

HOW BIG SHELLS ARE TESTED

High Explosives Subjected to Heat Treatment, Also Tried in a Brinell Ball-Testing Machine.

If you wish to test the hardness of an apple, the most natural way is to press down upon its surface and note the indentation of your thumb. This is simple and conclusive evidence. The French government employs a very similar test to prove the hardness of its high explosive shells, says the Popular Science Monthly.

To secure the maximum of destructiveness, it is important not only that the steel projectiles should be of a certain hardness, but also that they should not be too hard. After the charging has been roughly formed and hollowed out, the shells are subjected to what is known as a "heat treatment," by which the steel is brought to the correct hardness. To make doubly sure, the shells are tested in a Brinell ball-testing machine.

This machine tests the hardness of the shell exactly as your thumb tests the hardness of the apple. It is fitted with a small, hardened steel ball, which is pressed into the shell under a specified load. The indentation made by the ball is measured, and if within certain limits, the hardness is correct. If not, the shell must be further treated.

What Becomes of That Cent?
A farmer comes to town with 50 apples, which he sells three for a cent, getting, of course, 10 cents for them. Another farmer, also with 50 apples, sells them two for a cent, getting 15 cents for his. They get 25 cents in all.

The next time they come in, with 50 apples each, they meet at the edge of town and put their apples together, making 50 apples. One man having sold two for a cent, the other three for a cent, they decided to sell them five for 2 cents.

They do so, and when they're through find out they have received but 24 cents.

The problem is, why did they not get as much for their apples selling them five for 2 cents as they did when they sold them separately, or, what becomes of the cent?

Salvage Corps at Battle Front.
According to the systems now established in modern warfare, it is stated by a war correspondent, a salvage corps is daily going over all the ground near the battle front exposed to fire, and is gathering all the debris discarded by the contending armies. None of the scrap is neglected, with steel worth one shilling to one and one-half shillings per pound, and copper and other metals in proportion. All the metals are taken to shops in the rear, and there worked into the various munitions that a modern army uses.

All the lead that is fired is practically lost, as a bullet traveling at a velocity of 2,000 feet or more per second buries itself so deep into any object it hits as to be lost entirely. Other metals, however, such as tangled steel from wrecked motor cars, large pieces of shells, bits of copper, pieces of aluminium, etc., are carefully collected and later turned into usable condition.

McMick's New Building.
There is a fine new building of white marble and Greek architecture in a western city. On the corner-stone is engraved the date of the building's erection. It was begun in 1908, but, following the usual custom, the date is in Roman capitals, thus: MCMVIII.

The other day one citizen approached another and asked him if he had seen their common friend Danny that day.
"I sure did," replied the second man. "A few minutes ago I seen him standing in front of McMick's new building over there on the corner."

The Gentle Passion.
William Gillette, the actor, was showing George H. Broadhurst, the playwright, over his country estate. They arrived at the sheepfold and at sight of their master the woolly inmates came bleating to the barn.
"See how the little things love me, George," said the owner proudly.
"Love, thunder," said Broadhurst. "They come to you because they are hungry and they think you are going to feed them."
"George," said Gillette, "when you have reached a certain age that passes for love."—Saturday Evening Post.

What Future for Women?
Women have always had a wider range of industrial opportunity in this country than abroad; war will inevitably widen the range, observes a writer. A dearth of men will necessitate her acceptance of such activities, and for a time at least, her confidence in them. What is to be the result? What changes will occur in her treatment, her standards, and her status toward life, in consequence?—predict them.

THE EVIDENCE

As to the thoroughness and practicability of our courses about the first of the month one of the most progressive business men of the city, called at the College Office for a BOOKKEEPER, we sent him one. On the 22nd a friend of this man needed a Bookkeeper, one trained help was recommended, the two men called at the College, and we sent out another Bookkeeper. This is the way our students are placed.

To meet the demand we need many more students.

Get particulars now.

Guelph Business College
Lives Better Courses
Herald Bldg. - GUELPH, Ont.

Mail Contract

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 28th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, thirty-six times a week on the route Georgetown and Railway Station, Grand Trunk, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Georgetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Toronto.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Toronto, June 14th, 1918.

J. W. Kennedy

Hardware
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Tinmithing
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Hot Air Heating
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J. W. Kennedy

Phone 25
GEORGETOWN, Ont.

G.T.R. Time Table

GOING EAST

Mail	9.45 a.m.
Passenger	11.00 a.m.
Mail	3.45 p.m.
Passenger	6.38 p.m.
Mail	8.30 p.m.

GOING WEST

Mail	7.57 a.m.
Mail	10.05 a.m.
Passenger	2.01 p.m.
Passenger	5.55 p.m.
Mail	7.57 p.m.

GOING NORTH

Mail	7.57 a.m.
Mail	5.50 p.m.

GOING SOUTH

Mail	10.05 a.m.
Mail	7.40 p.m.

Toronto Suburban Railway
DAILY TIME-TABLE

	a.m.	p.m.
Going East	8.10	2.24 6.40
Going West	8.55	8.10 7.47

SUNDAY TIME-TABLE

	a.m.	p.m.
Going East	10.21	12.20 3.45 6.10
Going West	10.40	6.10



PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

**Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.
Harvest Leave.**

**Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.**

Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.

Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases:— (a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for such service, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted, in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of his family or those depending upon him.

Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

No Shovelling Required

STANDARD ANTHRACITE SCRANTON COAL
In all Sizes

Automatically Screened and Loaded.

Coal & Wood

Select Lump for Domestic and Threshing purposes. Smithing and Cannel Coal. In fact I carry everything to be found in an up-to-date Coal and Wood Yard.

John McDonald
Georgetown
PHONE 12

The great grand Champion Gold Medal Hackney Stallion

SPARTAN
509-1285-(10484).

Enrollment No. 1127. Approved. Form A 1.

First Prize and twice Champion at Toronto; First Prize Champion and Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1918; First Prize at Ottawa Provincial Winter Fair in 1914; First Prize in harness for high stepping Stallion at Toronto National Exhibition, 1914; First at Ottawa Provincial Winter Fair in 1916; also Grand Champion and Gold Medal, 1915; First Prize in harness for high stepping at Toronto National Exhibition, 1915; First Prize and Grand Champion at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1915; also First Prize and Gold Medal and Grand Champion at Ottawa Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show, 1918; First Prize at Ottawa Winter Fair 1917; First in High Stepping Class at C. N. E., 1917, and First and Gold Medal at Winter Fair, Guelph. He established a record at the Toronto Exhibition last year, when his colts won 17 firsts out of 24 entries.

Will make the season of 1918 as follows:

Tuesday—Will leave his own stable, lot 18, Centre Road, and proceed to Georgetown for night and until Wednesday noon.

Wednesday night—Franklin's farm Hornby.

Thursday—His own stable.

Friday night—Doyle's hotel, Claireville.

Saturday—Queen's Hotel, Brantford, for noon, and remain until 6 o'clock, thence to his own stable for night and until the following Tuesday.

The above route will be continued throughout the season, health and weather permitting.

JAMES TILT, Owner.