant knight. She wondered what he looked like now. And then, womanlike, she wondered if he still remembered her, if he remembered his earnest, half-defiant answer to her proud little boast: "When you're big I'll be big too, and then I'll marry you, and we'll have the finest ranch in the valley." Julietta half sighed as she sat down at her businesslike desk. Somehow she had never forgotten Clay Thorpe's plans for his future—and for her future—when they were both "big."



THE CONSCRIPTION OF IDLERS.

If there is one piece of recent legislation more than another that should be welcomed by the women of Canada it is the measure for the conscription of idlers. Where the army missed a man, the land is going to get him.

"Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation."

This means that all the slackers, the wasters, the professional paupers, the tramps and the gilded youths, rich or poor, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, will be rounded up and made to work as they never worked before. It means that they will be turned out on the land that is calling for them; that they will cease to be puppets and will be forced to do men's work.

The out-and-out idlers and the camouflage workers come under the measure equally. Yet another class will be lined up—the aliens—and alien enemies who make high wages for short periods of employment and then idle away their time in dissipation until their money is all gone.

The measure applies to the rich, the poor and the moderately well-off alike. It is impartial. "Every male person shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation."

What did Lloyd George say recently? "Everything points to the definite determination of Germany to put the whole of her resources into seeking a military decision this year, and this means a prolonged battle from the North Sea to the Adriatic, with Germany and Austria throwing in the whole of their strength. There are still seven or eight months within which the fighting can continue, and everything depends upon keeping our strength right to the end, whatever the strain upon our resources may be."

"Keeping our strength right to the end." That is the point. And we do not guard our strength by frittering it away on things which are not worth while. We keep our strength by spending it wisely in productive labor and making "two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before."

The object of the new measure is to get men out on the farms, to rid the cities of their hundreds of young "idlers." They may be employed, but the question is—are they usefully employed? Every woman must ask herself—could I do that man's work? If she could—well, he has no business to be there.

The problem of the hour now is to get men for the farms, to induce them to give up their aimless city existence, where they feel that they are not truly serving their country, and render the greatest service they can, next to getting into khaki, that is to say, on the land.

Household Helps.

Preserving Linoleum.—To preserve the linoleum in the kitchen and toilet floors apply to it a good floor varnish. This will be found a fine preservative of the pattern.

Emergency Yeast.—If you are far from neighbors and the store and your yeast runs out, simply make a thin batter of water and flour, let it stand in a warm place till it ferments and is full of bubbles. One pint of this ferment will equal one cup of old yeast in starting the new.

To Remove Stains.—Alcohol will draw out grass stains from cotton or wool fabric and from white kid boots. So will cream of tartar applied wet. Chloroform is one of the best cleansers. Applied to colored suede shoes or gloves and rubbed with a clean cloth until dry, then brushed with a clothes brush, it leaves the article like new.

A Delicious Brown Bread.—Pour a cup of boiling water on one-half cup of mashed potatoes and cooked oatmeal, teaspoonful of salt, one cup of sour milk, scant teaspoonful of soda dissolved in warm water, one-quarter cup of syrup, one-quarter cup of warm water. Mix well together and pour into a greased mould with fitted lid. Leave space for it to rise. When light place mould in kettle of boiling water and cook two hours, then place in hot oven for half an hour.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance at four summer sessions.

Summer School Navigation School
July and August December to April
19 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

PIANOS! PIANOS!
In order to get our justly high grade piano in each town, village or township throughout Ontario, we shall offer one instrument, and only one, in each place, at factory price, as far as it can be done consistently. These pianos are made in Canada and have been before the Canadian public for over twenty-five years, and are sold on a straight guarantee.

For further information apply to
BOX 427 TORONTO, ONT.

Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM

We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.

Our price next week fifty-two cents

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West Toronto

The door swung open to admit Mr. Parkis, an out-of-town customer; a young man, rather too stout, whose breezy air carried all before it.

He dropped into a chair opposite Julietta, crossed his legs and took out a cigarette.

"I never smoke in my office, Mr. Parkis," said the girl, watching him gravely.

"Oh, beg pardon, Miss Dare—just a habit, you understand. Always light up when I sit down. Always."

"Do you?" Her unsmiling eyes seemed to perplex him.

(To be continued.)



Scarcely anything pleases a woman more than to come to the city to shop. There are so many big stores with such endless variety and choice of everything.

Still there is just that little drawback about where to stay. The Walker House solves that problem. It is a home for you while in the city, and you can have all your purchases sent direct there, where there are special facilities for looking after your parcels.

Come to the city to shop and stay at

The Walker House
The House of Plenty
TORONTO, ONT.

P.S.—Special attention given to ladies and children travelling without gentlemen escorts.

Did You Ever Hear the Fairies?

When the earth no longer bare is,

In the blossom days of spring,

Did you ever hear the fairies sing?

Ever hear the fairies sing?

Did you ever follow after

Their elusive silver laughter

Till the good folk thought ye "safter

Than maist any feckless thing"?

When the gentle dusk is falling

And my garden fades away,

There are fairy voices calling

And the fairy children play,

And so sweet their song and laughter

That I follow, follow after,

And forget that I am "dafter

Than the fule o' Innisfey"!

In considering the breed of chickens best suited for the home flock, pay little or no attention to those which are not of local importance, that is, not being raised successfully in the community, except on the advice of experts.



RAMSAY'S

THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

BEST for WEAR and WEATHER

This is the Paint you need for indoors and out. The guaranteed Ramsay Quality, that makes the house bright and cheerful. There's a Ramsay dealer waiting to serve you.

INTERESTING LITERATURE ON REQUEST

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY
Makers of Paint & Varnishes since 1843
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

Leave It to Parker

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of

Cleaning or Dyeing

think of PARKER'S.

A most helpful booklet of suggestions will be mailed on request.

Parker's Dye Works, Limited

Cleaners and Dyers
791 YONGE ST. TORONTO

The Best Insurance You Can Put on Your Buildings

is the protection that good paint guarantees. Fire Insurance does not prevent fire—it only partly reimburses you for loss sustained, should fire destroy your property.

Fire may never happen.

On the other hand, the use of good paint actually prevents a loss from decay which is not just a possibility, but an absolute certainty. The destructive effects of weather, upon buildings that lack proper paint protection, go on every second of the day and night.

MARTIN-SENOUR

"100% PURE" PAINT

is the greatest known protector of all building material against time and weather, because it is made only of pure White Lead, Pure Zinc Oxide, and Pure Linseed Oil.

You would not think of letting your Fire Insurance Policies lapse in order to save the yearly premiums. It would be even poorer economy to let your Paint Protection Policy lapse by neglecting to repaint your increasingly valuable buildings this season.

When you do paint use Martin Senour "100% Pure" Paint. It spreads easier, covers more surface, and protects longer than most other makes.

Write for "Farmer's Color Set" and "Town and Country Homes", Just what you'll need in planning your painting. Mailed free.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co. LIMITED
GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, MONTREAL

Canuck BREAD MIXER

MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES

Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, wholesome bread, rolls, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and labor compared to the "kneading" method.

Convenient, quick and clean—hands do not touch dough.

Delivered all charges paid to your home, or through your dealer—lowest cost \$2.75, eight lowest \$3.25.

E. T. WRIGHT CO.
HAMILTON CANADA



Worthy of the Flag.

Every boy in John's room sat very still. Miss Lee was choosing the boys that were to take part in the flag drill. On Empire Day the children were to give an entertainment, and the flag drill was to be the best part of all the exercises.

"I must have only the boys that always stand straight," said Miss Lee. "No one should ever carry the flag unless he stands very straight." Then she chose twelve boys. She chose Howard, who lived near John, but she did not choose John.

How disappointed he was! "Maybe I never thought much about standing up straight, though, when I carried the flag," he said to himself.

That afternoon all the boys that had been chosen for the drill stayed after school to practice. John stayed too. He and Howard lived a long way from the schoolhouse and they always went home together.

"How I wish I had been chosen too!" thought John as he watched the boys drill. "Well, I can have the fun of practicing, anyway."

When he reached home, John took out his flag. He unrolled it very carefully then he began to drill as he had seen the boys do at school. Miss Lee had counted when the boys drilled, so John counted, very slowly: "One-two-three-four; one-two-three-four—"

"Let's see," he said to himself, "what did they do next?" He thought and thought. Suddenly he thought of something else too, and his face grew very red. "Ugh!" he ex-

claimed. "See how I am standing! As crooked as an apple tree!"

He rolled up the flag and wrapped the paper around it. Then he carried it into the house and put it away. He found a stick about as long as the flag and practiced with that.

The next day when the boys drilled, John watched them more closely, and after he went home he practiced again with his stick.

So he drilled every day. Sometimes Howard came over, and they practiced together.

One night, just before John started to practice with his stick, his little sister said: "Johnnie stands straight all the time now; doesn't he, Mother?"

"Do I, really?" asked John.

"Yes," answered his mother, "and you are growing tall very fast."

They did not know how glad John was. He went up-stairs and brought down his flag. He was sure, now, that he was straight enough to carry it.

On the day before the exercises one of the boys said: "Miss Lee, Arthur Chase is sick. He cannot be in the flag drill."

"Oh, Miss Lee," said Howard, "John knows all the drill. May he take Arthur's place?"

That afternoon John practiced with all the other boys. "You do it well, John," said Miss Lee. "You stand as straight now as anyone. You may take Arthur's place to-morrow."

So John took part in the drill after all. He was glad that he could do something on Empire Day, but he was even more glad that now he remembered always to stand straight enough to carry the flag.

they are covered with canvas, in order that they will not be conspicuous objects when the Germans throw up their star shells, which make the lines as bright as day, and pick out any moving object, so the machine guns may be trained on them."

In a rear apartment of the exhibition there is a collection of war relics, and Sergeant Fisher pointed to a German whizz shell, and then explained that one like it had caused him to be withdrawn from the trenches to be a lecturer. It appears that one of these explosive missiles grazed his forehead, cutting into the bone and otherwise so wounding him that the optic nerve of the right eye was destroyed. Hence he is now out of it, as physically unfit, but he is a fine specimen of soldier for all that.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Often Attack Grown Persons and Ravage Military Camps.

Most persons outside of the medical profession think of measles, scarlet fever and a few other similar diseases as affections of childhood, and are astonished when epidemics of them occur in the army camps. The truth is that these diseases are extremely contagious and that the human organism is especially susceptible to them. In thickly settled communities nearly everyone catches them during his childhood.

The same thing used to be true of smallpox, and in the tropical regions of yellow fever, until health officials from the United States, and others instructed by them drove it away—never, let us hope, to return. Now smallpox attacks adults chiefly because most children are protected by vaccination. The effect of vaccination wears off in some cases, and therefore the person may contract the disease in later life.

A person who has not had measles or scarlatina in childhood is very liable to take it in adolescence or in adult life, if he is exposed. That is why measles has made some ravages among our troops in the camps. The adult unprotected by a previous attack is, however, not quite so liable to catch the disease as a child is, for he has probably escaped because he possesses a natural immunity. If he is fortunate enough to have such a protection against contagion, he may be exposed over and over again without being attacked. Had it not been for instances of natural immunity, the great epidemics of black death in the Middle Ages would have exterminated the people of invaded cities, except for the very few who recovered from attacks.

The principal so-called children's diseases—the doctors call them the exanthemata, which means eruptive diseases—are scarlet fever, measles, German measles and chicken pox; whooping cough and mumps are also diseases of childhood, though they do not belong in the group of exanthemata. Smallpox belongs to the group but vaccination has removed it from the usual list of children's diseases. The child who has passed through all of those without mishap is to be congratulated, for he has been freed of a menace that would otherwise hang over his later years, and that might, when circumstances were favorable, make him an involuntary agent in the spread of a fatal epidemic.

For France.

She had been stricken, sorely, ere this came;

And now they wrote that he, her boy, was dead—

Her only one! Through blinding tears she read,

Trying to see what followed his dear name.

He had died "gloriously," the letter said,

"Guarding the Tricolor from touch of shame.

Where raged the battle furious and wild."

Catching her breath, she stayed despair's advance.

She was a mother; but, besides—a child

Of France!

And after, though remembrance of past years

Dulled not to her fond vision nor grew dim;

Though every slightest incident of him

Was treasured in her breast, she shed no tears.

Her cup was full now, even to the brim,

And for herself she knew nor hopes nor fears.

So, toiling patiently, with noble pride

And lifted head she met each pitying glance,

She was the mother of a son who died—

For France!

Born Diplomat.

He was a polite canvasser that faced Mrs. Smart.

"Good morning, madam! Here is a polish for cleaning silver. Best on the market."

"Don't want any!" snapped Mrs. Smart.

"Sorry to have troubled you, madam, but I thought the lady next door was mistaken."

"What did she say?"

"She said I need not waste my time calling here, as you had no silver."

"The impudent thing! Give me half a dozen boxes!"

Meat, cooked or uncooked, should always be hung, and never placed flat on a dish save for carving.

RELIEF FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

AMERICANS ARE HELPING THE WAIFS OF WAR.

Toul is the Centre of a Work of Far- Reaching Benefit to Desolated, War-torn France.

Among the many war activities of which Toul is the centre the relief work undertaken for French children by Americans is one of the most touching. It is from Toul that much of our military work radiates, writes one of the United States workers.

When an appeal was sent out for help for 350 children herded together in an old barracks, dirty and with no sanitary appliances, eight emergency workers responded immediately, and the children are now being cared for under the very best of conditions. New buildings have been erected and modern improvements installed. The hospital, dispensary and refugee houses where mothers and children are cared for are well organized and in splendid running order. About five hundred children have been brought from the villages, back of the lines where asphyxiating bombs are being dropped and are supremely happy in this safe shelter.

Dr. Maynard Ladd is in charge of the medical department and there are about thirty-five or forty American women, nurses, aids, playground instructors and other trained workers. Arrangements are being made to extend the work in many directions. Toul is to have 700 beds and other bases are being established in Nancy, Pont-a-Mousson and Lunéville.

Two Objects in View.

"We have two points in mind in carrying out this work," says Dr. Ladd. First, the welfare of the children of France, and second, though equally important, the effect that such work will have on the morale of the French army. This may sound somewhat vague, but it is undoubtedly true that the French soldiers can remain in the trenches in a much better frame of mind when they know that their children are being given the best possible care. We are looking far into the future and have in mind conditions after the war, and the fathers in the trenches realize this fact, and with this vicinity being such a centre for all the allied soldiers the news of the work is rapidly spreading and it is bound to have its effect.

"There is no part of France where the French have shown such efficiency in relief work and there is also no part of France where the need has been so great. We have taken children from the villages all along the line where gas bombs were being dropped. In some cases the mothers are with them, but on the whole the work is confined to children alone. It has not been necessary to remove the mothers from the villages, as the adults can wear gas masks, but the little children do not use them successfully and therefore must be moved to places of safety."

Children Under Eight.

The military authorities try to remove all the children under eight years of age. Knowing that their children are in a safe place and are being cared for, the peasant women are urged to remain and harvest the grain in that district.

Dr. Ladd went on to say that he was increasing the work by opening a new hospital of 200 beds. "In fact," added Dr. Ladd, "the recent raids on Nancy have opened it for us. About forty beds are devoted to a maternity ward, which we had expected to open next week, but Mr. Mirman notified me that a bomb had struck a maternity hospital in Nancy, and twelve women would have to be moved immediately, so we rushed things up to meet that need. And within thirty hours after we received the notice the twelve women were comfortably installed in our hospital and a baby was born."

A special feature is being made of the recreation department, which is under Miss Cleveland, of the University of California, where the children are made happy in a dozen different ways and taught to play.

The dental department has been greatly developed recently under Dr. Stevens, a woman dentist.

Particular attention has been paid to the operating rooms, and every branch of the medical department has been made as perfect as that of any hospital in the cities.

And when the strife is fierce,
The warfare long;
Steals on the ear the distant Triumph song,
And hearts are brave again,
And arms are strong.

If you are mending a badly torn piece of embroidery, do as much as possible of the mending at the back.

A profitable idea for some farms is to add two to four pounds of alfalfa seed to the spring clover seed mixtures. The farmer can get his whole farm gradually inoculated to alfalfa in this way, and also can increase the value of his hay crop both in quantity and quality. The alfalfa will stick with the timothy after the clovers have died out, provided the soil is not sour.

PLAYGROUNDS.

A Vital Necessity for the Maintenance of Health in Towns and Cities.

If the men of to-day in our cities and towns could be persuaded to look back to the days of their boyhood, and realize what the open air meant to them, there would be no need to plead for their support on behalf of playgrounds for our boys.

It is said that in "Who's Who in Canada," a compilation of the prominent men of this country, eighty-five per cent of the names are those of men born on the farm. Only one valid reason can be given for this large proportion of country-born Canadians reaching prominence, and that is the healthy conditions under which they started life. Born beyond the crowded streets of our larger towns and cities, with plenty of good pure air and ample room for healthful play and recreation, they commenced their careers under conditions almost ideal for the building up of strong bodies and active minds, and in the strain of business cares this great handicap has told in their favor.

Conditions have changed, however, in this country, and we now have in our cities many thousands of lads without the opportunities that were available to our to-day leading men. Crowded streets, tenements, apartment blocks, and near-slums are accumulating, and in such unhealthy surroundings many children are reared. No space is available for their games except the street, and the long list of street accidents demonstrates the use that is made of them by the children in answering the call to the open.

The establishment of playgrounds for the children is one of our greatest social needs. True, some cities have opened playgrounds, and their popularity demonstrates how great is the need.

The expense of fitting up playgrounds is not great, and should be met by public appropriation. Healthful play to build up the body is as necessary as schools to educate the mind, and should receive a due proportion of attention.

The Duke of Wellington gave credit to the playing fields of Eton for the winning of the battle of Waterloo, and in this he paid a tribute to healthful play and emphasized the need of playgrounds that the boys of our cities—our coming men—may have the advantage of healthy exercise under safe and sanitary conditions.

Absence.

Since he has gone I oft remember now

How he found pleasure in the moonlight's sheen,

On quiet walks. I often wonder how

The starlight sadly smiled—had he but seen!

To-night, far-drifted days come to my heart,

And silent gates of memory swing apart.

He always loved the high and lonely hills;

The Autumn leaves like fairies flitting by

To meet the zephyrs by the quiet rills,

A cedar standing lone against the sky;

To-night how bright the lamp of memory gleams,

And wonderful her charm—the gift of dreams.

Far-drifted days, sometimes I wonder now,

Since Time leaps high the pile of

perverse years,

If he were but a dream that I allow

To lure me from grey rocks of care and tears.

But no! I hear him call from childhood's shore,

And longing lips are on my heart once more.

SEAGULLS AND SUBMARINES.

Behavior of Gulls Often Betrays the Presence of U-Boats.

Seagulls, like the land birds on the Western front, do not appear to fear the sights and sounds of war. The booming of cannon and the turmoil of conflict do not create any alarm in their feathered breasts. From time immemorial sea birds have apparently considered ships as universal providers of food, and observers have reported that after a heavy sea fight the seagulls collect in thousands, and dash down, quite undeterred by the conflict, to feed upon vast quantities of small-fishes that, killed by the concussion, float upon the surface of the sea. Even before the battle is over the screaming gulls settle down to their feast amid the drifting wreckage and horrors of a sea battle. Seaplanes and airships cause them no fears, and after the Battle of Heligoland the British rescuers of the German sailors said that overhead the Zeppelins floated in midair raining disaster upon their boats, while all around them the gulls fought and struggled for the fish that dotted the surface of the sea unheeding the boats or airships. If, however, airships do not alarm the seagulls, they are considerably perturbed by the presence of submarines. In fact, it is possible to tell by the behavior of gulls where a submarine is passing under water. Their greatest danger lies in the depths of sea from sharks and such marauders of the deep, and no doubt to them a submarine is an enormous shark. A flock of gulls will wheel and scream over the spot, flying off suddenly with every evidence of dismay, and will not return until the intruder has departed.

WATCHERS ALONG THE COAST

HOW THE BRITISH ISLES ARE GUARDED.

Impossible for a Boat to Pull on to the Beach Unobserved by the Men in Blue.

From John o' Groat's to Land's End, England, and all around Ireland, thousands of vigilant, keen eyed coast watchers keep up the lookout for the enemy. They are on guard to make the shores of the United Kingdom totally inhospitable to German craft. It is the oft spoken opinion of many an inland inhabitant that certain sections of the British Isles afford a base for enemy U-boats; but these same inhabitants have little conception of the thoroughness with which John Bull sentinels his coast line. Mile after mile, sands, downs, cliffs and rocks are under the eye of alert individuals, navy men and volunteers—the latter civilians who have spent their lives by the sea.

Take a trip around the coast of England or Ireland and you will conclude that it is well nigh impossible for any boat to pull on to the beach without the ears and eyes of the men in blue pouncing down on the intruder.

Wiry, Strong and Alert.

The coast guards are all over military age, men who are wiry and strong, and sharp of eye. They do their job as second nature, noting each vessel as she passes, receiving the heliograph signals telling her name and reporting their information instantaneously to their chief. And tame as their work appears to the layman, it really is filled with considerable interest. They realize its importance. I met men at places in Cornwall who had been watching for three years and who had never seen a sign of the war beyond that which was brought to their towns by the men from the war ships or those in khaki, but they were ever alert.

If one coast watcher is better than another it is perhaps the man from the Scilly Isles who excels in his duties.

These wind-seared men look upon their particular section of the sea as much their own as the land on which they cultivate their vegetables. It is a desire with them not to miss anything. Their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers were watch dogs on that area of the ocean. In peace time they watched for smugglers, but now it carries more of a thrill with it. They are beachcombers who delight in robbing a wreck and saving lives, but who more recently have hoped that it might be their lot to plunder some enemy craft.

His Eye on the Sea.

Go to St. Mary's and the coach watchers are up soon after dawn to relieve others. Even before he should be on duty he strolls along his post, the family telescope to his eye. It is said that they want to see what the sea has been doing while they have been resting. To the uninitiated the waters have the same paucity of interest they had the evening before. But men on the Cornish coast, rivals of the Scilly Isles watchers, declare with emphasis that those "blighters" at St. Mary's would spot a champagne cork thrown overboard the previous night, and no blinking periscope will get by them.

RED GASOLINE.

French Army Now Using Gasoline Tinted Red.

All gasoline being used by the French army is being tinted red in accordance with a recent military order. The purpose of the order is to prevent the gasoline from getting into civilian hands by illegal means. A product has been found which will give it a distinctive color without injuring its qualities. In one of the army services at the rear red gasoline already has been tested with the result that the average consumption dropped immediately. This proved that not unimportant quantities of gasoline had been sold or given away to civilians. No person was found willing to have red gasoline in his possession.

For a considerable time now gasoline has been supplied only to those motorists who had absolute need of a car and who were expected to use the gasoline for a specified purpose. If, however, the gasoline thus delivered was employed for other purposes, the only punishment was to withhold further supplies. The officials have now authority to prosecute in the criminal court all persons who, having been supplied with gasoline for specific work of national importance, are found making use of it in their private interests.

The addition of apple sauce to pork, mint sauce to lamb, lemon juice to veal, and horse-radish to beef, are all dietetically sound, and check bad results.

Use honey, maple syrup, molasses and brown sugar instead of granulated sugar. The first three of these cannot be shipped to our Allies in Europe as they require too much shipping space. Brown sugar cannot be shipped as it ferments. Use these commodities at home so that granulated sugar can be shipped abroad.

HOW THE FIRST CANADIANS FARED

MEN "GOING OVER" NOW HAVE FEWER HARDSHIPS.

Member of the First Canadian Contingent Tells Story of Sufferings of Early Days.

The men who are "going over" now will enjoy more comforts and receive more consideration than did the first Canadian troops to be sent across the Atlantic to the battle line in 1914.

This is stating briefly the opinion of Sergeant G. C. Fisher, of the Third Battalion, Toronto Regiment, which was one of the first Canadian contingents to be shipped to England after the European war started in September, 1914. He is touring American cities with an exhibit of war relics.

"I was with the first Canadian contingent that went over," he said, "and at that time we did not have even uniforms. Our regiment did have the Webb equipment, which is the most complete contrivance for carrying the soldiers' household goods while on active duty that has been devised.

"We went over, a lot of greenhorns, all in civilian attire, and finally were taken to Salisbury, England, for training. Now Salisbury is a distinctly summer camp, and we had no other shelter than tents, yet we remained there through the fall and winter until February, 1915.

Initial Hardships.

"A good deal of the hardships the Canadians underwent was due to what has appeared to be a mistaken notion that the more hardships a soldier has to endure the harder man it makes him. In practice, however, the theory was found a little faulty, and we had to undergo some real hardships, I can tell you. Things have changed since that time, and now they do everything for the soldier's comfort. They realize that he will still have enough of hardships left for him to understand that he is in a real war.

"In February, 1915, we got orders to go to France, and we were two days making the crossing to France. We were landed at St. Nazaire and immediately sent forward to Armentieres.

"You may imagine the comforts we had in making the crossing to France on a crowded steamship. I had to sleep in a coalhole all the way over. Then, when we were sent forward to the front, we were packed in cattle cars. The French cattle cars are not so large nor constructed like those you see in this country. There are only two small openings in the car, and there were forty-two men packed in each car. We all had been provided with goatkin coats before we started, and you may imagine the odor there was in that car from the wet goat-skins worn by the men who were almost packed in.

"For two weeks after landing in France we did not have one hot meal. This was due to the inexperience of the commissariat. You see, we were all new at the business, even down to the commissary department. We did not enjoy the hardships, but we did not grumble and made the best of it.

"Now the men are carried to the front in regular passenger coaches,

they are well fed and they are all well trained before they go into the trenches.

First Gas Attack.

"We were the first troops to receive the gas at the battle of Ypres, in April, 1915. This occurred at the second battle of that name on April 22. The men did not know what it was, and, of course, were unprotected with respirators or masks. They did not know the character of the gas, and, consequently, when they saw it roll over the trenches they thought they were playing safe by lying down.

"As a result, there were many of them either killed or permanently injured by the vapors. I knew a little about chemistry and from the first whiff of it I came to the conclusion that it was chlorine. Consequently, that it was heavier than air. As a result of that line of reasoning I stood up, wet the sleeve of my coat from my canteen and breathed through that. I did not escape entirely, but I did not get badly gassed. I got enough, however, and every morning when I wake I have a strange sensation in my throat.

"At the battle of Ypres the gas took an awful toll. You can see that when I tell you that 14,000 Canadians went into the battle and we came out with less than 6,000. The killed and wounded numbered almost 10,000 men.

"Since then respirators, or gas masks, have been provided, and any man who fails to adjust his mask when the alarm is sounded is severely punished. There are not so many casualties from the gas as there was under this rule.

Crucified While Alive.

"While some of the tales of atrocities by the Germans may be unreliable, I can tell you of an instance that came to my own notice. At St. Julien, in 1915, I saw two men from the Forty-eighth Highlanders pinned to a barn door by bayonets. I saw they both were dead, and from curiosity I looked carefully to see whether they had been pinned up in this inhuman manner before or after death. From my knowledge of the difference of the wounds and the blood flow, I saw that they had been transfixed in this monstrous manner while they were still alive.

"Is it any wonder that the Forty-eighth Highlanders have ever since refused to take a prisoner?

"There is a vast difference between the trench fighting in 1915 and in 1918. I stood in icy cold water up to my hips with nothing but the trench boots on my feet, doing sentry duty in 1915. Now the men are provided with hip boots, which keep out the water.

"In the early days of the war hundreds of men got what they call trench feet, which resulted from standing in the cold water for hours at a time and allowing the blood to become so sluggish that gangrene set in and the men had to have their feet amputated to save their lives. Now a soldier is punished severely if it is found that he has trench feet.

"The use of the hip boots, and the orders for the men to change their socks frequently, and to keep the blood circulating, when followed, prevent the gangreneous feet and so save hundreds of lives.

First Steel Helmets.

"In the early days we did not have the steel helmets, and while they will not stop a rifle bullet, they will protect the head from fragments of shrapnel. When they are worn at night in operations between the lines

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 23, 1918.

The sensational arrest of 500 prominent Sinn Fein leaders last week is believed to have been carried out just in time to snuff out another revolt. Meanwhile the Irish situation shows little sign of improvement. The problem involved which many succeeding governments have grappled with to no purpose, seems to be one which defies solution.

London and environs experienced another aerial attack from the enemy on Saturday night—the first since March 7th. It is said to have been the most ambitious yet undertaken, but it fell considerably short of its destructive object, thanks to the formidable defensive that was maintained by the British anti-aircraft batteries. Four of the raiders were brought down.

The Farmers' deputation—said to be the largest gathering that ever invaded the capital—which waited upon the Government last week with the object of having the draft law, as affecting the agricultural interests, amended or modified, did not accomplish much in the direction aimed at, the Government declaring its intention of adhering to the decision arrived at last month to call to the colors all youths between 20 and 22 years of age. Naturally the farmers went home very much disappointed, and it is broadly hinted that if any further "Greater Production" campaigns are launched they will be pretty sure to meet with a cool reception. To them the policy of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs" does not appear very logical.

Beware of Sharks

The regulations of the Canada Food Board seem to have opened up to sharks and crooks a new method of swindling the all-too-confiding and non-suspicious residents of the rural districts. Instances are reported where some of these slick gents, representing themselves as Government officials, have succeeded in relieving people of their coin on the accusation that in serving them to meat the host or hostess had violated the Food Law, and had, therefore, rendered themselves liable to a fine, which was forthwith demanded; and if the full amount was not procurable, such sum as the victim had in hand was accepted by way of compromise.

People will be well advised to be on their guard for swindlers of this type, and if any of the breed should invade their premises they should have no hesitation in kicking them off the farm if they fail to produce documentary authority for what they pretend to represent.

Rest assured the Food Board is not resorting to the questionable expedient of employing emissaries and spies to ascertain what the countryfolk are serving on their tables. All the Board asks is reasonable economy and the avoidance of food waste; also that there shall be no hoarding up of surplus foodstuffs, such as sugar and flour, to the deprivation of others who are in need.

Dr. Beland has been Released.

London, May 14.—A telegram received yesterday from Doctor H. S. Beland says: "I am released. Writing."

Dr. Beland, who was for a short time postmaster general in the Laurier administration, has been interned in Germany since shortly after the war began, having been taken prisoner when Brussels fell into the hands of the Huns.

News has come from him at intervals, but all efforts to secure his release hitherto were unsuccessful.

During his imprisonment Dr. Beland's took wife ill and died in Belgium, but he was not allowed to visit her or even attend her funeral.

Food Board says You may hold 25 pounds of Flour

A statement issued by the Canada Food Board on Friday last says:—

"An order has been issued by the Canada Food Board setting forth certain conditions under which persons may be allowed to hold flour in excess of the limited amounts prescribed by the order of April 25.

"It is provided that a bona fide farmer may hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour made wholly or in part from wheat which he may have in his possession in excess of the amounts prescribed by the order of April 25, on the condition that, on or before June 15, he report to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased, or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It shall then be the duty of such miller or dealer to report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board, on forms to be supplied, and at such times as the Food Board may prescribe.

"It is also provided that any person holding or having in his possession not more than 25 pounds of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, or who held or had in his possession May 17, part only of one original package in which such flour was purchased, though the amount exceed 25 pounds, may retain the same. All flour held in excess of these amounts must be returned as required by the original order."

Bristol School Commissioners

Bristol, May 13, 1918.
The Public School Commissioners of Bristol met on the above date. Present: Chairman Ross and a full board of Commissioners.

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

Inspector Honeyman's report on the different scholars' work was read and considered.

Motion—Com. Campbell—That the following bills be paid:

Wm Beattie, 1 cd. dry wood, No. 7, 4.00
" " cleaning No. 7, 5.00
" " lighting fires No. 7, 5.00
" " broom, chalk, pail " 1.65
D. Sheppard, cleaning No. 1, 3.50
Mrs. M. McCredie, firing No. 9, 5.00
C. Young, putting in wood No. 1, 1.50

Application from teachers for the following school year were considered and selections made.

Moved by Com. Allen that the cash account of this Commission be changed to the Bank of Ottawa, provided they establish a branch in Bristol.

Motion—Com. Campbell that we procure a desk and two chairs for No. 2 School, also a chair for No. 7 School.

Moved by Com. Horner that this Board do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec. Treas.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, May 6, 1918.
Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present: Mayor Campbell and Councillors Killoran, McLellan, Horner, Graham, Campbell and Henderson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. McLellan and Henderson.

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

Sawyer-Massey Co.:—
Grader, \$350.00
Two slush scrapers, 30.00
Blade for old grader, 13.00
Freight on above, 17.22

Pedlar People, Ltd., steel culvert 22 feet x 2 1/2 feet, 71.00

W. J. Tubman, burying a dog, 1.00

W. J. Killoran, inspecting bridges on Quyon and Creek dam, 5.00

H. Beattie, repairing bridge on 10th con. line, 3.50

J. D. Russell, supplies T. Black, 26.65

Elwood Mackay, 2 sheep killed by dogs, \$30; 6 lambs \$48, 78.00

Also that the bill of W. J. Tubman for rolling roads be laid over for consideration.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That Wm Beattie and M. P. Stanton be appointed valuers in connection with the sheep compensation fund instead of John Lucas and J. P. Cooney.

Motion—Graham and Horner—That lots 10-c, range 3, and part of lot 8-a, range 4, be formed into a road division, their road to comprise that part of the 4th con. line from Dods' line to the Stewart line.

Motion—Horner and McLellan—That we have the deeds drawn and payment made at once for the different gravel pits bought, and that the Mayor and Secretary be hereby authorized to sign the same.

Motion—McLellan and Campbell—That the Secretary order the following steel culverts for immediate delivery:

2—36 inch diam. 20 feet long,
1—20 " " 24 " "
1—24 " " 24 " "

Motion—Campbell and Henderson—That this Council do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec. Treas.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern

I hereby forbid anyone dumping garbage or dirt of any kind in the kiln-pot, east end of Shawville. Parties living in the vicinity have lodged complaints, so I have decided to stop a continuation of what has become a public nuisance.

All parties disregarding this notice will leave themselves liable to punishment.
J. F. DALE.
Shawville, May 13, 1918.

Short Horns For Sale

We still have two extra good young Bulls, fit for service. We will also price our yearlings and two-year old heifers.
ELLARD HODGINS,
Elmhurst Farm.

Telephone Notice

All subscribers and patrons of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company are requested to pay all past due rentals at once to the Secretary; also all amounts due for long distance or local calls to the Central operator promptly at the end of each month.
R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a car load of Buggies, and now is the time to make your selection. Call and see them.

J. L. HODOINS - - SHAWVILLE.

County Orange Meeting



A meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Shawville, at one o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, June 4th, for the purpose of transacting business of importance in connection with the Association.

It is hoped that a good representation from the various primary lodges throughout the district will be in attendance.

J. GIBSON, REG. HODGINS,
Co. Master. Secretary.

Futile Disputes.

In stating prudential rules for our government in society, I must not omit the important one of never entering into dispute or argument with another.

I never saw an instance of one of two disputants convincing the other by argument.

I have seen many, on their getting warm, becoming rude and shooting one another.

Conviction is the effect of our own dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude or weighing within ourselves, dispassionately, what we hear from others, standing uncommitted in argument ourselves. It was one of the rules which, above all others, made Doctor Franklin the most amiable of men in society, "never to contradict anybody." If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as if for information, or by suggesting doubts—Thomas Jefferson.

BURNING UP CANADA.
Ferrible Losses Caused in Recent Years by Forest Fires.
At one time it was the proud boast of Canadians that in the forests of the country was a supply of commercial timber practically unlimited in extent. We are now awakening to the fact that we were largely living in a fool's paradise. The investigations which have been carried on during the last few years have demonstrated the fact that while our forest resources are still enormous they are by no means unlimited. In fact, so far as timber for lumber-producing purposes is concerned, we are told that we are gradually approaching the danger zone.

The root of the trouble is not that the liberality of nature was underestimated. It is simple waste. Much of this waste is ascribed to ignorance of practical methods in lumbering operations. But waste from this cause is nothing compared with that through fires. Year after year millions of dollars' worth of commercial timber has been destroyed in this way. In 1915 alone ten million dollars' worth is estimated to have been wiped out by fire. An expert who has made a personal inspection of the forest resources of Northern Canada is authority for the statement that in that part of the country 16,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of spruce and pine has been destroyed during the last thirty-year period. Through fire waste alone more timber had been destroyed in the Dominion than had been felled by the woodsman's axe for ordinary commercial purposes. This is nothing short of appalling when we take into account the fact that the primary forest products of the country have a value of approximately \$175,000,000 annually, and the output is being imperiled through a waste that is largely preventable.

No less an authority than Senator Edwards, the well-known lumberman, has more than once declared within the past year that "it will be only a few years when lumbering will be so reduced that, except west of the Rocky Mountains, it will be a very small industry indeed in Canada."

White pine, which was long the leading commercial tree of Canadian forests, is supplying less lumber than

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS. WE SUPPLY CANS

Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers from our sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat. When you ship to OTTAWA DAIRY, your money and tests are guaranteed.

OTTAWA *Ottawa Dairy* CANADA

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, for Aldfield School No. 1, a qualified Teacher to teach for a term of eight months, viz., from Sept. 1st to Dec. 23rd, 1918, and from March 1st, 1919, to end of school year. Applications to state salary expected and to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than June 15th.
WM. C. STENDER,
Sec. Treas., Ladysmith, Que.
May 11, 1918.

TEACHER WANTED

Teacher holding Elementary Diploma for Davidson School, to teach ten months ending June 30, 1919. For particulars apply to
JOHN C. HOWARD,
Sec. Treasurer,
Davidson P. O., Que.

CAUTION To Automobile Drivers.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Shawville on May 9th, instant, all drivers of motor vehicles are hereby notified that violation of the municipal by-law, which restricts the speed of such vehicles to twelve miles an hour within the corporation limits, will be looked after and the offenders prosecuted and fines imposed as prescribed by the said resolution. By order,
S. E. HODGINS,
Sec. Treas.
Shawville, May 11, 1918.

Stop The Losses

A Farmer often losses enough on a single sale of Cattle on the hoof, or Hogs, or Sheep, to pay for a

Renfrew Truck Scale

The only way to stop losses is to weigh everything you sell and everything you buy, and the handiest Scale for the farm or any use is

Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck SCALE

Weights anything and everything from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs.

Cream Separators, Truck and Household Scales, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Happy Farmer Tractors, Power Drag Saws, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Governor Pulleys, Pumps, Pump Jackets, Hangers, Bearings, Wood Pulleys, Belting. Two second-hand Separators at a bargain.

H. E. MITCHEM - Agent

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

E. S. H. WORKMAN, IRVIN HAMILTON, W. M. Rec. Secy

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

HERB HODGINS, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

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

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Coulonge Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; 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.

For Service

Purebred (Registered) Shorthorn Durham Bull "Red Morning," purchased from G. E. Morden & Sons, Oakville, Ont. Service fee—\$5.00. Apply to
R. H. ELLIOTT,
R R No. 2, Shawville.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

Subscription, \$1 A Year in Advance.
All arrears must be paid up before any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for 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 instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices published 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. G. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

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

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

FLEET FOOT

For every member of the Family

For ease, comfort, attractiveness and down right economy, wear **Fleet Foot Shoes**
Wear them all the time--for work and play--for business and pleasure.
Easy, comfortable fit for any foot.
See window for styles.

Something we have Waited all Spring for
Rennie's Calf Meal
50 lb. bag for \$3.00.

Caldwell's Calf Meal
25 lb. bag for \$1.50.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

We own and offer for sale
\$450,000.00
CITY OF VERDUN
6% Five Year Bonds
close March, st, 923
PRICE: PAR and accrued interest.

N. B.—THE CITY OF VERDUN, with its population of 30,000, ranks third in importance in the province of Quebec. As it is one of the best administered towns on the island of Montreal, its bonds should enjoy a popularity equal to that of the City of Outremont, whose issue of \$1,500,000 have just been absorbed by the public in less than two months.

Consult your Notary on the Value of this Investment.
VERSAILLES, VIDRICAIRE & BOULAIS,
Bankers Limited.
Versailles Building, 9 St. James St.
Tel. Main 8745-8746. Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED

Teacher wanted for Diss. School No. 1, Dunraven, holding a first or second class elementary diploma, and to teach ten months from August 10th to 30th June, 1919, with three weeks holidays during the winter. Application, stating salary expected, to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the 25th May, 1918.

JAS. CARSWELL,
Sec. Treasurer,
Dunraven, Que.

TWINE.

Paper Fleece Twine may be obtained from the following Places:

LaSalle Bros., Tancredia,
Paul McNally, Campbells Bay,
Robt. Grant, Elmside,
W. A. Moore, Otter Lake,
F. A. Davis, Quyon,
A. Bretzlaff, Ladysmith,
Demonstrator's Office, Shawville.

Members should make a special effort to obtain this cord and tie their fleeces securely, as fleeces that are not fastened securely become separated and broken and have to be classed as loose wool.

PHILOSOPHY OF MAIN CHANCE

Lonely Bachelor Realizes Mistake in Not Welcoming Both Joy and Sorrow into His Life.

I read a story in a current magazine today. And after I read a certain part of it I laid the magazine down, and I too, looked far away. But I looked past the printed page into a damp, dimly lighted trolley car—and into the heart of my friend who feared to grasp a vision, Margaret E. Sangster writes in the Christian Herald.

In the story a wealthy old bachelor was telling his reason for never having married.

"I began to wonder," he said, "whether there was any advantage in marrying at all. I saw a lot of people who were wretchedly unhappy together, and even more wretched after they had dissolved their matrimonial ties. I discovered that marriage usually meant children, anxiety, sickness and death. I took counsel of my fears. Why fall in love and marry if by doing so I was going to expose myself to the arrows of outrageous fortune? My parents were both dead. Sorrow couldn't touch me. Why invite unhappiness? If I had no family I should have only myself to look out for—no worry about—and when I died nobody would suffer agonies of bereavement on my account. So I shut myself up

in my shell and built an iron wall around my affections to keep out sorrow.

"I was a fool! What wouldn't I give now to have had sorrow! Many's the time I've envied my friend with a dead child. Pain and joy go hand in hand. Deaden your capacity for one and you lose the other. Today I'd rather have had a year or so with a woman I had loved and have lost her than to be what I am—a lonely, childless, wifeless, friendless old man."

I read the paragraph over. And then I took it to a man I know—I call him sometimes, to myself, the philosopher.

"I think," he told me, "that the reasoning is quite right!

"There's an old proverb that covers the whole thing. I think. 'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all!' The word 'love' isn't the only one that will fit into that proverb. You can put 'live' in place of love, or 'known' or 'felt'."

"I think," I said, "that you're right. 'Tis better," I mused, "to have lived, to have known, to have loved—and lost—"

"You know," said the philosopher, "that every chance isn't a losing chance. Some people live and know and feel and love without losing!"

High Individual Morale.

The reason why morale is necessary in times of peace as well as in war is that the morale of no army can be higher than the individual morale of the men, declares San Antonio Light. Therefore the very best soldiers are those recruited from civil life who save every day morale—the men who do things, who stand fearlessly for what they believe to be right, who are undismayed by opposition and apparent defeat, and who accept life's tribulations calmly, patiently and with fortitude.

Men of that stripe cannot be stampered or confused in military affairs, since they have been trained as soldiers, just as in every-day life they cannot be kept down by circumstances. They are individually invincible and hence when organized into an army, they are militarily invincible.

Therefore when you read of an army or a military unit with a high morale you know that the men in the ranks and the officers over them are men of strong, dominant courage who meet death calmly in the discharge of their military duty and who cannot be routed nor overawed by the enemy, but must be vanquished, if at all, by fighting.

Communication by Flags.

Those who have read Cooper's novel, "The Pilot," will remember how the American officer instructed his lady love to communicate with him by little flags of varied colors. Cooper, with a novelist's freedom, made his character apply a system which had already been extensively experimented with in the British and French navies. For after much experimenting combinations of flags of various shapes and colors were gradually developed into what we call a "code" today. Probably the most famous flag signal ever flown was Nelson's at Trafalgar, but it required a great number of combinations of flags (hoists, they are technically called) to spell out: "England expects that every man will do his duty."

Women in India Need Education.

At a meeting of the Woman's Indian Study association, Miss Boyd, secretary in England for the Woman's University settlement, Bombay, said that only one per cent of Indian women could read. She declared the great need was for the Indian girls to take up the profession of medicine. It had been stated by an authority that an Indian woman in child birth had less chance than a soldier on the battlefield.

NEW YORK'S BURIED WEALTH

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Copper, Lead and Other Products Deposited Beneath Streets.

Under the streets of New York city are deposits of copper, lead and other valuable products far exceeding in quantity and value any mine yet discovered throughout the world. Engineers and scientists estimate the amount of copper to be found in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx at 30,000,000 pounds, valued approximately at \$7,500,000. The lead is estimated at 60,000,000 pounds, worth something like \$4,800,000.

This discovery was announced at the electrical exposition at Grand Central palace, where the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway company had a large exhibit showing a full-size cross section of one of the city's principal thoroughfares. In this mammoth cross section of earth and rock the veins of copper and of lead could be easily traced. Of course, the veins of copper are the wires carrying the electric current for lighting, heating, power and communication to every nook and corner of the great metropolis, while the lead is used to protect the cables.

The street cross section at the electrical exposition was 70 feet long by 25 feet deep. It showed the location of the street railway conduits and rails, electric service substation, distributing station, conduits, splicing chambers, with their unique water draining systems and other interesting things that lay beneath the streets of New York and mark the advanced stage of its civilization. It took a crew of 20 men a week to construct this interesting exhibit.

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

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware
All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Order you Sap Buckets now.
Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
R. G. HODGINS, Prop.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
Time Table.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL via Short Line:
Lv (B) Ottawa Central 9.15, a. m.
Lv (B) " " 3.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—MANIWAKI:
Lv (B) Ottawa Central 4.30, p. m.
Lv (A) Ottawa " 8.00, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " 12.55, p. m., Saturday only

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA:
Lv (B) Shawville 7.40, a. m.

OTTAWA—TORONTO:
Lv (A) Ottawa Central 10.50, p. m.

OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER:
Lv (A) Ottawa Broad St. 2.05, a. m.

OTTAWA—PEMBROKE:
Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 4.45, p. m.

Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 8.00, a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTE: (A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday.
For further particulars apply to
C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS
T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY
All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

RAIN COATS

Yes! We have them for you to see.
Our early buying enables us to offer big values,
You should see our nice assortment of TIES for 75 cents.

Up-to-date Men's and Boys' Ready-to-wear Suits.

MURRAY BROS.,
THE TAILORS SHAWVILLE.

MARKET FOR PULPWOOD
The Highest Market Price will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity OF POPLAR, SPRUCE and BALSAM PULPWOOD

To be delivered at sidings along the C. P. R. and C. N. R. Railways.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

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.

The Manurial Value of Clover.
The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils, sandy and clay loams, bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity.

Humus not only fulfills the mechanical function of rendering soils porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply.

Applications of barnyard manure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and ploughing in of a green cover-crop such as rye, buckwheat, rape, vetches or clover. Of these, clover—where conditions are conducive to its satisfactory growth—is to be generally preferred. By means of its deeply ramifying roots, clover disintegrates and aerates the lower soil layers and brings up therefrom plant food supplies unattainable by other more shallow rooted crops.

An additional advantage which clover, in common with all members of the legume family, possesses is that of its ability to assimilate the free nitrogen of the soil atmosphere by means of minute bacterial organisms living and operating in small nodules on its roots. Thus clover gathers the greater part of its nitrogen from the air, and its phosphoric acid, potash and lime largely from soil depths beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, consequently enriching the surface soil with these constituents for the benefit of succeeding crops.

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa,

have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

In the experiments referred to, 10 pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instance did the growth of clover depress the yield of grain with which it was seeded.

In the following year, fodder corn (Leaming) produced 8 tons, 480 pounds more after wheat with clover than after wheat without clover. After barley and oats, increases of 11 tons, 1280 pounds and 5 tons, 1440 pounds respectively, of corn, per acre, were obtained on the clover plots.

With potatoes the results were equally striking. After wheat, barley and oats with clover the increases were, respectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels 40 pounds and 24 bushels of potatoes, per acre, as compared with the yields from adjoining plots without clover.

The full benefits from clover will as a rule be noticeably persistent for several years.

On soils which are deficient in lime, a satisfactory growth of clover will be encouraged by an application of, say, two tons of ground limestone per acre. As a phosphatic fertilizer, designed to benefit both the grain and the clover 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag, per acre, may be recommended.

Unleached wood ashes contain, on an average, from 4 to 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. They are eminently suitable as a fertilizer for clover and, when procurable at a reasonable price, should be applied at the rate of from 25 to 40 bushels (1000 to 1600 pounds) per acre.

Spraying.

Unless many kinds of both useful and ornamental plants are protected from injurious insects and fungous diseases by spraying, the loss in fruit and vegetable crops may be very great, and, in the case of ornamental plants which would otherwise have attractive foliage and bloom, they may be rendered very unsightly.

The spraying of fruit trees should be begun just after the buds have broken in the spring and repeated at the times recommended in the spray calendars and pamphlets which are issued by both Federal and Provincial Governments and in which is given information in regard to the treatment of the different kinds of insects and diseases most likely to cause damage.

The apple scab causes, perhaps, more loss than any other plant disease in Canada, yet this can be controlled and clean fruit obtained, by thorough spraying with either Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur. Other diseases and insects can be kept well under control also by the spray which has been found best for each.

Spraying is a rather expensive operation and it should be done in an intelligent manner, otherwise it may be wasted money. For instance, if the spray to kill the codling moth, which affects the apple, is not applied within a very few days after the flowers fall, the sepals or lobes of the calyx will have closed over the opening or "calyx cup" in the end of the apple into which it is important to spray the poison. As it is in the "calyx cup" where most of the insects begin work, they are not likely to be poisoned if spraying is delayed and the apples will be wormy. A spray mixture or solution which will control one insect or disease may be of little or no use in controlling another. Arsenical poisons are the best for biting insects, while soap or tobacco sprays are best for those which suck their food and which have to be killed by contact, and certain sprays intended to kill insects will not control fungous diseases.

Get the spray pamphlets and study them carefully before spraying, but spray and spray thoroughly!

Killing Potato Beetles.

Spraying potato vines for the purpose of killing Colorado beetles should be done as soon as the work of the insect is noticed. This destructive insect is not hard to control. One part of Paris green mixed with 20 to 30 parts of air-slaked lime or flour, and used as a dust spray, affords the best results on young plants. It should be used when the dew is on, by means of powder guns or dust-spray machines.

The Paris green spray, prepared by mixing one pound of Paris green with 75 to 125 gallons of water and adding one pound of quicklime to the mixture, makes an effective spray. This spray will burn vines if the quicklime is omitted.

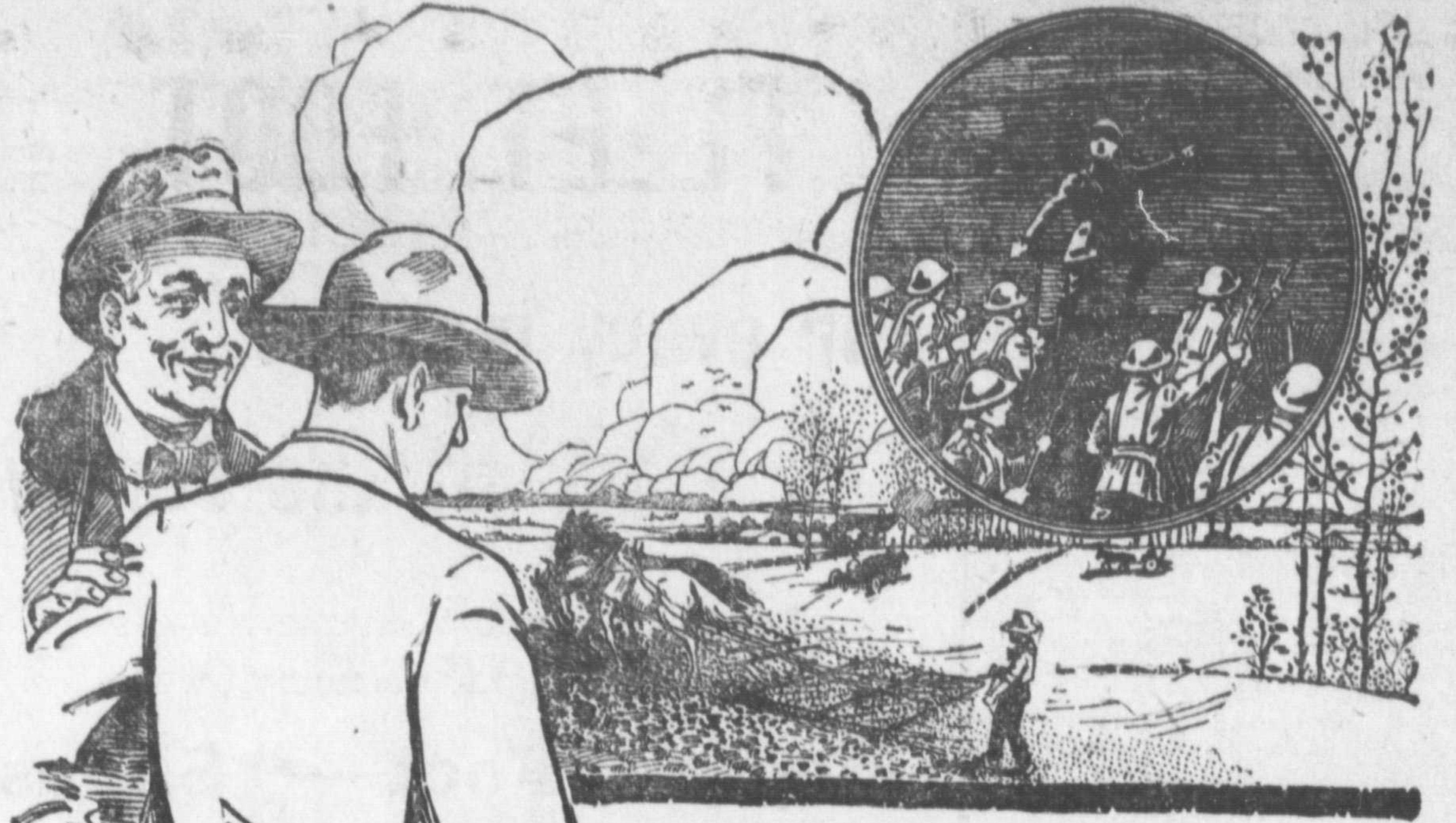
For the proper mixing and application of this spray a bucket pump or knapsack sprayer of good quality is sufficient for use in small gardens, but on a large scale a potato sprayer drawn by horses through the rows of plants is necessary.

Arsenate of lead serves the same purpose as Paris green, one pound combined with 15 to 20 gallons of water being more adhesive. It sticks more firmly to the leafage, and is much less likely to produce scorching than the Paris green spray.

Cleaning up the vines and plowing potato land in the fall after the crop has been harvested will aid in reducing the number of hibernating beetles.

If there were a dehydrating (evaporating) plant in every community, thousands of bushels of potatoes, etc., might be saved that may otherwise go to waste this spring.

As far as possible, the interior fixtures of a poultry house, such as roosts, nests, dust boxes, drinking fountains, feed troughs and grit boxes, should be so constructed as to permit them to be readily removed and cleaned.



The Beard that Grows Outdoors

on the face of an active, vigorous man, is a very different razor test from the beard which grows at a desk or behind a counter.

That's why three years' service in the trenches has done more than ten years' use in the cities to single out, for real, stiff shaving, the

Gillette Safety Razor

The man who doesn't get time to shave every morning—whose beard grows thick, sun-cured and wiry—he's the one who gets the most solid satisfaction out of his Gillette.

Such an edge as it offers you—always ready without honing or stropping! How easy it is to adjust it, with a turn of the screw handle, for a light or close shave, or a tough or tender skin! How neatly it works round that awkward corner of the jaw! And how good it feels as it slips through the stiffest beard you can put it up against!

There's certainly a treat waiting for you the day you buy a Gillette! Why not make it soon?

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander Street. 320



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.

Pre-Natal Instruction of Mothers.

We have only begun to consider the question of disease as the result of the terrible war in which all the world is now engaged.

We see how it has not only slaughtered millions of men, but has depopulated country after country.

We can as yet scarcely realize the ghastly effect it has had upon communities where the civil population is worn and weakened with woe and anxiety, and where there is, and will continue to be, hunger, thirst and nakedness.

Is there any power in medicine or sanitation which will stay it? Will there be doctors and grave diggers enough to go around?

The mind reels at the prospect. The men who are being killed and invalid-

ated are the virile, the active, the reproducers.

But suppose there was a chance for reproduction; the women are filled to the brim with hatred, bitterness, with suffering of every description—what is the chance for their unborn offspring?

What will be their inevitable inheritance, physically and mentally? Only recently has the importance of instructing expectant mothers in the hygiene of pregnancy been recognized as part of the duty of the Health Department.

What duty could more positively be paramount? No observant farmer needs to be told that his stock will bear better offspring if they are well cared for when pregnant, than if they are neglected or abused.

Why should there be a different result when the pregnant female is a woman?

From the moment a woman enters the pregnant state, she enters a new condition of being, physiological, it is true, but as liable to mishaps and derangement as the performance of any other function—digestion or assimilation, for instance.

The mother shares her blood current with her unborn child, and whatever it contains is contributed to the child's life.

An unhealthy mother in body, mind, or morals, cannot help impressing upon her child more or less of her peculiarities.

Wherefore, disease or emotional shock, or strain, of any kind, is quickly communicated to her child, often with a fatal result.

A pregnant woman should realize not only that she is carrying a child which is going to belong to her, but also to the state and to the world.

If she has this feeling, she will try very hard to take proper care of herself.

At her daily task she will spare herself as much as possible for the sake of her child; she will eat food that can be readily digested so that her child will have its proper share; she will try to get plenty of sleep; she will try to avoid worry, and exposure to wet and cold; she will not give way to anger, fear and hatred; and she will often consider that she is the only protector her child can have while she is carrying him within her body.

If women would realize this sacred trust, how much more they would get from this most beautiful of all physiological conditions, and they would bring into the world children who would not be handicapped by an inheritance which would cripple them more or less for life.

Pitiable, indeed, is the lot of the war baby, with all that is included in the thought; and how thankful Canadian women, who are pregnant, should be that they have been spared many of the ills which their less fortunate sisters, abroad, have had to bear!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. B.—If you will send stamped and addressed envelope full particulars regarding eczema will be mailed to you.

A Farmer's Son.—1. The noise which you hear is produced by the combined action of fluid and air in the stomach. It often comes in connection with indigestion, and is not of very much significance, although it is annoying. 2. If, when the trouble occurs, you would add one teaspoonful of peppermint water to half a glass of hot water, and drink this slowly, it would dispel the gas.

T. B.—It is generally supposed styes are the result of infection. If the bowels are kept freely open, and the eyelids are frequently moistened with a solution of boric acid, it will relieve the trouble.

X.R.—Is it possible to cure a fibroid tumor of the abdomen by means of X-rays?

Answer—I think I may say quite positively that it is not. The only successful way of treating them, as I have found in a long surgical experience, is by removing them.

Mrs. C. E. D.—Is rheumatism sometimes referred to as "growing pains?" Answer—It is possible; but if that is the case, it is incorrect. I doubt if there is any such thing as "growing pains."

Make Money by Boarding Pets.

A country boy or girl, if he or she loves to care for animals, may combine profit and pleasure by keeping some city child's pets during the family's summer vacation or while away on a trip.

City people will pay well for good care given to prized pets during their absence. A Shetland pony, a canary, Angora cat or a fine blooded dog will prove a pleasant companion for the boy or girl on the farm, and requires little outlay for food.

If the animals are in first-class condition when the owner comes to claim them, he will recommend the keeper to his city friends, and in this way a good paying business can soon be worked up.

Horse Senses

A year's effort may be lost by neglecting brood mares at foaling time. In view of the time it takes to produce a foal, nobody can afford to neglect the mare and foal, even if it means staying up for a few nights.

In-foal mares should be provided with clean, disinfected box stalls, if possible, sometime before they foal. As soon after birth as possible the foal's navel should be tied and disinfected with iodine or some other good disinfectant. See that the foal's digestive apparatus and kidneys are in working order within twenty-four hours after birth.

Mares, after foaling, should be given water, not too cold and not in too large quantity. The ration for two or three days should be comparatively light, and similar in nature to that fed before foaling. A sound, pure-bred stallion should be used if the best results are to be obtained with next year's colts. A low service fee is too often the deciding factor with many mare owners in the selection of a sire. A low fee is usually a sign of an inferior stallion.

Colts from inferior or scrub sires will sell for much less than those sired by the sound, pure-bred stallion. A Wisconsin farmer for several years bred his mares to a grade stallion. He finally decided to patronize a pure-bred. Some time after he held an auction sale. Yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, all by grade sire, sold for \$37, \$55 and \$76 a head respectively, while yearlings from the same mares, sired by a purebred stallion, averaged \$101 each. Several Wisconsin farmers purchased a pure-bred stallion and placed the service fee at \$25—\$10 more than any competitor. A three-year-old gelding sired by him was sold to a dealer for \$625, and not one went for less than \$225.

"Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves."

"Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult still, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment."—Sala.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.
29 Bonsecours Market Montreal

SMOKE TACKETTS
T&B PLUG

The Dairy

"Mangels are the most valuable crop on the farm; they are one of the best feeds we know for making records," says the manager of a successful dairy farm. "We feed a cow weighing 1,300 pounds or 1,400 pounds, about forty pounds of mangels daily; larger cows get fifty pounds daily. We always plant about five acres of the long red variety, because we receive the greatest tonnage from those and they are the sweetest."

A deep, well manured, thoroughly prepared seed-bed is used. The ground is always fall plowed, as it makes it much easier to control the weeds while the plants are getting a start.

The seeds are drilled with a garden drill in rows three feet apart, as soon in spring as the seeds can be put in the ground. As soon as possible the mangels are cultivated with a specially constructed hand cultivator. The first cultivation is the all-important thing with mangels. If you give them a fair start they will keep down the weeds themselves.

The mangels are constantly kept thinned out and are picked up in the fall before the frost if possible. They do not have to be dug like beets, as they are always at least three-fourths above ground when mature. Some years they have made from fifty-seven to fifty-eight tons to the acre. Roots were used in making nine of the ten highest records in the Guernsey breed.

Poultry

While growing stock must be plentifully fed with nutritious feed, care must be taken not to overfeed. Overfeeding is often worse than underfeeding.

Nests of sitting hens must be so situated that the hens can go on and off at will. Under no circumstances must these nests be in the regular hen house, unless one wishes to fight lice from the moment the chicks are born. Keep plenty of feed and water constantly before the broodies, and do not annoy them any more than is strictly necessary.

Be on the lookout for hidden nests. Hens that are on range are very likely to hide their nests at this time of the year, and thus many eggs are lost.

Do a little house cleaning. Get a broom and sweep down the cobwebs and gather up all the dirty litter and droppings that will be found on the floor. Droppings that accumulate on the dropping boards should be cleaned up at least once a week. Spray the house every month with a coal-tar product, like zenoleum, which will not only destroy vermin, but which will also kill all disease germs that may be lurking round.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES

6 + 3 = 3 x 1/2 + 4 - 2 = 9

28	8967
99	246
57	115
173	3648

"Your work's disgraceful," teacher said,
"You really can't be bright."
But Willie folded up the board
And showed that he was right.

CONSTIPATION is the most common ailment of the age, one responsible for many serious and often fatal diseases.

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

is the safest, surest and most economical remedy for its cure. It flushes the intestines and removes the accumulated waste matter which undermines health and endangers life.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

Up-to-Date Models



These is something very attractive about this smart little suit. The trousers and suspenders can be made of blue, and the little blouse of white. McCall Pattern No. 8168, Boy's Tommy Tucker Suit. In 3 sizes; 2 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



Smart, indeed, is tunic dress of satin. The front has a vest effect, which is most becoming. McCall Pattern No. 8139, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

When you take a load of produce to town, haul a load of fertilizer or lime on the return trip.



ECONOMY TALK is all right—**ECONOMY PRACTICE** is better. **INSTANT POSTUM** is an economy drink—absolutely no waste. Besides, it is convenient, saves fuel and sugar, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of flavor. **TRY A CUP!**

THE MAKING OF AN AIRPLANE

THOUSANDS OF OPERATIONS ARE NECESSARY.

Some Details of the Intricate Factors Entering Into the Manufacture of Warplanes.

The time, labor and material which go into the making of a warplane are thus set forth by Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Bingham, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Let me try to depict by a rough picture a plane in the making. Suppose, for instance, you were set to driving 4326 nails and 3377 screws. Undoubtedly that would be quite a task—a total of 7703 separate operations. Well, when you had reached the 5000 mark you could truthfully be told that you had done less than two-thirds of the work of this sort required for a single airplane. (These figures are for a training plane; for a French battleplane 23,000 screws are said to be needed.) Somehow a plane looks so simple and floats so gracefully through the air that we lose all thought of the skill that goes into its making.

Must Use Little Metal.

Just recently we have received some figures of the material which is required for one of the simpler training planes. For instance, 921 steel stampings must be cut out, 798 forgings cast and 276 turn-buckles, all for a single machine.

Think, then, of the hundreds of thousands of such pieces needed for the thousands of planes in the American program and of how utterly hopeless for us the situation would be if those parts were not standardized, turned out by machinery in tens of thousands, and usable in scores of different factories on any kind of plane. The reduction of aircraft manufacture to the simplest, standardized quantity production basis has been one of America's great triumphs in the air and an achievement which very soon will be making itself felt.

But metal must be used in an airplane as little as possible. It is altogether too heavy, especially when a few extra pounds make all the margin in speed between victory and defeat. An engine of 300 horsepower is in itself enormously heavy to rise into the air; so that the rest of the machine must attain the very acme of lightness.

The Strain Exerted.

That very lightness, however, entails enormous strength and perfect adjustment. Think of the strain which is exerted on every wire and nut, every inch of linen and every bit of wood as this 300-horsepower mechanism rushes through the air at 150 miles an hour! Cyclones often do not go as fast, and we can easily picture what happens to a strongly built house when the air strikes it at that speed.

But if the strain is great simply because of high speed, what must it be when a plane suddenly careens downward, taking a tremendous pressure off one part and hurling it upon another. It is that kind of sharp, sudden, unevenly distributed shock which allows the slightest tap of a knife to crack an egg or the explosion of a depth bomb to crush in the unprepared side of a submarine. Obviously a plane must be built so skillfully and of such perfect material as to withstand not only the pressure of the cyclone speed, but also the added shocks of its sudden evolutions.

Airplane Spruce.

The one material which gives this double characteristic of strength with lightness is spruce; not the ordinary spruce, but a superselected spruce from the giant trees of the Pacific coast. Few would believe that this would present much of a problem with America's vast resources, but when one considers that only a small fraction of the very best spruce is usable at all, and that the war has vastly increased the demand for that, the difficulty will begin to appear. Let me explain this in detail:

The ideal trees for airplane spruce are the fine old patriarchs, scarce enough at best, which have a girth of about fourteen feet and run up 160 feet without a branch. Now, when this splendid wood is cut, 52 per cent is thrown out at once—the part in the heart where the grain is too circular and the part at the circumference where the grain is too coarse. Another 10 per cent is culled out for various reasons and another 7½ per cent lost to kiln shrinkage. This leaves us less than one-third of our original wood for further selection. Of this third, however, only a small proportion is fit for the more delicate work. Less than 1 per cent. of it has

the necessary length and strength for ailerons; 2.3 per cent. is fit for the wing beams; 4.6 per cent. for the long struts and the same for the landing gear. The balance can only be used for ribs and the smaller fittings.

These figures show why America's vast lumber resources are being strained to the limit to build our air fleet. They explain also why it has been necessary for the United States to take over the whole spruce output as agent for the combined Allied program and eliminate the ruinous competition which had prevailed among the English, French and Italian Governments.

Yes, Who?

The wounded Tommy was sitting up in bed when the nurse brought him his tea. He stared at his plate, and just as the nurse was leaving him, he said:

"Oh, I say! Who ever put the butter on this bread?"

"Why, I did," returned the nurse indignantly.

Tommy went rather red, and stammered:

"I— Oh, pardon, nurse, but— well, who scraped it off again?"

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR.

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quart pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

To a Butterfly.

I've watched you now a full half-hour, Self-poised upon that yellow flower; And little Butterfly! indeed I know not if you sleep or feed. How motionless! not frozen seas More motionless! and then What joy awaits you, when the breeze Has found you out among the trees, And calls you forth again!

—William Wordsworth.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Worse Than He Realized.

It is told of Rufus Choate, the famous U.S. lawyer, that on one occasion he appeared in court in behalf of a certain blacksmith whose tools and stock-in-trade had been seized by a creditor.

So powerfully did the great advocate depict the wrong that he contended had been done to his client and so vivid was his description of the extent to which the forge had been stripped, that the blacksmith, who sat near by, was observed to burst into tears.

"Why, Tom," said a sympathetic friend, "what's the matter with you? What are you crying about?"

"Oh," replied the blacksmith between his sobs, "until Mr. Choate spoke I had no idea I had been so abominably t-t-treated!"

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS. Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT. St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

Italy Spends Five Millions Daily.

The war is costing Italy \$149,000,000 a month or, in round numbers, about \$5,000,000 a day, says a recent despatch from Rome. In estimating the cost of the war the expenditure incurred during the ten months of Italy's neutrality for war preparations as well as the money spent during the thirty-three months of war up to the end of last February are taken into account. The estimate is only approximate, because besides the money actually spent for war expenditure payments made by the War Office and the Admiralty for extraordinary expenditure due to the war are included in the calculation.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Chicken houses should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed, and an effort made to get rid of all mites and lice. These pests affect the vitality of the flock, cause hens to leave their nests, and kill young chicks. Breeding stock should be carefully selected and well housed and fed to insure good hatches and strong chicks. Ample nests should be provided for the layers. Chicks should be protected from getting wet or becoming chilled. Guard against rats.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it. If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Easy Enough.

Men own, with modesty becoming, That they've no knack for law or plumbing

Or adding figures, art or preaching Or banking, mayoring or teaching; But I have never yet seen one Who didn't think that he could run A farm much better—though a bad one— Than most men who have ever had one.

Canada Should Can Sardines

Canada imports annually, canned sardines valued at over \$100,000. The major portion of these imports are from the United States, Norway, the United Kingdom and Portugal, in the order named. Oddly enough, only 20 per cent. of the New Brunswick catch is canned in this country. The remaining 80 per cent. is shipped to Maine to be canned by American canners. The Canada Food Board is at present taking active steps to have these fish canned in Canada. If this is done it will be, obviously, a distinct advantage to Canadian consumers.

Any banana can be used for making marmalade.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR



A Quick, Clean, Comfortable Shave Guaranteed

Every soldier abhors under difficulties—cold water, chilling atmosphere and a time allowance of about three minutes for the whole job.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor overcomes all shaving difficulties—it is the only razor that is always ready for use—that always has a keen edge because it sharpens its own blades automatically. Strops—shaves—cleans—without removing blade.

Give him an AutoStrop—the gift of the hour.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. Limited 22-27 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.

51-1-18

War and Population.

Theories as to the underlying causes of the great war are as numerous as guesses regarding the time when the end may come, and hardly a week passes that some person whose position gives his words more or less weight does not offer explanations on the subject. One of the latest is from Dr. C. Killick Millard, medical officer for Leicester, England, who says:

"Throughout the world's history overflowing populations have been a fruitful cause of political unrest and war. Germany's mad dream of world supremacy was fostered and encouraged by her rapid increase of population during the last fifty years. If the fall in the birth rate had set in earlier—latest returns show that it is only slightly greater than in England—the present war might have been avoided."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Kernel Wheat to Front.

Little buns of barley, Little rolls of rye Send wheat across the ocean To every good ally.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Did you ever stop to think that a farmer is a laborer and a capitalist? If he is to continue in that double capacity he needs a proper return from both work and money. In other words he should have "a good living and 10 per cent."

Apples will form the basis of almost any jelly.

LIQUIDS and PASTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE F. J. YOUNG COMPANY'S LTD. MONTREAL, CANADA

SMOKE TACKETTS T & B CUT

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle as dealers or delivered. Will sell you more if you write, Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 518 Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Don't Suffer Pain—Buy Hirst's

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and all similar painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—try Hirst's—at dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY Hamilton, Canada

HIRST'S Family Salve, (50c) 35¢ BOTTLE

HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup of Horehound and Elecampane, (50c)

Comply with Law

STOPGLARE LENS

Daylight Night Driving without Glare or Danger

SEND FOR CIRCULAR \$3.00 PER PAIR ALL SIZES at your dealers or direct

STOPGLARE LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

SMOKE - TACKETTS ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES - CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Celery and peas are not recommended for small gardens, but runner beans will produce well for the space they occupy.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 49, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERS wanted. Write Geo. M. Paul, 155 Victoria St., Sarnia.

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.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ECZEMA

So Bad Could Not Sleep. Red With Water Blisters and Burning.

"I had eczema so bad I could not sleep. It first started on my arm, then I had it on my body so that I could hardly wear my clothes, and I had to stay in bed. My flesh was dark red with water blisters, and burning and itching.

"Everything I tried seemed to make me worse, and now I had the trouble for nearly two years. I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I got them. They did me good right away, and now I am entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Peter McIntosh, French River, Ont., April 10, 1917.

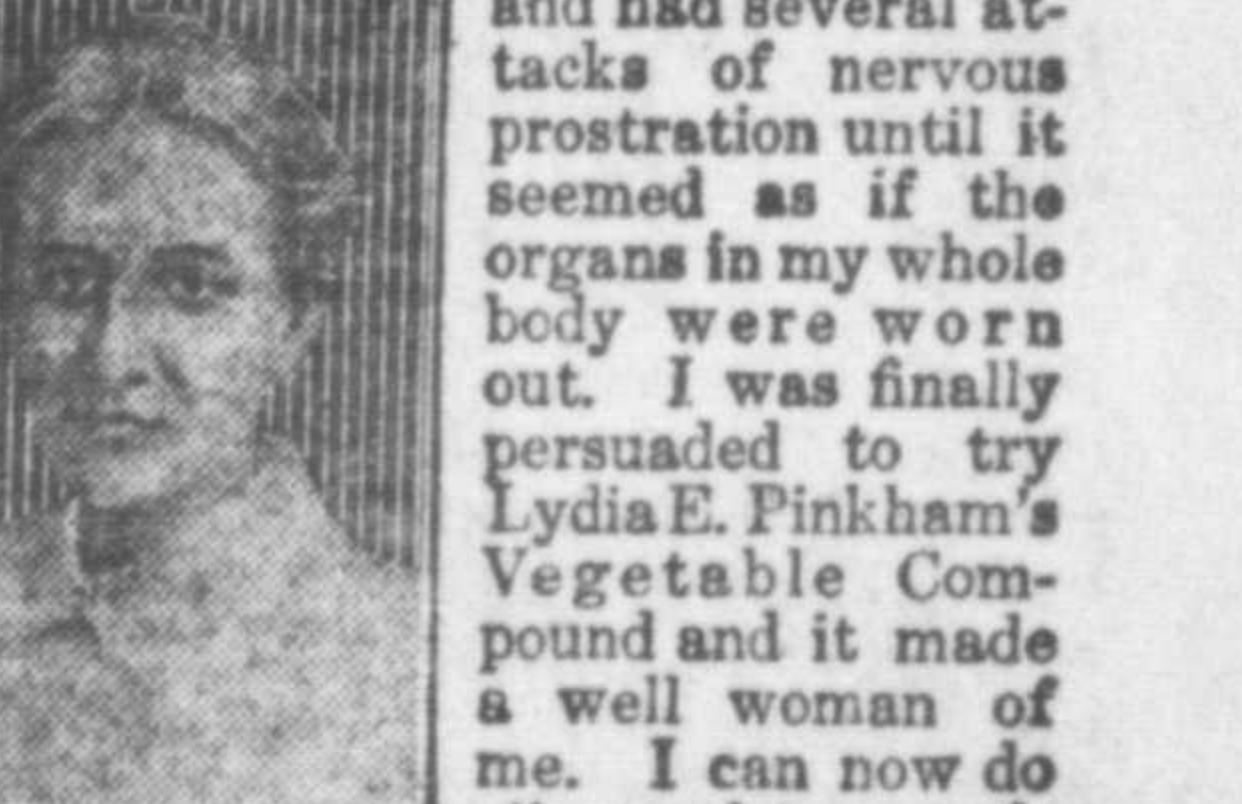
How often such distressing, disfiguring skin troubles might be prevented by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes.

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

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my household



and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it."—Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

When Leather Is Scarce

and prices are advancing our advice is buy
Canvas Footwear.

We have the best stock of

**TENNIS GOODS and
RUBBER SOLED CANVAS
FOOTWEAR**

we have ever had, and prices are very reason-
able considering the high prices of Cotton.

**Buy early as prices are bound to go
higher.**

**P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.**

Local and District.

Mothers' Day at Bristol Presbyterian Church.

"Mothers' Day" 1918, will long be remembered by the congregations of the Bristol Presbyterian Churches. Beginning with the Sabbath School, where in spite of the showers and the roads over sixty scholars gathered. The Adult Bible Class was out in force and enjoyed the great privilege of a lesson taught by Mrs. (Rev.) Walter Russell, in her own inimitable way. These breezes from the outside are so appreciated by the teachers and scholars, they give such refreshment and inspiration.

The program "OUR MOTHERS" arranged by the Methodist and Presbyterian S. S. Committees, was carried out in the regular morning service, the School scholars sitting together in the centre of the church. Hearty singing and splendid responsive reading was a feature of the program. The two recitations prescribed by the program were well done by Lottie Russell and Cecil Young. The minister, Rev. F. W. K. Harris, conducted the service, and a great son of a noble "gray-haired mother" of Bristol, the Rev. Walter Russell, D. D., preached a very helpful sermon. A sweet solo was sung by Mrs. M. Russell, and a beautiful duet by Misses Grant and McClure. The National Anthem closed a grand service made beautiful and inspiring by such lovely flowers and sweet memories. What a stimulation this service can and will be to so many Mothers in these days of separation and anxiety.

"Nobody knows the work it takes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but Mother."

In the afternoon at Knox Church the same program was carried out. The Minister preached. Here also the Church was made beautiful with the white and pink flowers. And Mothers were not forgotten.

But the evening service at the Brick Church was the fitting climax of a glorious day. The registered letters on His Majesty's Service have been coming fast into our community and the Minister, on the suggestion of a quiet young Mother, began immediate steps to sign up the young men with the Church before they left to sign up with the Colors. As many as possible were seen personally and at a special meeting of the Session it was decided that a special Communion service should be held that evening for those who were soon to answer the call of the Colors. Consequently at the regular Young People's service in the evening, an invitation was extended to all the young men to make a decision for Christ and join with the Church on Profession of their Faith. Eighteen responded to the call. The Minister spoke on the Meaning of Church Membership and some items of great interest to the Soldiers of the King and the King of Kings. Then the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Session. Seventy-four took part. Never will those who were permitted to be present forget the sight of those eighteen stalwart lads so soon to take up the weapons of war as they stood to confess the Prince of Peace. Never had Minister better reward for work. Never had Mothers

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

better answer to prayers. At the close the ladies were addressed by Mrs. Harris, and the men were kindly but frankly spoken to by Mr. Harris on certain vital subjects dealing with life and the cry—"If I Had Only Known." The Session met and it was decided that all the young men leaving Bristol for Camp should be presented with a beautiful morocco bound New Testament and Psalms (tunic pocket size). "God Save our Splendid Men, Send Them Safe Home Again." So ended Mother's Day 1918.

There was a large representation of the Masonic fraternity at the funeral of the late William Shaw, who was one of the pioneer members of Pontiac Lodge, which today can boast of a long and eventful history, and whose members may be found in many corners of the globe. Following service in St. Paul's Church, the impressive ceremonial of the Order was conducted at the place of interment, Rev. Bro. J. J. S. Seaman again officiating. The floral offerings consisted of two beautiful wreaths—one from the lodge, the other from the J. G. Butterworth family of Ottawa.

Milk in the Hog Ration.

In order to raise and finish all the extra pigs that will be farrowed in Canada this year as a result of the campaign for increased production, it will be necessary to exercise the utmost economy in the use of concentrated foods. Pig raisers who have access to dairy by-products have a great advantage over others. Experiments carried on at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations show that for growing hogs, 60 lbs and over, 400 lbs of skim milk produced results equal to 100 lbs of mixed meal. Buttermilk fed fresh is equal to skim milk. Whey is not so valuable. One hundred pounds of whey was proved equal to 19.2 lbs of milk, that is, provided it is fed in not too large quantities and before it has soured.

A study of experiments with skim milk show that for young pigs 1 lb of milk fed with 2½ or 3 lbs of meal gives best results. For larger hogs less milk may be used. For hogs over 100 lbs in weight not more than 5 lbs of skim milk daily should be fed in order to get the greatest value from the milk. At the Nova Scotia Agricultural College it was shown that the best gains were made by feeding a lot of pig ration composed of 198 lbs of grain, 900 lbs of skim milk, and 110 lbs. of mangels. At the Ontario Agricultural College the best results were obtained where the proportion of milk to meal was 2.5 to 1. In one trial in which this proportion was used, 365 lbs of skim milk were equal to 100 lbs of meal. This agrees fairly closely with the results obtained at the Ottawa and Branch Farms. In a series of articles that appear in the May number of The Agricultural Gazette, both the Ottawa and Guelph authorities agree that it does not do to change the diet from sweet to sour milk. For young pigs the sweet milk is much to be preferred. For larger pigs it seems to make little difference whether or not it is fed sweet or

moderately sour, provided whatever condition favoured is uniformly kept up, that is to say, if the milk cannot be obtained always sweet, then it should be fed sour as a rule.

Obeying Feed Laws.

It would be a relief to the bewildered public if the food regulators would establish schools of instruction in the various centres when the intricate wordings and confused phraseology of their numerous orders and regulations could be made clear to the ordinary lay mind. Consulting a clock, calendar, chemists' scale and an interpreter ought not to be a necessary preliminary to eating a meal.

Presentation.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Orr, on Monday evening, May 13, when a few of their friends and neighbors gathered to spend the evening with their son, Henry Gordon, before his departure for military service. The occasion was taken advantage of by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Orr, to present the young man with a gold wrist watch coupled with the following address, which was read by Mr. Wm. Orr. Although taken by surprise, Gordon expressed his appreciation of the gift in a few well chosen words.

The evening was spent in music, after which refreshments were served. The gathering dispersed and all departed for their homes feeling that they had enjoyed themselves very much.

THE ADDRESS.

Dear Gordon:

A few of us have met here to spend a few hours and to present you with this watch—not for its value, but as a small token to remind you, Gordon, that your many kind and useful acts to us all during the past years are not forgotten. We all know and feel that in the past your aim and action were not for self, "to do what I can to help my country," or whatever needed your assistance, in a quiet, free, unselfish way; and so you use this watch to tell the time, may it bring to you the thought of our deepest respect, and although you are not with us, that your good works while amongst us shall ever live fresh in our memories. And now, dear Gordon, we regret your departure, but we must follow the example you have set. We feel and hope it is for the best, so we all join in wishing you health, happiness and contentment on the battlefield, and ever remember that we still feel as though you belonged to us and we to you.

On behalf of the friends—
MR. AND MRS. WM. ORR.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Wm. A. Hodgins, who departed this life May 14, 1918.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Safe, safe upon the ever shining shore,
Sin, pain and death and sorrow all are o'er
Happy now and evermore,
Washed in the blood of the Lamb
—Husband and Family.

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The King of the Road Builder Grader
Sawyer & Massey Junior Grader
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Gas Oil Tractors
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Call and have a talk with us.

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The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

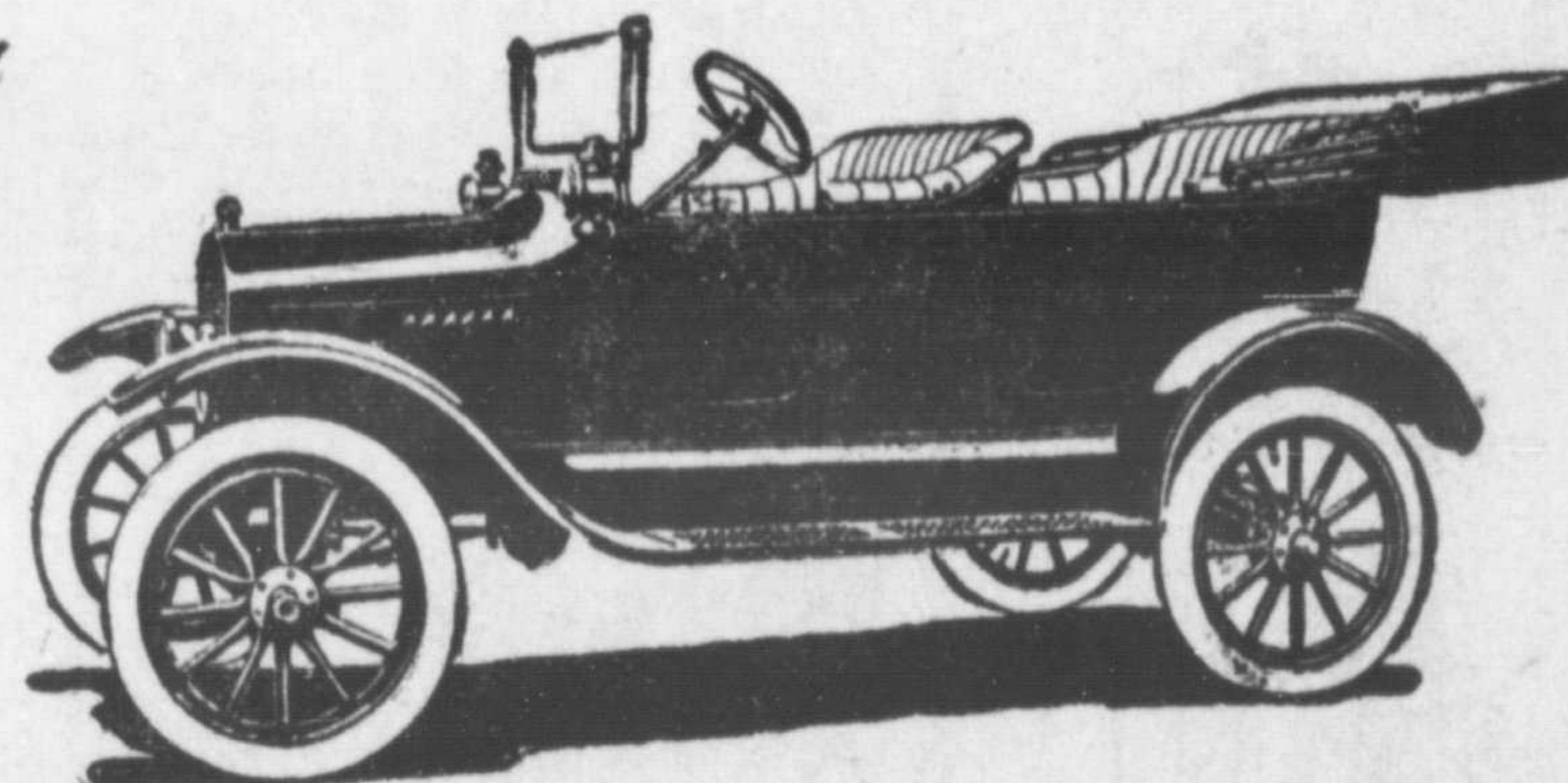
IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford

Runabout - \$575
Touring - \$595
Coupe - \$770
Sedan - \$970
Chassis - \$535
One-ton Truck \$750



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Sealed Tenders

Tenders for the building of the Campbells Bay Milling Co. Ltd. (new building at Campbells Bay) will be received up to 12 a. m., June 1st, 1918.

Plans can be seen at the office of A. McLean, manager. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. McLEAN, Manager,
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We are determined to make Saturday, May 25th the biggest and best business day we have had since coming to Shawville.

For this day we have slashed prices still lower than our advertisement stated, especially in Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Come here Saturday and save money.

ARCHIE DOVER