

THE EQUITY.

No. 49, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

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The Thorne Farmers' Club picnic will be held this year on Wednesday, June 16. Posters will be issued this week. Watch for them.

Come to Shawville next Thursday and participate in the King's Birthday celebration, which is being held on the Exhibition grounds. See advt. on last page for outline of proceedings.

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

County Conservatives Organize

Although weather conditions were rather unfavorable, and farmers in many sections were still too busy with their Spring operations to take a day off, there was, nevertheless, a very representative gathering at the mass meeting of the Liberal Conservative party, held here on Tuesday afternoon last for the purpose of re-organization.

In the absence of the late president of the Association—Mr. R. W. Ralph—Mr. H. N. Lackie, of Allumette Island, ex-warden of the County, and 1st Vice-President of the Conservative Association, opened the meeting by calling on Mr. Brabazon, the present member for the Commons, for a few remarks. The latter stated that all present were aware of the object of the meeting, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many in attendance, in view of the time being a busy one for the farmers. Discussing the proposal of the election of Dr. S. J. McNally to the presidency of the Association, Mr. Brabazon said he felt the doctor would be of great assistance in the work of the Association, and all would feel satisfied, if he accepted the office.

Dr. McNally's nomination was moved by Messrs. H. T. Argue and Edward Davis and unanimously carried.

The doctor said he had fully made up his mind on the way to Shawville not to accept the position; but as it was the unanimous wish of the meeting, he felt it his duty in the interest of the party to give way.

The remaining officers were unanimously re-elected as follows: 1st V. Pres.—H. N. Lackie, Allumette Island; 2nd V. Pres.—Jas. Amm, Quyon; Sec.-Treas.—P. E. Smiley, Shawville.

Then followed the appointment of local vice presidents, for the several respective polling subdivisions in the county, whose duty it is to convene meetings for the appointment of delegates to conventions, and such other work in their locality as circumstances may suggest or require.

With this item disposed of the business proper of the meeting was concluded.

A discussion then took place as to whether or not it would be prudent to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons at once, or call a convention for that purpose.

The president invited discussion on this point and expressed his personal opinion that Mr. Brabazon would be offered no opposition from any one in the Conservative ranks, and thus a convention was unnecessary, while if the candidate was placed in the field at once he would be afforded more time to visit the remote districts of this large county—almost as large as a province. Others expressed the view that the choice of a candidate at the present, when such action was not expected, might meet with disfavor, and cause friction, and that in view of

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this it would be more prudent to proceed in the regular way.

While this discussion was in progress, the door opened and in walked Hon. J. C. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, accompanied by his private Secretary. The Minister had promised Mr. Brabazon that he would be present, but he missed the morning train, and so in order to keep his promise, made the journey by automobile. As Mr. Doherty was anxious to return to the city again as soon as possible, the business in hand was laid aside and the chairman at once introduced him to the audience, in a few exceptionally well chosen remarks.

The Minister gave a very eloquent, dignified half-hour address, which was summarized by a reporter of the Ottawa Journal as follows:—

"You have sent us a good sample from this good county, and as I personally like that sample (Mr. Brabazon), I was glad of the invitation to come here and learn more and get more such samples," commenced the speaker.

Mr. Brabazon had asked him to Shawville, to meet a few of his friends. He was pleased to have the opportunity and he hoped to have it again. He did not come for the purpose of making a speech, but he thought the circumstances of the time warranted a few remarks.

He referred to the foresight of the Conservative party which saw with prophetic eyes the great world-wide war coming and because they tried to make all the preparation possible, the Liberal party took an opposite view, "and even," said the minister, "that great man, for he is a great man, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said there was no need to fear Germany's aspirations. She simply desired a place in the sun which was quite legitimate."

The honorable gentleman believed the Conservative party was responsible for Canada's brilliant effort in assisting the Mother Country in resisting the military autocracy which had attempted to brush aside civilization, which had taken nations ages to construct.

He eulogized Sir Robert Borden for his foresight in preparing this country for the conflict.

When Hon. Mr. Doherty finished speaking, he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, which he acknowledged in befitting terms, and then retired from the hall.

The convention matter was again taken up, and after a further expression of views it was decided on motion to hold a Convention at Campbells Bay, on Tuesday, June 1st, and instructions given the Secretary to notify the several vice presidents of the fact.

These instructions, we understand, have been carried out.

The local vice-presidents appointed were as follows:

Des Joachims—Sam Ratty; Sheenboro—George Hayes; Chichester—M. Dunn; Chapeau—Dan Kennedy; Allumette Island—J. J. McRae, Alex. Ryan, H. N. Lackie; Waltham—R. J. Robinson; Mansfield—Thos. Bamford; Edmond Leclair; Fort Coulonge—D. Gervais, E. Davis; Litchfield—Robt. J. Dale, Andrew Keyes, Ed. Kavanagh; Campbells Bay—Peter Lunam; Calumet Island—Alex. Brissard, Jas. Carswell; Bryson—Dr. Hurdman; Portage du Fort—Alex. Cameron; Thorne—W. McCleary, Greg. Atkinson; Leslie—Jos. Gilpin; Aldfield—William Halversen; Clarendon—J. J. Hodgins, Sam Sinclair; Hurst Hodgins, James Wilson; Shawville—H. T. Argue, J. A. Cowan; Bristol—Hugh Young, W. C. Young, Alex. Meldrum, Robert Ireland; North Onslow—Robert Steele, Patrick Farrell; South Onslow—Courtney Hutchison, Alex. Irwin; Quyon—Dr. Dowd; Ville Marie—Dr. Aubin; Guignes—Alphonse Cote.

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Births

At 65 Ella St., Ottawa, May 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Smith, a son.

At Shawville on May 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Armen Hodgins, a daughter.

Deaths

At Sunset, Sask., Friday, May 7th, 1915, Lorena Mildred Beryl Carpentier, aged 4 months and 19 days, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carpentier, Sunset, Sask.

Mr. Thomas Seaman, an old resident of Thorne East, died on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., as the result of injuries sustained from a fall off a load of wood which he was hauling, on Wednesday previously. He is survived by a widow, two sons and one daughter, namely, Joseph, Samuel and Janet. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, (17th) to Wesley Methodist Church, North Clarendon. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Hurst. A large congregation was present.

At Rest

The remains of the late Albert E. Bourke, whose demise was recorded in our last issue, were laid to rest in St. Paul's Church cemetery at four o'clock on Wednesday, the 19th instant, with full fraternal honors, following an impressive service in the Methodist Church, in which the pastor, Rev. Mr. Conley, was assisted by Rev. Mr. McCallum, Presbyterian Minister.

The procession from the late home of the deceased to the Church and thence to the cemetery was led by members of the I. O. O. F., representing the local and Campbells Bay lodges. Then followed a large representation of the Masonic fraternity, under whose direction the obsequies were conducted, and from whose ranks the ball-bearers were selected, several of these, however, being also members of the Oddfellows.

After the committal sentences of the church burial service and the benediction had been pronounced by Rev. Mr. Conley, the Oddfellows encircled the grave and conducted their touching ceremonial, the officiating officers being Bros. R. C. Woodley and W. E. Maitland. Upon the Masonic brethren devolved the duty of performing "the last sad rites," the sublime service provided by the ritual of the Order being read in impressive tones by Rev. Bro. J. J. S. Seaman, chaplain of the lodge, assisted by the W. M., Bro. P. E. Smiley. At the conclusion of this service "Grand honors" were given, and then the society men retired from the cemetery and, re-forming in procession, marched to their respective lodges.

The floral offerings, which were many and strikingly beautiful, bore mute yet marked testimony of the high regard in which the deceased was held. Of the contributors the following may be mentioned:—

Masonic Lodge—floral anchor; I. O. O. F.—wreath; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McGuire, Cornwall—wreath; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McGuire, Ottawa—spray; Haileybury and Coulonge friends—

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PICNIC, JUNE 9—A picnic will be held in McCord's grove, North Clarendon, on Wednesday, June 9, at which a complete program of sports will be carried out. Meals will be provided and also accommodation and feed for horses. Proceeds in aid of new parsonage at Charteris. See posters.

spray; Misses M. and E. Wilson—spray; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGuire and members of family—spray.

Among those from a distance who attended the funeral were: Mr. L. Bourke (father of the deceased) Westmeath; Mr. and Mrs. A. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlson and M. C. Carlson, Fort Coulonge; Mr. G. Hennessy, Haileybury; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McGuire, Ottawa; Mr. W. C. McGuire, Cornwall; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. McGuire, Murrells.

During a heavy thunderstorm which passed over this section about nine o'clock Friday night, a large barn belonging to Mr. Peter Thompson of Clarendon Front section, was struck by lightning and consumed with its contents, consisting chiefly of his farm machinery. There was no insurance, consequently Mr. Thompson's loss is a heavy one. The barn was one of the finest in the district.

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Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER X—(Continued).

She did not understand her own emotions, but she felt alone with the woman upon the bed. She threw herself upon a couch, the room dimly lighted, and tried to go to sleep, knowing herself to be so light a sleeper that any movement whatever upon the bed would awaken her.

But she could not sleep. The events of the evening had been too much for her. Her sympathy was too much aroused for that household. She had taken off her lovely gown and put on a pretty, loose wrapper of flowing white, which Dunraven had given her during those few happy days, and lay there with one white arm above her head, her eyes closed, when suddenly she seemed to feel a presence approaching her.

Believing that Ethel had slipped noiselessly from the bed and was stealing toward the place where she had the drug in concealment, she decided to watch her. Opening her eyes just the faintest particle, so that the lashes fully concealed the opening, she looked up. To her intense astonishment she saw that Muriel had entered the room.

She could scarcely conceal her start of amazement, but by a mighty effort she controlled herself and lay there motionless, fully simulating sleep, yet never losing a motion of the gliding figure.

(Coming to the side of the couch, without even the faintest noise for Aileen's ears were all alert—she touched the girl gently upon the eyes. The ends of the cold fingers sent a thrill of horror through her, but not by the quiver of a muscle did Aileen betray her knowledge of that presence.)

What was she doing? What did it all mean? Curiosity, horror, dismay were all blended, yet she held heroically to her intention, when the fingers were lifted as gently as they had been placed there. But it was a terrible ordeal.

And then began a curious movement, which at first Aileen did not in the least understand—a curious movement of the hands, across the face, very gentle, very soothing, very—

And then Aileen realized with awful horror that a sleepy sensation was stealing over her, a sensation which she could not at first control. She seemed like a bit of wax in the hands of the girl bending over her, but all her will-power, not submerged in that other, was fighting with the strength of a wild despair.

Even half-controlled as she was, Aileen had comprehended the awful truth at last—Muriel Ogden was hypnotizing her. But the very realization counteracted the influence, and once again, with senses fully restored now, she was watching the girl, watching her with an intensity that was a terrible ordeal.

At last Muriel spoke, her voice low, gentle, thrilling under its tone of quiet command.

"Aileen—do you hear me?"

And imitating the tone as nearly as was possible, Aileen answered:

"Yes."

And then came the next question, more potent, more filled with terror for the quivering subject.

"Aileen—will you—obey me?"

And the answer followed in the same monotone that had been used before:

"I will—obey you."

"Why did you come here?"

"I had no other place to go."

"Does—Leslie Dunraven love you?"

For a moment Aileen hesitated. She suddenly remembered the scene in the dancing-hall, the scene at the end of the room which Muriel had witnessed. She felt that if she spoke falsely about that, all that she hoped to gain would be eternally lost, and so answered with a little moan, not affected at all.

"Yes—he loves me."

She saw Muriel catch her breath, saw her grow a shade whiter even in that shadowy light, saw her eyes glow more brilliantly. There was not a doubt in Muriel's mind but that Aileen was absolutely under her control after that.

"Will you obey me always, whenever I speak to you?" she asked, after a little hesitation.

"I will—obey you," came the answer, in monotonous horror.

"That is all. Lie down."

Aileen obeyed.

"Close your eyes."

When they were apparently closed, once more the silent passes were made across the brow, once more the voice came quiet, commanding:

"Sleep."

Aileen sighed.

One moment of close scrutiny, then Muriel turned silently away and vanished.

Aileen did not hear her go out, but she felt the absence and rising swiftly to her feet, she started frantically for the door. Before she had reached it, she felt striking against the door through which the apparition had vanished.

CHAPTER XI.

It was fully daylight before Aileen awoke from that long swoon, the winter sun beaming through the window and shedding his warm rays straight across her face.

She lifted herself with difficulty, and managed to sit up.

At first it seemed to her that she was back with her father in the little, foul, bare room. She even heard the tones of his brutal voice, and felt the touch of his heavy fist upon her breast.

She lifted her hand to her aching head and pressed it there, then looked about her in half-dazed wonder. That creamy lace and those hangings of rich brocade surely did not belong in a tenement; that great tiger-skin rug before the fireplace did not belong to the daughter of David Valworth.

Then, with a sudden sigh, she remembered, and started so violently that she barely repressed a scream.

It had all come back to her—that midnight visit, the unholly gleam of those great dark eyes, the uncanny touch of those chill fingers, the words spoken by those pallid lips. But it was all pale now—pale in memory, like the recurrence to us of some unfinished dream. Was it true? Had Muriel really been there? or had she merely dreamed?

Her head ached so that she could not think clearly; yet she thought it must be a dream. Her remembrance of everything, while sending a thrill of horror to her very soul, was vague and shadowy.

She half-decided that it was a dream, and was about to smile at her own folly, when it occurred to her to wonder why she was upon the floor. She knew that she had lain upon the couch when the others had left her. She remembered that she had tried to sleep. Had she, in her violent nightmare, arisen and fallen upon the floor?

She arose blindly and groped her way to the door, the pain in her head staggering her. The door was locked. She tried the one leading to her own room. It, too, was locked. As well as she remembered anything, she recalled the fact that—

was through the hall door the vision had vanished; yet it was both locked and bolted upon the inside.

She stood there appalled, absolutely forgetting the existence of Ethel Dunraven, until a low moan from the bed recalled her.

Holding her throbbing temples with both hands, she staggered over to the bed. Ethel was lying there upon her back, her lips swollen and distorted, her beautiful blue eyes dulled and haggard, her hair disheveled, looking as little like anything human as one in that shape could possibly appear.

Aileen shivered.

"My goodness!" she gasped; "what a terrible household! In spite of the beatings, the cursing, the starvation, the old life was less harrowing than this. I will go back! I can not bear the mental torture of it all!"

But already Ethel Dunraven was sitting up, pushing the tangled hair back from her eyes, and "gazing wildly about her. She glanced up at Aileen, and then threw a quick, searching look about the room.

With a shiver she drew herself closer to Aileen, and in a low, hoarse tone, in which there was a trace of the old musical voice, she half-whispered:

"Where—where is—she?"

Aileen started. In spite of the awful pain in her head, she knelt down and probed the small burning hands in her own hands that were trembling violently.

"You mean—Muriel?" she asked, her own voice low as Ethel's own.

"The young wife nodded. 'She is—in her own room, I suppose.' Aileen whispered, 'Why?'

"Are you sure—sure?" gasped Ethel. "Look about you—quick! Don't let her behind the drapery or the dressing-case? Look—quick!"

"She is not here, I tell you," answered Aileen. "The doors are all locked; she could not get in."

"Bah! what difference does a locked door make to you? Aileen, I—Oh, what is the matter with me? Is it—is it the old curse?" Aileen, tell me, have I taken it again?"

She looked with such bitter pleading into the girl's eyes that Aileen forgot her abhorrence, and taking the little form in her arms, drew it closely to her breast.

"Yes, you have almost broken your husband's heart; but you will not do it again, will you?" she said, soothingly.

But, to her surprise, Ethel Dunraven pushed her away, and with the energy of despair, sat up in bed.

"Hush!" she gasped. "You don't understand. Hush! you, when none of them will believe me! They think it is a delusion produced by a morphia-crazed brain, but I swear to you that it is not! Somewhere I have felt from the first that you would believe in me, that you would help me. I had intended to trust you, but I waited until it was too late. I am not mad! I swear to you that I am as sane as you are, except for the hideous pain in my head. It always leaves me the pain. Oh, I hate it, I tell you! I hate it! I have sworn and sworn that not another particle of it should ever enter my body, but—I have no more power over it than you would have. She—she will not—let me stop!"

A little cry escaped Aileen, but already Ethel Dunraven's hand was pressed over her lips, a wild whisper brought back the staggering senses.

"Hush! she will hear you! There is scarcely a whisper that she does not hear. She will be here in a moment. When she is alone with me, she will point to where she has the hateful drug concealed, and I will go to it without a murmur. I will take it—Who could loathe me as I loathe myself? When they are here, she fixes her eyes upon me, and I beg and plead for it, conscious of what I am doing, yet as powerless to prevent it as you are to take in air when you breathe. In half an hour from now I shall be raving and pleading! I shall—"

"Hush! hush!" gasped Aileen. You shall not! I will not allow her to come! No one shall enter here except myself. I promise you—"

They had been looking into each other's eyes, holding each other as if for protection against some demon's influence; and with a start both looked up, and saw leaning against the foot of the bed, a placid smile hovering upon her rigid lips, no other than—Muriel.

There was the same deadly gleam in her eyes that Aileen remembered to have seen in the night, the same peculiar pallor about the face, the same dead shadow beneath the eyes.

Ethel's muscles seemed suddenly to relax. She dropped back from Aileen's arms and lay panting upon the pillow, looking with mute horror straight into the eyes of her sister.

For a moment it seemed to Aileen that the strain upon her mentality would snap the cord that holds reason in thrall. She could hear the beating of her own heart like the rumble of thunder in her ears. Had she been in the presence of a spirit from the other world, there would have seemed to her less of the uncanny in the visitation.

A wild scream from Ethel broke the spell that bound her, and perhaps saved her reason.

She sprang toward Muriel, intending to seize her, to denounce her; that trusting household, but as she reached the girl's side, her hands dropped to her side.

Muriel had simply turned her eyes upon her, never moving her long, lithe body, never allowing the smile to fade from her white lips, and to have saved her life Aileen could not have touched her.

Ethel was still screaming, and while they stood thus, Dunraven and Ogden both entered.

A scene followed which rivaled the one of the night before in frenzy, in furious pleadings, wilder ravings, blood-curdling screams. Oh, it was horrible—horrible!

And through it all Aileen sat upon a couch where she had fallen, silent, cold, apparently unable to speak, holding her hands between her knees helplessly, and listening to the wild beatings of the blood in her own veins.

The sensation was one which she could never afterward recall. It seemed to her that she must have been dead for those moments, for she remembered nothing of it—all—nothing whatever.

When she came to herself, she was in her own little sitting-room, with Lloyd Ogden chafing her hands.

"It was foolish of us to allow you to remain in there, with her," he was saying. "We ought to have known how it would be. You are all unstrung. Won't you drink this coffee? I can't imagine why Leslie ever allowed a sensitive girl like you to come into a house like this. Drink this coffee, won't you?"

He held it to her lips, and she gulped it down in great long draughts. The stimulant was exactly what she needed, and she sat upright a moment after she had swallowed it, pushing her hair back almost as helplessly as Ethel had done an hour before.

"There! You are better now!" exclaimed Lloyd Ogden, gently. "You can never endure this, little Aileen, and Leslie should not have asked it of you. I so hoped it might prove different, that you could be a friend to my poor little sister, but we can not accept the sacrifice of you. It is too great."

But, to his surprise, she leaned toward him and placed her hand heavily upon his arm.

"There is no power strong enough to make me leave this household now so long, at least, as you and Mr. Dunraven will allow me to remain. Oh, Mr. Ogden, I wish I dared tell you something! I wish I dared name to you the terrible influence that is at work in your sister's life."

He smiled at her, but so sadly.

"You must not believe that, Aileen," he said, softly. "I know what she has been telling you. It is the one thing that makes us know that the drug is absolutely tied her poor little brain. There was never a sister more thoughtful, more self-sacrificing, more noble than Muriel. She would sell the blood from her heart, drop by drop, for Ethel. She has already sacrificed what few women would for her. She has given up a marriage of great wealth and social prestige with a man whom she loved, to save her absolutely impious, almost sacrilegious, to credit the absurd suggestions of Ethel in this instance, Aileen. There is nothing under Heaven that could ever make either Leslie or me believe that—and surely, we know her after all these years of sacrifice and torture."

And then it was that Aileen realized the dimensions of the task before her. If she was to save the reason, the life of that unhappy wife, she must work alone, work secretly.

But what was she to do, and how?

CHAPTER XII.

For very nearly a week those scenes continued, increasing in horror, if that were possible, instead of decreasing.

Vainly Aileen strove in some way to discover a means of stopping Muriel's entrance to that room; but bolts and bars seemed to be no more formidable a detriment to her than they once were to Mephistopheles himself.

When Aileen thought herself most secure against the woman she feared and hated, that moment the fiend stood before her, smiling in that cold, placid way which Aileen had come to loathe and fear.

And then, after that time, slowly but surely, she began to feel the hidden influence of the woman stealing over her. Once or twice she had submitted herself to the same ordeal that she had undergone that night in Ethel's room; but she found that she was playing with a scorching fire, when one day she looked into Muriel's eyes, as she was bidden to approach her, and found herself mechanically obeying, not because she wished to outwit, but because that awful presence compelled her.

Then she turned and fled from the destruction which she felt was upon her, yet knew herself powerless to combat.

She had by no means destroyed Muriel's belief in her own absolute power, however; for, as Aileen fled down the hall, she heard the sound of low, mocking laughter that maddened her.

During those days of torture Aileen had not once seen Leslie Dunraven alone; but, looking into the strained, haggard eyes of his wife, she realized that something must be done, or the unhappy creature would die there under the mystic influence which she had found no power to stay.

Ethel was lying there upon the bed, the pupils of her eyes dilated until they appeared black instead of blue, great circles about her mouth and eyes, a pinched, clamped appearance about her nostrils that spoke of death; and, in sheer despair, Aileen determined that she would make Dunraven see the danger, that she would compel him to help her, and so prevent murder being done in his own house, to his own wife.

She entered his room noiselessly, determined that she would keep her presence there a secret, if that were possible.

His dressing-room opened off Ethel's boudoir; and, passing through both, she was about to enter his sitting-room, when the noise of voices in the room attracted her. She drew the portiere a trifle aside and glanced in.

She caught her breath with a sudden gasp and drew back, wrapping the portiere about her so that she could see without being seen.

There about her so that she could see without being seen.

It never occurred to her that what she was doing was dishonorable. In a household like that, anything was allowable.

And even if she had believed it a crime she would not have stood there just the same, rooted to the spot with surprise.

Leslie Dunraven was seated before the glowing fire in dressing-gown and slippers, his head thrown back, looking up into the eyes of his wife's sister, who stood slightly behind him. Her hand played with the short thick curls of clustering hair that adorned his shapely head; her eyes were filled with an expression which Aileen had never seen in them before, a soft, tender light, the light in the eyes of a tigress resting upon her little cub.

(To be continued.)

CAUSES LOSS OF THE SENSES.

Soldiers Become Blind from "Wounds to Consciousness."

That blindness can be caused by concussion is one of the many medical surprises of the war.

A man, says a writer in the *Lancet*, after more or less prolonged fatigue, induced by marching and exposure in the trenches, is incapacitated by the explosion of a shell in his immediate vicinity. He may be merely knocked down or thrown into the air and more or less seriously injured or wounded by concussion, shrapnel bullets or shell splinters. Consciousness is lost for a variable time, but often not so far as to prevent automatic movements, so that the man may walk in a dazed condition to a dressing station.

At this stage, it would appear, the mental balance is very much disturbed, nor does memory retain any record of the phase. But the man is "instantaneously struck blind," and this may be associated with deafness, loss of smell and taste. The eyes are found to be watering freely and the lids tend to keep tight shut. After the lapse of a week or two they become less tender, and then on examination it is found, very often, that the eyes are quite normal.

By this time, too, some sight has been recovered, and light can be distinguished from darkness. The patient gropes about, but curiously enough, does not seem to stumble up against objects in his path; yet it is found that his field of vision is restricted, "indeed, to a degree which seems scarcely consistent with the avoidance of obstacles in walking." Eventually complete, though slow, recovery takes place.

It appears curious to the oculist who contributes this record that the eye to recover last is frequently the "shooting eye," and that some of the patients candidly admit to being in a "blue funk"; also that in all there has been a complete mental upset. He dismisses, however, as a cruel injustice the suggestion that shamming may be an explanation. These cases, he says, are to be regarded as "examples of injuries or wounds to consciousness." The problem is psychological and clearly demands a most careful and minute study of the evolution of character.

It would seem that as the result of severe and sudden shock the conscious mind, with its high attributes of control and determination, is thrown out of action; the "subconscious mind" supervenes. This subconscious mind, about which so much has been written of late, is a kind of storehouse of forgotten and unremembered things—events and ideas which belong to the past of the race as well as to that of the individual, but of the presence of which within him the individual is scarcely conscious, or not at all conscious, as the case may be. The highest centres in his brain cease to functionate. Powerful primeval instincts resume sway and a "block" occurs between the mechanism and the perception of sight which is in some respects comparable to the block which is often noticed when reading an uninteresting book, and by reason of which nothing is conveyed to the mind though the words are seen quite clearly.

"It is pointed out that these 'wounds to consciousness' are not confined to one particular sense; it may be urged—and that is the, general application of this most interesting contribution—that rash and cruel judgments in which occur the terms 'nervous wreck' and 'neurotic,' not to speak of more unpleasant taunts, shall be avoided at all costs. The effects of modern shell fire are still not completely understood; that they are profound from a psychological as well as from a physical point of view scarcely admits of denial.

When A Woman Wants

her summer Dresses—her "frilly things"—her fine linens—to look their whitest and daintiest—she is very particular to use

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

It gives that delightfully satin finish. : :

YOUR GROCER HAS IT

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

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Beautiful Walls For Your Home
Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

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King and Dufferin Sts., TORONTO 797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG



PATHOGENIC GERMS

The disease germs that cause Diphtheria, Pinkeye, Epistaxis, Influenza, Catarrh, Fever, are so easily destroyed and expelled from the system by using "SPOHN'S." This remedy also multiplies and strengthens the health germs in the system and fortifies the horse, mare or colt against any contagious diseases. "SPOHN'S" is always safe and ready, and never fails to do its intended work. All druggists and turf goods houses, or delivered by manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Coshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Few products in household use to-day have bridged the gap from the primitive things of sixty years ago as has

Redpath Sugar

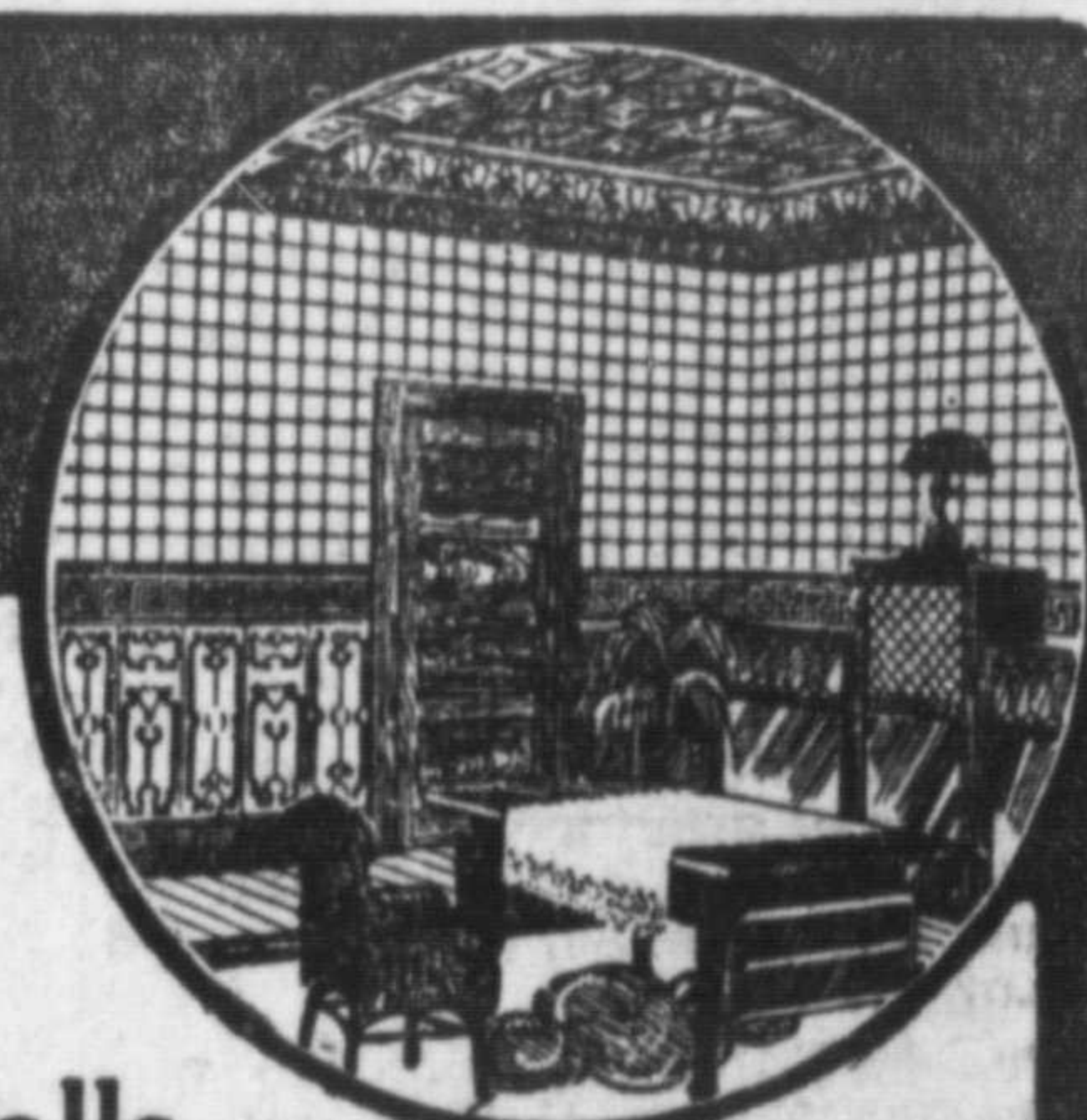
Canada's first refined sugar, "Ye Olde Sugar Loaf" of 1854, was REDPATH; so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Cartons in 1912.

The leader in every advance, Redpath Sugar stands to-day first in the estimation of tens of thousands of Canadian families. 131

Ask for "REDPATH" in Individual Packages, 2 and 5 lb. Cartons, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

THE MODERN GROCER



WOMEN'S WEAKNESS AND HEALTH PERILS

Anaemia Comes so Gratefully
That the Victim Scarcely Realizes the Hold the Trouble
Has Upon Her Until
Almost in a Decline.

Woman's work is more wearing than man's because it lasts almost every waking hour. There is no eight or nine hour day for the breadwinner's wife, and often she toils under the greatest difficulty because her strength is below what it should be. The woman who is indoors all day is very often careless about what she eats and does not keep her blood up to the mark. It becomes thin and poor, which makes her weak, headachy, tired, breathless and liable to pains in the back and sides, the scourge of her sex. New blood will do wonders for the woman who is tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning and feels unaccountably depressed. She can gain new blood now, and drive away the pains and aches and tiredness if she will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have worked marvels for other women and will do the same for you if you are weak, tired, depressed or suffering from backaches or sideaches. Mrs. Elmer C. Taylor, Calgary, Alta., says: "I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk without aid. I was not able to leave the house. I had no color, no appetite, and was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and a general disinclination to move about or do anything. My friends did not think I would get better, and even the doctor was apprehensive. I was constantly taking medicine, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so almost as a forlorn hope. After I had used a few boxes there was a decided change for the better, and people began to ask what I was taking, the change was so noticeable. As I continued the Pills my color came back, I could eat my meals regularly, the headaches and dizzy spells ceased, I gained in weight and took a new interest in life, my cure being complete. I have told many sickly women and girls what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and urged them to take them and shall continue to do so, knowing what a splendid medicine they are."

Every weak and ailing woman who will follow Mrs. Taylor's example and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial will find new health and strength through their use. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Chalmers' Patriotism.

When Napoleon was threatening Great Britain Thomas Chalmers (who was then parish minister of Kilmany) joined a corps formed to prevent the French from landing at St. Andrews. He held two offices in the corps—those of Lieutenant and Chaplain. And from his pulpit he delivered war sermons more impassioned than many that are heard to day. "May that day," he cried, "when Bonaparte ascends the Throne of Britain be the last of my existence; may I be the first to ascend the scaffold he erects to extinguish the worth and spirit of the country; may my blood mingle with the blood of patriots; and may I lie at the foot of that altar on which British independence is to be the victim."

KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively no injury can result from their use. Concerning them Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A young couple were observed as soon as they entered a railway carriage, and immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possessed, and acted like old married folk, so that after a short time the other passengers began to doubt their belief, after all. As the train moved out, however, the young man rose to remove his overcoat, and a shower of rice fell out. The passengers smiled broadly. But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and, turning to his self-possessed partner, remarked audibly: "My goodness, May, I've put on the bridegroom's overcoat!"

THE AMERICANS WANT BUT LITTLE
Herr Bulow.

MONEY IN LIVE STOCK.

The Canadian Farmer Will Benefit
By the War.

Mr. Randolph Bruce, a well-known rancher in Western Canada, has just returned from Europe with many interesting opinions as to the effect that the war will have on the Canadian farmer. The immense slaughter of cattle for the armies in the field will, he thinks, very shortly cause a great increase in the price of beef, and those farmers who are raising cattle will make more money even than those who are raising wheat at a dollar-fifty per bushel. Every effort should be made to raise cattle for the market in as large quantities and as quickly as possible. Mr. Bruce is a great believer in alfalfa as the most satisfactory food for the rapid raising of cattle for beef.

In this connection it is interesting to note that fattening young stock is becoming very popular in the United States where the market for beef is increasing so rapidly that more study has been paid to methods of increasing production.

In the early days cattle were kept on the ranges from three to five years. Experience, however, has shown that the use of thorough-bred bulls and the consequent improvement in the quality and maturing ability of market cattle, together with heavier grain feeding, has made it possible to put just as much beef on the market at from 13 to 20 months old. Experts are of the opinion that with the continued improvement of breed stock it will be possible to market at an even earlier date. Among the advantages of earlier finishing of cattle, the following are mentioned by some of the leading cattle men: First, younger cattle make heavier gains of beef on a similar amount of feed than old cattle; Secondly, the money invested is turned faster, being turned over in eighteen months, where formerly it took from three to five years; Thirdly, heifers under two years old sell as readily as steers and finish more rapidly.

As the census statistics prove without shadow of doubt, the value of beef cattle in Canada is steadily increasing. In 1901 there were 3,167,744, valued at \$54,197,341, or an average of \$17.12, taking the good with the bad. In 1911 there were 3,939,257, valued at \$86,278,490, or an average of \$21.90, an increase of \$4.78 per head. Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government, says that never in our statistical history have prices attained so high a figure, either for cattle on the hoof or for meat in the butcher shop, as to-day. What it will be next year, when the full effect of the war is felt, no one can tell.

Wit and Wisdom.

In reply to a suburban Sunday School teacher a small boy stated that "an epistle is the wife of an apostle."

Bride-to-be—"Dae ye ken, Jean, I've saved twa poun's." Bridesmaid-to-be—"Leezie, I'm dootin' he's takin' ye for yer siller."

Brown—"Jones is certainly tied to his wife's apron-strings." Smith—"Well, in these days, he is lucky if he has a wife with apron-strings."

"Before my marriage I told her all my past life. Don't you think I showed a wonderful courage?" "Yes, and a still more wonderful memory."

Caller (viewing the baby)—"Do you think he is going to resemble his father?" Mother—"I shouldn't be surprised. He keeps me up even now."

She (sentimentally)—"I was engaged to him three years—three beautiful, happy years—and then it all ended." He—"I suppose you married him then?"

No one is likely to live for one's own country if one is ignorant of it—ignorant of its glorious history, of its heroes and heroines, of its present perils and its great possibilities.

"Remember this, young man," he said, "only lunatics and rattle-brained idiots are certain of anything now-a-days. Wise men hesitate." "Are you quite sure of that?" "Absolutely certain."

A clumsy carver once sent a goose into a lady's lap. His apology was better than his carving. "Ah, madam, how potent your charms are; they attract not the living but also the dead!"

Mrs. Ryan—"They do be after sayin' that old man Kelly has got locomotor ataxy." Mrs. Murphy—"Well, he's got the money to run away with him if he wants ter, but I'd rayther have a good horse any day."

"Many a damsel who is a kitten with men is a cat with women," says Mr. Gelett Burgess. "The custody of the child used to keep discordant married couples together, but now," says a cynic, "it is the automobile."

A person entered an inn with a dog and an Irishman asked what breed it was. The owner looked the questioner insolently up and down, and then replied with a drawl: "It is a cross between an ape and an Irishman." "Faith, thin, we're both related to the beast," was the ready retort.

Assassins were first heard of in Persia about 1000.

Says They are The Very Best

MR. J. A. HILL TELLS WHAT
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
DID FOR HIM.

He Suffered for Four Months from
Kidney Trouble but Found Quick
Relief When He Used Dodd's
Kidney Pills.

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont., May 17th (Special).—"I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the very best of medicines." Such is the statement made by Mr. J. A. Hill, a well-known resident of this place. "I was sick for six months," Mr. Hill continues. "My troubles started from a cold that seemed to settle in my back. My joints were stiff and I had cramps in my muscles, my appetite was fitful and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had a bitter taste in my mouth and I was always tired and nervous."

"I used four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the great benefit they did me is what makes me say, 'They are the best of medicines.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, and Mr. Hill's symptoms are the symptoms of kidney disease, consequently he found quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure kidney disease.

Rules for the Baby.

Keep the baby's bib dry if you have to make sixty changes an hour. Give him not a scrap of meat before his third birthday. Save him from the kisses of friends. Keep the sun out of his face in his carriage. Keep his head above the clothes in the cradle, that he may not breathe his own breath over again. Lay him down to sleep on his side, and frequently change from one side to the other. Train him to keep his mouth closed by gently pushing it shut while he is sleeping. The air is filled with germs, dust and dirt—elements that are not good for human lungs. Never bandage him too tightly, especially in the morning after his bath and before his meal. Consider how you would feel if, after being bandaged as tightly as you could well support it, you were then to eat a hearty breakfast.

A Firm Believer in Destiny.

A sergeant of a Scottish regiment is a firm believer in destiny. No amount of argument with his more skeptical comrades can shake his belief in the slightest, he invariably closing the controversies with the rather illogical assertion that "when a man's last day comes it comes." The evening before the battle at Mons, when preparing to take a stroll, he was noticed by a corporal, a persistent opponent of the destiny theory, to quietly slip a revolver into his pocket. "Hello?" shouted the corporal, who saw a chance of ridiculing the sergeant, "what are you taking the revolver for? It'll no' save ye if your time has come." "I ken that," replied the sergeant after a moment's hesitation, "but, ye see, I micht fa' in wi' a German whose last day has come."

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, If Not Remedied.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Western woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine.)

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals."

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully."

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines."

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.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR
EVERY SPORT
AND
RECREATION

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Germs Like Girls.

"Fathers and mothers, lucky enough to have both boys and girls, know how clean the girls keep themselves, and how the boys disregard dirt. From earliest childhood the little girl's hands and face are washed, and she evades dress stains, combs her hair, and tries to look nice. But every normal boy, up to the age of fourteen, revels in dirt, and looks forward to the Saturday night bath with virtuous contempt or dread. But boys do not suffer infectious diseases as much as girls. This was brought out in an investigation made of 8,900 children of all ages and sexes. We requested the mothers themselves to report what diseases their children had had. Girls had had more infections than boys of the same age. This goes to support the modern view that dirt and disease have no necessary relation. It is not the dirt boys revel in that does harm. It is the germs in other people's bodies that should be dreaded. The girls encounter infection more than the boys because they are more sociable, meet other children more, and associate with them more intimately than boys do."

When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

There is Trouble Ahead.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion. In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak, ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys. The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Manchester and Butternut.

Retroactive.

Doctor: "You have nervous dyspepsia, same as Brown had. His was caused by worrying over his butcher's bills. I directed him to stop worrying."

Stranger: "Yes, and now he's cured, and I've got it. I'm his butcher."

Before 1854 the duties of the Secretary of State for the Colonies used to be carried out by the Secretary of State for War.

So powerful is the jaw of the swordfish that it has been known, in attacking vessels, to pierce through copper sheathing and oak planks to a depth of ten inches.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Seventy-two thousand criminals were executed during the thirty-eight years' reign of Henry VIII.

Of the many kinds of catarrh, one is entirely due to the pollen of daffodils.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Buildings in Japan are very slight in structure because Japan is more subject to earthquakes than any other country.

The term "capital punishment" refers to the obsolete punishment of beheading, which affected the head, or "caput," of a person.

WAR ON FLIES.

Elimination of Breeding Places
Is Urged.

Elimination of breeding places for flies instead of waiting for them to grow large enough to be killed with swatters, is urged.

"The dirty, dangerous, disease-spreading fly already has made its appearance in small numbers and as the warm weather advances will be with us in countless millions. The fight of extermination should be started now."

"The most effective way to fight the dangerous house fly is to destroy the places wherein it breeds. When you swat the breeding place you are swatting flies by the wholesale. If only a few persons in a neighborhood are careless about this important matter, the community still will be pestered with flies. It is a great deal easier to remove the conditions that cause the flies than it is to try to destroy them with swatters and poison after they are with us."

Here is a fly-killing mixture which is recommended:

"To a pint of milk and water of equal parts add two tablespoonfuls of formaldehyde. Place in shallow plates with a square of bread in the centre of each plate. The bread furnishes places for the flies to alight, and as it absorbs the mixture the flies will feed from it more readily than from the edges of the plates. It is a good plan to place plates containing the poison just outside the kitchen door, where the flies usually swarm to get in. The flies seem to like it and it kills them quickly."

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief
Paint on Putnam's
Corn Extractor to
night, and corns feel
better in the morn-
ing. Magical the
way "Putnam's"
eases the pain, destroys the roots,
kills a corn for all time. No pain.
Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of
"Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

Too Bad Murder's Forbidden.

"How much are those mouse-colored shoes?"
"Seven dollars."
"Why are they so high?"
"European war."
"I thought the Suedes were neutral?"

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A True Prophecy.

"My doctor told me I would have to quit eating so much meat."
"Did you laugh him to scorn?"
"I did at first; but when he sent in his bill, I found he was right."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"One of my daughters has tonsillitis," exclaimed Mr. Growler, "and the other has sprained her wrist." "That's hard luck." "Yes; nothing seems to work out in the way it ought to. The one who sprained her wrist sings, and the one with a sore throat plays the piano."



KERMATH Marine
Engines
"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"
16 H.P. 20 H.P. 25 H.P. 30 H.P. 35 H.P. 40 H.P. 45 H.P. 50 H.P. 55 H.P. 60 H.P. 65 H.P. 70 H.P. 75 H.P. 80 H.P. 85 H.P. 90 H.P. 95 H.P. 100 H.P. 105 H.P. 110 H.P. 115 H.P. 120 H.P. 125 H.P. 130 H.P. 135 H.P. 140 H.P. 145 H.P. 150 H.P. 155 H.P. 160 H.P. 165 H.P. 170 H.P. 175 H.P. 180 H.P. 185 H.P. 190 H.P. 195 H.P. 200 H.P. 205 H.P. 210 H.P. 215 H.P. 220 H.P. 225 H.P. 230 H.P. 235 H.P. 240 H.P. 245 H.P. 250 H.P. 255 H.P. 260 H.P. 265 H.P. 270 H.P. 275 H.P. 280 H.P. 285 H.P. 290 H.P. 295 H.P. 300 H.P. 305 H.P. 310 H.P. 315 H.P. 320 H.P. 325 H.P. 330 H.P. 335 H.P. 340 H.P. 345 H.P. 350 H.P. 355 H.P. 360 H.P. 365 H.P. 370 H.P. 375 H.P. 380 H.P. 385 H.P. 390 H.P. 395 H.P. 400 H.P. 405 H.P. 410 H.P. 415 H.P. 420 H.P. 425 H.P. 430 H.P. 435 H.P. 440 H.P. 445 H.P. 450 H.P. 455 H.P. 460 H.P. 465 H.P. 470 H.P. 475 H.P. 480 H.P. 485 H.P. 490 H.P. 495 H.P. 500 H.P. 505 H.P. 510 H.P. 515 H.P. 520 H.P. 525 H.P. 530 H.P. 535 H.P. 540 H.P. 545 H.P. 550 H.P. 555 H.P. 560 H.P. 565 H.P. 570 H.P. 575 H.P. 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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 27, 1915.

The long suspense regarding the probable action of Italy with respect to the war, has at last been dispelled by Italy's declaration of war against Austria. Events of importance in a new quarter may, therefore, be looked for within a few days.

The stupendous cost of the war has been figured out by Captain Edmond Thery, a widely known economist, who estimates that the total military expenditures for the first year of the war will be fifty billion francs (\$10,000,000,000) for the seven allies, 37,000,000,000 francs; For Germany, Austria and Turkey, \$15,000,000,000. This makes an average of \$1,440,000,000 a month, \$48,400,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour. He believes the economic powers of Great Britain France and Russia can support the strain much more easily than their opponents.

Recent information issued by the Department of Militia and Defence shows that 110,000 Canadian soldiers are under arms. Of this number 60,000 men have been safely transported across the Atlantic, despite the German submarine blockade; 40,000 Canadian troops are on French and Belgian soil, and a number of these have taken a glorious part in some of the fiercest struggles of the war. The achievement is one which a year ago the most sanguine military enthusiast in Canada would have considered impossible; and it would not have been possible had a less energetic man been at the head of our military affairs than the much criticised, much maligned "Sam" Hughes.

It is expected that a new Cabinet, constructed on national lines will, within a few days, take charge of the affairs of the British Empire. Mr. Asquith will still retain the premiership, but in place of some of his Liberal colleagues he will have the active support and assistance of several leaders of the Unionist party—Bonar Law, Balfour, Lord Landsdowne, Austin Chamberlain, and possibly others. It is now realized that the present extremely grave condition of affairs demands that the administration shall be one which has the confidence of the whole nation—composed of the best material available; and the task of cabinet reconstruction now in progress has been undertaken with a view to fully meet that situation.

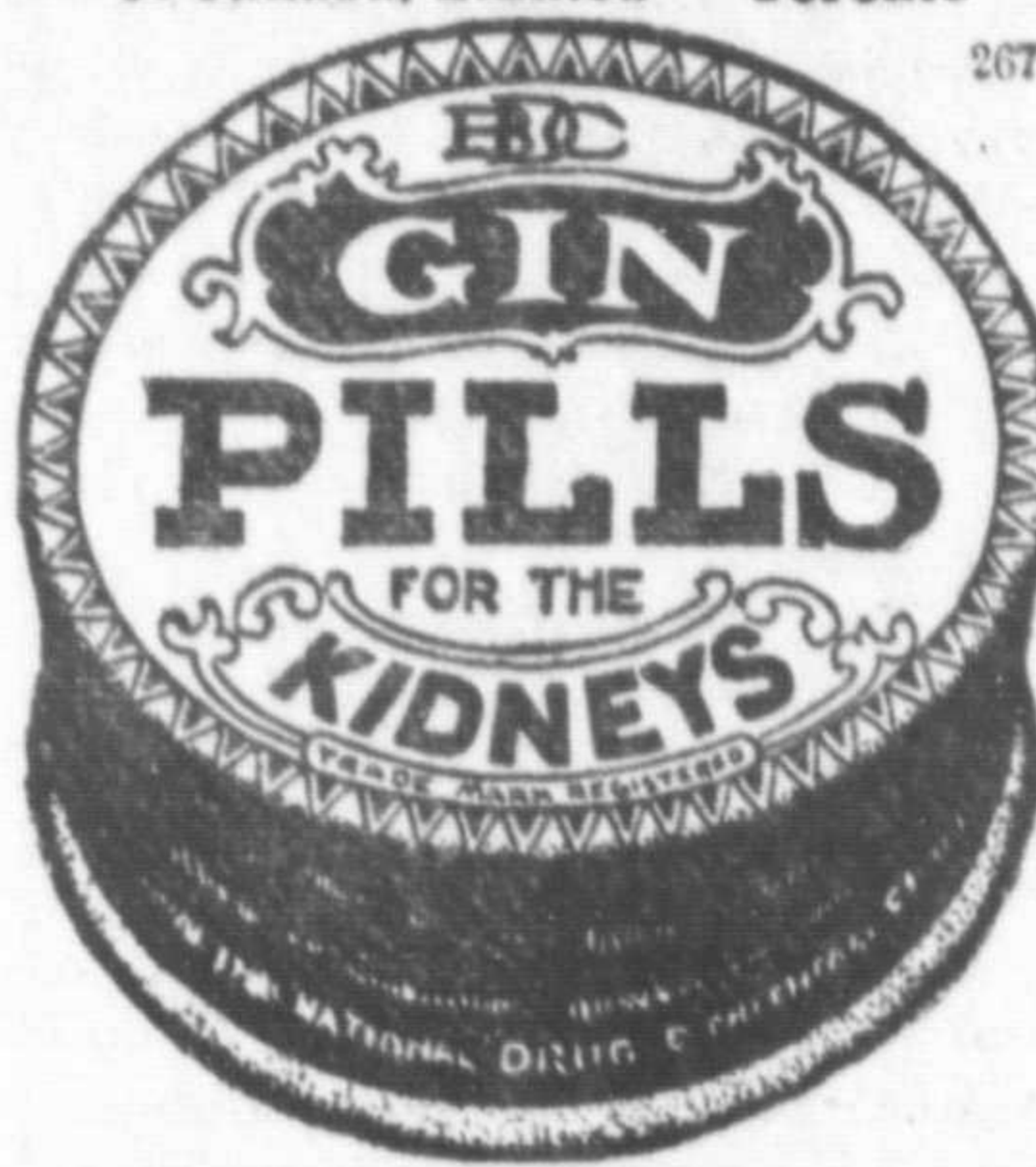
The Conservatives of Pontiac decided at the recently held mass meeting to hold a convention at Campbells Bay on Tuesday morning, June 1st, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the county at the next Federal election. Whilst there is no likelihood of any opposition within the party being offered to the present member, Mr. Gerald H. Brabazon, it was thought advisable that the usual course should be followed, and the members of the Conservative party throughout the county be given an opportunity of re-imposing their confidence in him, in recognition of his valued and useful services to the county since the advent of the Borden administration.

Mr. Brabazon has succeeded in having the claims of the county recognized at Ottawa to a greater extent, it is generally acknowledged, than ever before, consequently the predominant feeling among Conservatives is that the representation of the party, and also of the county as well, should remain in his hands.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY

London, May 21—A state of war now virtually exists between Italy and her former allies, Austria and Germany, although no formal declaration has been made up to this date. Austrian troops have been withdrawn from some of the frontier posts and all navigation services in the Adriatic have been suspended. An indication that the clash is not far off is the fact that the Italian Senate today endorsed the action of the Chamber in granting the Government extraordinary powers in the event of war, for which the whole country appears to be enthusiastic. Simultaneously with the anticipated advent of Italy into the war, Serbia's reconstituted army has fully recovered from the campaigns which resulted in the Austrians being driven from Serbia, and well armed and equipped, it is announced, has commenced a march toward the Austrian border, bent on another invasion of Austrian territory. Thus Austria is being attacked on all sides, and has still another enemy, Roumania, in prospect, for it has been an open secret for a long time that Italy and Roumania have an agreement to act in concert. Roumania, however, is awaiting the conclusion of an agreement

WE'LL SEND THE FIRST few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's. 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, 33c.
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
Calfskins each 75 to 90
Wool per lb. 30c to 32c
Hay per ton \$16.50

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:
Butter, in print 35c to 38c
Butter in pails 32 to 35c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 18 to 23c
Potatoes per bag 65 to 70c.
Pork, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 13.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$8.50 to 10.00
Oats per bushel 60c
Hay per ton 18.00 to 22.00

with Greece and Bulgaria, which are also expected to join the Allies, before she takes up arms.

These anticipations explain the tremendous effort that Austria and Germany are making to complete the defeat of the Russians, who, having been forced out of Western Galicia and the Carpathians, now are offering stubborn resistance to the further advance of the Teutonic allies behind the San River and around Przemyśl, and the Austrians have advanced to the south east of that town, they appear at last to have been brought to a halt, as today's report from Berlin does not claim any further progress.

Just to the north, in Poland, the Russians are carrying on a strong offensive and, driving the Germans back, have at last partly exhausted the German flank in Galicia. However, after the way they have been driven back and the heavy artillery bombardment they have had to undergo, the Russians must take some time to regain the initiative.

Since foggy weather has stopped the battles in the west, the Allies have confined themselves to attempts to improve and organize the positions gained, and in this they claim to have been successful, although the Germans state that all the Allies' attacks have been repulsed. Unofficial despatches from Athens continue to report successes for the Allies at the Dardanelles, but official quarters remain silent—an attitude which meets with some criticism.

Serious Railway Smash-up in England

Carlisle, England, May 22.—A special train carrying troops and bound south, collided with a local train at six o'clock this morning on the Caledonian railway at Gretna, near Carlisle.

More than forty persons were killed and it is believed more than three hundred have been injured. Up to ten o'clock this morning forty dead bodies had been recovered from the wreckage of both trains.

The wreckage caught fire and engines were hastily summoned to put out the flames.

CAMPBELLS BAY

May 25.—The Misses Maggie and Hattie Way, from Ottawa, spent the 24th with their parents in town.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lawn on May 22nd, a son.

Mrs. Harry Blackwell and two children are visiting friends in town.

Mr. Ing, Mrs. Philby and children are the guests of Mrs. William Hayes.

Miss Annie Stevenson has gone to Ottawa to remain for some time.

Mr. M. Bowie has gone to the hospital to undergo treatment for his eyes.

TIPPERARY.

GREERMOUNT

May 25.—Seed time has once again rolled around and finds our farmers all busy, despite the inclement weather we have had recently.

We are all pleased to see Mr. John Latham, jr., convalescent, after several weeks' illness from pneumonia.

Mr. Austin Wallace, of Rooney, was the guest of Mr. John Hamilton on Sunday.

Misses Beatrice Dale and Florence Erwin spent the week end at Mr. Henry Dale's, Creemore.

Mr. Lawrence Rooney visited Mr. George Smith's on Sunday.

We are all glad to have Mr. James Tubman, sr., back again, after having spent some time in the hospital. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. W. H. McKay, of Cobalt, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Latham, left for her home on Tuesday.

Mr. Reuben Sheppard spent Sunday at Mr. Thos. Dale's.

Misses Lyla Atkinson and Maggie Tubman called upon friends here last week.

Miss Pearl Stephens is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. Richard Milliken.

Miss Mabel Dale spent the week end at her home here.

Misses Marie and Kathleen Smith spent the 24th at their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thrup, of Leslie, visited at Mr. Robert Havlin's on Sunday.

Mr. Fred W. Schwartz has recently purchased the farm which adjoins his own, which for years belonged to Mr. Nelson Hamilton.

MISS MUFFETT.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Thursday, June 17, 1915, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHER,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, May 20, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher for No. 2 Ste. Elizabeth de Franktown, holding an Elementary diploma. Term of seven months. Holidays during months of January, February and March. Duties to commence Sept. 1, 1915. Applications, stating salary wanted, to be sent to the undersigned, before 15th of June next.

LAURENCE E. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.,
Campbells Bay.

ALOTTING THE GIFTS

"LIEUTS." PLUMMER AND ARNOLDI HAD BUSY WINTER.

Canadian Girls Who Represented the Canadian Field Comforts Commission in London Took the Amesbury Vicarage For Their Headquarters—Over One Hundred Thousand Articles Were Received.

In a recent London Mail appears the following article by Twells Brevon "Lieut. Mary Plummer and Lieut. Joan Arnoldi."

"Throughout the winter two plucky and devoted Canadian women quartered in Amesbury's old vicarage, have toiled for months in the self-imposed task of distributing to the Canadian troops the whole of the gifts sent to the Canadian Field Comforts Commission by the people of the great Dominion for their soldiers."

"Miss Mary Plummer, daughter of Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel & Coal Co., and Miss Joan Arnoldi, daughter of Mr. Frank Arnoldi, K.C., (both of Toronto), are doing this work for the commission, for which purpose they were appointed by the Minister of Militia and Defence, each with the honorary rank of lieutenant."

"I found Lieut. Plummer and Lieut. Arnoldi up to their eyes in their preparations for the move they are making to Ashford, in Kent, more convenient to Shorncliffe, Maresfield and Canterbury (depots of the Canadian troops still arriving) and also for the division gone to the front itself. They were surrounded by bales, boxes, bundles, goods, enquiries, letters, labels and lists that would have buried even the despatch department."

A Land of Babel.

The region of Trans-Caucasia, where operations are going on between Russians and Turks, has the most curious mixture of races of any district in the world. It is, indeed, a huge ethnological museum. Of its 10,000,000 inhabitants only 500,000 are Muscovites, though all, of course, are subjects of the Czar. Four millions are Tartars, 2,000,000 Armenians, 2,000,000 Georgians and the remainder are Turks, Kurds, Persians and members of minor nationalities, varying in race, language and creed. It has been estimated that no fewer than 60 languages are current in the Caucasus between Mount Elbruz and Mount Ararat.

of a general store. They were unpacking, sorting, sifting, identifying, weighing, tying, re-packing, boxing, hammering-up, stitching, labelling and addressing crates and bales of socks, tobacco, cakes, biscuits, chocolate, belts ("Too many belts," murmured Lieut. Arnoldi) and other gifts. They were searching Canadian army lists non-alphabetical for the names and regiments and individual men among thirty thousand so that each should get his parcel from the Homeland. "It is better to send gifts to units rather than individuals," murmured Lieut. Plummer. They were writing letters of acknowledgment to donors or answers to enquiries at their average rate of fifty a day ("and we always try to make each letter personal, with a touch of the life of the men in the camps"), and they have only had, in all their winter's task, an orderly to assist them in the heavier work.

"The story of how they secured the occupied vicarage, the only house large enough for their work, is illustrative of the Canadian spirit: 'We went first to the churchwarden, then to the bishop and then to the registrar. We started again, followed the bishop to Broadstone, and found he had left the night before for London. We borrowed his library, and left a long letter for him. The bishop eventually telephoned that he would be glad to let us have the vicarage, but must consult his legal adviser. We chased the legal adviser, and caught him at 10.30 at night. The legal adviser was wrothy and maintained that the bishop could not let the vicarage. We tackled the churchwarden again, and then we tackled the legal adviser again—he was milder, but firm, and he was doubtless right. So we went then to the general of the Southern Command, saying, 'We have found the house, but you must commandeer it for us.' We got the vicarage in two days."

"Over 100,000 articles have been received, checked repacked and distributed by those two workers. At Christmas Amesbury platform was littered with parcels for the Canadian troops, some of them insufficiently addressed, some for camps inaccessible for delivery and the steady rain was obliterating the labels. Lieutenants Plummer and Arnoldi went up to the station, collected all the goods, and got most of them delivered by Christmas Day. On Christmas Eve they went their rounds in a deluge in an open motor-lorry. They were out again all Christmas Day. On some of those winter runs to the camps the floods reached the steps of their car, and always, visiting the camps, they had to wear high rubber wading boots and often the mud rose above the tops of them. 'At Christmas,' admitted cheerfully Lieutenants Plummer and Arnoldi, 'we lost our tempers and quarrelled with each other.'

"Since the Canadian division went to France tobacco for over 1,200 men has been sent from the vicarage depot. Last week a telegram came from headquarters requesting the immediate purchase and despatch of games, cards, and notepaper for the fifteen club rooms of the division. Lieutenants Plummer and Arnoldi went to London and procured the goods that day. The journey time between Amesbury and London is three hours."

"From all over Canada the gifts came for the Canadian troops. The Far West has been especially generous. I saw bales of socks and mufflers from Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver and Victoria and a big check came from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The United States do not forget their sister Canada. Twenty-five dozens of socks arrived from the nurses of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. And in January a Christmas pudding arrived, addressed to Sir John French. 'Don't mention it, or Heaven's sake,' said Lieut. Arnoldi. 'Suppose he reads it and sends for it!'"

"The address henceforth will be: The Canadian Field Comforts Commission, Canadian Ordnance Stores, Ashford, Kent. Socks, plug tobacco, cocoa, condensed milk, soup tablets, or money that will buy them would be more than welcome."

Tongue Twisters.

Ask your friends to say these sentences quickly:

The rain raineth and ceaseth, and the sea ceaseth not, and that sufficeth us.

A box of mixed biscuits in a mixed biscuit box.

Shoes and socks shock Susan.

She sells seashells by the seashore. The shells she sells are seashells, 'm sure. If she sells seashells by the seashore, are the shells she sells seashore shells?

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

Same Old Style of Cooking.

Professor Snaggs—Strange there's been no improvement made in cooking in the last 2,000 years. Now, I own at my boarding house this morning I had a steak broiled in the regular Pompeian style.

Boggs—Pompeian style? How do you mean?

Professor Snaggs—Why, scorched to a cinder on one side and covered with ashes on the other.

Public Spirited.

"Why doesn't somebody build on this vacant lot? You seem to be short on civic enterprise."

"Quite the contrary, stranger. The man who owns that lot has too much public spirit to build on it."

"How do you make that out?"

"That's where the circus shows when it comes to town."

An Indestructible Color.

The indestructible floral color is yellow. You cannot, even with sulphurous acid fumes, destroy it. Take a heartsease and try. You will consume the purple tint easily enough, but the yellow will remain for all your filthy fumes.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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.

BEAVER BOARD
PURE WOOD FIBRE
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.

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.

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

New Spring Goods

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
first insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
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
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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.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.
R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.
ADVOCATE
Ville Marie - - - Que.
S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.
ADVOCATE,
Bryson - - - Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.
Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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

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

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING
HAYES & FINDLAY
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.
W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

U Need A Safe
TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,
PAPERS AND RECORDS
FROM DESTRUCTION

In Case Of Fire
I have received the agency for this Dis-
trict for the far-famed "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.

TESTING CONCRETE.

Experiments to Show the Action of
Sea Water and Frost.

One of the largest construction com-
panies in this country is making ex-
periments to determine what is the ac-
tion of sea water and frost upon con-
crete. According to Science Conspec-
tus, the company made twenty-four
concrete columns, each sixteen feet
long and sixteen inches square, re-en-
forced with iron bars near their cor-
ners, and in January, 1900, immersed
them in the water at the Boston navy
yard.

At high tide the water almost entire-
ly covers them, but at low tide they are
completely exposed. Thus in cold
weather the columns are alternately
thawed and frozen as the tide rises
and falls. The columns are made with
various qualities of concrete—mixed
dry, plastic and very wet—and also
with different qualities of cement. Ex-
perts are studying the effects of the
addition of waterproofing materials.
Clay and other substances are added
from time to time, and the effect is ob-
served.

Many years must elapse before it
will be possible to tell with certainty
what kind of concrete is most perma-
nent. When last examined many of
the columns were virtually unaffected,
but others were badly eroded. The
columns that contain the largest pro-
portion of cement, mixed wet, have so
far shown the least wear. Of two col-
umns made with one part of cement to
one of sand and two of stone the one
mixed dry was badly eroded over its
entire length, whereas the other,
which was mixed very wet, was only
slightly pitted.

The experiment, it is expected, will
throw much light upon a problem that
has long perplexed construction en-
gineers.

FEATS OF DIVERS.

Remarkable Endurance of the Pearl
Fishers of Torres.

The greatest depth recorded of work
done by a diver in a suit is 182 feet.
This depth was reached by the Spanish
diver, Angel Erostarbe, who recovered
\$45,000 in silver ingots from the wreck
of the steamship Skyro off Cape Finis-
terre. The sponge divers of the Medi-
terranean work at a maximum of 150
feet and the Australian pearlers at
120 feet.

The greatest depths reached by di-
vers without apparatus are used by the
pearl fishers of Torres, mostly Malay-
ans from the smaller islands. They go
down with the aid of a stone and a
loop in the rope thereto attached which
they clutch with their toes, these or-
gans being far more prehensile than
in races normally shod. They seldom
venture to descend below fifty feet, a
depth at which they can remain for
two minutes. The stone enables them
to remain at the bottom while they are
sweeping the pearl oysters into a bas-
ket attached to the stone. When the
diver feels that he must come up to
breathe he releases his toes from the
becket in the rope and at once floats
to the surface.

Young and healthy Malayan divers
working oyster beds below six fathoms
make four descents an hour during
four hours in the morning and the
same during four hours in the after-
noon following a four hour rest. A
civilized man at a depth of forty-two
feet finds such a dive intolerable after
a single minute.—New York Sun.

The Gorgons.

The Gorgons were creatures of Greek
mythology, mentioned by Homer and
Euripides as being of peculiarly abhor-
rent aspect. Their hair was composed
of serpents, their bodies covered with
scales and girdled with reptiles with
heads erect, vibrating their tongues
threateningly, while the hands of the
Gorgons, adorned with sharp talons,
were of brass. The gaze of the mon-
sters was deadly, all upon whom they
fixed their eyes being turned to stone.
One of the three terrible sisters was
conquered and beheaded by Perseus,
and as he took flight in the air en route
for Ethiopia, holding the severed head
in his hands, the drops of blood which
fell from it became serpents, which
ever after infested the sands of Lybia.

The Purple Cross.

The emblem of the Red Cross is
known throughout the civilized world.
More recently the Committee of Mer-
cy, which has adopted as its insignia
the white cross, has begun to make
it favorably known in alleviating the
miseries that follow in the wake of
battle. Now we have also the Purple
Cross Service, the mission of
which is to mitigate the sufferings of
the horses stricken in battle or worn
down by the exigencies of military
service. Of this organization not so
much is known.

The French War Office, however,
has expressed its gratitude to the
Purple Cross Service for the help it
offered, and has welcomed the ar-
rangements for an organization to
help wounded horses "parallel with
and subordinated to that already in
existence, and which is exclusively
military." The assistance of the Purple
Cross Service has been officially
recognized as an auxiliary to the mil-
itary depots already established for
the care of wounded horses.

The French War Office has asked
the Purple Cross to supply a large
quantity of specified surgical instru-
ments and veterinary appliances, the
supplies of which had been complete-
ly exhausted owing to the unparallel-
led need in this war.

A conference will be held in Ge-
neva to try to broaden the scope of
the Geneva conference to include
horses.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Made with 8 ribbed frame, steel handles and covered
with silk or with a good wearing black mixture
fabric. The handles come in a wide selection of
neat designs, with stirring silver or gold mountings.
Complete with tassals. Prices range from a girl's
school parasol at 50 cents, to a lady's all silk \$2.75.

Men's Raincoats

A good Raincoat is a necessity in this Canadian climate.
When you have added one to your equipment you
don't need to fear the weather. We are showing
them both in Cotton and Wool cloths, made in
plain sleeves with storm collars—Olive shades.
Price \$5 to \$10 each.

Women's Raincoats

We are showing these in the new Cashmere finish; also
in Silk Poplins. Shades of Tan, Brown, Grey and
Green; also in Tweed effects. Prices from \$5.00
to \$12.50.

Straw Hats in all the latest
shapes.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

We are are ready for Your

.. Spring and Summer Trade

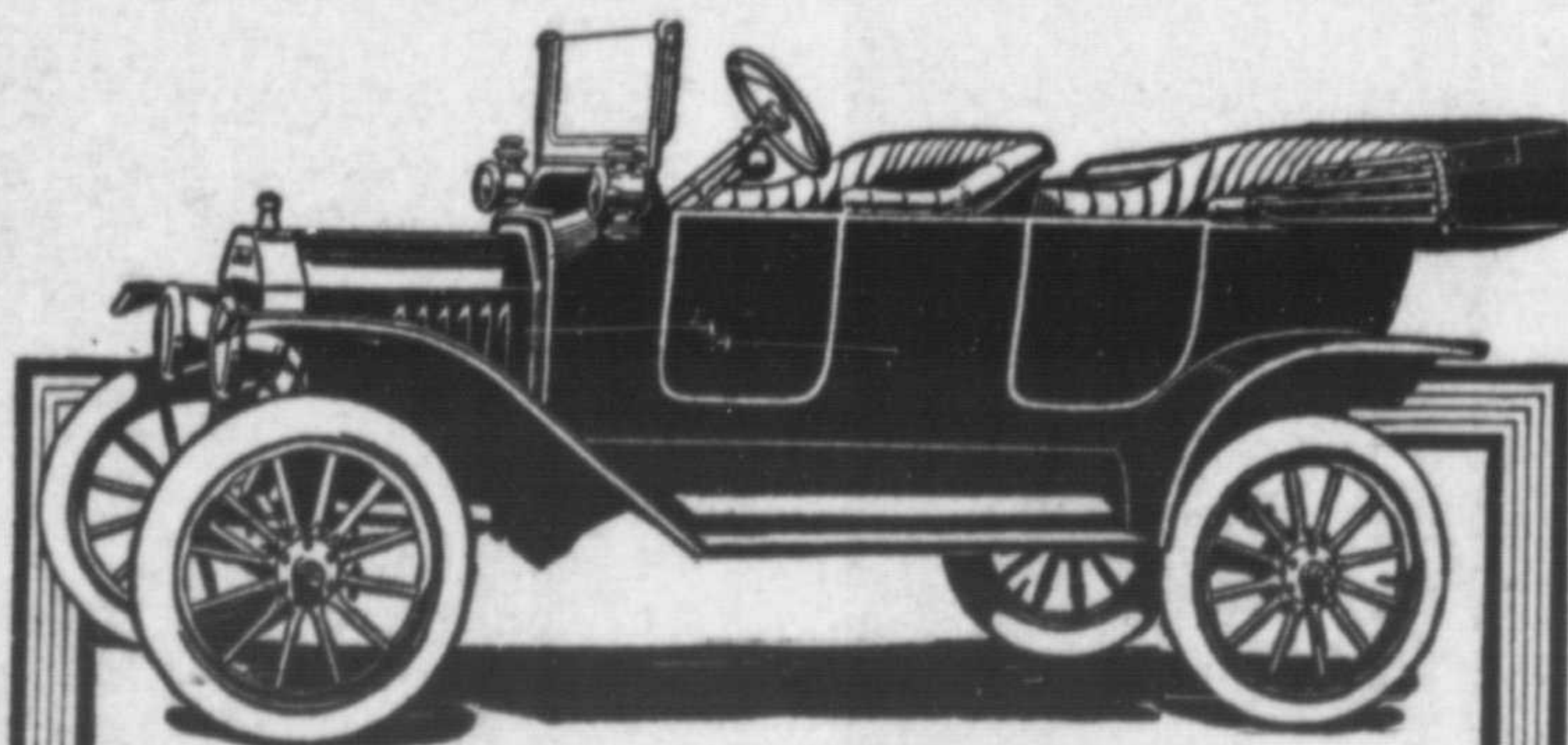
Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

And any Tinwork required in building.

Carload of Sheet Iron just placed in stock.

PRICES REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.



"MADE IN CANADA"

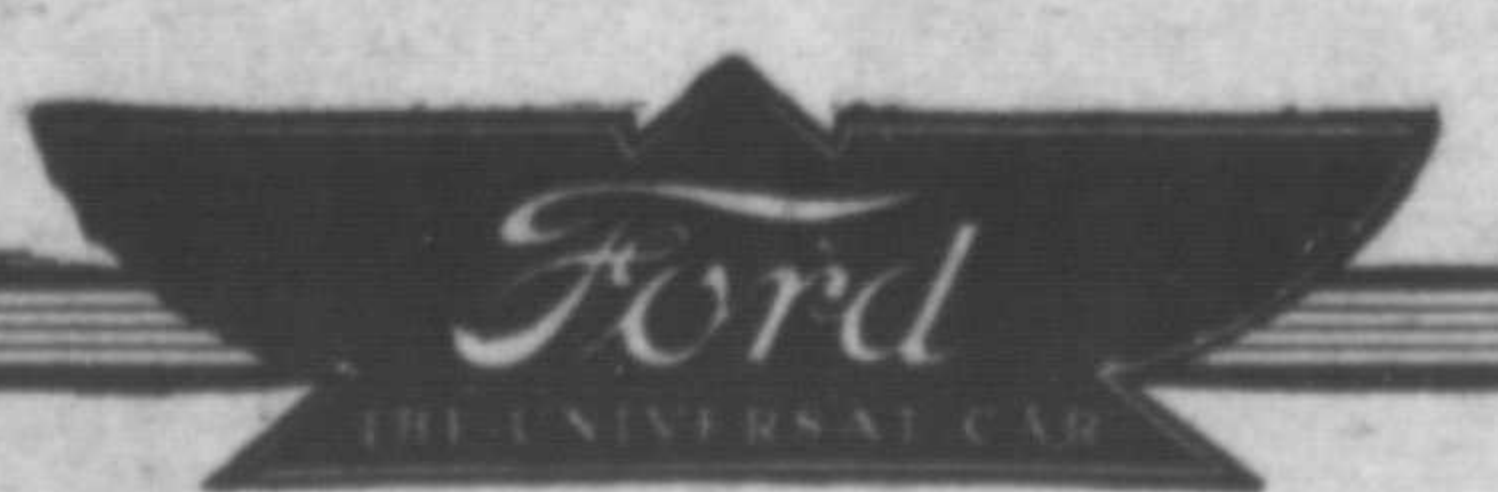
Ford Touring Car
Price \$590

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.



For Service.

Registered Holstein Bull for Service,
Fee 75 cents.

GEO. G. HODGINS,
R. M. D. No. 2.



County Orange Meeting

A meeting of the Delegates of
the County Lodges will be held in
the Orange Hall, Shawville, on
Tuesday, June 1st.

S. E. HODGINS,
County Secy.

THORNE
Farmers' Club
PICNIC
BRETZLAFF'S GROVE
Wednesday, June 16.

Good Time for All
See Posters for full particulars

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 Floor-
ing, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

A. F. CAMPBELL,
BOX 455
Arnprior, Ont.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.

Teacher Wanted

A Lady Teacher for Litchfield Upper
School (Collfield) holding an Element-
ary diploma, or permit. Applications,
stating salary wanted, to be sent to the
undersigned before the 12th of June,
next.
JOHN STEVENSON,
Secy.-Treas.
Campbells Bay, 14th May, 1914.

The Conservatives of North Ren-
frew have again nominated Gerald
White, the sitting member, as
their candidate for the House of
Commons when the next election
comes on. Mr. White's prospects
of being returned for the riding
again are bright, although it is
stated the Liberals over there are
going to make a decided effort to
work up an antagonistic feeling
against the Government, among
the large number of German
voters, because of its activity in
sending troops to fight against
their compatriots in Europe.

RECKLESS DISCIPLINE.

Teaching a Scared Russian Soldier
How To Face Danger.

At Sebastopol, during the siege, a
Capt. Samoloff, wishing some wine,
ordered an officer to send a man for
it. The man, a young soldier, took
the money and started on the errand.
Just then, however, a French battery
had concentrated its fire upon the
very spot where the young man must
go outside the works. He stopped and
turned back.

"I wouldn't go out there for the
world," he said.
An officer of course reported the
act of disobedience to the captain.
The captain in a rage ordered the
man into his presence and demanded
why he had not obeyed his order.

"I beg you to pardon me, captain,
but I was terribly afraid."
"Afraid!" cried the captain.
"Afraid! A Russian soldier afraid!
Wait a minute. I will drive the fear
out of you. Come with me."

The captain led the way to the ram-
part, mounted it, and there, with the
bullets raining round him, began
putting the man through some mili-
tary exercises. The lookers on in the
fort held their breath. If a hat was
put on a bayonet and lifted above the
walls the bullets came that way on
the instant.

Not many seconds elapsed before a
bullet struck the captain in the arm.
He did not wince, but kept on with
the drill, while the blood dripped
down his hand to the wall.

Next a bullet went through the
tail of the soldiers' coat, and another
through his knapsack. Then suddenly
the firing ceased.

The soldier begged for grace and
promised to go wherever he was sent.
Still the captain continued his drill.
When he thought the lesson had been
earned, or perhaps when his wound
grew too painful, he dismissed the
soldier and went himself to the sur-
geon and had his arm dressed.

The French explained afterward
that they ceased firing out of sheer
astonishment at the sight of the two
men exposing themselves so reck-
lessly.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

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

Thereby 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.

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 1913.

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.

About the Household

Serving Rhubarb.

Baked Rhubarb.—Wash and wipe dry the rhubarb. Cut into inch lengths without peeling. Arrange a layer of the rhubarb in the bottom of a buttered earthen baking dish, covering with sugar, repeat this process until a sufficient quantity has been used. Cover tightly; do not add water. Bake for one hour and serve cold.

Rhubarb Puffs.—Cream together one cup of sugar and two table-spoons of butter, add two well beaten eggs, one-fourth of a cup of milk, one teaspoon of baking powder and flour enough to make a stiff batter; then stir in one cup of finely chopped rhubarb; half fill well buttered molds with the mixture, and steam for half an hour. Serve with any preferred pudding sauce.

Rhubarb Dumplings.—Wash and cut the rhubarb into inch pieces and stew with a little more than half its weight in sugar, adding a very little water. Make a batter by using a scant cup of sweet milk, a pint of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoons of baking powder, and a little salt. Drop this batter by spoonfuls into the boiling rhubarb, and cook for ten minutes. The result is a delicious pudding, which should be served hot, with or without cream.

Rhubarb Snowballs.—Boil half a cup of rice until soft; wring small pudding cloths out of hot water, and spread the cooked rice about half an inch thick over the centre of the cloths. Spread about half a cup of chopped rhubarb on each, sweeten well, tie up the cloths closely, and steam for 30 minutes. Then turn out of the cloths carefully and serve with rich cream.

Rhubarb Fritters.—Peel young rhubarb and cut into three-inch lengths. Make a batter of two well beaten eggs, one pint of milk, a little salt, and six large table-spoons of flour, beating until smooth. Dip each piece of rhubarb in the batter and fry to a golden brown. Serve very hot, piled high on a napkin lined plate, and well powdered with sugar.

Rhubarb Custard.—Make a custard by using the yolks of two eggs, a pint of sweet milk, and two table-spoons of sugar. Line a deep pudding dish with pastry, and cover the bottom with a layer of chopped rhubarb which has been rolled in sugar. Pour over this the custard and bake. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, spread over the baked custard, and set in the oven to brown.

Rhubarb Souffle.—Put the rhubarb, cut fine, into a double boiler with plenty of sugar to sweeten, and steam until tender; then press through a sieve. To three cups of this sauce add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and bake in a well buttered dish until it begins to crack open on top. Serve hot.

Rhubarb Pie.—One cup of finely chopped rhubarb, one-half cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of flour, the yolk of one egg, a small lump of butter, and a drop or two of lemon juice. Bake with one crust, and cover with a meringue made of the white of an egg, beaten stiffly, and to which has been added one large tablespoon of granulated sugar. Brown in a warm oven, and serve hot.

White Oilcloth.

White oilcloth can work a transformation in the darkest, dingiest kitchen and add to the charm of the brightest. A yard for 5c. will save you from facing the indifferent or worn paint at the base of the dish closet shelving, and besides, make cleaning easy and gratifying. The inside window ledge of the kitchen and the bathroom treated in this way will be conducive to beauty and cleanliness.

A strip along the wall beside the sink will catch spattered drops of dish water or drainings and may be readily cleaned with a lightly soaped cloth rubbed over the surface.

A stretch of oilcloth above the japanning about the range will catch any spattering grease, the vapor of steam or the blackest of escaping smoke, which can then be washed off, though here one of the coarse cleansers may be necessary to restore the pristine whiteness.

A yard of wide oilcloth at 18 or 20c will cover the top of a kitchen table with some to spare. A length of a few inches more of the scalloped kind will render the tops of the wash-tubs slightly and convertible to table uses for a hasty meal for one or two. The top of the refrigerator or covered in this way will be taken as a pledge of the sweet, clean interior below.

Three Sewing Hints.

In sewing in hot weather use an emery "strawberry" frequently. Passing the needle in and out through it removes moisture, all danger of rust and insures much easier manipulation. Never allow a needle to squeak.

Wax the thread thoroughly before attempting to string beads, or to sew them on any material. This makes the work easier, as well as stronger and the thread or sewing silk will never knot.

Instead of binding or felling seams on lingerie, use narrow lace insertion, one piece on each side of the raw edges; stitch on both sides with the sewing machine. Lace braids, also the bought, ready-made lawn folds are admirable for the purpose and are easy of manipulation.

Useful Hints.

If one or two teaspoonfuls of sugar are added to turnips when cooking they will be improved.

When frying eggs try adding a spoonful of flour to the fat; it will prevent them from breaking or sticking to the pan.

Chamois leathers should be washed in tepid water and dried with the soap in them; they will then be nice and soft.

To make flypapers, boil linseed oil with a little resin till it forms a stringy paste when cold. Spread this on paper, using a large brush. This is inexpensive and makes one of the best traps for flies.

When making a pie, the juice from the fruit very often soaks through the under-crust, and spoils the appearance of it. This can be prevented by brushing the under-crust over with the white of an egg.

To clean oil paintings peel a potato and halve it. Rub carefully over the painting with the flat side. Cut a new surface each time the moisture is exhausted. Sponge afterwards with clean tepid water.

Paint marks on glass may be removed by rubbing with a paste of whitening and ammonia, thinned with water to the consistency of cream. Leave the paste on, and when it is dry, wash off with soap and warm water.

A few drops of castor oil will be found most beneficial to drooping ferns in a pail of water all night. In a week a marked improvement will be noticeable.

Before using a new saucepan fill it with water with a lump of soda and some potato peelings, and let it boil for some hours. Then wash out thoroughly, and all danger from poisoning from the tinned lining will be gone.

Place a week's tea leaves in a pail and pour over them a quart of boiling water. Leave for one hour, then strain and bottle. The liquor is excellent for cleaning varnished wood and linoleum, and when used for cleaning windows or mirrors makes them shine like crystal.

The Modern Method.

"Your new novel is in some ways a bit out of date."
"How, for example?"
"Well, you make the heroine sweep the room with a glance, when to-day everybody is using vacuum cleaners."

Bad Roads are Costly

The question is often asked, "What do good roads cost?"

If this question were put in another form, viz., "What do bad roads cost?" the answer would bring home to the people of Canada what they are paying as a sacrifice to poor transportation facilities—this, in addition to the discomfort and dissatisfaction of having to travel over them.

One of the chief causes of young people leaving the farm is the lack of good roads. Rough and muddy roads retard social life, especially when, associated with the unpleasantness of driving, is the fact that the equipment becomes mud-spattered and requires constant washing. To avoid these and other inconveniences, farmers and their families remain at home, more or less in isolation, and, when the first opportunity arises, many of them leave the farm. There is but one remedy for this isolated condi-

tion—by means of good roads, farmers and their families must be placed in touch with the social advantages of the larger communities. Just as soon as this condition is reached, the drain of population from the farm will decrease.

Of the economic losses due to bad roads separating the farmer from his market, that of cost of transportation is most important. A comparison of the load one horse can haul on good and bad roads, respectively, shows that, on a muddy earth road, the amount varies from nothing to a maximum of 800 pounds; on a smooth, dry earth road, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds; on a gravel road in bad condition, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds; on a gravel road in good condition about 3,300 pounds; on a macadam road, from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds; and on a brick or concrete road, from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

Trades That Will Boom When the Angel of Peace Appears.

Just as when war broke out certain trades and business became tremendously active and others practically came to a standstill, so, when peace comes, the same thing exactly will certainly occur, says London Answers. Trades that are now booming will come to a cessation, but others will become tremendously active, and immense fortunes will be made in them.

For example, directly the terms of peace are settled, there will be an unprecedented demand for maps showing the reconstructed political divisions of Europe and the rest of the world.

"Practically," said the manager of one of the most important firms of map-makers in London to the writer, "after the war, all existing globes, books of maps, and school atlases, will have to be scrapped." They will almost all be useless. At a moderate estimate, some two or three million new maps will be wanted, and wanted quickly. There will be an absolutely unprecedented demand in every department of the map-making business, for the sort of men required in the production of globes and atlases, and good men will command extraordinary high wages.

The tailoring trade in all its grades will also have the busiest time it has ever known when peace is declared.

As soon as the war is over, there will come back into civil life over two millions of men of ages ranging from 17 to 50, who are wearing nothing but khaki now, and whose civilian clothes have probably been given away, in most instances, or perhaps sold. One of the first things, therefore, that will happen after peace is declared, will be that some millions of men of all sorts and conditions will be rushing off to their tailors to buy clothes. One of the largest tailoring firms in the city informed the writer that they already had engaged 40 extra hands, at double the usual rates of pay in the trade, who are to come to them directly the war is over.

"Most of them," said the manager, "are at the front at present, but they won't be out of employment, I can assure you, when the war is over."

Most branches of the building trade will also become very busy after the war. Belgium will practically have to be rebuilt, and contracts have already been secured by several English firms for work in Belgium after the war. For couriers and guides on the Continent there will also be an unusually large demand after the war.

The various battlefields will be visited by millions of visitors from all parts of the world; for the man who can speak French and English fluently, and with local knowledge and a ready tongue, there will be a handsome income to be picked up for some years after the war, as guides to the places with the names of which we have become so familiar. This will be the sort of job particularly suitable for young men now at the front, with no home times, and a liking for a traveling sort of life.

"There will be a very large demand for good travellers and salesmen to represent English wholesale houses in foreign markets after the war," said the manager of one of the largest export houses in the City to the writer. "The demand will be for men between 25-35, and

it will be an absolute necessity for them to speak Spanish, as they will chiefly be required to do business in South America, where Spanish is so largely spoken. Suitable men will be able to earn incomes from £700 to £2,000 per annum."

HOW WAR AFFECTS FRANCE

HAS FOSTERED VIRTUES AND ELIMINATED DEFECTS.

Journalist Says French Nation Is Incomparably Greater Than It Was in August.

Mr. Giuseppe Bevilacqua, Italian journalist, who recently made a trip through France, has described his impressions of the situation there in the Stampa of Turin. Under the heading, "The Transformation," he gives the following testimonial to the noble dignity with which the French nation bears the burden of its war:

"France has not become weakened, but rather strengthened, in a certain sense, by the war. The France of to-day possesses an incomparably greater measure of Strength, Energy and Solidarity than the France of August, 1914. France has cured many of its own ills. It has healed its old wounds, it has fostered virtues which it lacked formerly, and it has eliminated deep-rooted defects.

"It has been said that France was disunited, but it has again found unity; that it was frivolous, yet it is now serious, even austere; that it was nervous, excitable and hysterical, but now it wears the armor of calmness and serenity; that it vacillated continually between enthusiasm and despondency, but instead it has acquired an unshakable resoluteness and firmness of purpose; that it was vain-glorious and boastful, but it has become humble and reticent; that it was rebellious against any kind of authority, and yet it has borne all its sacrifices and burdens without a murmur; finally, that it could never devote itself with constancy to the accomplishment of any aim, but just the same all its energies now are being fired by the indomitable, absolute,

Blind Faith in Victory

which is implanted in the very heart of the French nation.

"But the transformation which makes the strongest impression is that of the nerves of the French people. Really, one must admire the serenity, the coolness, the calm demeanor of this nation. Four million men have been sent far away from their hearthstones. One million of these may have perished, and greater losses are still to be expected. And yet France does not seem overshadowed by worry, or dejection. It remains tranquil, perhaps with an occasional outburst of joy, but just as often without any visible sign of being much affected by the events of the war. Whoever carried home and spread around Italy the notion that France is at present like a grave yard, with a lot of mourners in it, did not tell the truth. Would that Italy might exhibit as much character and valor in her hour of trial as its sister nation is doing now!"

The only time some people look up to you is when they are in a hole.



POULTRY

Hens That Lay Bad Eggs. Mr. Robertson, of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, writes as follows with reference to tainted eggs:

"If the flock in general is laying tainted eggs, the cause is no doubt with the feed, but if it is just one individual bird, it is probably due to ovarian trouble. This is one of the reasons why it is absolutely necessary that eggs for strictly high-class trade should be candled. It is possible for eggs to be absolutely putrid when laid, and it seems hard to get people to realize that such is the case. It is not only that eggs of this kind will at times be produced, but blood clots are very common, especially at this season of the year when the fowl are laying heavily. Blood clots will often run as high as 2 per cent., so that for select trade it is absolutely necessary that the eggs should be candled. The blood clots are caused by a rupture of the small arteries, but the bad eggs are the result of a disease of the ovaries, and the manager of the flock should endeavor to find out which bird or birds are producing them, and they should be killed."

As Mr. Robertson says, the trouble may be due to improper food or to a disease of the ovaries or to blood clots. Care should be taken that the food that the birds receive is not tainted in any way. The only way to find out which birds are laying the bad eggs is to use a trap nest. By candling the eggs it is easy to find out where the trouble lies. The trouble also may be caused by the hens being too fat. If the egg cannot pass freely through the oviduct, owing to an excess of fat, it is retained in this organ sometimes for two or three days, and if it is fertilized the heat from the bird's body is sufficient to start decomposition. At this stage only the yolk becomes surrounded with the white and later with the shell, and finally laid, it has a stale taste. The way to prevent this is to remove the male bird from the layers and reduce the ration, so that the birds may be in good condition, but not too fat. Keeping the birds too fat is one of the most fertile sources of trouble with poultry.

Feeding Young Chicks.

Overfeeding is more dangerous to young chickens than underfeeding. Young chicks should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but at no time should they be fed more than barely to satisfy their appetites and to keep them exercising, except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is liable to result in those confined.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours in a brooder. The first feed may

contain either hard-boiled eggs, johnny-cake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mashies mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition.—U.S.D.A.

The Old Speckled Hen Did It.

There are seventeen million fowls in the Dominion. Ten per cent., or one million seven hundred thousand, are males.

Of the remainder 50 per cent., or seven million, six hundred and fifty thousand are pullets, and an equal number of hens.

It is estimated that the average yearly production per hen is six dozen eggs, or a total of ninety-million, eight hundred thousand dozen laid annually by the fifteen million, three hundred thousand hens.

It costs annually twenty million, four hundred thousand dollars to feed all the fowls in the Dominion, estimating that it costs ten cents per month per head.

The value of eggs laid by these fowls totals twenty-two million, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

The average price received for eggs is to be twenty-five cents per dozen.

It takes an average of three eggs to produce a chick and six to produce a full-grown pullet.

To renew half the Dominion's flock of hens annually fifteen million, three hundred thousand dozen eggs are required, at a cost of three million dollars.

If each one of the hens in the Dominion laid on Christmas Day, the eggs laid would be worth seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars at sixty cents per dozen.

The average profit per Canadian hen per annum is about thirty cents.

There are five million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of cockerels marketed yearly.

If all of the cockerels were crated or pen-fattened before being marketed it would put an additional eight hundred and forty thousand dollars in breeders' pockets annually.

It takes approximately eight million, five hundred thousand bushels of wheat annually to feed the Dominion's poultry flocks.

Eradication of Couch.

The following is a very effective method of cleaning fields of couch. After the hay or grain crop is cut the field should be ploughed the necessary depth to turn over the roots, and, when thoroughly dry, harrowed with a spring tooth harrow. Then all the roots that come to the surface should be gathered up and carted to a well tramped road or barn yard that is grazed over during the growing season. The field should be then ribbed up and when available next spring harrowed and gone over as in the previous autumn. After the harrow the horse rake used in the same manner is so effective that potato and other root crops make the ground thoroughly clean for cereals the next year, and for a good heavy crop of clover the year after.

Telegrams to Benguela cost ten shillings a word.



Thousands of British and German Soldiers Lost Their Lives Here at Neuve Chapelle.

A picture of the Neuve Chapelle region taken from one of the flooded trenches. Some of the most severe fighting took place here, and the destruction of the town in the background gives ample evidence thereof. The British lines are now far advanced beyond this point and the bloody trenches are deserted.

A Remarkable Will

The will of Charles Lownsberry, a noted Chicago lawyer, who died in Cook's Asylum:—

I, Charles Lownsberry, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be to distribute my interests in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interests which is known as law and recognized in the sheeb-bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no disposal of in this my will. My right to life being but a life estate is not at my disposal; but these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

Item 1.—I give to good fathers and mothers in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments; and I charge said parents to use them justly but generously as the needs of their children shall require.

Item 2.—I leave to children inclusively but only for the term of their childhood all and every, the flowers of the field, the blossoms of the wood, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns, and I devise to said children, the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees, and I leave to the said children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the nights and the moon and the train of the milky way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless to the rights herein-after given to lovers.

Tribute to Boyhood.

Item 3.—I devise to boys jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons, where ball may be played, all pleasant water where one may

swim, all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood, and all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof, the woods and their appointments, the squirrels and birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any innumbrance of care.

Item 4.—To lovers I devise their imaginary world with whatever they may need, as the stars in the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorne, the sweet strains of music, and aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

To the Young Men.

Item 5.—To young men jointly I devise and bequeath all boisterous inspiring sport of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude I leave to them the power of making lasting friendships and of possessing companions; and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

Item 6.—And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory and bequeath to them the volume of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others to the end, that they may live their old days over again, freely and fully, without title or diminution.

Item 7.—To our loved ones with growing crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age and the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep.

THE WAY OF THE AGGRESSOR.

The French Review of the War Rises to the Rank of Literature.

Nothing more illuminating has been published upon the trend of the war than the French official review which is appearing in instalments in the newspapers. Those clear and lucid summaries rise to the rank of literature when the reviewer quotes German diaries and letters taken from captured and dead soldiers. Ultimate German victory was at first part of the consciousness of every German soldier. "At the moment of the battle of the Marne," says the reviewer, "the first impression was one of a failure of comprehension and of stupor." But as the retreat continued, a process of conversion began to set in in the German mind. The vast Teutonic force, in the pink of condition, with almost half a century of preparation, was actually shaken and turned back. The official expressions of victory no longer re-echoed in the minds of the fighting soldiers. The battle of Calais, which was in reality no nearer Calais than the Yser, with its terrific loss of probably 200,000 Teutons, seemed to stagger the German mind.

The failure of the capture of Warsaw completed the disillusionment. "Until during the last two months," says the report, "the most intelligent of the prisoners have all admitted that no one could any longer say on which side victory would rest." And recently letters seized on a dead officer speak of "the imminence of a military and economic hemming in of Germany." They discuss "the possibility of Germany finding herself after the war 'with empty hands and pockets turned inside out.'"

On January 18 an officer of

the German General Staff, captured, said: "Perhaps this struggle of despair has already begun." Perhaps it has! That is the way of the aggressor. No such struggle of despair can ever set in in the hearts of the scanty Belgian soldiers who have fought valiantly a losing but a glorious battle of sheer defence. Despair is the just part and lot of the aggressor; and despite all our sympathy for the hosts of honest and hard-working Germans who never sought war, who hardly know what they are fighting for, we cannot but feel satisfaction that a sin against the human race should be so fitly and certainly punished on earth; that the way of the aggressor should be made hard and perilous, be his name Napoleon or Wilhelm; that the wages of arrogance should be despair and defeat.

Not What She Expected.

The teacher was giving her class of little ones a party, and after they had tested their eating capacity to their utmost it was proposed they should play "menagerie." To this the youngsters agreed readily. The teacher having nominated each one a member of a curiously assorted "menagerie," she espied one little boy sitting all alone in a corner not attempting to join in the game. Now, Bobby, having consumed his fifteenth cake at tea, was in consequence not feeling very happy, and when asked if he would take the part of a lion he jerkily answered, "No." "Will you be a rhinoceros or an elephant?" asked the teacher. No, he would not be either. "Well, what will you be?" "I'll be—sick in a minute," was poor Bobby's answer.

Grease spots may be quickly removed from clothing with the aid of a small pair of scissors.

Building Good Roads

It costs the average Canadian farmer two dollars a ton to haul his produce to the market town, to the railway station or lake port. It is known that the production of field crops alone amounts to about 40,000,000 tons a year. It would be moderate to estimate that 25,000,000 of this tonnage is hauled over roads, one way or another; so we have \$50,000,000 as cost of teaming field crops by the farmers. This cost could be reduced if we had first-class roads to \$20,000,000, a saving of 60 per cent., leaving \$30,000,000 as a saving on one class of product alone.

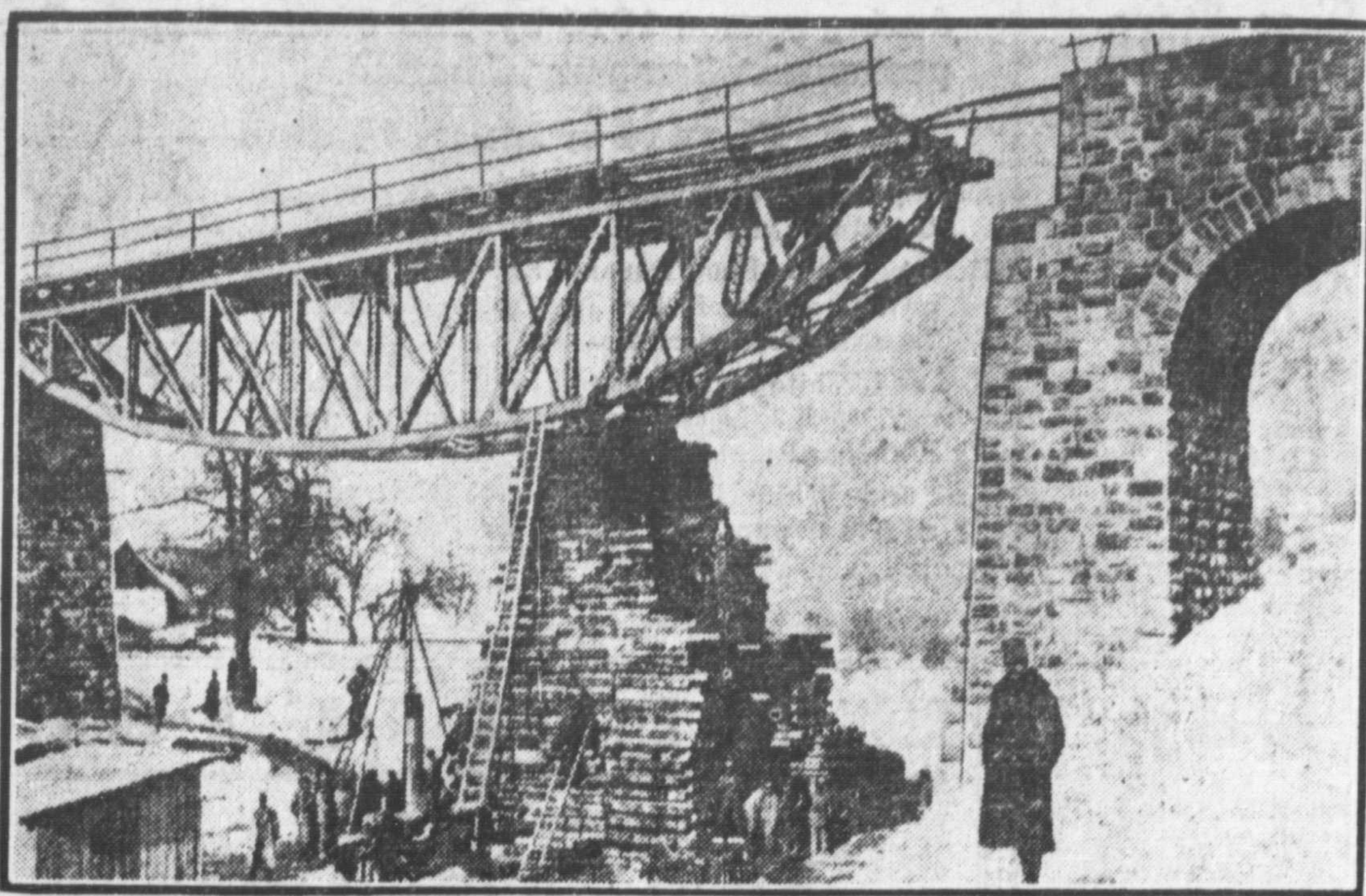
The building of good roads would increase the value of taxable lands not only in the vicinity of cities but also in the most remote parts. Stupendous amounts could be collected in taxes, and the assets of the nation, as well as the land, would increase. New towns would spring up; new railway branches would be built, and Canada would be settled and developed at a miraculous rate.

Our convicts could be profitably employed building roads. Of course, it is useless to have them constructed unless carried on in a

systematic and scientific way. The roads must be "graded, topped and rolled." They should be constructed so that water will quickly drain off and so that the greatest applied pressure will not force open the foundation and cause mud to ooze up and rut to be renewed.

Well-constructed roads shorten distance by reducing the time of travel. They would give rise to a further exploration of sparsely settled districts and would result in the discovery and shipping of more mineral and timber wealth.

I feel confident that smooth, hard roads would mean more to Canada than any other project. I believe that a remarkable awakening, a renaissance, would take place. The economic and national advantages that would ensue are incalculable. The energetic settlement and development of Canada would swell the treasury and the country would enjoy an era of prosperity unequalled in its history. Good roads in Canada would mean a higher standard of citizenship, a people pervaded by education and good morals, and a better understanding and a mutual sympathy between the diverse people in the Dominion.



Austrian Soldiers Repair Bridge in the Carpathian Mountains.

A unique photograph of a bridge in the Carpathians which was blown up by the Russians to cut off the Austrians. The picture shows the Austrians at work repairing the structure.

BENEFITS OF FRESH AIR

Hygeia, a young lady of wide popularity at the present moment, has transformed old Demon Night Air into a good fairy who brings her gifts of clear eyes, radiant complexion, rested nerves and healthy appetite. Old Demon Night Air is no longer death, but life and health. He is a good physician whose services are gratis to those who seek them.

The hygiene fiend imagines that she is the one who discovered fresh air. All glory to her. She drinks it, eats it, lives on it, and swears by it. And the headaches that previously ground painful ridges in her saintlike nature have dissipated themselves. She no longer belongs to the society of lazy breathers whose lungs are dust bins; she rinses her breathing bellows with clear, fresh air.

It is said that improper breathing, the first cause of diseases of the lungs, is responsible for four-fifths of all indispositions, ill health and actual sickness among civilized people. This general lung weakness is a product of modern civilization and our unhygienic manner of living. Thorough and constant ventilation of the lungs is absolutely essential to a strong heart, a vigorous, healthy circulation and the power of tissues to resist disease. Since most of us are too indolent to exercise freely in the open air, spending most of our waking hours in poorly ventilated houses, public conveyances or public assembly rooms, we can drink of the good fresh atmosphere when we sleep.

Camping Out at Home.

The interest in outdoor sleeping has become keen. If you reside in an old-time house, make a sleeping apartment of the back porch. It is no trick at all, and you can rig up a fine little camp. The stores are well equipped to supply you with everything you may need in the way of comfortable furnishings. Your investment will pay you many times over. Instead of awakening with a before-breakfast grinch and a heavy, dull head, you will open your eyes to a day that is like a new experience. Work will look like good fun. The worries of yesterday will be relegated to the everlasting dust heap of the forgotten past. The universe will be quite to your liking, which is very pleasant, indeed, since none has ever been able to change it.

Ozone Makes the Fat Thin.

A swinging couch with protecting side, foot and head of canvas is as comfortable as any bed, being supplied with good springs and mattress. Until very warm weather arrives one should wear the woollen sleeping suit which covers the body from topknot to toe, allowing no chilly breezes to skip down the back of one's neck like an invading icicle, and which is even aided and abetted by fleecy gloves. Unless the sleeper is thoroughly warm and comfortable sleep will not be restful. Paper sheets placed beneath the mattress are a help. A hot water bag or an electric heater is necessary in extreme weather. Even in the warmest season a woollen gown should be worn as a precaution against sudden change of temperature.

Any woman who takes the trouble to learn something about the respiratory and circulatory system of the human body will become enthusiastic about sleeping in the open air, for the wisdom of it is apparent.

She will appreciate four fundamental facts—that the thorax is a distensible air-tight cage; that it contains and is filled by the heart, lungs and great blood vessels; that the exchange of gases in the blood takes place in the lungs; and that on the development of the chest and respiratory muscles depend the development of the lungs and the force of the circulation.

Deep breathing and unlimited fresh air are the finest of all figure-developers. The sunken chest, prominent collar bones and scrawny

neck will respond almost at once to outdoor sleeping. Frazzled nerves will be quieted. For the corpulent females it is a godsend, since oxygen burns up fat cells. Fresh air both develops and reduces, because it brings one to normal.

You Want Bright Eyes!

The lungs are the ventilators of the body. They consist of air cells, surrounded by dense plexuses of capillaries and nerves. The woman who pays no attention to her breathing merely sends air into the topmost cavities, which means that the lower ones are positively starving for oxygen. This lazy respiration impoverishes the blood. The result is often the gray, ashen complexion or the sallow, bilious one, the dull, listless eyes and soft, unhealthy muscles.

The lack of thorough distension and aeration of every part of the lungs is a cause of weakness of the lungs themselves as well as every part of the body, since those parts that are inactive are inviting tuberculosis, pneumonia and a trail of miserable human ills. Also the quality of food one eats is not half so important as the purity of the air one breathes. Anemia and emaciation are often produced by air hunger. The lungs must have fresh oxygen for the purpose of filtering or purifying the blood. If the blood is thin and poor the entire physical system suffers.

The woman who is always cold can breathe herself warm by standing before an open window and inhaling and exhaling slowly.

Where Nightmares Come From.

One great advantage of outdoor sleeping is that it is usually dreamless, as all healthy, restful sleeping should be. Dreams require a certain expenditure of nerve force and mental energy. While nightmares are generally associated with indigestion and late suppers, they are more often caused by rebreathing foul air that gathers like an atmosphere blanket over the bed. With the winds blowing about your couch you may be sure that your air supply is first-class and guaranteed.

Domesticate Fur Bearing Animals.

Notwithstanding all the art and artifices of the fur dresser, the supply of good fur continues to decrease and one fact stands out clearly, namely, that to meet the demand we must domesticate and breed our fur bearing animals and no longer rely on hunting them. This change is to be welcomed for humanitarian reasons as well as for many others, since the most atrocious cruelty is perpetrated on our wild animals in almost every kind of trapping, the creatures often lying not only for hours but for days with crushed and broken limbs, maimed and smashed before the hunter arrives and finally relieves their suffering or some other animal finds them and tears them to pieces.

Furs can, of course, only be produced under certain climatic conditions and these are nowhere more favorable than in our Dominion. The breeding of fur-bearing animals is an industry of great promise which should, if carried on in a conservative and rational manner—as any other industry must be to meet with success—have a great future in Canada and be an additional source of wealth to the Dominion. It is not generally recognized that a number of the more important of these animals are being bred in captivity—several of them in Canada—with success, although as yet only on a small scale. Among these are foxes of several varieties, mink, marten, fisher, Russian sable, beaver, muskrat, raccoon and skunk. The skins of the animals bred in captivity bring a higher price in the market than the skins of the same animals taken in the forest.

No Duplicates.

Customer—Waiter, this is the first tender steak I've ever had in your shop.

Waiter—My goodness! You must have got the gu'n'or's.

FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Owing to the war restricting shooting operations and beagling, there are thousands more hares than usual and consequently greater wastage of crops.

The price of bread has now been raised throughout London to 17 cents for the quarter (4-lb.) loaf. This makes the total rise since the war began 6 cents.

Lieut.-General Samuel Holt Lennox, C.B., who served in the Kaffir and Zulu war and fought at Ulundi, has died in a London nursing home at the age of fifty-nine.

A class for charwomen has been started at the Domestic Economy Training Centre at Islington, instituted by the Central Committee on Women's Employment.

With Major-General Lord Chelmsmore as president, a L.C.C. staff volunteer training corps has been formed, and it is hoped to furnish a complete battalion 1,000 strong.

A resolution protesting against:



Everybody

EATS City Dairy Ice Cream. (when they can get it). Hundreds of Discriminating Druggists and Shopkeepers all over Ontario appreciate its universal popularity and have secured an agency for it.

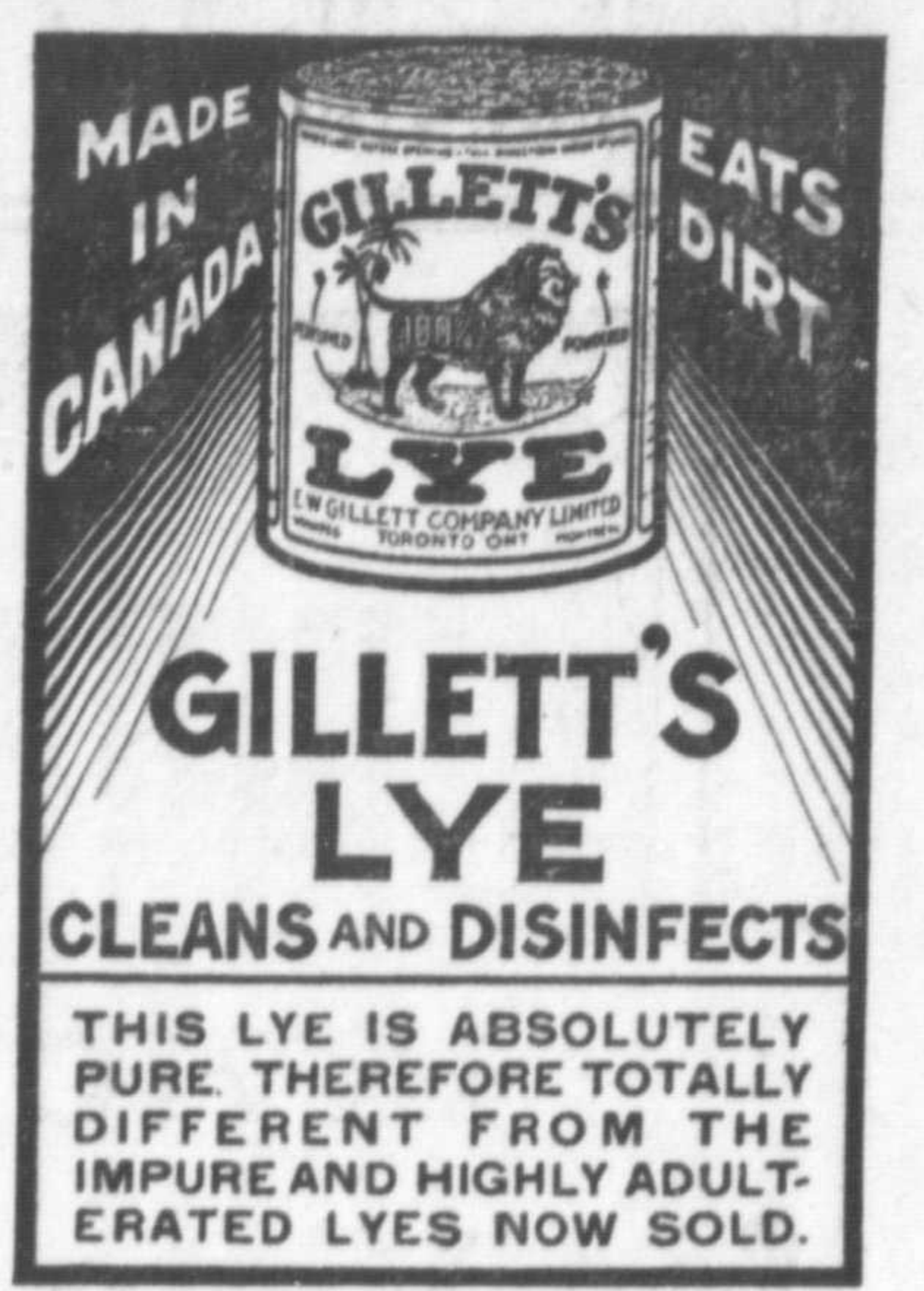
CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM is the one universal summer confection—it delights the entire human family from infancy to old age—and best of all, City Dairy Ice Cream is a highly digestible food.

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere

City Dairy

Watch for the Sign.

TORONTO.



any proposal to introduce women conductors into London County Council tramway cars was passed at a meeting of tramway workers at Hackney.

While going to get the men's breakfasts, Private Fox, 9th Middlesex Regiment, on duty at Hayward's Heath, stepped on the line, and was killed by the Brighton-London express.

The Lord Mayor of London presented the captain of the Thorais with \$1,650, his share of the reward offered for the first unarmed British merchantman to ram a German submarine.

Introducing the Dasheen.

The dasheen, a comparatively new edible, threatens the supremacy of the potato. It is being cultivated in Florida with much success and with much profit to its cultivators, according to the Fruitman's Guide.

The dasheen stalks grow to a height of from four to six feet. The plant has shield-shaped leaves, not unlike elephant's ears. Each hill of dasheen contains one or two large spherical corms, which grow to five pounds in weight; round them are developed numerous tubers. Both corms and tubers are like the potato in composition, but they contain less water. One plant will produce from four to ten pounds of tubers in good rich soil. Both corms and tubers have an agreeable nutty flavor, and are easily digested.

The cook can serve a dasheen in the same way that she serves a potato, and she can also prepare the blanched shoots, forced from the corms in hothouses, as she does asparagus. The leaves, when tender, will take the place of spinach. Perhaps the dasheen will be a familiar vegetable in our markets before long.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store



INVICTUS for Victoria Day

No doubt you are planning to take an outing on Victoria Day. Possibly you are thinking of taking a jaunt out of town, to visit friends elsewhere. Then your wearing apparel will be an important consideration.

No matter where you go, good footwear is essential if you desire to "look your best" and if you wish to enjoy the day.

INVICTUS SHOES

should go with you, because not only will they look well but they are sure to be comfortable.

Style, fit and finish, are the three good points about Invictus Shoes. Let your holiday shoes be INVICTUS.

P. E. SMILEY.

LOCAL NEWS

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, Artist.

Mr. John L. Hodgins, one of our local machine agents, is erecting a large building for stables and store-rooms, west of his home facing Lang Street.

The Wyman Homemakers' Club will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Thos. Manary on Friday, June 4th at two o'clock. Subjects: Labor saving appliances. Roll call. Labor saving hints.

CAMP MEETING—Plan to attend the Holiness Camp Meeting in the Fair Hall, Shawville, June 4 to 13. Three services each day 10-30 a. m. and 2-30 and 7-30 p. m. A strong staff of preachers and lay workers have been engaged. Ample accommodation to those desiring to camp.

Victoria Day passed off very quietly in town, nearly all the young people making an early exit for other points. As usual the Quyon river and other haunts of the brook trout, claimed attention of the greater number. Some of the parties fared well, but the majority shared the proverbial "fisherman's luck": yet few regrets were expressed, the final day's outing recompensing for piscatorial shortcomings.

The Army-worm

The Army-worm probably above all other kinds of insects which increase in enormous numbers periodically, causes wide-spread anxiety among farmers when it appears suddenly in a locality, and in a very short time completely destroys fields of oats and other grains.

The Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin No. 9, on The Army-worm, prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, who has charge of investigations on insects affecting field crops. In this publication of 34 pages a full description is given of the remarkable outbreak of this notorious caterpillar which occurred in eastern Canada in 1914. The recent outbreak was the most severe of any which occurred in Canada, and the damage caused is estimated at \$300,000, five-sixths of which took place in the province of Ontario. The value of the trenching method of control was amply demonstrated. No matter how big the advancing army of worms were, it was shown that crops could be saved from their ravages. In the bulletin the insect is described in all its stages, and methods of controlling it are given. A full discussion is included on the life-history and habits of the worm, its food plants, natural enemies, etc. The bulletin has 19 useful illustrations, several of which show clearly the digging of proper trenches and the results obtained in controlling the worms. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free of charge on application to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Enquiries relating to injurious insects should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

To commemorate the opening of our new studio, I will give 14 photos for the dozen from now until June 3rd. Studio ground floor, King St. H. IMISON, Artist.

STRAYED—From the Parsonage at Starks Corners, a little black and tan dog, answering to the name of Gamie. Any information that will lead to its whereabouts would be highly appreciated. Missing since Tuesday, May 10, 1915. ROBT. E. NICHOLLS.

THE EQUITY'S congratulations are due to Mr. Ellard L. Hodgins (eldest son of Mr. Wm. Hodgins) on his having attained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, on his graduation from Macdonald College a short time ago. Ellard proposes engaging in agriculture at Elmhurst Farm, from which his parents removed last week to reside in Shawville.

Our friend Robt J. Black is nursing a bandaged hand these days as the result of having a finger jammed in a machine that he attempted to do something with while it was running. The injured digit was amputated at the first joint by Dr. Lippiatt, an operation which "Bob" withstood without inhaling the customary "dope."

Mr. Wm A. Hodgins visited Montreal last week.

Mrs. S. A. Mackay, Montreal, spent the 24th holidays at the Mackay farm at Phillips Lake, accompanied by her son, Dr. Agret Mackay, and two young friends—Messrs. Walsh and Donnelly. Dr. Mackay holds a captain's commission in the Black Watch regiment of Montreal, and has also been appointed regimental physician. He expects to leave for active service early in June.

Holiday Arrivals

Mrs. A. Richardson, Ottawa
Mr. and Mrs. John and Miss M. Beamish, Renfrew.
Mr. S. McGillivray, Smith's Falls
Mr. R. J. McCredie, Ottawa
Mr. Jas Wilson, Ottawa
Mr. John Argue, Ottawa
Mr. G. F. Hodgins and sons, Ottawa.
Mr. W. S. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and daughter Winnifred, Ottawa.
Mr. S. Fraser and Miss Busby, Ottawa—guests of Mr. and Mrs. Drum.

Holiday Outgoers

The following left here last week to spend Empire Day with friends elsewhere:—
Miss James, to Montreal
Miss Brouard, to Metcalfe
Miss A. McCredie to Elmside
Miss Dahms, to Thorne Centre
Mr. Robt Hazelton, Coteau Junction, Ont.
Mrs. C. and Miss M. Caldwell, Brockville, Ont.
Mr. Mel. Shoultice, Alcoue, Que.

Lawn Box Social

—AND—

ENTERTAINMENT—The members of L. O. L. No. 31, 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.

TARIFF OF TOLLS proposed to be collected during season 1915 by The Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited.

For use of Improvements.

Sawlogs, 17 feet and under in length, per thousand feet board measure.....	10 cents.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure.....	12 1/2 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure.....	15 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per thousand cubic feet.....	150 "
Pulpwood, per cord.....	10 "

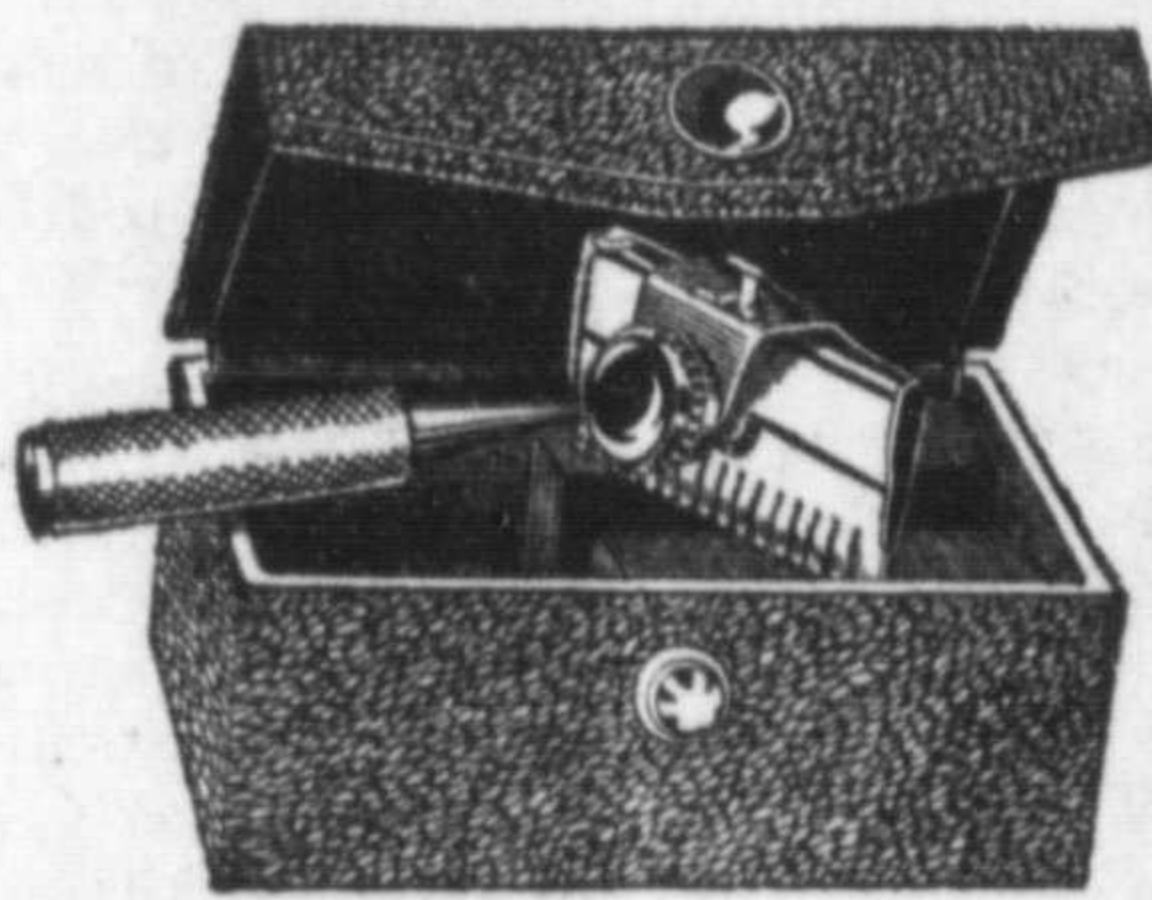
RISK AN EYE AND TAKE A LOOK.

DON'T MISS THE

Free Trial Offer

You should certainly use a SAFETY RAZOR, but whatever you do don't buy one before seeing the

Eny-Angle



THE GREATEST INVENTION OUT

One Special Feature Alone, Gives a Perfect "Barber's Shave."

Puts all Other Razors in the "Have Been" Class.

It is certainly the Last Word in Safety Razors.

BEST IDEA EVER PATENTED.

The "ENY-ANGLE" is in a "\$1.50" Class by Itself.

Neatly packed in compartment box with Twelve Superior Blades. Quality and Workmanship are the Best. Parts are Highly Nickeled and Buffed. You will want one when you see it.

FREE TEN DAY TRIAL!

We want you to see this Razor and use it for ten days at our expense. If you don't like it send it back. If you do like it, send us \$1.50, and we'll know that another man is shaving in perfect comfort.

SEND FOR IT TO-DAY!

Canadian Selling Co., 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

Public Celebration

Of the King's Birthday on

Thursday, June 3rd

At Shawville, on the Exhibition Grounds, under the auspices of County Pontiac Agricultural Society.

A Good List of Sports is being prepared.

\$50.00 for Horse Races

\$25.00 for Athletic Sports

\$25.00 Base Ball.

Admission: Adults 25c. Children 15c., with in and out privileges.

Refreshments for sale on the grounds. Horse stalls 25c, Hay and Oats extra.

EVENING PROGRAM: CHARACTER SKETCH ENTERTAINMENT ENTITLED

"Afternoon Tea in Friendly Village, 1862."

Given by Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church, in the Exhibition Hall, at 8 o'clock on the same evening of June 3rd. Admission: Adults 25c. Children 15c.

Band in Attendance

During Day and Evening.

WM. HODGINS,

President.

R. W. HODGINS,

Secretary.

See Posters Later.

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 Sheeting of all kinds

Supplied as customers may require.

Estimates furnished.

Furnaces and Bathroom Outfits

Always on hand.

GEO. E. WAINMAN

SHAWVILLE.

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.

The Long Roll Round Sack Makes an At- tractive Young Men's Suit

¶ To button, but to button once only is sufficient for many young men in the sack coat world. This style makes a dressy and at same time a comfortable easy fitting coat.

¶ The Hobberlin samples of 1914-1915 contain a range of fabrics that fit in nicely for a suit of this class. Every kind does not lend itself to this cut of suit. Our samples do.

¶ For men who want a tailored-to-measure suit made on highest ideals and real value throughout, Hobberlin clothes are sure to satisfy.

SOLE AGENT for HOBBERLIN TAILORING

ARCHIE DOVER