

THE EQUITY.

No. 47, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up. - \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - 4,978,299
Total Assets over - 50,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
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Read Dover's ad. on last page.

The Homemakers' Club of Austin will hold a lawn social at the home of Mrs. Henry Maitland, Tuesday, June 1st.

Viewing—I will give special reduced rates to Schools, Farm buildings, etc., on 8x10 size. Send card for quotations. H. IMISON, Artist.

A home is not complete without a Victrola. Get your's now. High-class music on sale. RALLY E. HORNER, Russell House, Shawville.

Word has been received that Mr. David H. Hodgins, son of W. H. Hodgins of this town, has enlisted in the 48th Battalion, C. E. F. at Victoria, B. C.

BOX SOCIAL.—The members of L. O. L. No. 34, purpose holding a box social at the residence of Mr. Henry T. McDowell on Friday evening, May 28. A program of music, etc., will be presented, commencing at 8.15. Usual admission; ladies with boxes free. Everybody welcome.

Mr. John H. Roberts, Secretary of the Dominion Temperance Alliance for the Province of Quebec, will spend ten days, beginning next Sunday, in the County of Pontiac. This is the beginning of a no-license campaign to be carried on in the County. Mr. Roberts will address a united meeting of the Churches in the Methodist Church, Sunday evening. All are invited to attend.

In connection with G. A. Howard's new garage, there has been installed a thoroughly up-to-date gasoline equipment consisting of a 60-gal. underground steel tank and self-registering pump, conveniently situated, so that car-owners may be supplied without getting out of their seats if necessary, whilst most important of all, perhaps, the element of safety is assured.

Gasoline supplied at 22c. a gal.

Have you seen the new Autograph Kodak? It's a peach. Premo Cameras for film pack, Brownie Cameras for \$1.25 up. Albums 25c. up. Flash sheets, Flash sheet holders, Tripods, Trays, Printing frames, etc. H. IMISON.

Local Liberals on the Move.

A meeting of Liberals—whether of a general character or of the conventional form, THE EQUITY did not learn—was held at Campbells Bay last Thursday. Little of importance transpired, although it was decided to hold a convention on the 25th inst. To the uninitiated the object of such convention is not clear, unless it is to confirm or nullify the proceedings had at previous assemblies of that nature. Some considerable time ago at one of these conventions Mr. Frank S. Cahill, who contested the County in 1911, was tendered and accepted the honor of being the Liberal standard-bearer at the next Federal election—when ever that should be held. But somehow that did not settle matters, and an element of unrest and dissatisfaction seems to have prevailed the atmosphere of the Liberal camp ever since. It is rumored now that a certain wing or faction of the party are plotting to shelve Mr. Cahill, and substitute in his stead Mr. David Gillies, of Carleton Place, who formerly represented the county in the local house, for a number of years. There was a time when Mr. Gillies undoubtedly was a strong candidate, but whether he would now figure the more impressively before the electors than the gentleman who legitimately holds the Liberal nomination, is a question which admits of some argument if not doubt. The Liberals, however, should be the best judges of their own affairs, and those on the outside can only contemplate with interest what the next convention may bring forth.

A beautiful line of neckwear just received at Dover's.

Don't forget our liberal offer of 14 photo's for the dozen, from now until June 1st. All sizes included.

H. IMISON, Artist,
King Street.

NOTICE.—We have installed a rural telephone and would be much obliged to receive orders. Any orders entrusted to my care will have my personal attention. Phone No. 46. A. DOVER.

The Shawville Homemakers' Club will hold their next knitting and sewing meeting at Mrs. George Findlay's on Thursday evening of this week at 7 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

Amateurs.—Having received the agency for the Eastman Kodaks, Films, Velox papers, etc., an ample supply of these goods being placed in stock as indicated by our show window, I am in a better position than ever to fill your orders without delay. H. IMISON.

Enquiries having been received in regard to postage stamps being used for the prepayment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, notice is hereby given that this use of postage stamps is in strict accordance with the provisions of the special War Revenue Act, 1915, which provides that postage stamps may be used in lieu of Inland Revenue War Stamps in fulfillment and discharge of any requirement under the Act that adhesive stamps be affixed.

The public is at liberty at all times to use postage stamps for any purpose for which Inland Revenue War Stamps may be used, but it is especially provided in the Act the Inland Revenue War Stamps are not to be used on letters, postcards, postal notes or Post Office money orders, the only stamps allowed on these being ordinary postage stamps or postage stamps upon which the words "War Tax" have been printed.

RAINY WEATHER.—You need a raincoat. We have a large range of good makes and styles from \$5.00 to \$12.20. A. DOVER.

Poultry

Mr. John W. Marcellus of Iron-quois, Ont., who has for some time past been working for the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, spent a few days at Shawville last week in the interest of Egg Circle work. He visited Weirstead, Bristol Ridge and Dunraven, in which section some of the farmers were desirous that an Egg Circle should be formed. However, he did not take a definite move in any of the places visited to have a Public Meeting called for the purpose of forming an Egg Circle, but his visit was rather to secure information as to the advisability of such a move.

On Friday in company with E. T. Hodgins, Manager of the Shawville Egg Circle, he visited some members, and also some farmers who were not members, and have now decided to join the Circle. The membership fee of this circle which was placed at \$1.00 for new members has been reduced to 50 cents for members joining for the balance of the year. The aim of Mr. Marcellus is not particularly to establish new circles with a view of holding out special advantages with regard to an increase in the price, but to work more along the lines of improving the quality, knowing that superior quality would eventually mean an increase in the price, without being any burden on the consumer as he would be relieved of purchasing a certain per cent of eggs which would have no value.

The Merchants Bank Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,248,134

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President — SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLAN.
Vice-Pres. — K. W. BLACKWELL, Gen. Manager — E. F. HEDDEN.

220 Branches and Agencies in Canada

A Savings Bank Account
May be operated as a Joint Acct.
Incurs no expense nor formality
Is a most decided business asset
Insures money for investment.

Shawville Branch } W. F. DRUM, Acting Mgr.
Quyon Branch }

"Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

GOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

the best in the history. Why not take advantage of the dull times and prepare for the wave of prosperity that is bound to sweep over the Great Country when the war is over?

Write for Free Catalogue.

H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE, W. E. GOWLING,
Prin. Prin.

FOR SALE—Single buggy—practically new. Rubber tires, electric lights; a first-class stylish rig; cost \$130.—will take \$110. Also set single harness. Apply to J. H. SHAW.

Say, young man! How about that new spring suit? We have the largest and most complete range in town at lowest prices. A. DOVER.

Renfrew citizens will contribute a motor ambulance to the work of the Red Cross Society in France.

To commemorate the opening of our new studio, I will give 14 photos for the dozen from now until June 1st. Studio ground floor, King St. H. IMISON, Artist.

Word was received here on Wednesday of a somewhat severe accident having befallen John Howard, who was operating a winch on bridge construction work near Kingston. The young man's father, James Howard, and brother Alf left for Kingston on Thursday and on reaching there found that the young man's injuries were happily not as serious as the first report indicated.

Representations are being made to the officials of the C. N. Railway Co., that the site proposed for the station in Clarendon, is not one which will serve the best interests of the township or the public generally, and that, therefore, the Co. would act wisely in selecting another site, nearer to and directly south of Shawville. Work is expected to be resumed on the line shortly.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. C. McNally and the Misses O'Meara, of Bryson, motored to Shawville Thursday afternoon last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobbs, Mr. Wm. Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Foreman and little daughter, motored from Ottawa on Wednesday last.

Miss Irene Paul of the P. O. staff left Saturday to enjoy a few holidays with her parents in Bryson.

Raymond McNally, of the Dominion Police force, Ottawa, made a flying visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McNally of Weirstead on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connelly, of Cobden were in town last Sunday, on which occasion Mr. Connelly preached at both services in the Methodist church.

Births

At Shawville, on Sunday, May 9, to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Smiley, a son.

At Schrieber, Ont., on April 30th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davis, a daughter.

Deaths

Death occurred at the McKellar Hospital, Fort William, on Friday, April 30, of John William Angus, age four days, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Angus. The funeral was held from the late residence 241 North Harold Street, to Mountain View cemetery on Saturday, May 1st, at 2 p. m.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL Ottawa, Ont.

"I will study and prepare myself, and some day my chance will come."—Lincoln. That the times will be exceedingly good after the war is the general opinion. Why not, then, take up Shorthand and Typewriting, and be ready for the positions that will surely await every competent stenographer and typist? Send for circular.

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

WILLIS COLLEGE

It pays to get the best.

As a Willis Student you will have the most thorough and practical training possible.

As a Willis Graduate you can always point with pride to your training school.

As an earner you will find yourself trained to the minute—thoroughness counts.

Send for catalogue.

WILLIS COLLEGE,

N. L. HARRISON, Principal.

Cor. Bank and Albert Sts.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

FOR SALE—Short-horn Bull—1 year old, (registered). THOS McDOWELL.

FOR SALE—A quantity of Early Rose Potatoes—good for seed. Apply to Wm. G. McDOWELL, Shawville.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. Apply to Mrs. G. A. HOWARD, Shawville.

HORSES FOR SALE—We have 36 horses for sale cheap. On account of no work in the city, we will sacrifice every horse. HEALEY CARTAGE CO., Ottawa.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Chester White Pigs, five weeks old. Apply to DAVID McDOWELL, Shawville, Que.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbing for wells sold at Works Contracts made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville, Que.

When you want the best value for your money in ..

SHINGLES

at \$1.65 per M. and up
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards, Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

BOX 455

Arnprior, Ont.

Conservative

Mass Meeting

A Mass Meeting of the Liberal Conservatives of Pontiac will be held

At Shawville,
Tuesday May 18.

Re-organization of the Association and other business will be taken up and dealt with.

Prominent speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting on the political issues of the day.

Every elector who desires to be identified with the Conservative Party, and who is anxious to see our Association placed on a lively working basis, should make a special effort to attend.

R. W. RALPH, P. E. SMILEY,
Pres. L. C. A. Secretary.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Seed Corn

We have now in stock the following varieties:—

Longfellow,
Leaming, Improved,
Southern Sweet, (fodder)
Canada Yellow (old Indian).

All fresh shelled, dry and hard.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

CORN

Genuine Seed Corn.

We aim to supply our customers with the very best seed obtainable. For years we have pinned our faith to

Rennie's Seeds.

Their Seed Corn has always proven reliable. Last year the seed supplied by us produced the largest and best crops in this locality; and we believe the same thing will occur in 1915.

Longfellow \$1.75
Compton's 1.75
Leeming 1.35
Longfellow, on the cob, 1.85

W. A. HODGINS

Woman Against Woman or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued).

She was absolutely beginning to lose her temper. To have given expression to such emotions as he had only the night before. She glanced up at him. He was looking at her with a strained eager expression in his handsome eyes, but they dropped as they met her own.

She had lost part of the conversation between brother and sister; but as she forced herself to listen again, she heard Mrs. Dunraven saying:

"We must have a dinner-dance, Lloyd; it is so much nicer than a ball. Fewer people, you know, and Alisa will get to know them better before the evening is over. You dance, Alisa, of course?"

Alisa colored under the look Lloyd Ogden bent upon her.

"No," she stammered. "I have never—"

"Oh, how stupid of me to forget!" exclaimed Mrs. Dunraven, leaning over and patting the girl's hand gently. "Of course you don't dance, but I'll tell you what we'll do. With your natural grace, it is simply impossible that you should not know it in one or two lessons. I'll play on the piano, and Lloyd and Leslie shall teach you to dance after dinner to-night, and every night until you are ready. Then we'll have the dance. Won't Muriel be wild?"

She clapped her hands in evident delight over the annoyance she was about to cause her sister, and Lloyd Ogden laughed lightly.

"What a little fiend you are, to take such evident pleasure in the 'wildness' of another. Our sister is not such an 'egre' as she is painted. Miss Valworth, I hope you will not think Ethel means half she says. They are absolutely devoted to each other, only you could not imagine any two more united."

"I am glad you add that," cried Mrs. Dunraven, pointing like a spoiled child, but doing it with the sweetest ingenueness possible. "I wouldn't be like Muriel for all the world."

And then, rather to her horror, the door opened, and Muriel entered.

There was something so extraordinary in the appearance of this new edition to that strange Dunraven family, that Alisa started as her eyes rested upon Muriel Ogden's own.

She was tall, slight, willowy, with a beautiful, not high, rounded, sloping shoulders that gave her a peculiar style all her own. She was dressed for the street in an inconspicuous tailor-made gown that fitted her with a perfection that suggested the work of a master.

Her hair was brown, her skin of that clear, creamy white, without a shadow of color, and yet not in the least unhealthy; but it was the eyes that held one as if fascinated.

They were not beautiful eyes, although they were larger and darker than Alisa's own. They were prominently set, curious eyes that sent a thrill of distrust to the girl's very bones, and Muriel Ogden knew the thought as well as Alisa knew them herself. An air of mystery was born of the moment that both recognized, though why Alisa could never have told.

She did not hear Ethel Dunraven introduce them, but a peculiar tremor passed over her as she felt the touch of the girl's soft, cool fingers upon her hand. They did not touch her as hands usually meet, but with a strange, gliding motion, that made her feel as if a snake had swept his slimy coils over her.

And then she saw Muriel turn to Leslie Dunraven, saw his eyes light with a curious expression she could not fathom, and then, totally ignoring the presence of his wife and her own brother, Muriel Ogden sat down between her sister's husband and began to talk to him in that low, subdued way which shuts out all others, and Alisa found herself forced into conversation with the brother and sister.

CHAPTER VII.

The old life, the life of toil and beatings, and starvation, was left as completely behind as if it had never existed. There was not a single thing in this to remind Alisa of that. Had she been suddenly transferred to another world, things would have contained as great a similarity.

She thought of that only with a shudder and yet, Heaven knows, she was far from happy in this. Not that every one who kindred her had considered her. Even Muriel Ogden had gone out of her way to show the friendless girl attention, but the spirit of mystery which pervaded everything, the atmosphere of unreality in the house oppressed her.

She loved Mrs. Dunraven, too, and a feeling of remorse so tugged at her heart for the unconscious wrong she had done, that it seemed to her there was rest of mind neither night nor day.

She rarely ever saw Leslie Dunraven, and then only in his wife's presence. She was not submitting herself to any temptation, and he seemed to understand and appreciate her position.

She seldom went out, and then only to drive with Mrs. Dunraven, excursions in which Muriel never intruded herself, and on these occasions she observed that Mrs. Dunraven never lost an opportunity to say some cutting thing regarding her sister, remarks with which, but for the expression of three singular dark eyes, Alisa could not have agreed.

To the surprise of Mrs. Dunraven, Muriel did not even object to the dancing lessons which took place in the evening. At first Leslie had withdrawn himself from them because he saw plainly that Alisa desired it, but on the evening before the ball he entered as the lesson was about to begin, and stood in the doorway.

Lloyd Ogden had been rather devoted club attendant before, but had offered himself too cheerfully as instructor, and as Leslie Dunraven saw the flushed expression upon his cheeks upon that last evening he stepped forward.

"Miss Valworth will learn your step so exactly that she can dance with no one else," he said, carelessly. "Let me try with her once."

Lloyd was about to advance some argument, but his sister, from the piano stool, cried out:

"Yes, Lloyd, I have been afraid of that. Let her try with Leslie. You know Ogden stepped back and Dunraven took his place. It was the first time he had touched Alisa since her entrance into that house, and as he laid his arm about her waist, clasped her hand over his, she felt the old thrill pass through her which she hoped she had conquered. She knew then how useless a struggle it had been to know that all her love for the wife could not counter the wild worship of the husband, and faltered in her step as she realized all the hopelessness of her position.

Down the room they floated to the strains of "Mon Reve," played in that exquisite, dreamy way, down the long hall that was kept for dancing purposes alone. She could feel his breath upon her cheek, she knew that his arm was tightening about her. They had reached the end of the room and were about to turn. He bent his head intuitively she knew that he was about to speak, to break the silence, the sweet, exquisite silence that had well-nigh suffocated her, and against her will—she listened.

"Have you forgotten?" he whispered.

She looked into his eyes just a moment. Ah! why—why had he done it?

"You—bade me do so," she replied, scarcely conscious that she spoke.

He turned again in the old way down as the end of the room. "Mon Reve" was swelling out in passionate reverie.

"And yet—I would not have you do so for ten thousand worlds. Answer me, Alisa, have you forgotten?"

Yes—forgotten his wife, that sweet friend whom she already loved; forgotten Heaven, forgotten hell, forgotten—every-

thing but him. It was only a gasping monosyllable:

"No!"

He stopped suddenly down there and released her. To her surprise, Muriel was standing there, standing in the large archway that led to the conservatory. She gasped slightly as she caught the curious expression in the great, dark, staring eyes; but the girl came forward with a smile upon her lips—such a curious smile that Alisa's heart stood still.

"You are quite a perfect waltzer," she said, slowly, "but you dance better with Mr. Dunraven than with my brother. There is more poetry, more rhythm in the movement. I hold a theory that there is something in such accord as that."

She knew her remark was absurd, but her eyes were fixed upon Alisa as she said it, and intuitively Alisa understood that she knew. Knew of the horrible love barrier between Dunraven and her sister's friend—the protégée on which she had showered her tenderest kindness.

For the first time in her life Alisa felt like a traitor. Before she knew of this barrier between Dunraven and herself, she had not been to blame, but now, when she had promised herself and that sweet young wife that their friendship should occupy the first place in her heart, when she had felt so strong in the bond that united them, the bond of sympathy and affection, to yield to the first temptation that had been thrown in her way, to surrender to her that all the purity had gone suddenly out of her life, and she hated herself with a fierce passion that she had never felt before.

It never occurred to her to blame Dunraven. The cause was all of herself. And a feeling of humiliation such as she had never known filled her heart as she looked into Muriel's accusing eyes. Yet she forced herself to answer lightly. "I think you attach too much meaning to a mere physical attainment. The soul governs the mental part of us rather than the body, does it not? I confess I am not equal to arguing so fine a point, but I am quite sure that the mere fact of waiting could never bring out the attributes of my soul."

She laughed slightly and joined the others, leaving Dunraven and Muriel alone.

But there was no rest for her that evening.

She went up to her own room and to bed, but the thought of her guilt stunned her with a new despair. She loathed herself. She realized, toward morning, that her duty was quite plainly marked out before her. There was no one to help her, no one to advise her, and she must go. Back to the old life which she hoped she had left behind forever, back to all the old hopeless despair, back to her father and—Nathan Simonsen.

It was a long, sweet, and simple, but a strange resemblance between Nathan Simonsen and Muriel Ogden.

She sat up straight in bed, there in the darkness, an clasped her hands closely together, and a throbbing heart. It was not in feature, not in form, but in the expression of those horrible eyes which she could see before her quite as plainly there in the darkness as she had seen them in the light.

She shuddered and hid her face under the clothing of the bed.

What did it mean? The morning with a full determination to leave that household, not to interfere with Mrs. Dunraven's happiness, let the cost to herself be what it might; but that was the day of the dream, the day when she and the little woman's happiness in all the details of the affair was too great to be spoiled upon that one day. Alisa had not the courage.

"I will tell her to-morrow," she said to herself, with a groan. "One day can make no difference. To-morrow I will shut all this out forever, and go back."

The day passed in a sort of benighted dream to her. She went about the house with Mrs. Dunraven, who fitted from one room to another like a fairy, watching the preparations for the dance, and the last Mrs. Dunraven laughingly pushed her into her room.

"You will find your first present from me upon the bed!" she exclaimed. "You are to wear it to-night, and remember that I did not give Alisa time to reply, but closed the door upon her laughingly, her eyes bright as twin stars, and dancing under the excitement of it all."

It was a gown, sweet and simple, but beautiful enough for the daughter of a millionaire. The tears came to Alisa's eyes as they rested upon it. Yes, she would wear it this once—wear it to please her sweet friend—and then to-morrow she would go like the little Cinderella who must return to her slavery and her despair.

When she was all ready, exquisitely beautiful, her lovely shoulders gleaming like tinted marble above the white, flower-trimmed corsage, she went to Mrs. Dunraven's room for her approval. She knocked, but received no answer, then opened the door and entered.

For a moment she stood appalled upon the threshold, then rushed forward.

Mrs. Dunraven, in her creamy satin and diamonds, lay in a little heap upon the floor. With a cry of fright Alisa lifted her. The wild eyes met her own, the sweet crimson lips muttered some words which Alisa could not comprehend. An awful fear seized upon her heart.

She started toward the bell to call a servant, but some influence, she knew not what, stayed her hand. Acting under the impulse, she flew to Leslie Dunraven's door and flung it open.

He was standing before the mirror in his shirt-sleeves; but she did not hesitate.

"For goodness sake, come quick!" she gasped. "Some awful thing has happened!"

He did not wait for more, but with blanched face sprang by her and into his wife's room. Her eyes it all at a glance. Quickly he lifted her and carried her to the next room, laying her upon the bed, then he turned to Alisa.

"She never forget that stern, set, rigid look upon his face, the numb, the white lips which he forced into action, as he exclaimed:

"It is the old curse which I hoped was dead—the old curse comes back. You know the secret of this household now."

CHAPTER VIII.

But Alisa did not know.

She had seen her father look like that—had seen those glazed, roving eyes, those crimson, mumbling lips, that hectic gleam in the cheeks—but with him there had been the foul odor of whiskey or beer. There was not even the scent of wine here, and it never would have occurred to her, even if there had been, to accuse Mrs. Leslie Dunraven of intoxication.

"What is it?" she gasped, gazing straight up into the despairing eyes of the anguish-stricken husband; and the answer came in one horrible word that turned her sick and faint with disgust and shame for him:

"Morphine!"

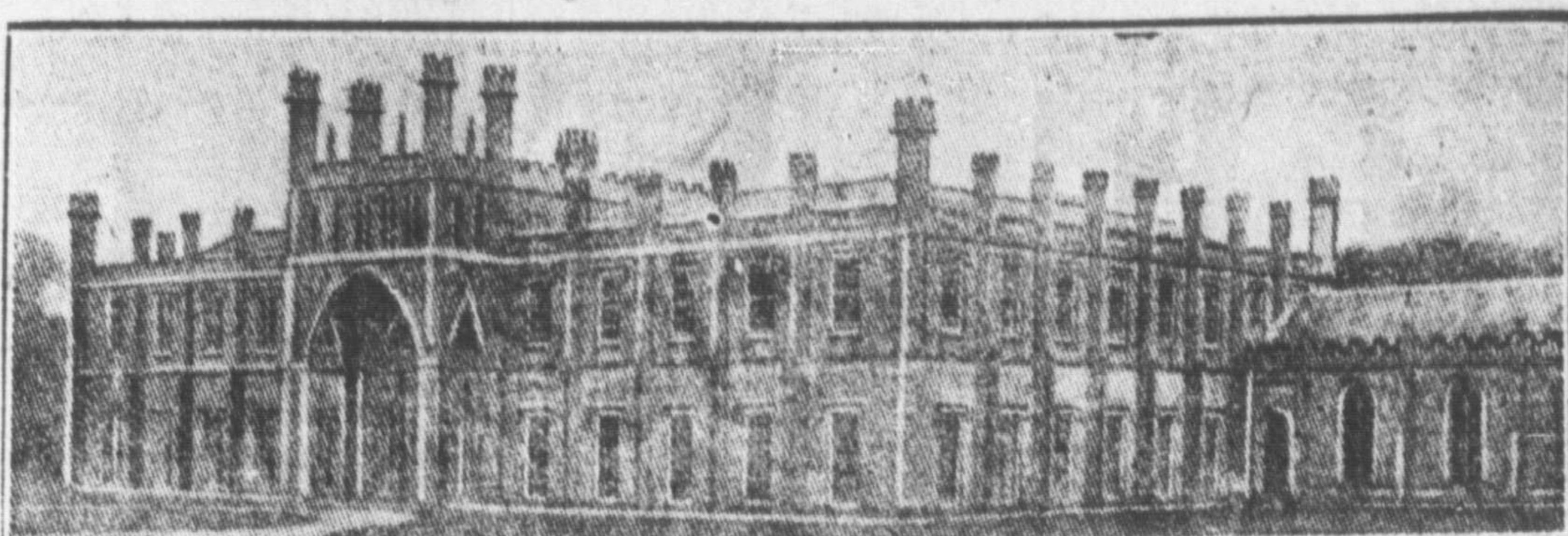
She never forgot the expression of his face as he said it, the look of humiliation, the set, rigid despair.

There was nothing she could say, no word of courage. It was simply an awful fact before her and him in undeniable evidence, and she was forced to stand beside him and witness it dumbly.

And then the incoherent words from the beautiful lips, swollen and distorted now, became audible.

"Help me up, Leslie. They are coming—the guests—and I must be there to receive them. Help me up, Leslie!"

She had lifted herself upon her elbow, and was struggling to get off the bed, when she fell back helplessly, as if it were too heavy for her body, her tongue thick,



Where German Officer Prisoners are Held.

Donington Hall, an English country residence, remodelled at great expense, to accommodate German officer prisoners.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

HARBOR WORK IN TORONTO WELL ADVANCED.

One of New Docks Completed, Waste Land Reclaimed, Western Sea Wall and Ship Channel Progressing Rapidly.

The harbor commissioners of Toronto are proceeding with the expenditure of \$24,190,000 on improvement of the harbor and the creation of a new waterfront calculated to meet the needs of shipping for a long period of years to come while also keeping in view the idea of developing the city's attractiveness.

Work began in the spring of 1914 and at the end of that year one concrete dock 600 feet by 176 feet had been completed, 75 acres of land reclaimed in the industrial district and served by railroad sidings, 4000 feet of the crib foundations for the western seawall completed in readiness for the concrete super-structure and over 5,000 feet of the foundations for the retaining walls in the ship channel made ready for the concrete super-structure, 5,600 feet of

Permanent Concrete Docks built along both sides of the channel into the harbor. The entire cost of the works completed to date, including the new dock referred to, amounts to about \$1,653,000, of which sum \$900,000 has been spent by the harbor commissioners and the balance by the Dominion Government.

Agreements with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway have freed the western half of the inner waterfront from their control and makes it available for development.

The work undertaken by this lake port, a city of 500,000 population, for the purpose of developing its maritime trade and encouraging the establishment of industries furnishes an object lesson in the way of courageous building for the future. In 1910 an ocean tramp sailed from Scotland with a cargo of scoria blocks for Toronto. The steamer reached its destination, but found upon arrival that there was no public dock where the cargo could be landed, that for accommodation at privately-owned docks

Heavy Charges were Made, that after paying these charges there was not sufficient water alongside the dock to accommodate the vessel, and a big part of her cargo had to be lightered to the shore at a great additional expense.

The captain laid the case before the Board of Trade, whose president was Lionel H. Clark. The

result was public agitation for the improvement of the harbor and the construction of adequate docking facilities; this resulted in 1911 in the formation of a new board of harbor commissioners, endowed with absolute powers of expropriation to construct and operate railways, to construct and operate docks and to issue debentures for the purpose of raising the necessary money.

Toronto owned about 83 per cent. of the waterfront, which extends for 10 miles along the north shore of Lake Ontario, but the greatest portion of this ownership lay to the east and west of the harbor, which extends for two and a half miles along the centre of the city, the harbor being protected from the waters of the lake by a natural island. Of the inner waterfront, on the harbor, the city owned about 50 per cent. All this waterfront property owned by the city and including an area of waste land east of the harbor, covering 1,300 acres, was decided to the harbor commissioners.

The new board was formed in the beginning of the year 1912 and the plans were made public in November. They called for an expenditure of \$24,190,088.91. The plans include filling in a strip of land, now covered by water, across the entire inner waterfront to provide a new pierhead line and the construction of new docks in deep water; reclamation of the waste land by pumping sand in from the harbor and from the bed of the lake outside the island to create an industrial district; construction of a seawall along the waterfront east of the harbor for more than three miles to protect the shore of this industrial district, and construction of a seawall along the western city front more than four miles to protect the western waterfront and create

A Protected Waterway to connect the inner harbor with the Humber River, which bounds the city on the west. The work also includes the deepening of the entire protected harbor to a depth of 35 feet. To use the words of the commissioner's chief engineer, E. L. Cousins, "There will be only two conditions in Toronto's harbor, either land or deep water, so that a vessel of any draft can safely enter the harbor, anchor in any part of it or tie up at any of its wharves."

Toronto owns the island and a great portion of it is used for public park purposes. The commissioners have kept in view a city

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, dainty Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.



"Silver Gloss"

has been the favorite in the home for more than 50 years

AT GROCERS

The Canada Starch Co., Limited

beautiful and plan to construct a boulevard and driveway 200 feet wide across the entire waterfront of the city, crossing from the mainland to the island and from the island to the mainland again, over the two channels which afford entrance to the harbor from the lake, by means of modern lift bridges. This boulevard will be 13 miles long and the city parks department has prepared plans to carry the boulevard

Completely Around the City, affording a driveway along the waterfront and through the ravines which surround Toronto for 40 miles. In constructing the waterfront boulevard 986 acres of adjacent lands are being reclaimed and devoted to park purposes.

The ship channel will be 7,800 feet long, 400 feet wide and 24 feet deep, through the centre of the industrial district. The lift bridges to connect the island with the mainland were denominated as harbor extension and harbor protection work and the Dominion Government was asked to appropriate \$6,123,294.00 for them.

Dredging operations undertaken by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners constitute the largest hydraulic dredging work ever undertaken in the world. The new docks will all be of permanent concrete construction with at least 24 feet of water alongside, and will be served by railroad sidings connecting with all the railway lines entering Toronto.

Work for a Co-ed.

A professor in the economics department of the University of Missouri who was assigning subjects for papers to be written, asked one of the girl students the other day what she was going to do after graduation.

"I'm going to get married," replied the co-ed.

"Very well, then you may write a paper on the high cost of living," said the professor.

The wages of sin are paid in full—there are no deductions.

INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colic and horses in the same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Disenter and Cough Compound, 3 to 4 doses often cured; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Coshen, Ind. U.S.A.

1854
Ye Old
Sugar Loaf

1915

Canada's Favorite Sugar

1880
Granulated
Sugar

For Sixty Years Redpath Sugar has consistently led in purity, in quality, and in the appreciation of the thousands who use it. It is the product of a thoroughly modern refinery, operated by men of skill and experience, whose one aim is sugar perfection.

The Redpath "Sugar Loaf" of 1854 was the first cane sugar refined in Canada. "Redpath Granulated" of 1880 was the first Canadian granulated sugar. "Redpath Cartons" of 1912 marked the introduction to Canadian Stores of this new and better way of marketing sugar.

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

Get Redpath Sugar in Original Packages—it's well worth while!

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B. C., says:—"I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending High School in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VOYAGE IN AN AIR SHIP.

How It Feels to be in a Zeppelin Raid.

A correspondent of the Dagnes Ryhder received permission from the German military authorities to go aboard a Zeppelin during a recent raid, and he has sent a graphic description to his paper. He does not mention names of towns or cities which were bombed by the Zeppelin, as he was sworn to secrecy in this regard.

"A voyage in a Zeppelin while on a raid over the enemy's country is never to be forgotten," he writes in the Dagnes Ryhder. "Aside from the nerve destroying excitement of the occasion, the most pronounced experience of the voyage is the intense cold that envelops the airship like a cake of ice in its flight through the black night. No one can realize who has not experienced it just what this means. We have no lights and are not even permitted to smoke in order to relieve the monotony of the uncanny night.

The roaring of the North Sea below us reaches our ears, while above us is the star decked sky. We get the impression that the airship is like some extinguished star roaming through black, cold space. We do not talk; somehow no one cares to talk. We remain silent. The air breaks over the bow of the ship like the waves seem to penetrate our very marrow. All is dark below us. Presently the faint lights of a village are discernible, and then the brighter illumination of a city comes in sight. We feel like a bird of prey that is about to pounce down upon its enemy.

We get ready to drop our bombs as the city lights are almost under us. The order is given. We see here and there a sharp white flame as the bombs strike, and from the depth below us presently is heard the faint roar of the explosion sounding to me like the cry of some damned soul. For a short time the Zeppelin rises, then it falls again, and we return on our journey, the intense cold again enveloping us.

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Mrs. Chas. E. White, Waterford, N.S., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my babies and find them excellent. My baby girl was cross and sickly, but after giving her the Tablets she became strong, healthy and happy." Baby's Own Tablets never fail to make sickly children well and the mother can give them to her children with absolute safety. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"I don't know how to take this chicken apart," declared the bride. "Well, coming down here, we tackled a motor successfully," said the young husband. "We ought to be able to handle a small job like this. Where's the book of instructions?"



A Brave Englishwoman.

Miss Muriel Thompson, of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, has been personally decorated by King Albert with the Order of Leopold II, for bravery in the field in rescuing wounded from trenches under heavy shell fire.

SOME HISTORIC SWIMS.

Byron's Feat in the Dardanelles—Other Bard Swimmers.

The forcing of the Dardanelles has elicited many references to Byron's famous swim from the European shore to the Asiatic. This was the route taken not only by his own Don Juan, but by all others known up to the first decade of the nineteenth century to have performed the feat.

Chief among these in Byron's day was a Neapolitan and a young Jew. Each of these, like Byron himself, with his companion Ekenhead, were watched the whole time by hundreds of spectators, whose interest in the matter had been stimulated by a controversy about the strength and the exact direction of the tides. As it was, the force of the stream made straight-forward progress impossible, and extended a passage of one mile to something between three and four.

Capt. Bathurst, of a frigate then lying in the Golden Horn, with a companion named Turner, had both tried to follow Leander's exact course from Abydos to Sestos, only to meet with repeated failures. No doubt, therefore, says the Westminster Gazette, they convinced themselves that they would have done better to steer the poet's course; this, however, if somewhat the easier, was shown by Hobhouse to be beset by many serious risks.

Of these Byron made light, saying that he had been fully trained to overcome them by the far more exhausting and perilous swimming of the Tagus. Byron, of course, is not alone among British bards in his natatory prowess. The tradition of Shakespeare's doings in the Avon should perhaps be rejected. His contemporary, Spenser, is circumstantially attested, showed himself perfectly at home on and under the river Lee when, in 1590, secretary to the Lord Deputy de Wilton.

Shelly, as a boy, in the south of England, circumnavigated in his morning dip the pond covering a hundred acres in the park of Field Palace; he surpassed this performance, however, in salt water between Bournemouth and Swanage. But his literary champion of the art during this period was the gigantic John Wilson ("Christopher North"). To him the water formed as much his element as the land. Windermere and Loch Lomond he seldom took a header in without making a complete compass of them and in his Magdalen days, without once touching the shore, he did about a third of the distance from Oxford to Westminster. In his Balliol days A. C. Swinburne never attempted to rival this, but, in company with his contemporaries, John Nichol and G. R. Luke, both Snell exhibitors, acquitted himself with distinction on the reaches between Ilfley and Nuneham.

Beware the Thermometer!

One would hardly believe it possible that the thermometer used for the regulating of the heat of a sick room could be the very cause of the poisoning and almost the death of the persons sleeping in it; but a case has recently come light which should sound a note of warning. It is vouched for on the highest medical authority.

By accident a thermometer had been left lying upon the heating apparatus of a night nursery, and the mercury rose to such a degree that it burst the glass of the thermometer, and the fumes were breathed by a couple of children who were sleeping in the room. Happily, they were discovered in time, although severe symptoms had set in.

The doctor was able to trace the cause. It was a case of mercurial poisoning, and promptly applied remedies just saved the lives of the children.

They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular on the Prairies.

Homegren, Alberta, May 3rd (Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well-known resident of this place.

"Since I came West," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally, I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefited that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and bad water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the kidneys need Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the kidneys the help they need people get new health, and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

KNITTING NEURITIS.

Ailment Which Slightly Resembles Writer's Cramp.

Many women since the war have taken to knitting with a vigor that knows no bounds. Unfortunately their zeal has produced a definite malady which may be compared with tennis elbow or writer's cramp.

In one single country village where the knitting fever ran very high three women are suffering in various degrees from what is known as "knitting neuritis." It affects the upper arm and shoulder rather than the fingers, and seems to affect only those who knit with difficulty, having not practiced the art in their youth.

It is said that the English method of knitting, which is equally popular in England as the German method, has a greater tendency to produce this affection.

"When any untrained set of muscles is suddenly called upon to repeat indefinitely a complex and unaccustomed sequence of movements," a London physician said recently, "a spasmodic paralysis is very likely to develop. In knitting neuritis the trouble begins with the worker feeling that the usual wrist and finger movements cannot be followed out with their customary ease. Later the muscles get stiff, and finally, in the later stage, develop a spasmodic cramp as soon as the knitting needles are taken into the fingers. A peculiar characteristic of the ailment is that while the fingers are thus affected when any attempt is made to knit, there is no interference with other varieties of finger movement.

"The only treatment is to give up knitting indefinitely. Sometimes after a couple of months complete rest, one can begin again. In other cases a year or more of abstinence is necessary, otherwise the trouble recurs immediately."

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes a lady, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic. "No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

THOUGHTS ON MISTAKES.

We may make mistakes in trying to help others, but what pardonable mistakes they are!

The man who does things makes mistakes, but he never makes the greatest mistake of all, doing nothing.

Mistakes are often the first letters in the lessons of life. We can make strong words out of them, if we will.

When you make a mistake do not look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind; then look forward.

It is foolish to try to hide our mistake; in the first place, it cannot be done very long; and if it could it would only add a second mistake to the first.

It is a mistake to pay no attention to the mistakes of others, nor try to help them out of them. Aiding others to be strong is the best way to strengthen ourselves.

One of the mistakes that poisons home life is the unwillingness to yield in unimportant trifles. The desire always to have one's own way is far from the way of life.

If we do not look ahead and plan our life we shall some day realize our great mistake. A life without a plan is as crazy an affair as a house without a plan for its building.

It is not our mistakes that cause us to fail, but only a wrong attitude toward our mistakes. The Chinese say, "Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall."

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain
is Instantly Relieved
by Nerviline.

GET TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY

You don't have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes:—"I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline, cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

Army Precedence.

In a march-past, what British regiment would march at the head of the troops? The Household Cavalry most people would say. No; the Royal Horse Artillery, that gallant regiment whose deeds certainly entitle it to take the "right of line," though for gallantry it is really difficult to say which regiment comes first.

After them come the Life Guards, Horse Guards, and the other cavalry regiments, according to their numbers. The Royal Artillery take precedence of the Royal Engineers, and even of the Foot Guards, which head the infantry of the line.

These come in the order they appear in the Army List, the only exception being the Rifle Brigade, which comes after the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Wonderful.

Mr. Craig was reading the evening paper while his wife sat by knitting.

"Just listen to this, Debby," he said. "It says here that more than 5,000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys."

"Gracious," cried the wife. "Ain't it wonderful, Dan, what some animals can be trained to do."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Makes a Difference.

"There is no sadder sight to me," said the Socialist orator, "than the laborer's empty dinner pail."

"Shure!" said a man in the crowd, "thot all depends on whether it's empty before th' noon hour or after."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said a woman to her husband, as she laid down a copy of a technical newspaper she had been perusing, and looked over her glasses at her better half. "And it appears that before long we'll be able to get pretty well everything we want just by touching a button." "It will never pay here," growled the husband. "You would never be able to get anything in that way." "Why not, John?" asked his wife, the light of battle flashing in her eyes. "Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt."

ED. 7. ISSUE 19-15.

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once gripped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—my heavy ridges under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrh-ozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

World's Waste.

We are the most wasteful people in the world, an American once said of the English.

The Americans are very keen on waste, for they make money from it. The humble "junk" business, as they call it, has prospered in America as in no other place, and this snapping up of unconsidered trifles has made many an American fortune. In Boston lives a dealer who has accumulated more than a million dollars, while several of his competitors could sign big cheques. One Philadelphian dealer has half a million invested in buildings alone.

Scattered over the State of New Jersey are a good dozen wealthy men who have made their money out of what others have thrown away. One of those New Jersey dealers recently bought the greatest "lot" of junk ever purchased in that State—namely, the old iron and refuse which the French abandoned at Panama. The original cost of that material was about a million dollars.

What sum the junk dealer paid for it is, of course, not known, and what he made out of the deal no one dared to estimate.

Lady Not Thrown In.

Customer (looking at auto). —What! The lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration.

Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving the lady with each car.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured Quick

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers too can be cured by Putnam's Extract in 24 hours.

"Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

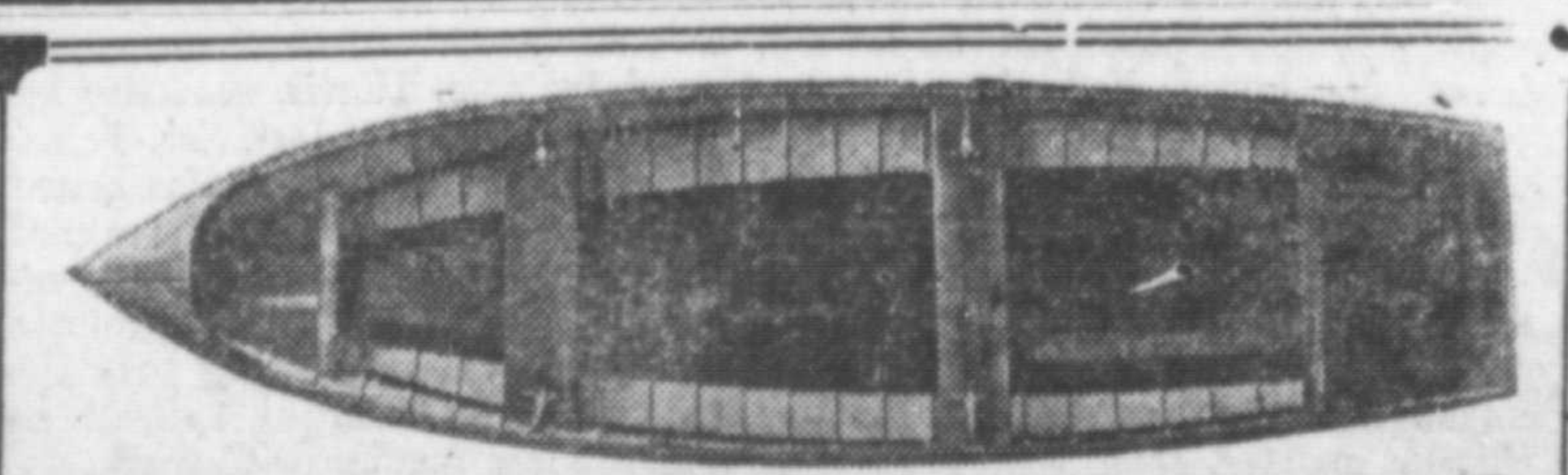
Two neighbors had a long litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the serious nature of the case," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that both are milkmen."



Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.

If any canoe can give you satisfaction, it is a "PETERBOROUGH." Always and ever the acme of service, model, strength and finish. Over fifty styles and sizes. Write for catalogue. The latest canoe is the Peterborough canvas covered. Ask for illustrated folder. Skiffs for the popular Outboard Motors. Power Launches, all sizes and powers. Get folders telling all about these.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



"Overstern" V Bottom \$55.00 Motor Boat

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 15 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER "POTATOES," specially selected and Government inspected for seed. Only limited quantity. Price, One Dollar per bushel f.o.b. Brampton. Also Connors's Pride and New Snow, two excellent new potatoes. Price, Two Dollars per bushel. Special prices for large quantities. Cash must accompany all orders. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFERS for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

LOOK! BUFF ORPINGTONS—WINNERS! World's best show. Guaranteed zero weather layers. Baby chicks, \$2.00. Setters, half-price, \$5-\$10. E. Cattley, Weston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

NO MORE DANDRUFF. DANDRUCURE

Will stop your falling hair, cure the itching, and make your hair glossy and smooth. Sample enough for 3 days, postpaid, 15 cents. 664 Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor" 1 Cycle, 4 Cylinders, 12 to 30 H.P. Highest quality. Use the Kermath Motor for engine. Extremely low maintenance cost. Used on pleasure boats, motor launches, etc. Write for literature. KERMATH MFG. CO., Dept. 1, Detroit, Mich.

KEELEY CURE

1253 DUNDAS ST. TORONTO

FOR ALCOHOLIC & DRUG ADDICTIONS

Thoughtful of Him.

Mr. Manley—Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Manley—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Excluding warships, 462 vessels of 1,027,316 tons gross were under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of the year 1914.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly. CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave

According to Father.

Little Charlie had been naughty, and was now doing penance in the corner.

"I can't help being naughty," he said, in a thoughtfully sad voice. "I never heard of any boy being perfect—except one."

"Who was that?" asked mother, trying to hide her smiles.

"Farver—when he was little," came the crushing retort.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Try Minard's Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Minard's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Potatoes to the value of two and a half millions sterling are imported into the United Kingdom every year.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY, 13 1915.

War between China and Japan, which seemed inevitable last week, has been happily averted, by the former acceding to all the demands of her island neighbor.

The German papers are gloating over the sinking of the Lusitania, and consider it a great naval achievement. Other "feats" of like character are predicted.

About sixty German bombs were dropped by aircraft at 2 o'clock Monday morning on towns between London and the east coast. Several persons were injured and a few buildings wrecked.

Robert Rogers, the editor of Jack Canuck, who was on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed, is reported among the missing. The death list from the sinking of the ill-fated liner, numbers nearly 1500.

Warnings given out to American citizens shortly before and immediately preceding the sailing of the Lusitania from New York, that the vessel would be sunk, shows that a system of very close communication must exist between German citizens of the Union and the German naval authorities, and the question is, will the American authorities make any effort to discover how the thing is managed?

In France the Germans are using poisonous gases, in Africa they are poisoning the wells of the Boers troops drive them from, and on the seas they are sinking trawlers, freight steamers and even passenger ships, whether they be of neutral or belligerent countries. Germany has descended to the depths of depravity as a nation.—Montreal Gazette.

London, May 7.—The Montreal Gazette correspondent learns from a reliable source that Royal assent will in all probability be given to the Canadian Soldiers' Vote Bill, thus enabling the Canadian troops at the front to exercise their franchise if an election is held before the end of the war. Being in some doubt as to how the War Office would view such a proceeding, The Gazette correspondent made inquiries and received assurance that no opposition would be offered, but that facilities would be given for the most expeditious circulation of the ballot boxes.

Gigantic Liner Lusitania Sent to the Bottom.

The steamship Lusitania of the Cunard line, one of the largest vessels afloat, was torpedoed near the Irish coast at 2 o'clock on Thursday and the great ship went down in about fifteen minutes. No warning was given.

On board the vessel were some 2,000 persons made up of 1200 passengers and 800 of a crew. Of this number about 600 only are reported to have been rescued.

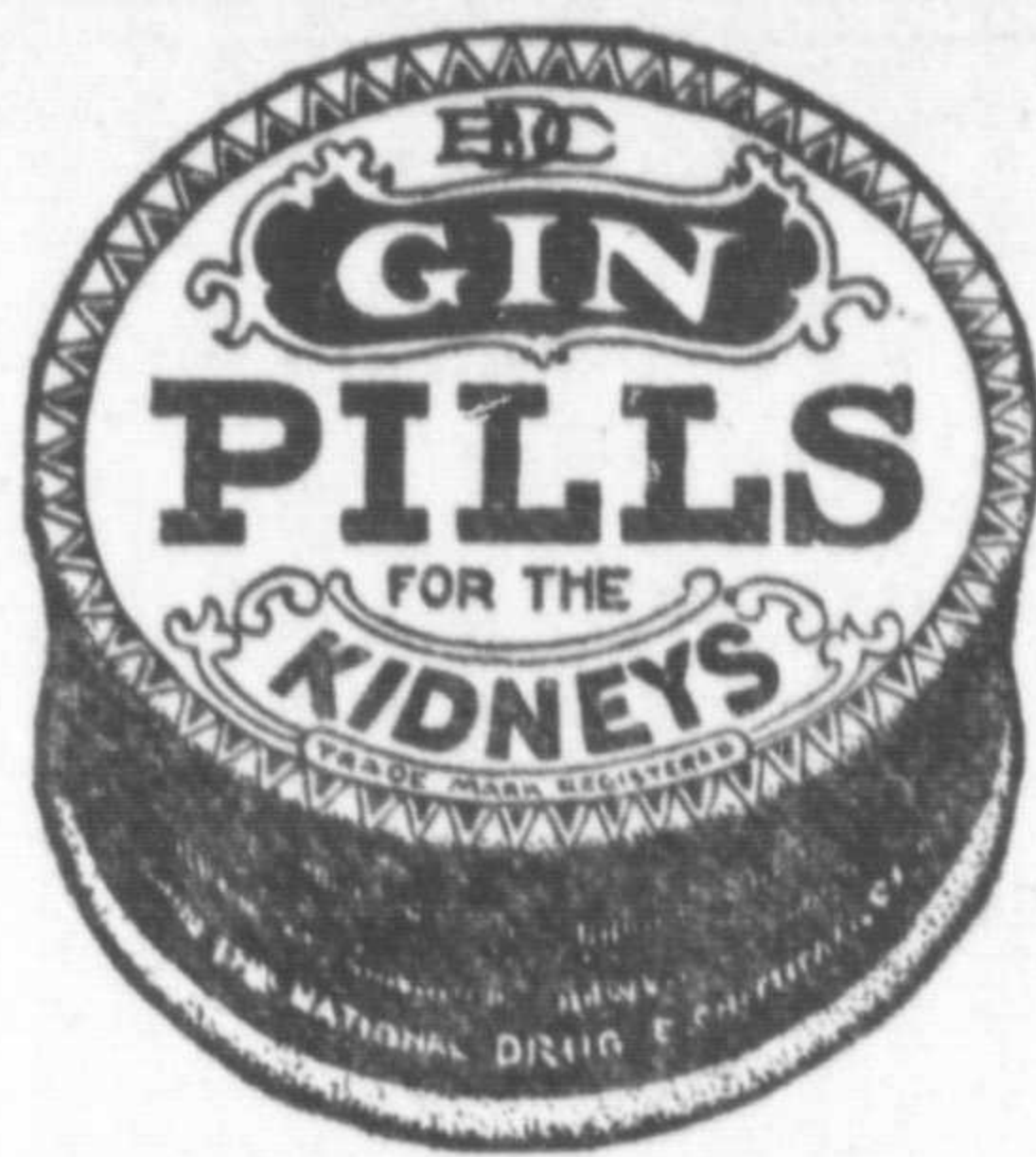
Four torpedoes were fired at the Lusitania, her officers say, but two of them missed.

The Lusitania was steaming along about ten miles off Old Head Kinsale on the last leg of her voyage to Liverpool, when about two o'clock in the afternoon a submarine suddenly appeared, and, so far as reports go, fired two torpedoes without warning at the steamer. One struck her near the bows and the other in the engine room. The powerful agents of destruction tore through the vessel's side, causing terrific explosions. Almost immediately great volumes of water poured through the openings and the Lusitania listed.

Boats, which were already swung out on the davits, were dropped overboard and were speedily filled with passengers who had been appalled by the desperate attack. A wireless call for help was sent out, and immediately rescue boats of all kinds were sent out, both from the neighboring points along the coast and Queenstown. Owing to the sudden listing of the ship a number of her boats could not be launched, and so this means of escape was in part rendered useless.

Queenstown, May 8.—A sharp lookout for submarines was kept aboard the Lusitania as she approached the Irish coast, according to Ernest Cowper, a Toronto newspaper man, who among the survivors landed here. He declared that after the ship was torpedoed there was no panic among the crew, but that they went about the work of getting passengers into the boats in a prompt and efficient manner.

"As we neared the coast of Ireland," said Mr. Cowper, "we all joined in the lookout for a possible attack by a submarine was the sole topic of conversation. I was chatting with a friend at the rail about 2 o'clock when suddenly I caught a glimpse of the conning tower of a submarine about a thousand yards distant. I immediately called my



will clear up your urine—neutralize uric acid—dissolve stone in the bladder or kidneys—stop the pain in the back—and cure all Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.50
Wheat, per bushel, standard \$1.25.
Oats, per bushel, 53c.
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 25c.
Potatoes per bag, 75c.
Eggs per dozen 18c.
Pork per 100 lbs. 7.50 to 8.00.
Hides per 100 lb. 10.00
Pelts 75 to \$1.00 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calveskins each 75 to 90
Wool per lb. 30c to 32c
Hay per ton \$18.50

friend's attention to it. Immediately we both saw the track of a torpedo followed almost instantly by an explosion. Portions of splintered hull were sent flying into the air and then another torpedo struck. The vessel began to list to starboard.

"The crew at once proceeded to get the passengers into boats in an orderly, prompt and efficient manner. Miss Helen Smith appealed to me to save her. I placed her in a boat and saw her safely away. I got into one of the last boats to leave.

"There was a large number of women and children in the second cabin. Forty of the children were less than a year old."

Well known English people on board include Sir Hugh Lane, Commander Foster Stackhouse, Lady Mackworth, Rev. Basil S. Maturin. Prominent Americans are Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard, Charles Frohman and wife, Herbert S. Stone, Justin Miles Forman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kimball, Charles Klein. The Consul general for Mexico in Britain, F. G. Padilla is also on board.

ROOSEVELT'S OPINION

Syracuse, N. Y., May 7.—Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, after learning details of the sinking of the Lusitania, late tonight, made this statement:

"This represents not merely piracy, but piracy on a vaster scale of murder than any old-time pirate ever practiced. This is the warfare which destroyed Louvain and Dinant, and hundreds of men, women and children in Belgium. It is warfare against innocent men, women and children, travelling on the ocean, and to our own fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, who are among the sufferers.

"It seems inconceivable that we can refrain from taking action in this matter, for we owe it not only to humanity, but to our own national self-respect."

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners met May 1st, 1915.

Members present: Chairman Palmer; Commissioners Draper, Smiley, Harris and Carson.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Applications from teachers laid on the table.

A list will appear when the teachers who have been accepted are notified and definitely accept positions offered.

Moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Smiley that the teachers named be accepted, subject to change, if necessary.—Carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Harris that the following bills be paid: Hans Shadel, repairing No. 9 School clock, \$1.50; Miss Peyton, work and supplies No. 3 School, \$1.25; Robt. J. Wilson, grading No. 5 School grounds \$3.25; John Lang, putting and removing storm windows, repairs and supplies No. 13, \$2.00; Miss Phyllis Hodgins, chalk and specimen paper, 75c; Andrew McKnight, repairs No. 7, \$1.00; S. E. Armstrong, supplies, 70c.—Car'd.

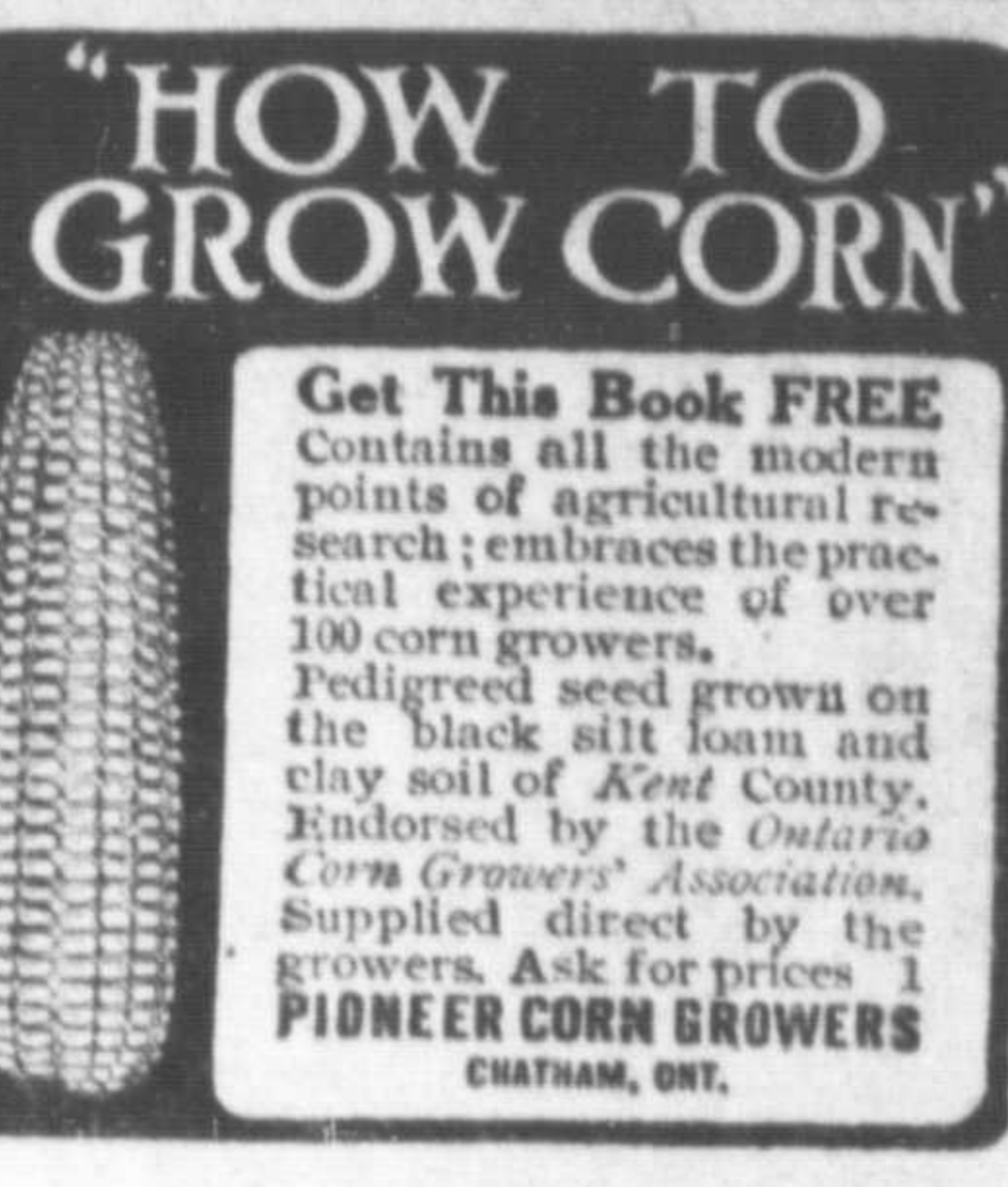
The enlarging of No. 10 School grounds discussed.

Moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Smiley that the Asst. Sec.-Treas. notify Harvey Caldwell that this Board is satisfied to pay him at the rate of \$100 per acre for what land may be required to enlarge No. 10 School grounds as the ratepayers are insisting that the grounds shall be enlarged to half an acre, as the law requires.—Carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Draper that all school tax for past and present years not paid by 1st day of June be handed to the court for collection.—Carried.

Next meeting Saturday, 15th, at two o'clock, p. m.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.



Tragic Death of Richard Lyon Somerville, formerly of Bristol

One of the most deplorable accidents that has ever happened at North Bay occurred on Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, April 21st, when Richard Somerville, a young man of twenty-seven years, was mangled and crushed to death underneath a train on the main line of the C. P. R. How the accident happened nobody knows. The deceased was last seen on Tuesday evening going home, his residence being opposite the "Y" of the T. N. O. railway. The opinion is that the young man met his death when the C. P. R. shunting engine was transferring some cars to the T. N. O. railway.

Being a hard-working industrious chap he was well liked by his fellow employees who deeply regret his sad and untimely fate.

He leaves a wife and child, seven weeks old; father, mother and one brother to mourn his loss.

The remains left his father's residence, 459 McIntyre St., east, at 2.30 p. m., on Friday for the Methodist Church, where service was held by the Rev. T. G. Bowles, who gave a very impressive address. There was a large attendance.

The casket was laden with flowers, expressive of esteem for the deceased and sympathy for the bereaved relatives.

Floral offerings were contributed by the following: Lady Orange B. A. No. 83—bunch of flowers; Cradle Roll Methodist Church—palm; Ladies Aid, Methodist Church—cut flowers; F. club, Methodist Church—flowers; Mrs. Page, flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDonald and family—flowers; Mr. and Mrs. G. Telford—flowers; Mr. and Mrs. T. Lafrenier—flowers and palm; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wicks—flowers and palm; Mr. and Mrs. N. Quirt—flowers; Mr. and Mrs. John Biers—flowers; Mrs. Jas. Lamorie—flowers.

CAMPBELLS BAY

May 10.—Mrs. Allan Smith has been on the sick list, but is now improving. Miss Marjorie Hodgins, Shawville, spent the week end with friends at Campbells Bay.

Miss Grace and Mr. Curry are the guests of Miss E. Bolam.

A very interesting lecture, on Life in India, illustrated with lantern slides, was given in Law's hall by Rev. Mr. Gedyne on Thursday evening.

Miss Marie Smith, who is attending school in Shawville, spent Sunday with friends in Campbells Bay.

Mrs. Laurence Smith is at present visiting her parents at Calumet Island.

Miss Lila Cahill, who has been in Ottawa for the past six months, returned home last week.

SNOWBALL.

April School Report.

S. S. No. 1, LITCHFIELD

Grade III Sr.—Violet Stewart, Myrtle Stewart, Loretta Beeman, Nellie Kennedy, Anthony Beeman, Arnold Dale, Charlotte Kennedy, Lawrence Stewart.

Grade III Tr.—Edith Moore, Beatrice Manwell, Rhosion Dale.

Grade III—Bena Brooks.

Grade II—Hilda Beeman, Bessie McVeigh, Lemuel Stewart, Ruby Moore.

Grade I—Mary McVeigh, Irene Dale, Gordon Manwell, Arthur Manwell.

Primer 11—Lyllias Dale, Gerald Kennedy.

Primer I—Carl Salway, Albert Salway, John Stewart, Elizabeth Brooks, Doris Stewart.

Number of pupils enrolled 30.

Average daily attendance 18.

ETHYL E CRAIG, Teacher.

FOR SERVICE.

Registered Holstein Bull. Service fee—One dollar. Apply to

MERVIN DALE,
Shawville.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The following resolution was passed at the May meeting of the Clarendon Council:

Motion—Couns. Barber and Eades—that Mayor Barr and Rural Inspector Dagg be appointed to auction off the following municipal work on dates mentioned below:

Dean's bridge, 4th line at 10 a. m., Monday, May 17.

H. B. Armstrong's, Front road, 3 p. m., Monday, May 17.

E. T. Brownlee's, 5th line, 8.30 a. m., Tuesday, May 18.

Stumping H. A. Horner's Sideline, 10 a. m., Tuesday, May 18.

Brown's bridge, 2 p. m., Tuesday May 18.

Stumping Thos Smiley's sideline, 5 p. m., Tuesday, May 18.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, May 10, 1915.

Life.
Life is a moving picture, and the film often breaks just at the interesting place.
FAMOUS BATTLE PHRASES.

Undying Words That Inspired Men For the Fray.

Great fighters have been able, at critical moments, to address their men in words that inspired them with fresh spirit for the fray, and encouraged them to face frightful odds with a confidence born of their enthusiasm that carries all before it and almost wins the fight before it is begun.

Our own history, as well as that of the old world, is filled with striking instances. Who can recall without a thrill Farragut's command to "Go ahead!" when warned of the presence of torpedoes in the bay. Or Grant's calm response, "We propose to fight it out along these lines if it takes all summer."

Each of Nelson's victories was preceded by its own particular motto. "Victory or Westminster Abbey" were his words before the battle of the Nile. "I have only one eye and have a right to be blind at times," said he at Copenhagen, as he placed his glass to his blind eye when the signal for recall was hoisted on the admiral's flagship. "I really do not see the signal," he added, and sailed on to victory. "England expects every man to do his duty" was the signal flown at Trafalgar, where the hero fell.

Waterloo produced several famous phrases. Strange to relate, Wellington's "Night or Blucher" found an echo in the words of his great rival when the issue of the fight was in doubt. "Oh, that Gruchy or night were here."

At the close of the day the Old Guard suddenly determined to stand their ground, formed themselves into a square and awaited the approach of the enemy, while their comrades fled in all directions from the field. In reply to the summons to surrender, their leader, Gen. Cambronne, proudly answered in the memorable words, "The guard dies but it never surrenders."

Very practical was Cromwell's advice to his men when about to cross a river in the face of the enemy. According to his usual custom he harangued his troops in a speech. He ended with, "Put your trust in God and keep your powder dry."

"To die in the last ditch" has become one of the commonplaces of proverbial philosophy. The words were originally used by William of Orange during the Dutch war of independence, when he was asked if he did not see that the commonwealth was ruined. "I shall never see the ruin of my country," replied the prince stoutly. "I shall die in the last ditch."

Frederick the Great was the author of certain characteristic sayings, but none more so than that which he uttered at the battle of Kolin, when his troops were wavering under a fierce fire. "Dogs," he jeered, "would ye live forever?" A taunt whose harshness was justified only by its success.

"Oh, for an hour of Dundee," has, with a change of name, been heard on many a battlefield since first it was used by Gordon of Glenbucket, when the Jacobites were hard pressed at Sheriffmuir.

A familiar phrase of war is Gen. Bosquet's exclamation when he witnessed the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava: "It is magnificent, but it is not war," a saying that will always be associated with that brilliant charge.

The Mystery of Galapagos.

Galapagos Islands, the suspected German naval base to which Great Britain invited the attention of the United States, is one of the most inexplicable island worlds of the Pacific. For as a separate world Darwin regarded it, having its own special creeping and crawling and flying beasts. "Both in space and time," said the great naturalist, "we seem in these islands to be brought near to that great fact—that mystery of mysteries—the first appearance of new beings on the earth." Apart from the giant tortoises and turtles the old Spanish buccaneers sent the fame of the Galapagos archipelago round the world.

Too Much to Expect.

He was a healthy-looking man to be begging, and the gentleman eyed him suspiciously.

"I can't give you any money," he said, sternly. "A stout, able-bodied fellow like you ought to be earning a living."

"But I haven't any work, sir."

"That is your own fault. I'll venture to say. You lack energy. You didn't throw yourself into your work when you did have it."

"I wouldn't like to have done. Nor would you, sir."

"Oh, I wouldn't, eh? Why not?"

"Because I was a grave-digger."

Dumas' Dramatic Intuition.

A story is told of the elder Dumas which illustrates his remarkable dramatic intuition. An eminent Parisian critic who sat beside him at a first performance noticed that he seemed abstracted.

"You are triste, my master," observed the critic.

"No," replied Dumas, "I'm not bored, but I'm somewhere else than here, so to speak. I am unable to follow any play to the end. I listen closely to the first act, and then my mind carries me off into thoughts of the play I would make of it."

Practical.

Elderly Gentleman (putting his head in at the door)—Mrs. Wilkins, will you be my wife? I have \$10,000 and a good home. I'll give you three minutes to make up your mind.

Mrs. Wilkins (promptly)—I've \$15,000 and a better house than yours, and I'll give you three minutes to get out of this.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.



TRADE MARK

NO CRACKS

Are ever seen in walls and ceilings made of Beaver Board. Durable, beautiful, sanitary. Forty-one advantages. Call and see how it looks.

For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

DO YOU contemplate building, or making any alterations in that line? If so, call in and see me; place your orders early, and have your material ready when required. Ask for a sample of BEAVER BOARD, the coming Interior Finish for Dwellings and Public Buildings.

3 of the 41 advantages of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season. Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it. Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS.

The Wedding Bells

Will soon be chiming merrily throughout the length and breadth of the land. Young men and maidens fair will plight their troth, and the maiden's friends—and they are legion—will wish to present her with a memento of the happy day. Where better could they suited than at this store? Where else could they secure such superb specimens of Silverware, Clocks, Hand-painted China, Engagement and Wedding Rings, Pearl Pendants, Necklaces, or other valuable gifts, at the most reasonable of reasonable prices?

HANS SHADEL

Watchmaker and Jeweler - Shawville, Que.

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.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

New Spring Coods

Just Arrived

... Fancy Imported English Tweeds ...

Also a choice lot of Serges and Suitings made to satisfy you

Call and see our stock of

Ready-Made Suits

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

Panama California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

REDUCED FARES

In effect March 1 to November 30, 1915.

Return limit 3 months but not later than Dec. 31st, 1915. Choice of routes, liberal stop-over privileges.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations and return, every Tuesday from March 2 to October 26, 1915. Return limit two months. Full particulars on application.

E. J. HEBERT, 1st Asst. G. P. A., Montreal.

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
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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
or for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,
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Professional Cards.

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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.

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Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

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Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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196 Main St. - Hull.

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CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES.

J. V. FINDLAY

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TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,
PAPERS AND RECORDS
FROM DESTRUCTION

In Case Of Fire

I have received the agency for this Dis-
trict for the famous "Reliable" Fire
Proof Safe and Lock Co., whose goods
are guaranteed to stand the severest test,
and will be pleased to quote prices on the
several styles manufactured.

The Combined Office Desk and Safe
should be part of every business, profes-
sional man's or farmer's equipment. It
is the most convenient outfit ever
invented.
Prices away below those of the city
dealers.

M. R. McGUIRE,
Shawville.

All at a Glance.

Mr. Pester—That's a pretty woman
that just passed us. Mrs. Pester—H'm!
She's wearing her last season's hat, her
puffs don't match her hair, her waist
bikes up in the back, and her skirt
sags on one side. Men never notice
anything.—Boston Globe.

CANADIANS.

With arrows on their quarters and
with numbers on their hoofs,
With the tramping sound of twenty
that re-echoes in the roofs,
Low of crest and dull of coat, wan
and wild of eye,
Through our English village the
Canadians go by.

Shying at a passing cart, swerving
from a car,
Tossing up an anxious head to flaunt
a snowy star,
Racking at a Yankee gait, reaching
at the rein,
Twenty raw Canadians are tasting
life again!

Hollow-necked and hollow-flanked,
lean of rib and hip,
Strained and sick and weary with the
wallow of the ship,
Glad to smell the turf again, hear the
robin's call,
Tread again the country road they
lost at Montreal!

Fate may bring them dule and woe;
better steeds than they
Sleep beside the English guns a hun-
dred leagues away;
But till war hath need of them lightly
lie their reins,
Softly fall the feet of them along the
English lanes.
—By W. H. Ogilvie, in Country Life.

THE SISKINS.

Greyish Brown Birds Are Most Irre-
gular in Their Habits.

Waywardness lends interest even
to the plainest and most retiring
among the feathered wanderers.
There are some whose coming and
departing are almost as regular as
the calendar, and their friends are
seldom disappointed in the day of
meeting. Others respond to the vary-
ing seasons, coming north as insects
awaken or vegetation expands, and
bringing advance news of the de-
scending cold in late autumn. Among
the wayward are the pine siskins,
says a writer in The Toronto Globe,
little frequenters of the evergreens,
clad in plain greyish brown, and
streaked abundantly above and be-
low. They seem to delight in their
concealing plainness, for the pretty
yellow tints at the bases of their wings,
and tail quills are almost entirely
hidden. Their double wing bars are
also inconspicuous, so the yellow
showing through the middle of the
closed wing, slightly brighter on the
male, is the best distinguishing mark.
A pair quite devoted and evidently
determined to make their home in
one of the surviving pines of a sub-
urban ravine seemed to find a supply
of food among the litter soiling the
few lingering patches of snow. They
were tame as sparrows, which sug-
gested a winter residence far from
human intrusion. On the ground
their quiet tints made them almost
invisible, but they seemed to prefer
the snow still heavy in the shaded
hollows, thus attesting their fondness
for winter and their happy ability to
survive its protracted cruelties.

They can remain as winter resi-
dents, fraternizing with goldfinches
in sombre attire, redpolls and purple
finches. They may make a wayward
excursion southward, almost attain-
ing the dignity of a migrator, or they
may prefer to winter in their distant
northern home. Almost anywhere
from ocean to ocean in the northern
half of the continent, from the sub-
Arctic limit of big conifer trees to the
region of the Lakes and the St.
Lawrence, a pair may decide to rest.
There is the some happy irregularity
as to their time of building, which
may be early in April or even as late
as June. Although decidedly partial
toward pines and cedars, they may
nest in other evergreens, sometimes
on a low limb within easy reach, and
sometimes in a tall, inaccessible top.
Such varying habits and disregard for
times and seasons is quite naturally
accompanied by an equally varied
choice of food. Their little beaks
seem to combine the intrusive sharp-
ness of insect gatherers with the
strength of the seed eaters, and while
they seem well nourished among the
dead weed stalks protruding from the
snow, they also partake in season of
a mixed diet of insects. They can
gather both buds and insects from
twigs in winter, sometimes hanging
and swaying with the acrobatic per-
sistence of chick-a-dees.

Begged Sardines From Canadians.

The following military incident of
trench life will no doubt find its
way to Canada by means of letters
home. It was related by an officer
on sick leave. The Canadian trench-
es were less than 100 yards from
the Germans, who asked the Cana-
dians what they had for dinner. The
reply was "sardines." Amongst other
things this made the German
mouths' water. There were appeals
for these dainties. The Canadians
sent a man out, who deposited half
a dozen tins in a bunch about half
way between the opposing trenches.
Then a German hopped out of his
trench, advanced towards the sardi-
nes; suddenly the sardines began
retreating towards the Canadian
trenches. The Canadians were draw-
ing them back with a bit of string.
Fritz ventured a few yards after
them, but fear, treachery, or at any
rate feelings of discretion caused
him to give up the chase. The of-
ficer who told of this incident was
asked what the Canadians would
have done if the German had come
right up to the trench. "Thrown
empty sardine tins at him, most
probably, and told him to get back
to his sausage," was the answer.

Hosiery ! Hosiery !

Scan our Hosiery Prices

Our Special in Women's Silk Boot Hose, garter
top, double heel and toes, in black, white and
tan, per pair 25 cents

Women's Fine Silk Lisle Hose, extra high spliced
heel and toes, deep garter top, beautiful sheer
quality, black, white and tan, per pair 50 cents

Women's Fine Silk Hose, double heel, toes and
sole, garter top—a beautiful stocking for even-
ing wear. Three colors, per pair 75 cents

Misses' Fine Ribbed Lisle Hose—a beautifully fin-
ished stocking, in black only, per pair 25 cents

For the Kiddies: Fine Ribbed Silk Hose,
guaranteed fast colors, in pink, blue, tan, white
and black, per pair 35 cents

Men's Socks.

Mercerized Lisle Socks with high spliced heel and
double soles. Sold under a positive guarantee.
Black only. Per pair 25 cents

Silk-and-Wool Socks, heels and toes reinforced for
durability. Money refunded if not satisfac-
tory. In heather mixtures, per pair 50 cents

Men's All-Silk Socks, double heels and toes, garter
top. Black, tan, navy, white, per pair 50 cents

G. F. HODGINS CO.

We are are ready for Your

.. Spring and Summer Trade

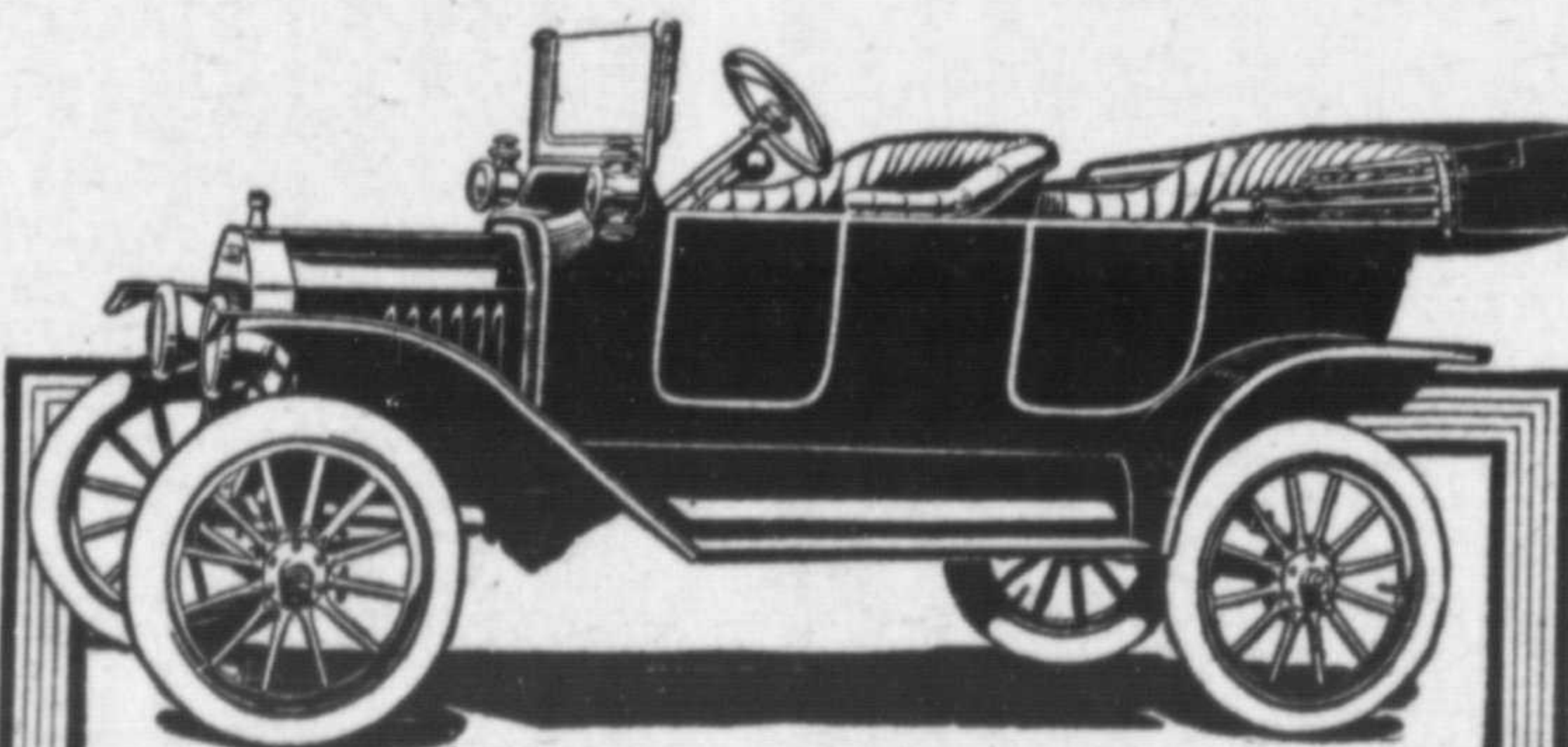
Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

And any Tinwork required in building.

Carload of Sheet Iron just placed in stock.

PRICES REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
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Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you?
We are selling more Fords in Canada this year
than ever before—because Canadians demand the
best in motor car service at the lowest possible
cost. The "Made in Canada" is a necessity—
not a luxury.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if
we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and
August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F. O. B. Ford,
Ontario, with all equipment, including electric
headlights. Cars on display and sale at

G. A. HOWARD - DEALER
Shawville, Que.



Guides To Success.

In picking out your career consider
the things you like to do, the things
you can do best. God gave you these
aptitudes, and they are to be follow-
ed, not fought; though you may have
to serve a long apprenticeship in do-
ing things you don't like before you
can swing out fully into doing the
things you do like.

Do what you can do best.
Go where you are most needed.
Start in anywhere, only get busy
and keep busy.
But don't be impatient. God often
takes a long time to get his servants
ready.—Christian Herald.

SPENT LIFE IN GRAND PRE.

Late Mrs. Borden's Family Goes Back
to Middle of 17th Century.

A very sweet and kindly old lady
was the late Mrs. Andrew Borden,
of Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, whose death
at an advanced age has just been re-
corded. From her, Sir Robert Bor-
den, her eminent son, inherited many
of those finer qualities of heart and
head which distinguish him. Always
gentle and unassuming, she watched
her son's rise to fame with the pride
and devotion of a good mother, and
be on his part, he it said to his cred-
it, always rendered her that respect
and attention which were her due.

The Premier's second Christian
name, it will be remembered, is
Laird. That was his mother's maid-
en name. She was Miss Eunice Laird
and in her younger days she was one
of the beauties of Grand Pre. This
historic village, in which the legend
of Evangeline is jealously preserved,
was the home of both the Borden
and the Lairds. Well might Miss
Laird have played the part of the
famous heroine, if all reports are to
be believed. She had the charm of
manner and of look that are associ-
ated with the Acadian beauty.

Andrew Borden, the Premier's
father, was a solid type of citizen,
and for many years was associated
with his wife's brother in a general
business in the quaint old village.
Later in life, he became station agent
on the newly-constructed Windsor &
Annapolis Railway, now the Domini-
on Atlantic, besides which he en-
gaged to a certain extent in farming.
There was nothing outstanding about
him, except perhaps that he was a
well-read and intelligent man, who
believed in giving his children the
best possible education advantages.
The late Mrs. Borden was his second
wife.

There were four children in the
family. Premier Borden was the
eldest. Then came John William Bor-
den, who is now paymaster-general of
the Canadian militia and finance
member of the Militia Council. The
third child was Miss Julia Borden
who has resided constantly with her
mother in the old family mansion in
Grand Pre. The youngest was Henry
Clifford Borden, who is a lawyer prac-
ticing in Halifax. All four give evi-
dence of the refinement and culture
of the parental home.

The Borden are, of course, a very
old family in Nova Scotia, the family
tree extending back almost to the
middle of the eighteenth century.
They have for the most part lived in
the neighborhood of the Basin of Mi-
nas, that beautiful country immortal-
ized in "Evangeline" and successive
generations have looked out across
the marshes and the reddish tides
of the wide Basin to distant Blomidon
and the waters of Fundy.

The family connection has become
in the interval very extensive, doz-
ens of men and women of the name
residing in different parts of Nova
Scotia. Possibly the best-known
relative of the Premier's immediate
family is Sir Frederick Borden, who
is a first cousin. Then there is Dr.
B. C. Borden, President of Mt. Allison
University and his brother Judge
R. A. Borden, of Moncton, both of
whom are second cousins of Sir Robert.
—W. A. Craik in Toronto Star
Weekly.

Old Salts Were Sick.

Writing from a seaport which was
not allowed to be named by the cen-
sor, Edward Rigby, a Toronto Uni-
versity student, son of Rev. W. Rig-
by, and who is on H. M. S. Incon-
stant, says:

"I am working like a tiger, where
the heat is tremendous at times. I
like the work, however, though it is
no job for a weakling. I am glad I
came when I did. Everyone is very
kind and considerate. The sea is
blue, and most summer-like. I went
barefoot for a day or two during a
storm that tossed us about a great
deal. I was not sick, but many were,
even the 'old salts.' I feel great.
Temperature nearly 70 every day,
just like 'the good old summer
time.'"

"The sights are wonderful, and all
strange. We may go to a colder clime
before long, but no one beside the
captain knows."

"We get shore leave on Saturday
and Sunday afternoons. I would like
to be allowed to use a camera, which
is, of course, the last thing in the
world ever allowed here. I have seen
enough to talk about for years. Saw
monkeys running about wild. They
are protected by the Government. The
gates are closed and locked at sun-
down, except in the direction of the
docks."

Needn't Be Parents.

Ontario children under 15 years
of age will in future be granted ad-
mission to moving picture theatres
if accompanied by an adult, the law
now being shifted back to the posi-
tion it held for several years. By a
new amendment this year the regula-
tion providing for the sponsorship of
a guardian or member from the
child's household when admission
was sought, has been cancelled be-
cause of its unworkable nature.

The trial of sterner restrictions
throughout last year caused much
complaint because of the onus of
proving relationship being laid on
theatre proprietors. Children will
now be admitted if in company with
a responsible man or woman.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Austin - First Tuesday,
Murrills - Second Wednesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Bristol, - - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Saturday,
Yarm - Last Saturday,
of each month.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac,
No. 1514. SUPERIOR COURT

THE TRUST & LOAN CO. OF CAN-
ADA, a corporation legally constituted,
having its principal place of business
for the Province of Quebec in the
City and District of Montreal,
Plaintiff,

vs.

JEREMIE CHAREST, of the Township
Fabre, in the County of Temiscaming,
District of Pontiac, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear
in one month.

Bryson, Que., 26th of March, 1915.
(By order) W. RIMER,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher for Diss. School No. 1 (Pro-
testant) holding a first or second class
Elementary Diploma, to teach Dun-
raven School, Calumet Island, 10 months.
Duties to commence August 8th and to
finish the last day of June, 1916, with
three weeks' holidays during the winter.
All applications to be in the hands of
the undersigned Secretary not later
than May 20th, 1915.

JAS. CARSWELL,
Sec. Treas.

Trespass Notice

I hereby caution all parties against
trespassing in any manner whatever on
S. West Halves of Lots Nos 8 and 9 in
the 3rd range of Thorne. Parties found
so doing, after this notice will be pro-
ceeded according to law. This is fair
warning.

JOHN TWOHEY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male
over 18 years old, may homestead a
quarter section of available Dominion
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-
berta. Applicant must appear in
person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at any Dominion
Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on
certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
except when residence is performed in
the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre

Duties.—Six months' residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to re-
duction in case of rough, scrubby or stony
land. Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.

Farm for Sale.

Lot No. 14, in the 13th Range of
Clarendon, containing 200 acres, 100 of
which is good bush land. Soil good
loam and easily tilled. Cannot be beaten
for pasturage. All necessary buildings
required on a farm. A very desirable
property and will be sold on easy terms.
Apply to GEO. McCORD,
Charteris P. O., Que.

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern.

I strictly forbid all or any person of
letting or putting any stock on Lot 15,
Eighth Range of Bristol. Any stock
found on it after the first day of May,
will be held as trespassers. Ditto berry
pickers without pokes.

JOHN O'BRIEN,
North Onslow, Que.

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And other Game during Close Season
by reporting at once to the undersigned
any violation of the Game Law you be-
come aware of. Liberal compensation
paid for convicting evidence. All cor-
respondence strictly private and confi-
dential.

N. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.

Bryson, January 1915.

Why Men Only Are Color Blind

Just think of it! Scarcely more than a hundred years ago it was not known that there was any human being who saw green when red was shown to him. In a word, color blindness was unknown. The bare fact that some eyes are born not to possess normal vision for colors was wholly unknown.

Then a non-medical man, the distinguished chemist Dalton, who discovered that he himself was color blind to red, startled as usual the sceptical medical world with the announcement that there were many persons thus affected.

Indeed, physicians who did not scoff at Dalton called the trouble Daltonism, and the subject of color blindness was not given practical importance until the present generation, when the Swedish physiologist—also not a doctor of medicine—emphasized its relationship to railroad wrecks, wrecks on lighthouse reefs, and similar emergencies.

Only in the past dozen years or so has it become imperative in all civilized countries, in recognition of the immense numbers of persons who are color blind without knowing it, to demand that all applicants for railroad, art, steamship and engineering positions shall submit to color tests. One man almost in every twenty is color blind.

The new discoveries about color blindness are many and increase almost every day. It has just been found that women are never color blind. Yet color blindness is a characteristic that is inherited and passes on from generation to generation.

This seems odd at first thought. Nevertheless color blindness is inherited, according to the laws of Mendelian hereditary. If all are born girls, it remains dormant and reappears in one of every four male children of the next generation. In consequence of this, it is called a sex-linked characteristic.

One investigator, Dr. W. H. Howell, professor of physiology at Johns Hopkins University reported that color blindness is more common among imperfectly educated persons than among college and university graduates. This is not true. It has nothing to do with education, although there is a form of defective vision which prevents the eye from seeing colors perfectly. This is due to tobacco and is not true of color blindness.

Another statement made in Prof. Howell's great volume on physiology is that one-hundredth of 1 per cent.—one woman in ten thousand—of women are color blind. Women are never color blind. That is an error. Even the most masculine of the sex have not yet been shown to be color blind.

There are two types of complete color blindness, each of which has to do with groups of color—red to blue and white and black. When the color blind man has two important colors such as red and

green and their combinations affected he is said to be "dichromatic." When he is totally color blind and sees merely white, gray and black he is "monochromatic."

The color blind who come into the double color errors are, in turn, subdivided into three groups. They are red blind, green blind and violet blind. Red blindness is the one most frequently encountered. These men are really blind to both green and red and they distinguish only yellows and blues.

To such unhappy persons green, red, and orange and yellow all appear as yellow of varying tints. Therefore if a man happens to see too much yellow and light browns around, he had best test his eyes for color blindness. He will run right past a red flag or a green light and think it yellow. He will also mistake greenish blues and bluish greens as gray and the blue violets and purples all strike his eye as blue. Moreover, if he looks at a rainbow or a spectrum of all the colors he will not see beyond the green, which will appear yellow. A neutral band of gray will also be seen sometimes in the rainbow or other spectrum between the blue and green.

In this common type of red blindness the peculiar defect is absence of any recognition of green. It is confused with dull reds and grays. Everybody knows that when any one stares fixedly at a color and closes his eyes an opposite color—called a colored after image—is to be seen.

In the other great division of color blindness there is an entire loss of vision for all colors. Everything appears in shades of gray. The eye is supersensitive to light.

Thus, to say a person sees everything with a jaundiced eye may be more true than poetic.

The very central part of the inner back wall of the eyeball—the retina—contains the seat of color vision. Its innermost bullseye contains the visual points for green. The next outer ring of the bullseye is red, the third outer one blue, then white, and the outermost black. If you paint a target on the wall and make the rings from the bullseye to the circumference each green, red, blue, white and black, you will have the condition in a healthy normal retina.

These questions are often asked: "I would like to become a sailor or an engineer. Can I be cured of color blindness? Can I train myself to an intellectual knowledge of the differences?" The answer at present is unfortunately no. The hereditary factor or "unit character," as it is called, which causes color blindness to pass on forever through the generations is contained in the mysterious Pandora's box of dark pigment present in the "nucleus" or yolk spot of the human egg. Until science unravels this, color blindness will continue to pass on from mother to son.

ola, in space hardly sufficient for the presence of one.

Two clocks were found on board the Lutin. One had stopped at 10:32 o'clock. The minute hand had fallen off the other clock, but the hour hand showed the time approximately 11:10. In spite of this the commission decided the imprisoned men had lived less than fifteen minutes.

A French submarine also was the victim of an accident which shocked the world in May, 1910. On the 27th of that month the submarine Pluviose left Calais at 1:45 P.M. for submersion tests. Half an hour later the steamship Pas de Calais of the Calais and Dover Line, carrying passengers and mail to England, left her pier. There were many Americans on board, who subsequently were witnesses to the fatal accident.

The Pas de Calais had got well out into the stream when her paddle wheel struck something which caused the steamer to rock violently and come to a stop. The captain thought he had hit a submerged wreck. As he stood deliberating the form of the Pluviose

Rose to the Surface

in the wake of the steamer. The captain immediately ordered out the boats to go to the aid of the submarine.

The sailors quickly reached the submarine and climbed aboard her. They rapped loudly on the steel skin, but received no response. Suddenly the Pluviose began to sink, and the sailors barely had time to climb back into their boats. Without warning the submarine plunged beneath the waves. The Pas de Calais put back to port and transferred her passengers and mail to another vessel.

News of the accident quickly spread to Calais and Paris. Torpedo boat destroyers and two tugs were dispatched to the spot. The crew of the Pluviose consisted of a commander, three officers and twenty-four men.

The salvaging vessels formed a ring around the spot despite the strong north-easterly swell. Four divers made attempts to descend to rescue the imprisoned crew, but owing to the strong tide had to give up. Attempts at rescue were given up for the time being and it was decided to send powerful tugs and dredgers from Cherbourg to recover the submarine.

All the available chain in Calais was requisitioned and placed at the disposal of the divers. Although the submarine went down a mile from shore it was decided to fasten the chains to her and have powerful tugs drag the vessel to shallow water. The Pluviose lay in seventeen meters of water. As soon as petrol appeared on the surface of the water it was decided that the tanks had been broken by the collision and no hope was held out for the crew.

Less than a year after the sinking of the French submarine Pluviose Germany suffered the loss of a submarine when the U-3 was sunk in Kiel harbor on January 17, 1911.

The U-3, with a crew of thirty, was manoeuvring in the harbor when she plunged to the bottom shortly after noon. Her absence was discovered immediately and the repair ship Vulkan, tender for submarines, equipped with cranes, was brought to the spot. Divers descended and succeeded in placing heavy chains around the tapering ends of the submarine.

With Their Rescuers

A feature of this accident was the fact that during the time the crew remained imprisoned in the submarine sixty feet below the surface they communicated

through a telephone attached to a buoy which was released from the bow of the submarine a few minutes after she had gone to the bottom. All through the rescuing operations the commander of the U-3 kept in communication with the rescuers and directed the work of rescue.

Although the U-3 slipped from the grapples of the Vulkan more than once, the rescue ship succeeded in bringing the submarine to the surface in three hours. Eight hours had elapsed from the time the U-3 went down until the Vulkan brought her up. The authorities were not worried by her prolonged submersion, because they knew that the submarine had enough oxygen in her tanks to last for twenty-four hours. They were

also reassured when the buoy telephone jumped to the surface and the commander at the other end of the wire told them all was well on board.

When the periscope of the U-3 appeared, all members of the crew except two officers and coxswain climbed through the submerged torpedo tube and rose to the surface, where they were quickly picked up. These men were equipped with diving helmets and suits.

The other three decided to remain with the submarine until she was raised completely, figuring there was enough oxygen left for them to remain aboard safely. When the work of raising was completed these men were found dead in the conning tower. Apparently they had not miscalculated the supply of oxygen, but death probably was due to atmospheric pressure on the heart and lungs rather than suffocation.

On April 15, 1910, Japan suffered the loss of the submarine No. 6, which sank in Hiroshima Bay with a commander and fourteen members of the crew.

News of the sinking did not reach Tokyo until the following day and then salvage apparatus was sent from the cruiser Topogashi. Divers descended and the sunken vessel was located. The salvage corps succeeded in raising it a few days after the accident. The crew had died from the results of carbonic acid gas poisoning, conditions indicating that death had come three hours after the sinking of the submarine, at 2 P.M.

A manuscript, a sailor's log, of rapidly approaching death, was

Found in the Conning Tower.

This manuscript had been prepared by Lieut. Sakuma, who commanded the submarine.

England sustained a severe loss when on February 2, 1912, the submarine A-3 collided with the British gunboat Hazard off the southwest coast of the Isle of Wight. The submarine went to the bottom like a

stone, causing the death of four officers and a crew of ten.

The A-3 was one of the oldest type of English submarines, a type which was very unfortunate. In February, 1905, the A-5, while stationed at Queenstown, was the scene of an explosion which cost the lives of six of the crew, twelve being injured. The A-8 sank off Plymouth in June, 1905, fourteen members of a crew of eighteen losing their lives. The A-6 sank at Portsmouth in November, 1905, but

The Entire Crew Was Rescued with great difficulty. The old A-1 collided with the steamer Berwick Castle in 1904, twelve members of the crew being drowned, while seven members of the crew of the new A-1 were injured in an explosion which occurred on August 6, 1910.

A peculiar accident happened to the United States submarine F-1 on October 11, 1912, when the submarine was manoeuvring in the water near Fort Watsonville, Cal. The vessel crashed into a pier and drifted out of the reach of assistance. Two members of the crew, John Schroeder and E. Turcott, were drowned. The body of Schroeder drifted ashore, but how he escaped from the watertight submarine remained a mystery.

SOLD FIRST TEA IN ENGLAND.

Dan Rawlinson's Sign Still Hangs Over Successor's Shop.

Two tradesmen, or rather, two firms, mentioned by Pepys, still exist—Hill, the Bond Street violin maker, and Dan Rawlinson of Fenchurch Street, the first grocer to sell tea in England, whose concern survives under the name of Davidson, Newman & Co. The identical sign of three sugar loaves that hung over Rawlinson's shop adorns the present establishment. There too may be seen the canisters and scales dating from the 17th century. Dan Rawlinson charged his customers \$15 a pound for tea.

Scheme to Invade Britain

Populace Still Firmly Believes That Kaiser's Army Can March Victoriously Over England.

Two movements, apparently diverse in character, but in reality correlated, recently sprang into existence in Germany, writes a neutral correspondent, who has been on a business trip to Germany. These movements seem, to have the same aim in view, namely, to bring about a speedy close of the war. Both parties are working silently; no documents referring to their projects are allowed out of the hands of their trusted agents; everybody is approached personally, so that no information may leak out, either through treachery or by an incautious act. No official name is attached to either of the movements, though the government is cognizant of every step taken by the chief promoters and has sanctioned everything that has been done.

The secrecy enables the authorities to keep doors open for escape in the event of failure, and the government would then be able to declare that everything done had been done without its knowledge and would not, had the facts been known, have obtained under any circumstances its permission.

The first movement refers to the collection of funds, already said to have reached several million marks, to be presented as a special reward to the army which has been assembled and is now ready to invade Great Britain. This event is to take place when the British fleet has been substantially reduced by means of submarine attacks and losses which the forcing of the Dardanelles—an impossibility in the opinion of the German authorities—must entail.

The invasion plan is reported to have been worked out in such detail that German railway officials have been appointed to take charge of the railway stations in the particular district where a landing is contemplated, and every one of these new station masters knows exactly where to go. The invasion scheme is a strong favorite with a

large percentage of the German public, who have still not a shadow of doubt about the empire's final victory.

The contributions to the fund vary from the groschen—about one and a half cents—which the school children bring to the schoolmaster, up to the more substantial amounts collected by women by organized house to house canvassing. Children, schoolmasters and women, of course, play a prominent part in the many war propaganda which still are very much to the front in all grades of society in Germany.

The other movement is patronized by the more serious part of the German nation, that part which knows where the shoe pinches. As it costs nothing to join this movement—an attraction never despised at any time in Germany—it has met with much support, especially among business men, house and land owners, artisans, these chiefly among the building trade, and last, but not least, a certain section of the social democrats, the so-called "rebels." The promoters' endeavor is concentrated upon obtaining signatures to a petition which it is intended to present to the Kaiser, having for its object the stopping of the war at the earliest possible moment, as the financial losses suffered have been almost ruinous.

Admiration of the glorious victories achieved by the army is expressed in no measured phrasing, and while the signatories have not the slightest doubt of Germany's ability to crush the countries' enemies, they nevertheless venture to suggest to the Kaiser's advisers that peace on reasonable terms would be exceedingly welcome to them.

In well-informed circles it is said that the Kaiser is behind this stop-the-war movement; indeed, that he has even expressed guarded approval of the scheme. In any case, however, it will be interesting to watch developments in connection with this matter.

ROYAL

MADE IN CANADA



YEAST

FLEETS OF FORMER DAYS

WAR CRAFT OF EARLIER DAYS NUMERICALLY STRONG.

Spaniards Mustered More Ships Than are Gathered Together by Nations Now.

There is no certainty as to the total number of the allied fleet gathered at the Dardanelles, but whatever the number, it is a mistake to say that it is the largest in number of any naval fleet ever assembled. The most formidable, no doubt, in tonnage, weight of metal and other elements of offence, but not the largest numerically.

At La Hogue, May 19, 1692, the French had 76 vessels and the English and Dutch allies 56-60. Blake had 46 vessels at Dungeness, Nov. 28, 1652, against Van Tromp's 88, and the Dutch under Van Tromp off Goodwin Sands, Oct. 20, 1639, had 110 vessels to 67 in the Spanish fleet. Sept. 1, 1591, occurred what Rawson in his "Twenty Famous Battles" calls "the most conspicuously gallant fight in the annals of naval warfare," when 53 Spanish vessels were fought single handed at Flores, in the Azores, by the English man-of-war Revenge, commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, who scorned to follow the other five British line of battleships of Howard's fleet when they ran from what they regarded with reason as a hopeless fight.

The Spanish had 120 ships in the Armada they launched against England July 29, 1586, and the English a scratch fleet of 197 vessels, mostly small ones, no match for the formidable Armada, which evidently expected to tow the British Islands home with them. At Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571, the Spaniards had 300 sail and the Venetians 316.

Mark Antony's Fleet.

If we go still further back we find at Actium, B. C. 31, 500 ships under Mark Antony and 250 under Octavius Caesar. The young Octavius won the battle by his possession of more mobile vessels. The pirates at Illyria had devised a light and powerful craft, long and narrow, sharp at either end, with a powerful ram, a mast in the centre and two banks of oars. They were of light draught, easily handled, and possessed one of the great indispensable factors of naval success—speed, a factor which can never be disregarded with impunity in the construction of ships. This sort of vessel contributed largely to the effective force of Octavius.

The largest fleets in numbers were at Salamis, 481 B. C., when the Persians had 700 vessels of the class considered formidable in that day and the Greeks 380. These vessels were mostly trimetres, boats with three benches for the rowers, and a mast that could be raised or lowered by means of stays. This mast carried square sails.

There was some chivalry in a naval fight in the good old days of Blake and Van Tromp, when sneaking submarines and barbarous torpedoes were unknown, and naval commanders "courted war like a mistress."

When the Spanish Admiral Oguendo declined to come out of the shallow waters of Goodwin Sands to fight because he had no powder, Van Tromp said: "I have powder enough for both. I will give you half or mine."

"It is not only powder I need, but masts for my ships," replied Oguendo. To which Van Tromp replied: "I have plenty of masts, a whole shipload of them, and you can have them if you will only come out and meet me."

The result justified the caution of Oguendo, for when the two fleets did meet the Spaniards were so terribly beaten by the Dutch that of 67 ships only 18 reached Dunkirk in safety.

HEAVY TOLL OF SUBMARINE

HAS COST MANY LIVES IN ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Principal Causes of Accidents Have Been Collision With Other Vessels.

The sinking of the United States submarine F-4 while manoeuvring in the waters off Honolulu recalls some of the disastrous accidents that have happened to submarine boats of the other naval powers, which have experimented extensively with undersea craft—France, England, Germany and Japan. Although the sinking of the F-4 is the first fatal accident the United States navy has experienced with submarines, their development in the case of the four other nations has been accompanied by

Many Terrible Fatalities.

All of them have lost submarines with their crews, the principal cause of these accidents being the result of the submarines colliding with other vessels, in some cases with war vessels acting as guardians while the submarines were manoeuvring. As a rule the submarine alone suffered from these collisions, sinking before aid could reach them.

In 1906 France sustained a submarine loss which not only shocked that nation but stunned the marine authorities of the world. On October 16 of that year the submarine boat Lutin with thirteen men aboard started out in the morning for her submersion trials in the waters near Bizerta. The vessel descended and did not rise again. After waiting for her to reappear the officers on the accompanying warship became anxious, but they did not abandon hope, and her fate was in doubt for some time.

Finally it was decided that the Lutin lay at the bottom of the sea at a depth of forty meters. Vessels equipped with the necessary appa-

ratus were hurriedly summoned to drag the spot where the

Submarine Disappeared

and after some hours work they succeeded in locating what was believed to be the sunken submarine. On October 18 word was flashed to the Minister of Marine in Paris that the Lutin had been found at a depth of 148 feet. He was informed that the vessel was lying on her side and that while the hull of the vessel was intact, the probable chances were that the entire crew had perished.

Despite all efforts the Lutin was not raised until October 28. The submarine was towed to the Ferryville dock near Tunis. Efforts were immediately made to remove the bodies from the vessel. They were found to be decomposed, principally by reason of the acids that escaped from the batteries.

A commission was formed to investigate the accident. On November 21 Minister of Marine Thomson announced its report.

The commission found that a pebble had been the direct cause of the accident. An interior bulkhead of one of the water ballast compartments near the stern was too weak to withstand the pressure of the intake of water and had given way. This abnormal pressure was due to the fact that the corresponding intake of water had not closed because of the presence of a pebble in front of the sluice gate of the sea valve.

According to the commission most of the crew had taken refuge in the manoeuvring compartment, but the members had quickly become affected by the increased air pressure. An attempt had been made to open the hood, but had failed, principally because of the weakened condition of the men. The bodies of three of the crew were found in a position which indicated they had

Made an Attempt to Escape through the open hood. The body of the commander was found with his right hand clutching the exit ladder below the hood. His left hand rested on the crank which opened the hood, but he had been unable to turn the crank because two bodies were wedged in the cup-



Fleet of Four Motor Ambulances and a Field Kitchen Presented to the Canadian Red Cross Association for Service in Europe by Major R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines.

What the Land Needs

How to Use Farmyard Manure and the Artificial Fertilizers

"To hold what we have"—that is why the British Empire and Canada is at war with Germany. Progressive farmers will follow a similar line of action in regard to the fertility of their soils. Loss of fertility cannot be prevented, but by a proper rotation and the use of farmyard manure and artificial fertilizers the fertility of the soil can be maintained at that level that will give the maximum profit from the crops that are produced. Some of our agricultural advisers seem to think that the farmer should spend a lot of money in increasing the potential supply of plant food in his soil for the benefit of future generations. Regarding this one is very apt to ask, like the Irishman when he was told to think of posterity, "What has posterity done for me?" This is a very natural feeling, but there is no doubt that on the majority of farms it will be profitable for the present owners to not only replace, but even increase the fertility that is taken out of the soil by the crops.

No Hard and Fast Rule.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules as to how one should fertilize one's soil. So much depends on the fertility of the soil, its physical condition, the climate, the nearness of markets, and numerous other factors. As a rule, however, the higher priced the land the better it will pay to use artificial fertilizers. Thus it probably would not pay to use fertilizers out West on land that is only worth fifteen dollars an acre, but it would very likely pay very well to use them on land in Eastern Canada that is worth seventy-five or one hundred dollars an acre, even if the latter were more fertile. In dealing with fertilizers one has to consider the kind of crop that it is desired to grow. Thus wheat, which is a deep-rooted crop and most often sown in the fall, is able to get from the soil the mineral constituents—the phosphoric acid and potash—it requires; but unless the land has been well manured for the previous crop, it is benefited by a top dressing of nitrogen. Oats and barley, on the other hand, are shallow-rooted crops, and cannot make such good use of the mineral matter in the soil, and they are specially benefited by an application of some mineral fertilizer. Roots and corn are gross feeders, and do best when lots of farmyard manure is used. Corn and turnips also respond well to a liberal application of some phosphatic manure, such as basic slag or acid phosphate. Mangels, on the other hand, require lots of nitrogen and potash, and therefore farmyard manure and wood ashes or some other source of potash, should form the chief manure here.

The soil has also to be considered, and will modify and alter our methods of fertilizing. Thus clay soils are rich in potash, but often deficient in phosphoric acid. Suppose we are going to grow a crop of mangels on a soil of this type. Mangels, as has been said, require a liberal supply of nitrogen and potash. Lots of farmyard manure will be required to supply the nitrogen, but no potash fertilizer will be required, as the soil already has an abundance of this constituent. If we were growing mangels on some sandy soils, which are often deficient in both potash and phosphoric acid, an extra amount of potash would have to be used, and some phosphatic fertilizer as well, though, as a rule, phosphatic fertilizers are not required on mangels.

Thus the kind of crop grown and the nature of the soil have to be taken into consideration before we can use fertilizers to the best advantage.

As an example of how the type of soil and the original state of its fertility modifies the method of treating the soil, it was found that in the State of New Jersey, when corn was grown on good, loamy soil, that phosphoric acid and potash were of much more importance than nitrogen. On the sandy soils, however, nitrogen and potash were of relatively more importance than phosphoric acid. Corn, as has been said, is a crop that, as a rule, requires nitrogen and phosphoric acid more than potash.

The peculiarities of the different farm crops as regards fertilizer requirements and the elements of fertility that are most likely to be deficient in the various types of soils have been dealt with in recent issues of The Countryman. The different fertilizers have also been described and their properties and effect discussed. It but remains now to consider how these fertilizers can be most profitably used in ordinary farm practice.

In dealing with the application of fertilizers to crops, no conclusions can be drawn as to the proper methods of manuring unless the place the crop occupies in the rotation is taken into account and also the character of the land and the style of farming considered. On some of the rich soils of the prairie provinces, where the wheat crop takes about thirty-five pounds of nitrogen per acre from the soil annually, nitrogen is being lost

through cultivation at the rate of seventy pounds a year. These soils at present are very fertile, and fertilizers would be thrown away on them; but in a few years' time they will become so depleted that manure will have to be used if anything like a profitable crop is going to be grown. But just now land in these sections is so cheap that it pays better to grow wheat after wheat without adding any kind of manure at all, and then, when the soil reaches a certain stage of exhaustion, to move off to new land. But in ordinary farm practice we have to consider not only the particular requirements of the crop and soil with which we are dealing, but also, as has been said, its place in the rotation. For example, if we are dealing with wheat we have to take into consideration what crop it is grown after, as this will affect the fertilizer which would be appropriate for it. Coming after oats, the fertilizer required would not be the same as if it followed clover.

Furthermore, one man may have good land in high condition and be farming high for big crops; while another man, who is perhaps an equally good farmer, may have poorer land where it may be more economical to be content with lower yields and less expenditure. The manuring must be considered as a whole, as a system to be shaped as much by the widely-varying conditions of cost of production, markets, and condition of soil as by the requirements of the crop itself. Fertilizers, as a rule, do not pay as well on land that is in a poor state of preparation as on land that is in nice, fine condition. The amount of labor available, then, is an important consideration in the question as to how far it is profitable to use fertilizers.

Systems of Fertilization.

Various systems of fertilization have been recommended—most of them with some useful points. One system is to add a large excess of the mineral elements of fertility—phosphoric acid, potash and lime—and add nitrogen in small doses as it is required by the crop. As we pay in commercial fertilizers about three times as much for nitrogen as for the mineral substances, it is claimed that this system will be very economical, as by applying the nitrogen as top dressing just at the time the plant can make most use of it a great saving in the fertilizer bill will be effected. Besides, as the clovers and leguminous crops are especially dependent on the mineral elements, large crops of these will be obtained, and this will result in the further enrichment of the soil, in the nitrogen obtained from the air.

This system could be used to good advantage where phosphates and potash can be obtained cheaply, as in some parts of the States, but with prices as they are in Canada at the present time it is very doubtful if it could be worked profitably. Another system that has been advocated is to apply fertilizer heavily to the chief money crop—such as potatoes or wheat. The other crops in the rotation are dependent on the residues left in the soil after the chief crop has been taken off.

A system that is too often followed is to use an Irishism—no system at all. Fertilizers are applied haphazard without any regard as to the nature of the crop or the condition of the soil at the time they are applied.

Ville of France was one of the first to put forth any ideas concerning systems of fertilization, and his teachings are the basis of all successful use of fertilizers at the present day. His idea was that for all plants there was a certain element of fertility that was more necessary than the others for the successful growth of the plant. This he called the dominant ingredient.

Thus nitrogen is the dominant ingredient for wheat, oats, barley, rye, mangels and meadow land. Phosphoric acid is the dominant ingredient for turnips and corn. Potash is the dominant ingredient for clover, potatoes and flax. This idea of dominant ingredients is a perfectly sound one, and is found to work out in practice pretty well.

Importance of Legumes.

In the older parts of Canada farming cannot be carried on successfully without a proper system of rotations. Clover or some other leguminous crop has to be used somewhere in the cycle, and usually the poorer the land is the oftener a leguminous crop will be introduced. At Rothamsted in England where experiments with fertilizers used in rotation of wheat, roots, barley and clover have been going on for the last sixty years, it has been shown that a yield of forty-one bushels of wheat and thirty bushels of barley can be maintained where the mineral elements are supplied and where the roots are fed on the land. Where no clover was grown but a bare fallow used instead the yield of wheat dropped to thirty-two bushels and that of barley to seventeen bushels.

This shows the effect of clover on the yields of the other crops, and the effect would have been still more striking if instead of the bare

fallow a non-leguminous crop had been grown. A two-ton crop of clover hay will add fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre to the soil. In commercial fertilizers this nitrogen would cost about ten dollars. Growing clover is a cheap way to enrich the soil and get an increase in the yields of the other crops. The eastern part of Canada is chiefly a stock country. It is very seldom that one crop is grown year after year, as is done in the prairie provinces with wheat, and in the corn belt of the States with corn. In the older provinces a rotation is followed more or less systematically and live stock are kept to a greater or less extent.

Amount of Fertility Removed.

In considering a system of fertilization for our farm it is well to see how much fertility is removed by the crops. On a farm following a four-course rotation of wheat, roots, oats and clover where these crops yield thirty bushels of wheat, fifteen tons of roots, forty bushels of oats and two tons of clover hay, and where only the grain is sold off the farm, the annual loss of fertility would be about 30 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid and 6 pounds of potash. Fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre would be added to the soil by the two tons of clover hay.

This is somewhat more than is removed from the soil by the crops, but there are other ways in which nitrogen is lost, such as by bacterial action and oxidation, so that it is rather difficult to say with certainty just how much nitrogen is really lost. From Rothamsted results we may conclude that in such a system as this—where only the grain is fed off the farm and a leguminous crop is included in the rotation—that the soil would just about be maintained at the same level of fertility as regards nitrogen. If three hundred pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre were used somewhere in the rotation, preferably on the root crop, all the losses of phosphoric acid would be made good, and with soils containing a fair amount of clay, the weathering of the soil and the consequent liberation of potash may be relied upon to make up any loss in potash. Thirty bushels of wheat and forty bushels of oats to the acre is not a very high average to aim for.

As has been said, we may expect to maintain an average of thirty bushels of wheat and forty bushels of oats to the acre by feeding everything produced on the farm, except the grain, where clover is included in the rotation, and once every four years three hundred pounds of acid phosphate is applied. But this is not a very high average to aim at. It is the man that does an ordinary day's work "and then some" that gets on in this world, and it is the man that grows an average crop "and then some" that is making money on the farm. It is the "and then some" part of the crop that usually produces the profit.

Fertilizers in Ordinary Practice.

The following system of fertilization is adapted for soils in fair condition, and where the conditions of markets and labor are such as are found in Eastern Canada to-day. It is taken for granted that live stock is kept on the farm and that a fair amount of farmyard manure is produced.

For purposes of illustration it is assumed that a five-year rotation of corn or roots, oats or barley, wheat, hay and pasture is followed. When the wheat is seeded down it is presumed that at least half of the grass mixture will consist of the clover.

Corn is a gross feeder and therefore can use a lot of nitrogen to advantage. It also requires a fair amount of phosphoric acid. After pasture when the sod is plowed up in the fall and the action of the frost allowed to act on it all winter, the land will be in very good shape for the corn crop. Part of the farmyard manure should have been applied in the fall or hauled

out during the winter. In the spring all the fertilizer that will be required to give a good crop will be 200 pounds to the acre of acid phosphate, or basic slag.

When turnips follow pasture a good dressing of manure should be applied, as before indicated, and 250 pounds of some phosphatic fertilizer applied. Mangels require abundance of nitrogen and a good supply of potash, so that a liberal application of farmyard manure should be made as before, and 200 or 300 pounds of wood ashes applied in the spring as soon as possible to supply the potash. A top dressing of 150 pounds of equal parts of nitrate of soda and salt will be useful afterwards as a top dressing, more especially if the farmyard manure is not plentiful.

Fertilizers For Grain Crops.

In the second year when oats or barley are grown the land will be in good shape from the residues of the manures applied to the roots or corn and from the cultivation these crops received. These crops are specially dependent on phosphoric acid, however, so a light application of 150 pounds of some phosphatic manure should be applied. For barley no nitrogenous manure should be used, as it will very likely spoil the quality of the grain, but for the oats fifty pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre applied with the phosphatic manure will increase the yield.

The third year, when wheat is grown, the soil has become somewhat depleted by the former crops and the remainder of the farmyard manure should be applied after the land has been plowed. In the spring, if the wheat does not seem to be coming along well, a mixture of equal parts of ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda should be applied at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre.

Immediately the wheat is harvested 100 pounds per acre of some phosphatic manure and some potassic manure that will supply 30 pounds of potash per acre should be applied. The clovers are able to get their nitrogen from the air and are more especially in need of the mineral substances.

By understanding the special manurial requirements of the different crops and taking into consideration the kind and condition of the soil on which these crops are grown and the position of the crop in the rotation farmyard manure and artificial fertilizers can be used with profit. By applying them as indicated above and knowing the requirements of the different crops the crop yield may be increased anywhere from 15 to 50 per cent.—Dan McKee, B.S.A., in Canadian Countryman.

Telephone as Hospital Aid.

Those of you who regard the telephone merely as an instrument for conversation will be surprised at a recent article in the British Medical Journal by Sir James Davison. It describes the method of locating bullets by telephone, which is superseding X-rays.

To one end of the telephone wire is attached a small piece of platinum placed upon any part of the patient's skin, which is moistened with salt water; the other end of the telephone wire, in the form of a disinfected thread of silver, is attached to the surgeon's instruments, such as knife, probe, needle or forceps.

The surgeon then attaches the telephone receiver to his ear and begins to use the instruments upon the patient's tissues. He will hear with great distinctness the characteristic microphonic rattle the instant the instrument touches any metal imbedded in the patient's tissue.

Similarity.

"Bragson makes me think of a river."
"Where's the similarity?"
"When a river's head is swollen you are made aware of the fact by its mouth."

About the Household

Selected Recipes.

This is a good recipe for cheese puffs: In a saucepan of boiling water melt two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the water and butter are boiling, stir into them four tablespoonfuls of flour, wet with cold water, and four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Cook for three minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, and when the mixture is cold add two eggs and beat hard for 15 minutes. Line a baking dish with greased paper and drop the mixture upon it, a spoonful at a time, leaving ample space between each puff for the swelling caused by baking. When puffed up and brown they are done and must be eaten at once.

When making toast it improves it both in taste and digestibility if the slices of bread are laid in the oven for a little while before toasting them. They will toast better and more evenly for the advance treatment.

To make chicken croquettes take some cold chicken, which should be cut from the bone and minced fine, then season with salt, pepper and juice of a lemon. Let this stand one hour, then make a batter of two eggs to a pint of milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a batter not too stiff. Stir the chicken in this and drop it by spoonfuls in boiling fat. Fry brown, drain and serve.

These toasted cheese wafers are very nice for the afternoon tea table: Get the round soda crackers; with a thin knife split them in half and put them for a moment in cold water; remove from the water and place in a buttered pan. Dot with bits of butter and put in hot oven until a golden brown. Then sprinkle grated cheese over each wafer and replace in the oven until the cheese is slightly melted. Serve while hot.

Sweet potatoes stuffed and glazed form a tempting dish. Cut baked sweet potatoes and mash; return to the shells; boil one-fourth cupful of molasses and one level tablespoonful of butter together for three minutes. Brush the tops of the potatoes with this syrup, and put them back into a quick oven to brown. If properly done there should be a rich golden glaze over the top.

Mock terrapin, a tasty luncheon dish, may be made from cold calves' liver or from roast beef. Make a roux of two teaspoonfuls of butter and two teaspoonfuls of flour, and then add two cupfuls of gravy or two cupfuls of soup stock. Let the mixture boil up once and then add four cupfuls of cold meat, cut in cubes, and simmer slowly for half an hour. Season highly, adding a little cider or sherry, if one wishes. Pour on a hot platter and garnish with four hard-boiled eggs sliced.

The real Scotch scone is made with buttermilk as follows: Put a pound of flour into a basin and make a hole in the middle of it; put in a teaspoonful of soda and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, then pour in a pint of buttermilk, or enough to mix to the consistency of common dough; roll out to the thickness of an inch; cut the scones out with a tumbler; place on a buttered and warmed griddle, and bake and turn until nicely browned on both sides.

Clear soup is a stimulant rather than nutrient, and should be served either with a substantial dinner or have added to it such nourishing food as a poached egg. The egg may be poached in some of the soup, put on toast in the bottom of the soup plate and the clear soup poured about it.

The first essential in soup-making from meat is to draw out the juices of the meat and retain the flavor. The former is accomplished by put-

ting the meat—cut in small pieces and the bones sawed or broken—to cook in cold water. A good flavor is obtained by slow cooking. Never boil but simmer for several hours, the length of time depending upon the meat to be cooked. The meat should cook to pieces and become colorless. The vegetables may be cooked with the meat and stock if enough time is given them so that they do not boil during cooking.

Gelatin things are always good when made right. Here is a good dessert recipe: Milk, one quart; gelatin, one ounce; flavoring, two heaping tablespoonfuls; white sugar, three-quarters of a cupful. One quart of milk, one ounce of gelatin, a tablespoonful of almond flavoring, with a tablespoonful of rose water, three-fourths of a cup of white sugar; heat the milk to boiling, turn in the gelatin, which should have been previously soaked for an hour in a cup of the milk; add the flavoring and stir all together 10 minutes before putting in the sugar. As soon as the gelatin has dissolved, remove from the fire, strain through a thin muslin bag, wet a mold with cold water, pour the blanc mange into and set in a cold place till solid.

Useful Hints.

Grass stains on any material can be removed if moistened with a solution of chlorate of tin, and then washed immediately in plenty of cold water. It is wise always to keep a bottle of this solution. If the stained article cannot be washed, then alcohol must be used.

Flowers wither quickly in the heat, but a small piece of camphor in the water will keep them fresh much longer.

Freckles, if objected to, can be removed by taking a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, half a drachm of sugar, and one ounce of lemon-juice, mixing thoroughly, and letting the mixture stand for two or three days in a bottle to clear. Dab on the face three times daily, and the freckles will go.

Cakes get very dry in warm weather, but if placed in a tin box with an apple, they will keep moist. Renew the apple when withered. The cake will not "taste."

Rain spots on cloth need not be regarded hopelessly. Wipe off the way of the nap with a silk handkerchief or very soft brush. If this be done quickly, no marks will remain.

Soup quickly goes sour in the warm days, but it will keep sweet if a pinch of carbonate of soda is added to every quart.

Sunburn is not becoming, but it can be removed by washing the face in warm water in which a lemon has been squeezed and a pinch of borax added.

Fruit stains are very "springish." To remove them from white material, boil milk and hold the stained part in it for a minute. On linen apply powdered starch at once, and leave for a few hours.

Hot and stuffy rooms can be made cool and fresh by suspending a sheet wrung out in cold water over the open doorway. If a visitor comes it can be removed in two seconds, and your friend will surely remark how deliciously cool your room is.

Perspiration—excessive—is a trial to many. Extreme cleanliness, and dusting with powdered boracic acid mixed with fine starch is the best preventive.

Face feeling is another warm-weather trouble. To prevent this beginning, lightly rub the face before going out with a little fresh cream. At night rub in a little good cold cream.

Untidy hair is, of course, more noticeable in sunny, hatless days than in winter. The following will really keep your hair in curl. You could make it yourself, but if you hand the recipe to a chemist he will do it quite cheaply. Carb. of potash, one drachm; powd. cochineal, half a drachm; liquid of ammonia, one drachm; essence of rose, one drachm; glycerine, a quarter of an ounce; rect. spirit, one and a half ounces; distilled water, eighteen ounces. Mix well, leave for a week, frequently stir, and then filter through fine muslin. Moisten the hair with it while dressing.

Sunstroke.—Cold-water rags should be applied to the head, which should be kept well raised. Clothing should be removed from the neck and chest. No stimulants must be given.

A Magic Bowl.

Which do you prefer, fat gravy or lean gravy?

Fat gravy may be the answer. Well, don't you find it difficult to pour from the dish? Or the answer may be lean gravy. Isn't it equally as hard to do without getting some of the fat on your potatoes?

Of course it is. An inventor has come to the rescue. He has patented a gravy dish of such design as to permit of pouring out fat gravy from the top of the dish to lean gravy from the bottom, at will. A cross-section of the dish would show that the device is partitioned off so that when the dish is tipped on one side the gravy is drained from the bottom, while on the other side the gravy comes from the top.



The Bicycle is Playing a Big Part in the War.

A German bicycle squad carrying their wheels over an embankment in Poland. The bicycle corps of the German army has proved to be most efficient. The scouts can move about from place to place quickly and almost as much equipment can be carried as on a horse.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

No Matter What



Your past experience has been, no matter how well you may have been satisfied with the shoes you have been buying elsewhere, you should certainly see our **New Spring Shoes** before making your next purchase.

The Best Shoe in the World

for the money is what we aim to give you, in every grade that we sell. Once wear our shoes and you will know why we make such stirring claims for them.

Call and see the new styles.

P. E. SMILEY.

LOCAL NEWS

The contractors for the Shawville public building, Messrs. Howard & Elliott, having completed the excavation for the basement, have fenced off the site, taking in a considerable portion of the road way on each side, in preparation for building operations.

The 21st Battalion, which has been drilling at Kingston for some time, and to which Privates Anderson and Wilkie of this village were attached, left on Wednesday last. This battalion, it is stated, may go direct to France.

The large sash and door factory of the Pembroke Lumber Co. was completely wiped out by fire on May 4th. Several adjacent buildings were damaged. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary character. Loss, well covered by insurance, is placed at \$60,000. The factory employed over 50 men and for some time past had been manufacturing shell boxes for the British Government.

German submarines have been exacting a heavy toll from British and even shipping of neutral countries during the past two weeks. The victims for the most part have been fishing boats and small vessels engaged in commerce. Only two war vessels (destroyers) are reported sunk as the result of the underwater campaign. The Germans' most conspicuous act of piracy was perpetrated on Friday morning, when the big Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed in the Irish Sea without warning; but by reason of the highly scientific lines on which the great vessel was constructed, she did not sink at once, and so a few hundred of her passengers and some of the crew managed to escape. The Lusitania sailed from New York on Saturday with 1310 passengers on board, and was due in Liverpool on the day that she encountered the submarine. The passenger list includes several prominent Canadians and a number of Americans. As many of the latter have come to their deaths through this barbarous outrage against humanity and all the laws that have been devised for its protection, it should have the effect of awakening a feeling of resentment among our American cousins that will stimulate the U. S. executive to adopt a sterner policy towards the Tenth world-peril. Hitherto little of the nature of protest has emanated from President Wilson against the numerous outrages, beginning with the sinking and destruction of Belgium, which has marked the sanguinary trail of the Kaiser's war machine since the early days of the conflict. The time seems about due for Uncle Sam to take off his coat.

Removal Notice

I desire to inform the public that I have removed the Meat Shop to the new premises, next door west of the G. F. Hodgins Co's store, where I am in a better position to cater to the wants of customers than heretofore. Your esteemed patronage solicited.

GEO. PRENDERGAST.

A FINAL NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS

Moved by Com. Carson, seconded by Com. Draper, that all School Tax, for past and present years, not paid by the 1st day of June, be handed to the Court for collection.—Carried.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec. Treas.,
School Municipality
of Clarendon.
Shawville, May 3rd, 1915.

Property for Sale Cheap

In the District of Aldfield, County of Pontiac, Range 1, Lots No. 45b, 46b and 47b. For particulars apply to
G. E. HANSON,
Hull, Que.

For Service.

Purebred registered Boar for service. Fee—\$1.00 for one sow, or \$1.50 for two. Apply to
PETER MOYLE,
Lot 6, Range 4, Bristol.

For Service.

A Registered Holstein Bull. Service fee one dollar.
SAM KNOX,
McKee, Que.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

A CANADIAN JOURNALIST.

The Late Thomas A. Gregg Was a Newspaperman of the Old School.

One of the ablest Canadian journalists of the older generation passed away at Alpena, Michigan, recently in the person of Thomas A. Gregg, and was buried in Toronto on April 3rd. From 1875 to 1895 he was a really prominent factor in the journalism of the city of Toronto, and up to the day of his death, took a deep interest in newspaper work although his means permitted him to live the simple life in such suburban places as appealed to his fancy. "At the time of his death he was on his way to California, where he expected to end his days. The late Mr. Gregg first gained prominence in Toronto journalism in the early seventies, as a member of the staff of The Mail, under the regime of the late T. C. Pattieson, who adopted for his motto in connection with that journal that of the original founders of The Pall Mall Gazette, "a newspaper written by gentlemen for gentlemen." Mr. Gregg's elder brother, George, who had been a writer on the old Leader, the name of which still survives in Leader Lane, Toronto, was the man who projected The Mail and helped to raise the funds which founded it as a personal organ of Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1872. At a very early age "Tom" Gregg was city editor of the publication, a post which was no sinecure, since he had two reports under him, the telephone was unknown and the horse cars which furnished transportation stopped running at 11 p.m. Moreover, Mr. Pattieson had a theory peculiar to publishers of his epoch, that while newspaper men should be gentlemen, they should work for the honor and love of their task rather than for money. Consequently Mr. Gregg thought it well to go to New York, and achieved some success as a reporter on The New York Herald. Love for Canada brought him back to his native city from time to time, but he was never satisfied to settle down for very long at one task or in one town. The early eighties found him on The News and later Mr. Gregg, after moving from one paper to another until he assisted at the founding of The Toronto Star. But times were hard and a new paper had a tortuous road to travel. His partners were compelled to drop out for financial reasons, and he struggled for a time to make The Star go. Finally he had to throw up the sponge and the publication to which he gave the name disappeared for a few months. Its resurrection and subsequent prosperity was another remarkable achievement with which he had nothing to do, for again the wanderlust had seized him. He went West and established relations with the C.P.R. and the Hudson Bay Co., which continued for many years. Incidentally he founded The Edmonton Post, and in British Columbia he was confidential agent of Sir Richard McBride, whose political adviser he was in the early stages of the latter's career. As a witty and kindly companion few men were Tom Gregg's equal. His was a good influence on younger newspaper men, for he was at all times a stickler for good English and was deeply read on many subjects. His criticisms on their work were ever helpful.

Invents Liquid For Motors.

After a decade of experiment, a Hull, Que., scientist claims he has found a substitute for gasoline, and at a test before several officials of the Public Works Department recently, two tablespoonfuls of the liquid, mixed with two quarts of water, proved sufficient to run a 2 3/4 horsepower engine for an hour and a half without stoppage. The discoverer, who is Gideon Charbonneau, claims he will be able to manufacture the liquid in any quantity at 4 cents per gallon. The liquid does not give off any smoke, and the inventor asserts it will revolutionize the automobile and other industries.

GENERAL AND DRUMMER BOY.

Heroic Incident of the French Retreat From Moscow.

A general must always preserve his dignity, but he should be prepared to do almost anything, even to taking a spade in the trenches, to keep his men in good heart in critical situations. Many such crises occurred during the terrible retreat of the French from Moscow in 1812, when what we should call blizzards prevailed where the Russian arms had been unsuccessful.

A drummer boy, Maurice by name, who was on this dreadful expedition, late in life left a simple memoir of his experiences. He relates that on one bitter day on the Wilna road the men were sinking on every side, and all seemed likely to perish, when Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, rode up and shouted to the colonel: "Twelfth of the line! Where are your drummers?"

The colonel answered, "For twelve days now I have had no drummer left but little Maurice here."

"My young friend," said the marshal to the boy, "go to the head of the line and beat the march."

Maurice went to the head of the line. He beat the march as hard as he could. The men's heartbeats seemed to be quickened by the roll of the drum. They marched on bravely. They held an important place in the line, and the marshal rode by the side of the little drummer.

For three-quarters of an hour Maurice beat the drum. Then the sounds began to fail. His hands were stiff with cold. His face and ears were frozen. Tears ran down his cheeks and froze on his skin as they fell.

"Prince," said the boy, "I can't keep it up any longer. I am frozen. Better fall behind and die, like the other drummers. I'd rather go to sleep and die that way than suffer so cruelly."

Marshal Davoust said nothing, but go down from his horse, gave it to an orderly and took the drum from Maurice's hands. Davoust had worked his way up from a low grade and in his early service had learned to drum.

He beat the drum well enough, at any rate, to inspire the men. Even little Maurice took heart, and after wrapping his fingers in cloths was able to take the drum again and resume the march, while the soldiers struggled on through the snow against the biting wind.

The Christmas Tree.

Teutzel, an antiquarian authority, says: "The ancient heathen sat before their houses between two crossed pine trees and ate and drank at the turn of the year for nineteen days." May this not have been the origin of the Christmas tree and—who knows—of the Gothic window likewise? Thackeray and Dickens and a variety of other authors have taken Christmas gatherings and the Christmas tree, poetized them and perhaps exaggerated the custom in a kindly way and led us astray about the origin of the practices of Christmas.

But Christmas was not celebrated in the first centuries of the Christian era, and there are indications in the records of early Roman history of the setting up of a decorated tree at Christmas time and the presentation of gifts of fruit and toys. The Romans themselves are supposed to have taken the idea from the early Egyptians.

Why Snow Is White.

Water being transparent rays of light pass through it without being reflected by the water itself. When drops of water are partially frozen into snowflakes they are transformed into a crystal substance with a great many reflecting surfaces, from which the rays of light are sent back just as a mirror reflects a great deal of the light or color thrown against it.

A mass of snow is whiter than a single flake, because of the countless number of crystals that are compactly grouped thereby greatly increasing the reflective power. Like a mirror snow will reflect the color of any light thrown upon it.

Improving the Room.

A wealthy but miserly baronet was celebrated for having a magnificently decorated dining room, while his viands were very few. A celebrated wit was invited to dine on a certain occasion, and the host asked him if he didn't think the room elegant.

"Yes," was the reply, "but it is not quite to my taste."

"And what change would you make?" asked the host.

"Well," answered the wit, "if this were my house, you know, I would have—looking at the ceiling—'less gliding and'—here he glanced furtively at the dining table—"more carving."

Ether Wanted Not Author.

A man who did not articulate very clearly was present on the first night of a very badly-written and worse-acted play. A number of friends present, full of compassion, applauded at the end of the play and the man of deficient articulation was heard to call for the author, who came out to bow his thanks.

"What in the world did you yell for the author for?" asked a friend of the man.

"I didn't. You misunderstand. I was yelling for ether."

Frozen Stiff In Ice Cake.

Five months after he left home on a business trip J. A. Gingras of Des-roses street, Quebec city, was found the other afternoon, frozen stiff in a huge cake of ice, on the bank of the St. Charles river, by firemen who were on their way to their tug. When last seen last November Gingras was on his way to a business trip in the Maritime Provinces and he is thought to have accidentally drowned, as no signs of foul play are shown.

New Styles

A nice assortment of the latest styles in **Men's and Youths' Hats** at reasonable prices.

Something new and up-to-date in **Ladies' Blouses and Collars** will be found at

E. B. CAYLER'S, PORTAGE DU FORT.

Just Received!

A carload of **Corrugated Iron Roofing**

—which will be supplied at about old price.

Roofing and Sheetting of all kinds

Supplied as customers may require.

Estimates furnished.

Furnaces and Bathroom Outfits

Always on hand.

GEO. E. WAINMAN

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Market for Pulpwood

Five dollars per cord will be paid by the

undersigned for any quantity of POPLAR AND BASSWOOD

PULPWOOD delivered at any siding or station along the

Can. Pacific Railway Pontiac branch.

LAWN BROS.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

AN INTERESTING TALK

Say, Bill!

"Where are you going for your new Spring togs?"

I have just gone through my wardrobe and I find I need a new suit, raincoat, underwear, hat, etc. Where did you get your natty outfit?"

"Well, Jack, I have only one store where I go for mine; and say, Jack, that fellow Dover has the slickest range of men's stuff I ever came across. His prices are away below the rest and the quality is better. He certainly has a swell line of clothing. Ask him to show you his \$16 blue serge—it's a peach."

"All right, Bill; I am going right over there now. Thanks for your valuable advice."

Needless to say, we sold Jack a full outfit and sent him away happy, knowing he got the best value for his money in Shawville or elsewhere.

ARCHIE DOVER