

THE EQUITY.

No. 43, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

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Reserve and Undivided Profits - 4,996,304
Total Assets over - 55,000,000

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Conservative Convention

A convention of the Conservative party of Pontiac will be held at Campbells Bay on Wednesday of next week—April 26—to select a candidate for the local elections which come off on May 22nd. Delegates and vice presidents of the L. C. Association will meet at 11 a. m., to choose the candidate, and a mass meeting will take place immediately after dinner to hear the political issues discussed. An invitation to all electors interested is being issued by the officials of the association.

A Large Meeting

There was a large attendance at the Patriotic meeting held in the lecture room of the Methodist Church, last Wednesday evening, under the direction of Capt. Carter and other officers of the 139th Battalion, who have been on a recruiting mission here and at other Pontiac centres for several weeks past.

The meeting was held with the object of placing the war situation clearly before people who thus far have been regarding this vital question somewhat indifferently; to show the need of sending more men to the ranks, and to stimulate a patriotic sentiment among young men which would prompt them to enlist in the Empire's service.

The Rev. Mr. Tripp presided and short addresses were made by some of the local clergymen, the chief speaker of the evening, however, being the Rev. Jas. A. Elliott, Chaplain of the 139th, and, by the way, an old Clarendon boy. Capt. Elliott discussed the recruiting issue from various angles, and made out a pretty strong case to show that those who could do so, should enlist instead of allowing others to fight their battles.

Capt. Carter also made a very interesting address, in which he touched on the circumstances that brought on the war, and dealt with the aims and objects which Germany had in view in preparing for it on such a stupendous scale—the commercial and political domination of the world. The Allies had set themselves to the task of crushing out the military spirit of Germany, which threatened the liberty of the world and it was the duty of every man who prized the free institutions he enjoyed, to assist in the fight with all his energies.

Patriotic selections were rendered by Miss Pearl McDowell, and the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Forestry Battalion Quickly Got 1500

Ottawa, April 10.—The 224th (Forestry) Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Alexander McDougall, has now mobilized 1,525 men at Quebec, and will proceed overseas as soon as transports are available. A new record in recruiting and mobilization has been established by the battalion. The 1,500 men have been recruited and mobilized within three weeks from the day recruiting started in response to the hurry up call from the War Office. By next month the battalion will be actively at work cutting forests of England and Scotland, and providing lumber needed at the front. As soon as the work in England is finished, the battalion will go to France to engage in similar work there. Several companies have been drafted from the Canadians now at the front, and are now at work in France cutting timber for the trenches and other military purposes. Although the forestry battalion is going over to engage at first in non-combatant work, it is altogether probable that they will wind up as combatants as soon as the special work for which they are drafted is completed.

A beautiful range of men's hats, ties, shirts, socks, etc., now on view at Dover's.

Next to an actual visit, a portrait, sent to the folk at home, or those relatives who care most about you, will be most welcome. H. IMSON, Artist.

NEW MILLINERY—I have just added to stock some exceptionally attractive goods, which the ladies are cordially invited to inspect. We study to please all tastes.—M. PRENDERGAST, over Meat Shop, Main St., Shawville.

Services are to be held in St. Paul's Church on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Sunday being Easter Day, there will be celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 and 10.30, a. m., and evening service at 7 o'clock.

The lecture given by the Rev. W. J. Conolly in the Methodist Church, last Friday evening, on "The Development of Christianity in the North West," was of a very interesting nature, and it seems rather unfortunate that the condition of both weather and roads was responsible for keeping many away, as the lecturer, having resided in Alberta for a number of years, was in a position to give a lot of information about the country, its early settlement, its pioneer struggles and its progress, both materially and spiritually.

A city man, familiar with life in the country, uses the "woodshed test" to determine whether it is safe to lend a farmer money. If he finds a good stock of wood on hand, with plenty of it split and neatly piled, and some split very fine, so that it will kindle easily, he concludes that the man is forehanded, looks out for his wife's comfort, does not spend his rainy days at the store, and is a good risk. If the woodshed shows shiftlessness, he refuses to lend.

There was an amusing incident last week, says the Marmora Herald. One of the boys went home to his billet. He had been to a celebration and had indulged a little. Upon his arrival home he started to prepare for bed. He carefully took off one puttee and then quit, and after a while he couldn't tell for the life of him whether he was going to bed or getting up. He started to dress again, but looking at the clock he saw his mistake and went to bed. In the morning he had a great hunt for one puttee and after a long search he discovered it. He had put it on the wrong leg—the leg of the table.

An Objective Point

The question has often been asked, somewhat facetiously perhaps "do you keep cows, or do they keep you?" To many dairy-men this has started a train of thought resulting in vastly improved prospects.

To come right down to business, why do you keep cows? Surely it is in order that they may contribute handsomely towards income. If you are already satisfied on that point, well and good; but one excellent result of cow testing is the solid fact that it helps men to increase their income considerably; that is one main objective point reached. The same story is repeated in all provinces in the Dominion, it runs something like this: from a man at Barnston, Que., "My cows average almost two thousand pounds of milk more than 2 years ago," or again from a man at Petersburg, Ont., "I have increased fourteen hundred pounds of milk per cow, and hope to go up another fifteen hundred," or this, from a man at Hagersville, Ont., "My herd is pretty near double in three years by weeding out," and once more, from St. Boniface, Que., "My seven cows brought in \$145 more this year, my records showed me it paid to care for them better."

The dairy division, Ottawa, will gladly send milk record forms if you write for them. Be sure that each cow pays.

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If you are interested in pictures, write us for some Kodak Literature, which will go forward to you at once. It's free for the asking. H. IMSON, Shawville.

Mr. Dugald McCredie, of Bristol, has been engaged to operate the electric light plant.

The weekly work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held on Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. W. A. Hodgins.

Personal

Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. A. Elliott, is visiting relatives here.

Master Lyall Hodgins, who recently joined the bank staff here, has been transferred to the Kingston branch of the Merchants Bank.

Mr. W. E. Hoare, who has been in the Bank here during the winter months, has been removed to the Ottawa branch of the Merchants Bank.

Mr. Wm Harrison, of Franktown, Ont., who is here on a short visit to his brother at Campbells Bay, gave THE EQUITY a call on Friday last.

Births

At Campbells Bay, Que., on April 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Loken, a daughter.

Deaths.

The past week witnessed the closing of life's journey of another of Shawville's respected residents. After a long period of illness, attended at times with much distress and suffering, Mrs. George Hynes entered into rest at six o'clock on Thursday morning last. Her husband and son with other relatives were present when the summons came, and although it was realized by all that the end was approaching, it came with a suddenness that was unlooked for at the time.

The late Mrs. Hynes has been an invalid for several years, and during that long and trying season it may be said she was the subject of the most patient attention and tender solicitude, on the part of those who anxiously watched the grim struggle she waged to overcome the disease with which she was afflicted, and which, alas, was eventually destined to triumph.

The deceased was the third daughter of the late James Hodgins. She is survived by her aged mother, two sisters and three brothers, who also with the sorely bereaved husband and son, Lawrence, have the unreserved sympathy of the community in their loss.

Mrs. Hynes was a member of St. Paul's Church, and before her health failed, she was a zealous worker in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the church: In the S. School, in the choir, (of which for a time she was organist) and in the Ladies' Guild. Her labors in connection with these several activities were beneficial and were fully appreciated by her co-workers in the congregation.

The funeral to St. Paul's Church on Saturday afternoon was very largely attended. The service was conducted by the rector, Rev. A. T. Phillips who made a touching and impressive address appropriate to the solemn occasion.

An exquisite display of floral offerings was in evidence, the contributors of which were as follows:

Wreaths—St. Paul's Guild; Husband and son; Drs. Taggart and Mrs. F. A. Jones (nephews and nieces); Wm. Hodgins and family; Mrs. C. B. and Mrs. Charles Taggart;

Anchor—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hodgins;

Cross—Mother and sisters;

Sprays—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Caldwell; nieces Evelyn and Lill Hodgins.

Results---Not Claims

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FOR SALE—Good Driving Horse—bay; weighs about 1100 pounds. Exceptionally good driver. Apply at Wesleyan Methodist Parsonage, Shawville.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—O. A. C. No. 72. Price 75 cents per bushel. Also a New Disc Drill. Apply to WALTER HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Marquis Seed Wheat. Apply to HENRY T. McDOWELL, Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good clean Peas, fit for seed. Apply to AUSTIN McDOWELL, Shawville.

FOR SALE—10 shares in the Clarendon Dairy Company at a reduction. Will exchange for wood or young cattle. Apply to R. J. GLENN, Shawville.

FOR SALE—1 Clydesdale Stallion rising 5 years old. Also a quantity of pressed hay. Apply to DUNCAN CAMPBELL, R. R. No. 1, Maryland.

FOR SALE—10 months' old Purebred Holstein Bull calf; also 12 yearlings. Apply to H. G. YOUNG, Bristol.

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

Remember we are still selling our men's famous blue serge suits at the old price—\$16. DOVER.

Treat Seed Oats for Smut.

Last season was particularly favorable to oat smut in the eastern part of Canada, resulting in a great increase of loss from this source. The grain crop will also be worse infected than usual, hence farmers should treat their seed oats very carefully this spring. A small expenditure in time and money may, in this way, increase the yield per acre by five to fifteen bushels.

The prevention for smut in oats is as follows: On the evening before the seed oats are to be sown prepare a solution of formaldehyde (formalin), 1 pint to 40 gals of water. Spread the oats five inches deep on the barn floor and sprinkle one gallon of the solution to each bushel. Shovel over thoroughly and cover the pile completely with the oat sacks, blankets, etc. The following morning spread the pile out to dry. Much of the moisture will have been absorbed by the grain, hence the seeder should be regulated to allow for the swelling of the seed.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

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Quarts	55
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E 155

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)

He did not feel easy about it. The expedition of the posse had accomplished nothing unless it were to prove that the Chilcotens had broken up their camp and left the country, probably for an early winter hunt towards Tatlo Lake, and in all the years that he had lived on the plains and in B.C. Jim had never had any serious trouble with Indians.

He had become so used to them indeed as peaceful neighbors, that he had almost forgotten the red stories of which the plains used to be full; legends of burnt ranches, or men and women murdered across their own thresholds, and brutally mutilated in order that their long hair might trim a chief's robe. But those stories were of Sioux and Apaches. He doubted whether the Indians of B. C. had ever taken scalps until he remembered a hideous dancing mask which hung in the Boss's library that had tufts of long soft hair round it, as to the origin of which he had never hitherto troubled.

Now everything seemed changed. There was a terror abroad on the ranch lands, not so much seen as felt, and though he scoffed at presentiment, the cattle had been disappearing as they had never disappeared before; there had been no friendly visits from the Chilcotens as there used to be. Whenever he had met any of them, even before the quarrel in their camp, they had been sullen and silent, and then there had been there appearance of Davies' murderer and that unlucky quarrel.

Jim would have liked it better if the Indians had visited the ranch to demand compensation for those broken rifles, and would almost have been inclined to listen to their claims, but they had made no sign. Just then the roan snorted, and Jim turned his head in the nick of time. The five figures which had passed him ten minutes earlier like shadows, stood almost at his back, arrested in their stealthy approach by his sudden movement. He could see, though they had paused, how the leading figure gripped a short bludgeon which he carried, and he knew Davies' murderer and understood the look in that sullen animal face; but though his heart seemed to give a jump and then stand still, Combe did not attempt to rise or show any sign of surprise.

He understood why these five had crept up behind him through the misty dawn in this featureless waste, but his hand only closed over the revolver which was sheltered in the breast of his coat, and he rolled leisurely over so as to face the five and bring his left elbow across the rifle which he had taken from his saddle before picking his horse.

"Oh, Jim, Jim! You dear old Jim! Come quickly; we want you so badly," was what he seemed to hear; though as the five squatted silently round him they uttered no word.

Except for that bludgeon they were none of them armed, a curious thing Jim thought for Indians who carry rifles as townsmen carry walking canes, nor was he much less puzzled when he realized that these were the very five whose weapons he had smashed against the pine trees. Rifles were not as common then as they are to-day amongst the Indians, but as one of these was Khelowna, the chief, he at and rate should have been able to replace his broken weapon.

For what seemed like an hour the five savage figures crouched upon their hams around Combe, like wolves around a kill, their mouths shut, their limbs motionless, only their eyes alive, but those so vigilant that they seemed to follow his very thoughts. It is his vigilance and his eternal patience which enables the Indian to win in his life long battle with the wild things around him. The beasts' senses are keener than those of his pursuers and he loves life, but the tireless patience of the hunter wears down the patience of the hunted.

Jim felt the power of this watching silence. It was as if he were being mesmerized. At last he broke it. "Well," he said. "What do you want, Khelowna?"

The chief shifted his seat a little. "What you doing here?" he asked. "Taking a cultus coolie" (stroll). "Too much cold wind. Cultus coolie no good."

"Then why are you out?" "Indians got no grub. Got no guns now. Indians very hungry. You got any grub?" and he reached out his hand like a cat that steals from the table, his eye all the time upon Jim, and drew away the cartridge case which had contained the sandwiches.

That was the first move in the game. Until that day no Indians on the Risky lands would have dared openly to take a white man's property from under his very eyes without leave, and Jim when he saw the chief take his cartridge case and search it, understood that the old restraint was breaking down and that a change was in the air. All the food had been eaten, but the flask remained in the bag, and this Khelowna opened, unscrewing the top with clumsy fingers and sniffing at the mouth of it like a beast.

"No more fire water?" he asked. "No, there wouldn't have been any for you anyway. Think I'm going to be run in for giving Indians whiskey?"

Khelowna laughed, and his laugh was like a wolf's snarl. "Whiskey very good for Indians. Any water here?"

"Plenty. Nothing but water in this cursed hole."

"You go get some," and the chief held out the flask to Jim, but though the blood rose to his face at the insolence of the bidding, Jim neither stirred nor held out his hand for the flask.

"You go, I say, hyak (quickly)," and the chief, who misinterpreted

Combe's silence, pushed the flask almost into his face.

"Go to hell and get it yourself," the cowboy replied and his steady eyes met Khelowna's without flinching.

For a moment the chief hesitated. Then he threw down the flask with a laugh, and the murderer under the pretext of picking it up, edged a thought nearer to Jim.

As, even so, the Indian was not near enough to strike or grip him, the watched man never moved, and again the silence game of cat and mouse went on.

"You got good rifle, Jim?" asked the murderer, and he writhed forward and laid his hand on the stock of Jim's Winchester, pulling at it gently.

"Take your hands off," snapped the white man, and certain now that the Indians had not pluck enough to rush him all together, he whipped out his six-shooter and covered his men.

Instantly the Indian's hand was withdrawn and a change came over the five faces.

The Chilcotens had only calculated upon the rifle, which they could see.

"What for you so mad, Jim?" asked Khelowna. "Indians all time good friends. He not want to take you gun."

"I know, I have plenty very good friends. Six here, the very best," and he glanced at the revolver in his hand. Then he reached forward in his turn and took back the empty cartridge bag from between the chief's knees, and the silver flask from the ground where the murderer had dropped it.

For a moment he looked at the flask, and then a grin-smile flickered round his mouth, and looking Khelowna squarely in the eyes he said, "I thing you go and get me some water," and as the chief hesitated, he tossed up the black muzzle of his revolver and added "Get."

At that moment the roan snorted, and Jim's quick eye noticed that there were only four Indians round him. Whilst he had been playing his game with the old chief, Kineeshaw had slipped from the circle. In a flash the white man was on his feet, and his revolver shot was echoed by a sharp cry of pain.

"Come back," he roared. "Kineeshaw; leave the knife there," and then dropping the muzzle so that it looked Khelowna straight between the eyes, he added, "You next if you move."

"Now get," he said, as Kineeshaw came back, "I want that horse and I want you out of this blanket quick. Hump it. March," and for the second time in a week he drove the five redskins before that deadly little weapon which has done so much in the States towards the equality of man.

CHAPTER XI.

"You think you heap savvy Indians. You darn fool. I fix you plenty."

As they made for their horses, Kineeshaw shook his bleeding hand at Combe, and that was his last message. He knew that at a hundred yards a revolver was practically useless, and though when Jim picked up the Winchester the five hurried to horse and galloped swiftly away, at the clank of its pump, he almost wished that he had fired.

"As well now as later," he mused, "and it has got to come. It is pretty near a blood feud between us now. If they'd had a gun amongst them I'd have let them have it."

As he tightened the cinches of the roan, it worried him to remember that these five red devils had ridden off in the direction of the Risky Ranch. They meant mischief, of that he felt sure, but after all they were only five, Indians and unarmed, and he had left more than that on the ranch, white, and well armed.

It was his business to go and fetch the doctor. That was what itky wanted him to do, so he swung himself into the saddle, and rode steadily east.

Twice that morning he saw Indians, in small bands, but on both occasions he thought that he had been seen before he saw them, and was uncertain of the direction in which they were heading, and once, just before reaching the Fraser, he came across a large camp of Chilcotens, just preparing to move.

To his questions they replied that they were en route to Tatlo Lake, but they struck him as unfriendly, and lying for some set purpose.

If such things had ever happened in B.C. he would have suspected that an Indian rising was on foot, but that was practically impossible, and Jim dismissed the idea as born of fatigue and an empty stomach.

And then he heard the voice of the Fraser, and presently came over grey bluffs to that great river. It is never a pretty river, not even in spring-time, when the patches of white flowering olali bushes do their best for it.

Grand as it is at times, and at Hell's Gate and other places, picturesque, a show for the C. P. R. and a pleasing horror for tourists who ride safely along its promptuous banks in a luxurious Pullman car, its waters are too turbid, and its strangely shaped mud cliffs, too, a girly colored with mineral matter, to be more than grotesque and uncanny. At the crossing where Jim struck it, the river was certainly not looking its best. Like the whole country it seemed in evil mood. The river had already felt the first touch of winter; small lakes of ice were thickening its dun-colored waters, grinding against one another, and rendering a crossing a matter of some difficulty.

However the ferry man made light of it. "It's all right, sonny, for twenty hours yet, and maybe for a week after that, but its coming, its coming sure, and if I was you I wouldn't get on no

tear in Sody Creek as'll keep you more'n a week. If you do, you may have to wait there until you can walk across. A week on bug juice ought to do you, though cow punching does seem to make man powerfully dry."

The ferryman was new to Coribou, and did not know Jim Combe, but he spoke from a long experience in other parts of the North-West, where prohibition had mightily increased the thirst of the people.

"All right, Cap." Everyone is a captain who owns anything bigger than a canoe in Canada. "I'll see to that. You be on hand in an hour's time."

The man laughed good-naturedly. "Sure," he said, "I will, but you won't be. I never knowed a man yet as didn't calculate to do his business in half an hour, nor one as did it in a day. Seems to me this here metropolis had ought to be called Whiskey Creek 'stead of Sody."

Jim laughed at the old joke. There were many worse towns than Soda Creek, but of course there was whiskey in it.

"Do you know where I can find the doctor?"

(To Be Continued.)

The Farm

Milk Fever in Cows.

Milk fever, also known as parturient apoplexy, not only is peculiar to the cow but attacks only cows of the improved breeds and of deep milking strains. It chiefly affects cows that have been developed in the direction of early maturity, rapid fattening, or a heavy production of milk. The victims are not always fat when attacked, but they are cows with great powers of digestion and which have been fed heavily previous to the onset of the disease. Cows are seldom affected until they have reached full maturity and are at the most productive period of their lives—that is, from 5 to 8 years of age.

In heavy-milking cows all the food eaten in excess of that required to make up for the normal waste of the system is turned into milk. When the flow of milk ceases, if the animal is fed heavily, the excess of nutriment from the food has no avenue of escape, and is consequently stored up in the glands and in the blood, causing the animal to become unnaturally plethoric, or affected by excessive nutrition. After the delivery of the calf, the blood which has been supplying the fetus is suddenly turned into the circulation of the mother, and if she does not begin the secretion of milk promptly the plethora of her blood rapidly increases.

Symptoms of Disease.

The disease usually manifests itself within two days after the birth of the calf, although in rare instances the cow becomes affected prior to calving. Great uneasiness is one of the first noticeable symptoms. The cow steps about restlessly and refuses to eat or drink. She may soon begin to show signs of abdominal pain. Paralysis begins to be manifested within a few hours, being indicated by a staggering, uncertain gait. The patient now becomes quieter, rapidly weakens, and finally goes down and is unable to rise. The head is drawn around to one side, usually the left, producing an attitude that is not often seen in any other disease. The animal soon becomes quite unconscious.

The temperature, at first elevated, tends to become lower as stupor and coma progress. The bowels may become torpid or completely paralyzed, and unless improvement is brought about they are not likely to operate again. The bladder, too, is paralyzed and fails to expel its contents. Action of either bowels or bladder, or both, is always a favorable symptom.

The torpor of the digestive organs nearly always causes grave disorders; the paunch becomes the seat of fermentation, producing gas and excessive bloating. There are frequent belchings of gas or food, which, reaching the paralyzed throat, pass in part into the windpipe, causing inflammation of the air passages and lungs, which condition often becomes the immediate cause of death.

Means of Prevention.

For such a serious disease prevention is more important than treatment. Among the most effective means of

prevention may be mentioned a restricted diet for a week or two before calving and for at least four days afterwards. Free access to salt and water is important, as the water serves to dilute the dense rich blood and salt encourages the animal to drink. The water should be warmed suitably, as iced water may have a bad effect. A cow that is in a very plethoric state, or that was attacked by milk fever at her last calving, should be given a purgative dose (1 pound) of epsom salts 12 to 24 hours before calving is due. A most important precaution in a plethoric cow is to avoid drawing any milk from the bag for 12 to 24 hours after calving. Daily exercise is of importance, and the value of the open air cannot be overestimated. Rich clover pastures should be avoided.

Method of Treatment.

It is a good practice to give a dose of purgative medicine if the air treatment to be recommended later, is not available. Epsom salts 2 pounds, carbonate of ammonia ½ ounce, nuxvomica ½ dram, is a good preparation to use at this juncture. The bowels and bladder should be emptied, the former by hand and the latter by the use of a small rubber tube. Bags of ice may be applied to the head. Benefit is often derived from the administration of 20 drops of tincture of aconite every four hours. The application of water, as warm as it can be borne by the hand, to the back and loins acts by removing the blood pressure from the vital organs.

In view of the great superiority of the inflation of the udder with atmospheric air as a curative for milk fever, medicinal treatment is seldom attempted at the present time. By former methods of treatment the posses were very great; but by the use of the air treatment in saffill hands, it is claimed that more than 96 per cent. may be saved. A large syringe or injection pump is used (a pump for inflating bicycle tires serves the purpose nicely). The whole apparatus should be sterilized before it is used. Boiling for 20 minutes will afford suitable sterilization. The intake opening is filled with sterilized cotton while a milking tube is attached to the delivering tube.

The teats of the cow should be carefully washed washed and dried, after which the milking tube on the pump or syringe is inserted into each in turn while an assistant distends each quarter of the udder with air without continuing the process after the udder is fully expanded. The tube is now withdrawn and a broad tape is tied around the free end of the teat to prevent the escape of the air. The tube should be disinfected by dipping in a 3 per cent. solution of cresol compound or carbolic acid after each application. Should no indications of improvement be apparent at the end of two hours, the udder should be inflated again.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farming a Village Lot.

We always keep a cow and find we can sell between three and four pounds of butter weekly after keeping what we need. We never stint ourselves for good fresh milk, cream or butter. Pasture for the cow costs \$3 for the season. Two tons of hay and 300 pounds of bran and ground grains brought her through last winter. The calf sells for \$5.

The skim-milk and butter-milk help out the ration of a nice growing pig or two. These are fed on shorts, with sometimes bran or whole grain, but we find barley, either boiled or raw, sometimes alternately, pay best when all the feed has to be bought. In summer we give them mangolds, turnips and weeds out of the garden to help out their grain ration, and on an average we are always able to have pigs of between 160 and 200 pounds at a cash expenditure of about \$10 each for feed. That at a general price of 12½ or 13 cents leaves us a net gain of between \$10 and \$12 each. Many people think it does not pay to keep pigs and buy feed for them, but we think we have solved the question of meat at a reasonable price the year round for we generally kill two

pigs every year; one in the fall and the other in the spring.

Last year we decided to try poultry and started out by sending \$5 to a breeder for a pair of Black Minorcas. We asked for one-year-olds but received a cockerel and a three-year-old hen. Willy breeders do not help along their business by such methods. The experimenter with pure-breds proved a failure, and we had to be content with an early hatch of nondescripts and half-breeds. However, we were able through sale of chickens, old hens and eggs to come out with a clear balance on the right side of \$4.84, and we have still 10 in our flock.

Our garden kept us in cabbage, carrots, onions and other vegetables all summer and winter, and we sold about \$5 worth besides. The product of our garden and of our cows, pigs and chickens helps us very materially in providing for our table and in raising a family of small children under village conditions.—Mrs. P. J. B., in Farm and Dairy.

Too Canny For The Thief.

A Scottish farmer was selling wool one day to a carrier, and after weighing it he went into the house to make out an invoice. When he came back he missed a cheese that had been standing on a shelf behind the outer door. Glancing at the bag of wool, he observed that it had suddenly increased in size.

"Man," he said to the carrier, "I have clean forgot the weight o' that bag. Let's pit it on the scales ance mair." The carrier could not well refuse. The bag was of course found to be heavier by the weight of the cheese inside. A new invoice was made out, and the crestfall carrier went his way. The farmer's wife at once missed the cheese, and, rushing to the yard, told her husband that some thief had stolen it.

"Na, na, Meg," replied the farmer quietly. "I have just sellt the cheese for two shillin's the pund."

A Real Business Woman.

"A business woman, eh?" "I should say so. She can sharpen her own lead pencil so that you'd think a man had done the job."

Money talks, and what's more it can always get an audience.

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND IN THE STOMACH—ACIDITY, HEADACHES—CONSTIPATION

ARE SIGNS OF INDIGESTION.

Indigestion—the complete or partial failure of the digestive processes—frequently throws out of gear the whole machinery of the body. You can't enjoy the vigour and vitality of good health unless your stomach, liver and bowels do their work regularly and efficiently.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects.

ASSISTS DIGESTION

The new 10¢ bottle contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50¢ per bottle.

INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Erysipelas. And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Distemper Compound. 1 to 4 doses often cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Sold by the bottle or dozen. Any druggist or delivered by manufacturers.

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



NEURALGIA

STIFF NECK

KILLS PAIN

BRUISES

Why bear those pains?

A single bottle will convince you

Sloan's Liniment

Arrests Inflammation. Prevents severe complications. Just put a few drops on the painful spot and the pain disappears.

SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season.

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need to give your health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood purifier is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. As I was a long ways from a doctor I determined to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in the course of a few weeks I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FRENCH PRAISE FOR BRITAIN.

The English Soldier Is Highly Praised by Them.

There can be no fear that the French will underestimate the value of the British troops' support in the present campaign, for their most famous generals in the past have testified to the fighting abilities of Tommy Atkins.

Napoleon once said that the British troops "stood like stone walls," and he added: "England is the most constant, the most powerful, the most generous of my enemies." In the Peninsula War Marshal Soult once wrote to Napoleon: "Curse these English! They never knew when they are beaten. For I pierced their center, I turned both flanks, I had them at my mercy—and still they did not run!"

Beaumont, one of Napoleon's generals, once declared, "The English infantry is the best in the world; it is fortunate there is no more of it." General Foy wrote after Waterloo that "nothing could shake the immovable British squares. One would have been tempted to believe that they had struck roots into the earth if the battalions had not swept majestically forward a few minutes after the going down of the sun and given to Wellington the most decisive victory of the age."

The same general once also sighed: "Ah, the English soldier possesses the most precious of all qualities in war—calmness in the midst of excitement."

HANDY HUSBAND.

Knew How to Get Part of the Breakfast.

"I know one dish I can prepare for breakfast as well as any cook on earth," said my husband one morning when the cook was ill and he had volunteered to help get breakfast. He appeared with his dish and I discovered it was Grape-Nuts which, of course, was easy to prepare for it was perfectly cooked at the factory, but it was a good illustration of the convenience of having Grape-Nuts about. "We took up Grape-Nuts immediately after returning from a five years' sojourn in a hot country. Our stomachs were in bad condition and we were in poor health generally. "In a day or two we liked Grape-Nuts better than any other kind of food on the table. We both gained steadily in health and strength, and this was caused by Grape Nuts and Postum."

"A friend of ours had a similar experience. She was seriously ill with indigestion and could find nothing to eat that would not give her heartburn and palpitation, especially at night. "She found that a small dish of Grape-Nuts with cream made her a satisfactory supper and gave her a comfortable night's rest. In a short time she gained several pounds in weight."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Never read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GROW YOUR OWN MEDICINE.

Some Drugs Are Now Worth Their Weight in Gold.

What has become of the family medicine-chest, stocked with the products of the herb-garden? It has gone the way of most old-fashioned customs, but its revival is imminent.

The drug-markets of Germany and Austria are now closed, and, in consequence of the very large proportion of drugs which were yearly imported from these countries, we are now paying the price in more senses than one. Cod-liver oil is sixty per cent. dearer than formerly, astropine fetches from \$35 to \$40 an ounce, bromide is ten times as dear, and aspirin has realised a figure unheard of before hostilities commenced. Certain drugs are now worth their weight in gold.

When you plan out your garden this year, have an eye to the practical as well as the picturesque. Rosemary is not only a pretty plant, but makes a most effective hair-wash, and a good sweetmeat. Pennyroyal was patronized by Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have bought herself penny packets of the herb. Agrimony is an excellent tonic; camomile flowers and camomile tea make an excellent spring medicine.

Rue, betony, cummin, hyssop, horehound, and comfrey should all be given their chance.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE FARMS

Assists in Keeping Young People at Home.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, in its Seventh Annual Report, gives some interesting data on the advantages and cost of installation of electric lighting in farm homes and outbuildings. The report says: "The farmers in the districts that are being served greatly appreciate the improved condition on their places by reason of having electric light in the house, barn, drive shed, and yard. With previous forms of lighting, the dull appearance of the place from the road and from the yard had a depressing effect. The attractive contrast that is the result of installing electric light will probably be beneficial in keeping the young people on the farm. The decrease of fire risk on the premises due to the absence of coal oil lanterns and lamps is another feature that is usually considered by the farmer in arriving at a conclusion regarding the installation of electric service on his premises."

"Installations in barns are now being made in conduit, as this method is found necessary for the protection of the wires and fittings. The cost of installation varies according to conditions in the different districts. The open wiring varies from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per outlet and the concealed wiring from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per outlet. Conduit installations in the open, that is, in barns and farm buildings, vary from \$3.25 to \$4.50 per outlet. The outlet in each case is the opening for either fixture or switch; it does not include (except where drop cord is used) the fixture, but does include the switches."

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

To keep little ones well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of childhood ailments are caused by derangements of these organs. Baby's Own Tablets never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels—that is why thousands of mothers would give no other medicine to their little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Chas. A. Turner, Marie Joseph, N.S., writes: "We have been using Baby's Own Tablets off and on for the past year and a half and have found nothing to equal them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

1,200,000 MAKE MUNITIONS.

Germany Has Huge Army Turning Out War Supplies.

Germany now has 1,200,000 men making munitions, according to Senator Charles Humbert, in an article in the Paris Journal, in which he says: "Krupps employed 42,000 hands at Essen before the war. This figure has now reached 115,000, but Essen is only the principal factory. At other works the number of workers has risen from 6,000 to 15,000; from 14,000 to 30,000; from 6,000 to 30,000; from 9,000 to 27,000; while the Bochum and Gelsenkirchen works now employ 25,000 hands instead of 10,000 in time of peace."

"There also exist in Germany two other enterprises exclusively devoted to the making of artillery, namely, Thyssens, which employ 80,000 men and the Ehrhardt works, which employ 100,000, instead of 30,000 and 40,000 formerly."

"Thus over 420,000 men on the other side of the Rhine are turning out war material, without counting the innumerable necessary work shops employing more than double that number in the manufacture of rifles, cartridges, shells, explosives and asphyxiating gases—or a total of over 1,200,000 men employed in various war industries, without including men who work in the factories for the production of raw material."

The Educated Tramp.

Lady—And you say you are an educated man?
Weiried Will—Yes, mums, I'm a roads scholar.

EXPENSIVE REPAIRS.

How the Village Blacksmith Repaired a Lamp Chimney.

In order to stimulate his trade, the village blacksmith hung out a sign that read, "Whatever It Is, I Can Repair It." On the morning of April Fool's Day, the town wag elbowed his way through the usual crowd that was collected round the door, and handed the blacksmith the parts of a broken lamp chimney.

"I'd like you to put this together for me as soon as you can, John," he said, winking toward the crowd.

The smith took the ragged bits of glass, examining them carefully while the idlers looked on with considerable amusement. Then he went into the room in the rear of the shop. Stepping across the alley to the grocery store, which was out of sight of the crowd, he bought a ten-cent lamp chimney exactly like the broken one. How everyone laughed when he stepped out of his little room a moment later and put the whole chimney into the astonished wag's hands with the dry remark:

"I'll have to charge half a dollar for that job."

Can Do My Work Pain is All Gone

MISS DOLLIE MCCLAIN TELLS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Alberta Lady Tells of Quick and Complete Cure Through Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ferguson's Flats, Alberta, April 10th (Special).—"Yes, I am very glad I can say that I have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them all that is claimed for them." So says Miss Dollie McClain, an estimable lady residing here.

"I was troubled with a sore back that made me almost helpless. I took one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and my back is all right. I can do my work and the pain is all gone."

Thousands of women in Canada are suffering daily tortures from pain in the back. Thousands of others like Miss McClain are doing their work without an effort because they took the advice of others and cured their backache by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Every woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the finest tonic in the world because, acting directly on the kidneys, they tone up those organs to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new strength for all parts of the body. New strength means new cheerfulness. That is why so many women so cheerfully testify to the benefit received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

We can hardly hate anyone that we know.—Hazlitt.

One example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone.

Thought is the wind, knowledge the sail, and mankind the vessel.—J. C. Hare.

A tactful man can pull a stinger from a bee without getting stung.—G. H. Lorimer.

It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed.—Theodore Roosevelt.

To the mean eye all things are trivial, as certainly to the jaundiced they are yellow.—Carlyle.

There is always the sun, only we must do our part, we must move into it.—Clara Louise Burnham.

It is best to love wisely no doubt; but to love foolishly is better than not to be able to love at all.—Thackeray.

There is nothing expresses a man's particular character more fully than his letters to his intimate friends.—Steele.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A Clerical Submarine.

Church service was over, and three prominent members of the congregation walked home together, discussing the sermon.

"I tell you," said the first, enthusiastically, "Dr. Blank can certainly dive deeper into the truth than any preacher I ever heard."

"Yes," said the second man, "and he can stay under longer."

"Yes," said the third, "and come up drier."

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

No Kick Coming.

Mabel—So you asked papa for my hand? Did he give you any encouragement?

Arthur—Well, no, but he gave me a drink and a cigar, so I had no kick coming.

Minard's Liniment Cures Backache

Make Your Body Tingle with life and energy for the day's work by eating foods that contain real nutriment—that do not use up all the vitality of the body in an effort to digest them.

Shredded Wheat Biscuits supplies the greatest amount of body-building, energy-creating material with the least tax upon the digestive organs. It is a real whole wheat food, ready-cooked and ready-to-serve, containing the life of the wheat grain—nothing added, nothing taken away. Start the day right by eating Shredded Wheat with hot or cold milk. Serve it for luncheon with sliced bananas or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

HOW GERMANS STOP WASTE.

Smallest Metal Trifle is Saved and Sent to Government.

Every British newspaper at the present time is appealing to its readers not to waste certain things, as old newspapers, medicine and other bottles, wood, and so on.

In Germany the appeal was made many months ago and the greatest care has been taken of everything which could possibly help the German armies to continue their fight against the world.

Perhaps the most amazing example of economy of a nation is the way metal of all kinds is collected by the Huns. Not only are such obvious things as copper kettles, pans, door-knobs, handles, and fire irons collected, but everything in the metal line.

When a tube of toothpaste is empty it is not thrown away, but sent for the use of the Government. The tin-foil paper in which tea is put up is kept carefully, and the same with the "silver paper" around chocolate.

In Germany the various town councils advertise regularly for old metal of all kinds. From all towns the collection passes to the great German Government foundries at Mulden, where it is melted down and distributed to the ammunition factories to be transformed into shells and bullets.

Filial Observation.

"When I was your age I didn't dance till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning."

"Well, paw," replied the young man who was being reproved, "maybe if you had you wouldn't be obliged to spend so much time and money now taking dancing lessons."

The Genius.

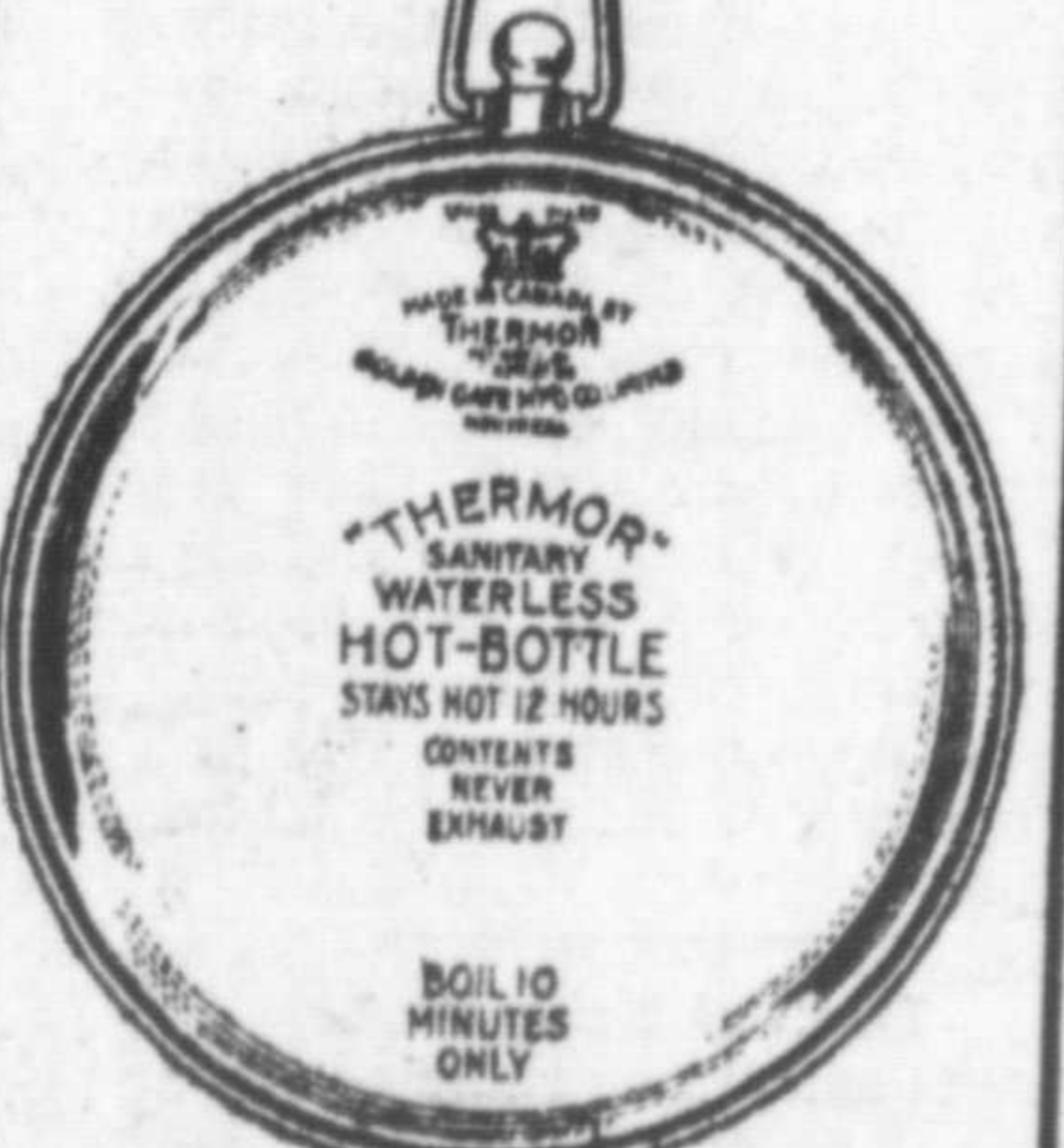
Johnnie—I wish I was Tommy Jones.

Mother—Why? You are stronger than he is, you have a better home, more toys and more pocket money.

Johnnie—Yes, I know; but he can wiggle his ears.

THERMOR Waterless Hot Bottle

Remains Hot for 12 Hours Lasts a Lifetime



It is made of metal, nickel plated, of a convenient size.

Simply boil the "Thermor" for ten minutes only (no longer) and it stays hot for full twelve hours at an even temperature of 125 deg. Recommended by physicians on account of the steady heat and sanitary metal case.

No trouble—no filling—no danger of scalding the hands—no leaks—no expense and one purchase lasts a lifetime.

In sickness, such as Neuralgia, La Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Inflammation—in fact all aches and pains, the "Thermor" is invaluable. As a bed-warmer and a foot-warmer it has no equal.

The "Thermor" measures 8 1/4" across and is 1 1/4" thick, yet it weighs less than a filled two quart rubber bottle.

The price is \$4.00 sent Postpaid anywhere and sold under an absolute guarantee from the makers.

High-class representatives wanted in some territories.

GOLDEN GATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
9 Youville Street,
Montreal.

TRAGIC FOLLY.

It will not be long before the fly season is again with us, accompanied by supplications from the general press to "swat the fly." Simultaneously, the deadly poison fly paper, makes its appearance, with the possible risk of fatal poisoning wherever there are children.

For during 1915 twenty-six cases of fly-poisoning were reported from eleven states. In 1914 forty-six children were innocent victims.

This record is in all probability incomplete as symptoms of arsenical poisoning are so similar to those of cholera infantum that even physicians of long experience are likely to confuse them, and the subsequent illness, is ascribed to cholera infantum.

The Michigan U.S.A. Legislature has already passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers. The question should be considered by every civic body of Canada and the States to stop infantum mortality from an absolutely unnecessary cause.

Still In tact.

"How can she marry him, knowing that he's dissipated?"
"But his fortune isn't."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Quotations.

"My husband is so literary!" exclaimed Mrs. Nurich.

"Really?"

"Yes; he's always calling up his broker to get quotations."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Within Reason.

Mistress—Jane, didn't you hear the door?

New Servant—Yes, mum.

Mistress—Then why don't you go to door bell?

New Servant—Deed, mum, I ain't expectin' nobody to call on me. It must be somebody to see yourself, mum!

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring matter. Antiseptic—Stops blood poisoning, festering, etc. Soothing—Ends quickly the pain and smarting. Heals all sores.

Sec. Box. All Druggists and Stores

SEEDS

Before placing your order for seeds, see our 1916 Gold-En Jubilee Catalogue it is free on application. No. 1 Red Clover (Fancy) \$16.15 No. 1 Alsike " " 13.00 No. 1 Timothy " " 5.65 Allow 30c for each cotton bag. We pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec over \$25.00

GEO. KEITH & SONS (24 KING ST. E. TORONTO)

DR. LAWRASON'S TRADE MARK

MEXICAN LINIMENT

Should be in every stable. STOPS BLEEDING INSTANTLY.

Cures Caked Udders

Sore Neck—Galls—Distemper—Spavins—Curbs or Splints. It has no equal.

Price 25c—50c and 1.00 sent prepaid promptly on receipt of price if your druggist cannot supply.

Dr. Lawrason Medicine Co. Dept. H. Toronto, Ont.

SPECIALLY MADE FARM FOOTWEAR DELIVERED TO YOU \$3.25



Here is a light weight, durable and comfortable working shoe specially suitable for farmers, woodsmen, millmen, trackmen, laborers—all who require extra strong, easy footwear for working in. We make them of the splendid oil-tanned Skowhegan waterproofed leather that has made

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" famous for almost forty years. No need to suffer with tired, sore, aching, burning feet. Get a pair of these and find ease and comfort. If your dealer doesn't carry them, send us his name, enclosing \$3.25, and we will ship you a pair, all charges paid, to any address in Canada or U.S.A. Remit (stating size) by postal or express order. Name, style as shown, & eyelets high, \$3.75. Write for our catalog fully illustrating our Summer and Winter footwear.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited, Fredericton, N.B., Canada.

Entitled to Something.

She—I can't see why, because a woman marries a man, she should take his name.

He—Just so. The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he could call his own!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

SEED POTATOES. IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. I. Carson, Brampton.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED GIRLS FOR KNITTING and Finishing Departments; good wages. Apply Kingston Hosiery Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.

WANTED—LATH MACHINISTS and Fitters, Toolmakers, also operators experienced on the larger size shells. Phone or wire applications preferred. H. Bell & Son Company, Ltd., St. George, Ont.

WANTED—SEWERS ON DAVIS & Furber and Whitties Mules. Steady work and highest wages paid. For full particulars apply The Slingby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—GENERAL MACHINE and belt sander men; also finishers and rubbers for high-grade furniture. Apply stating experience. Andrew Malcolm Furniture Co., Kincardine, Ont.

WOOLEN MILL HELP. CARDERS spinners and weavers. We will pay inexperienced help while learning weaving. Good wages paid in all these departments and steady work for months to come. For further particulars, apply to the Slingby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED. LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR every County in Ontario, with exclusive territory to right men; house calls by appointment and sales practically certain; snap for college students who wish to make high wages for holidays; write quick for particulars, giving experience and location desired. The Art Memorial Publishing Co., Box 32, Brantford, Ont.

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

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

EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE 846 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont.

\$30 Day 6 MONTHS COURSE 8 1/2 Night

The only College in Canada teaching all Typewriter Keyboards. Our rates are half those prevailing elsewhere.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st Street, New York

AMERICA'S Pioneer Dog Remedies

Canada's Greatest Muskrat Handler

Is the old firm of HIRAM JOHNSON Limited, 410 St. Paul St. W., Montreal.

Ship all your furs there and obtain full value.

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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APR. 20, 1916.

Villa, the Mexican bandit, is reported to have died from wounds, and it is also stated that his body has been disinterred and forwarded to the city of Chihuahua in charge of Carranza soldiers. If this report is confirmed, the U. S. troops who have been pursuing the bandit will likely be withdrawn from Mexican soil at once.

Despatches from London dated April 16th say that serious losses continue to be shown in the British casualty lists, as the result of recent severe engagements near St. Eloi, in which Canadian soldiers conspicuously figured. Lists issued Saturday give the names of 38 officers killed, 118 wounded and 29 missing. The losses in the rank and file are correspondingly heavy.

Senator Choquette, Liberal, the other day made a speech in which he denounced recruiting in Canada for overseas service and spoke disparagingly of the character of the men who have joined the colors. The Senator's explanation that he had no relatives in the Canadian army seems to have been quite unnecessary, in view of his opinions.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ON.

The expected has happened, but just a few weeks in advance of the time people had been looking forward to.

The legislature of this province was dissolved on Thursday last, and the electors are called upon to choose a new set of representatives on Monday, May 22nd—nominations a week earlier.

There is no particular reason why the elections should be sprung on at this time as the constitutional life of the legislature does not expire till next Spring; but the Gouin Government would have been excused from exercising its recognized privilege of making the appeal, had it delayed the date thereof for two or three weeks, when farmers would have been pretty well through with the Spring rush and hence have more time to devote to the consideration of matters which should naturally come before them. But Mr. Gouin, as the record of his administration conclusively shows, is not worrying much about what the farmer may think, or how he may succeed in grappling with the varied problems which confront him. The provincial premier looks more to the cities and large centres upon which the bulk of our revenues have been lavished in questionable expenditures, for approval of his methods.

But of these things it matters little anyway, as it seems legitimate issues, associated with the administration's record, are to be held in the back-ground, whilst another question, which has no bearing whatever upon the management of provincial affairs, is to occupy the place of transcendent importance on the political stage! This allusion is to the "Bi-lingual Issue," which at the present moment is causing a deal of friction in the neighboring province of Ontario. A despatch from Quebec says this question is expected to play a prominent part in the elections, which means that it will be used as an unholy instrument for inflaming the passions and arousing the race prejudices of the French Canadian majority with the hope of rallying that element of our population en masse to the support of the Gouin government.

The situation promises another instance of history repeating itself. Those who are old enough will recollect that back in 1886 the late Honore Mercier employed similar tactics to attain power and, succeeded. The North West rebellion and its sequel—the condemnation and execution of the rebel leader for high treason and murder, gave him the opportunity, and he seized it; but his triumph was short-lived, and in the tide of disapproval which overwhelmed him a few years later, Sir L. Gouin might find an object lesson worthy of being taken to heart. It is feared, however, that for the purely professional politician that he is, the temptation which the Ontario trouble presents, is too strong to be resisted, and the racial issue—a resort to which at this time of national peril is little short of a crime—is to supplant those questions the consideration of which properly comes within the scope of provincial politics, and be used as a stepping-stone to a new lease of power. If Sir Lomer takes this course, as it is predicted he will, his admirers may credit him with executing a great stroke of party strategy, but the country will hardly accord him much credit for statesmanship.

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS
How They Work

VICTORIA, B.C.

For several years I have been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble caused by uric acid and the pains caused by the intermittent stoppage of urine was very severe. For this I was taking something or other continually with but little or no relief. At last a friend handed me a sample package of your Gin Pills. The contents of this sample gave me relief that I had not experienced in a long time. Since then I have been taking Gin Pills occasionally and have had no return of my former trouble. (Name on request).

The above letter is from a popular and well-known commercial man in Victoria.

Gin Pills are 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Sample sent free if requested.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Conservative Opposition Leader enters Contest with a Stout Heart.

Mr. P. Cousineau, the leader of the Conservative Opposition in Quebec, gave out the following statement on the day after the announcement of the dissolution of the legislature:

"I do not want to boast, for the reason that I count on work rather than words to win the battle which opened this morning under the best possible auspices; but you may say that the leader of the Opposition enters this contest supported by loyal friends who will do their best between now and the 22nd of May to wrest the province from financial delapidation and humiliation."

Clarendon Council Minutes

Shawville, April 3, 1916.

Regular meeting of the Clarendon Council held in Hynes' hall at 10 a.m., today.

Present: Mayor D. Russell; Councillors Bert Hodgins, A. Bean, George T. Dagg, W. T. Barber, A. Elliott; after dinner—W. H. Barr.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Motion—Coms. Barber and Elliott—That we accept and appoint W. E. N. Hodgins as Asst. Sec. Treasurer of the Municipality of the Township of Clarendon and authorize him to sign cheques and receipts, and to transact all business connected with the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the said municipality, until further notice.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Hodgins and Bean—That J. E. Hodgins be appointed road overseer on the 11th concession, from the Pickanook Road to Norman Church—part of Grant's beat.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Elliott and Bean—That Wm. Tubman be appointed road overseer instead of James McCord; and that Thomas A. Eades take half of Wm. Dale's beat.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Barr and Elliott—That this Council authorize the Secretary to get a stamp for stamping seal and that they have all their tools stamped.—Carried.

Motion—Bean and Dagg—That the Mayor be appointed to go to Ampel and if he sees fit to secure 4 wheel scrapers.—Carried.

Motion—Barber and Elliott—That this Council lease a roadway from Jas. Hobbs to their gravel pit, for 12 years, for the sum of \$25.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Barr and Dagg—That the following bills be paid: Stephen Smith, B. and J. Fund 12.00; H. T. Hurdman, County Rate, 728.55; R. G. Hodgins, splitting cedars, .40; L. Strutt, bill, 6.05.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Barber and Hodgins—That the members of this Council, together with the clergymen—Revs. Hurst, Reid, Phillips, Tripp, Pitt, Smith, McCallum, Kelley and Ball be the executive committee of the Clarendon Branch of the Patriotic Association, with H. T. Argue as chairman and W. A. Hodgins, treasurer; and that a canvass be made by them of the entire municipality to secure Patriotic funds.—Carried.

Motion—Coms. Bean and Dagg—That this council adjourn to meet at the call of the Secretary.—Carried.

W. E. N. HODGINS, Asst. Sec. Treas.

RADFORD

April 14.—We all know that Spring is here; if not just look at The Equity of April 5th—especially the Notes.

Mr. Lorne Hodgins has enlisted in the 136th battalion. Another of our boys gone!

A branch of the Red Cross Society was organized here on April 6th. A large number of ladies were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hanna and son spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Horner.

Some men are drawing hay now. Looks as if feed was scarce. Be easy on the roads, lads.

Mr. W. J. Horner, who has been visiting friends at Haileybury and Schumacher, has returned home again.

We are glad to report that Mr. Ira McKnight is slowly recovering from his illness.

Mrs. W. J. Horner and son, Ellard, paid a flying visit to friends at Yarm, last week.

Mr. Ed. Hamilton, who has been residing near town for the past few years, has returned to his farm again.

Mr. Percy Richardson left for the West on Monday last.

We hear that Mr. Jack Wilson is going to spend the Spring months with

TARIFF OF TOLLS proposed to be collected during season 1916 by The Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited,

For Use of Improvements:

Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per 1,000 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 "

FOR EASTER

Diamond Rings, Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings

to wear with your new gown.

Also Bracelets, Neck Chains, Pearl Necklets, Fobs, Watch Guards, Brooches, Stick Pins, Locketts, Watch Bracelets, etc., etc.

Military Watches from \$3.00 up, and unbreakable Active Service Mirror for 75 cents.

Special Bargains for one week only.

H. SHADEL,

The Shawville Jewellery Store.

his brother Rae, at Yarm. Wonder what someone at Murrells will think about that?

Mr. Willie Hanna has commenced work on his place here.

Miss Sarah Richardson, of Yarm, spent a few days of last week the guest of Mrs. Ira Hanna.

Mr. Percy Richardson, who has been helping his brother-in-law to remove to Bristol, is home again.

Suburban Life.

"We are just like one big family in our suburb."

"Is the scrapping that bad?"—Pittsburgh Post.

COLORS OF METEORS.

Three Stages Through Which They Pass to Reach the Earth.

An article by Alfred Wegener in the Scientific American offers an explanation of the marked difference of color observed in meteors. Up to an altitude of about forty-five miles the principal constituent of the earth's atmosphere is nitrogen. A second stratum of the atmosphere, extending up to about 125 miles, consists mainly of hydrogen. Still higher, Wegener himself has sought to prove the existence of a stratum consisting of an excessively light gas which he calls "geocoronium."

When entering the atmosphere from outer space meteors do not become luminous in the very tenuous "geocoronium sphere," but only when they enter the "hydrogen sphere," and most of them are dissipated before reaching the nitrogen atmosphere. The largest fireballs, however, penetrate deeper and may reach the earth or explode not far above it.

Dr. Wegener finds that the meteors that penetrate deep enough pass through three color stages—viz, yellow-white, green and deep red. The great majority exhibit only the first stage, in which the color (white, yellow, sometimes reddish) is that of the incandescent meteor itself. The green stage Wegener believes to be due to the incandescence of the hydrogen through which the meteor is passing, while the deep red stage is due to the incandescence of nitrogen in the lower atmosphere.

Thrill of Being Wet.

There is something rudimentary and fundamental about having water splashed down upon one and getting completely and deliciously wet—not damp, not moist, but wet, wringing wet. You yourself when a child never enjoyed anything so much as your first drenching in an unforeseen and unavoidable rainstorm—the thrill of being wet, the cool drive of the water on your nose, into your sleeves and down your neck, and the joyous splash of soaked, water-logged boots. Even the tedium of being rubbed with alcohol, bundled up and warned you would catch your death did not diminish the event. You voted it better than the time you fell off the boat dock; it lasted longer.—Atlantic.

Criticism Implied.

"He doesn't like my cooking," sobbed the three months bride, a tear on her long lashes. "I just know he doesn't. So there!"

"What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't like your cooking?"

"No-no-o," stammered the bride.

"Nonsense, child. It's just your imagination. I felt there was no basis."

"There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking the loveliest things for him for about two weeks, and then he told me he had decided to become a raw food faddist. Bo-hoo-o-oo!"

Spoiled the Solemnity.

Joseph H. Choate when ambassador to the court of St. James and Mark Twain were together in St. George's chapel, London, one hot day, both seemingly sobered by the solemnity of the place.

"What an awful thing it is!"—Twain began in a whisper.

Mr. Choate leaned closer to catch some ponderously sad expression from the humorist.

"What an awful thing it is," Twain repeated, "to be shut up in a place where one cannot smoke!"

The Copts of Egypt.

The Copts in Egypt are the book-keepers and scribes; they are also the jewelers and embroiderers. Their ancient tongue has fallen into disuse and is practically a dead language. They now use Arabic, like all the rest of the nation, but the speech survives in their church service, a part of which is still given in the old tongue, though it is said that even the priests themselves do not always understand what they are saying, having merely learned the sentences by heart, so that they can repeat them as a matter of form.

The Ruling Passion.

Among the well known figures of the Paris salons mentioned in "An Eighteenth Century Marquise" was Bossut, mathematician and abbe, who had translated Maria Agnesi's work on the infinitesimal calculus. "When he was lying Maupertius was by his bedside. No one knew whether the agony was ended. 'Twelve times twelve?' asked Maupertius in a distinct voice. 'One hundred and forty-four,' came the automatic answer as Bossut breathed his last."

The Word "Gent."

At one time the word "gent" was a reputable term for general use. A respectable writer in 1564 tells of "a supper to divers gentlemen of the Gray's Inn for the great amitie between them and the Middle Temple gents." The diarist Evelyn speaks of the "noise and tumult occasioned by three or four wild gents in drink." Soon after Queen Victoria's accession "gents" became vulgar. Thackeray speaks of it in 1842 as an "affectionate diminutive much in use among commercial persons."

Looking Back.

"This car of yours seems to give you great pleasure."

"Yes. I often wonder how I ever got along without it," answered the motorist loftily. "Walking tires me dreadfully and is—er—somewhat plebeian."

"Pardon me for reminding you of the painful past, but I happen to know that you used to cover considerable territory as a mere pedestrian."

After the Wedding.

"Your pa promised to give a dowry of 20,000 marks. When is he going to pay?"

"Well, if he promised 20,000 marks he meant 2,000, and you ought not to insist on such a trifling sum!"—Megendorfer Blaetter.

McSwine's Gun.

McSwine's gun is a prodigious cavity in the cliffs on the coast of County Donegal, Ireland, into which the tide rushes with such force as to produce a sound like the booming of a cannon, which can be heard twenty or thirty miles away.

If thou art a man admire those who attempt great enterprises, even though they fail.—Seneca.

Horses Wanted!

Good sound Horses, suitable for war purposes, will be taken every Saturday at my stables in Shawville.

G. A. HOWARD.

TAILORING

Where will I get my New Spring Suit?

Will be very easily decided if you call and see our stock of up-to-date Serges in Black, Blue and Gray; also Fancy Tweeds in all colors, and a fit every time which will mean that your suit looks well and keeps its shape.

Call soon and make your choice.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

Are You Supplied

With all the Tinware you need in the Sugar Camp this Spring? If not give us a show to help you out. It don't pay to have old, leaky cans when the run is on.

Stoves, Graniteware.

Roofing, Eave-Troughing.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Ford Runabout - \$480

Ford Touring - - \$530

f. o. B. Ford, Ontario.

All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.



--- TWO GOOD THINGS ---

The Shawville Motor Co. Reg'd have got two good things

First: "THE FORD CAR." The only car which can be economically used on country roads.

The one and only car which has given absolute satisfaction (outside the paved streets of cities), and above all, the ease of handling, the ease of repairing, and the moderate cost of running make it the ideal car for the ordinary man.

Second: THE HOWARD GARAGE, — the most up-to-date car shed in Pontiac, fully equipped for rapid and satisfactory repairing. Ample room, ease of access, centrally located.

Good stocks of Gasoline, Oils and Greases.

All Ford Repairs.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO. REGISTERED.

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
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
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Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE.

Campbells Bay, Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

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Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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196 Main St. - Hull.

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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

and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

When you want the best value for your

money in ..

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,

BOX 455

Arnprior, Ont.

For Sale

1 Holstein Bull, coming 2 yrs. old
1 Holstein Bull, " 1 yr. old
1 Durham Bull, " 2 yrs. old

Apply to

JOS. BROWNLEE,

R. No. 2, Shawville.

Let us help you to Furnish and
Brighten up your Home.

New House Furnishings—Important because
they are just what the housekeeper needs
after the spring housecleaning. Our prices
will compare favorably with what are
asked elsewhere.

CURTAINING

Madras in white, cream, ecru and colored. Prices from
15c. up.

Nets in ecru and white from 25c. and up.

Brass Curtain Poles 10, 15, 25 and 50c. each.

WINDOW SHADES

You will need some new shades. We stock white,
cream and green, in plain or figured, with lace or
insertion or with lace and insertion.

CAPS and MATS

These are well worth the inspection of all who need
a new carpet or mat. Designs in floral, oriental,
and medallions—Big range of sizes.

LINOLEUMS

Now is the time to select while stocks are complete.
Prices are advancing. We stock 1, 2, 2½, 3 and
4 yd. widths.

We carry a full line of FURNITURE.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

CLOUD FORMATIONS.

Why the Masses of Moisture Are Able
to Float in the Air.

Clouds consist of particles of con-
densed water vapor and in some cases
of extremely fine spicules of ice, which
is also formed from water vapor. Water
vapor which arises by evaporation
from the surface of seas, lakes, etc.,
is lighter than dry air at the same
temperature and pressure. It is also
invisible.

It disseminates itself through the
atmosphere and ascends to great
heights. There, owing to the fall of
temperatures and to other causes, it
begins to condense into particles which
are slightly heavier than air and which
become visible clouds.

Owing to the influence of winds and
of rising currents as well as to the
fact that the condensed particles are
nearly as light as air the clouds remain
floating, like fine suspended matter in
water, until further condensation cre-
ates particles of sufficient size to form
raindrops, whose relative great weight
brings them rapidly to the ground.

That clouds do slowly descend even
when not condensed into rain may be
observed when they are seen to dis-
solve and disappear without apparent
cause. This is caused by the cloud's
descent to a level where a rise of tem-
perature causes the condensed water
vapor to revaporize, thus becoming
again invisible.

"Do as Rome Does."

The saying "Do as Rome does"
originated with St. Ambrose in the
fourth century. It arose from a di-
versity of the observance of Saturday.
The Milanese made it a feast, the Ro-
mans a fast. St. Ambrose, being asked
what should be done in such a
case, replied: "In matters of little con-
sequence it is better to be guided by
the general usage. When I am at
Milan I do not fast on Saturday, but
when I am at Rome I do as they do in
Rome."

MOST ANCIENT TREATY.

Carved in Stone on the Walls of Two
Egyptian Temples.

On the walls of two of Egypt's great-
est temples, that of Karnak and the
Ramesseum at Thebes, carved in the
everlasting stone of the dry land of
the Nile, says the Christian Herald, is
the oldest international treaty known
to man. Rameses the Great, one of
the signers, is the best known man of
remote antiquity. Khetasar (the czar
of the Kheta or Hittites), the other party
to the treaty, is unknown except to
a few, and his nation is little known
even to the scholars.

The Hittites were a mighty race,
whose empire, equal in rank with the
mighty empire of Egypt and Babylonia,

once extended over 400,000 square
miles of territory in Asia Minor and
Syria. A few years ago practically
nothing was known of the life and civil-
ization of these mysterious people.

They are mentioned in the Bible and
in the Egyptian and Assyrian records,
but until very recently their own story
had never been read by modern man.
Today, thanks to the excavations that
were carried on at the capital city of
Carchemish, much has been learned
about this great group of tribes, and
orderly evidence about them is now
available for the first time in 2,000
years.

Scientist Who Couldn't Light a Fire.

Lord Kelvin, like Lord Morley, once
amused a Scottish audience with a dis-
play of ignorance. At a lecture in Ed-
inburgh, with Lord Kelvin in the chair,
the Duke of Argyll was taken sudden-
ly ill. "When the aged peer was car-
ried down to one of the ante-rooms,"
said a local paper, "one of the first
things to be thought of was the light-
ing of a fire, and the duke was tackled
by the duke's host, Lord Kelvin. But
instead of placing some paper in the
grate and some wood on that in the
orthodox manner, he amazed the on-
lookers by desperate efforts to kindle
a handful of sticks at a gas burner.
Ordinary mortals may be pardoned for
taking some satisfaction in the fact
that even so great a philosopher as
Lord Kelvin did not know how to
light a fire."

Oddest of Queer Fishes.

A queer fish that does not swim is
the "sargasso fish," known to sailors
as the "frogfish." It lives in that vast
mass of floating gulfweed called the
sargasso sea, in mid-Atlantic.

Its pectoral fins are so modified and
developed as to resemble arms, and it
uses them for clinging to the weed.
Very gaudily colored, it changes its
hues to match the aquatic vegetation
by which it is surrounded, and when
the latter decays and turns brown it
assumes a corresponding shade.

The fish lays its eggs in a jelly-like
mass, which, absorbing a great quan-
tity of water, becomes three times as
big as the mother fish herself, assum-
ing the form of a narrow raft three or
four feet long and two to four inches
wide.

Tough Luck.

An old Cheshire woman called to her
lord and master, "Jabez, will t' coom t'
tha' baggin?" "Baggin" in Cheshire
means dinner.

"What's use? Ah canna foind my old
weskut."

"Well, it's warm enough. Tha can
eyt w'out th' old weskut."

"Nay, that Ah canna. Ah've left my
false teeth i' t' pockets."

"Then tha'll ha' to starve. Ah gave
tha' weskut to t' ragman this morn-
ing."

Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs,
and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the
heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or
no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was
last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands
that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to
live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in
this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all
before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue,
and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great
word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as
well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first busi-
ness, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all
that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches,
in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but
increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save'
is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister
of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,
BEEF, PORK, BACON,
CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in
1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the
need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be
thriftful and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from
The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Taxes Wanted.

All outstanding school taxes must be
paid to the undersigned within thirty
days from this date; otherwise costs
will be added.

By order of Clarendon School Board.
M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, Que., April 3rd, 1916.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
324 University St., Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Under the Provisions of Cap. 115, S. R. C. 1906.

TANCREDE CHARLES GABOURY hereby gives notice that pur-
suant to Article 7 of said Act, he has de-
posited in the office of the Minister of
Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the
Registry Office for the County of
Pontiac, at Bryson, a description of the
site and of the plans, to clean and
deepen the channel at the head and
below the first slide opposite the Re-
serve of the Calumet Island. To build
a dam at the head of the long slide
opposite No. 4 of such Reserve so as
to keep water at high level, also to re-
pair the dams and banks on east side of
the channel, to keep the water at high
level and to repair any places where
leakage occurs on the east side of the
basin.

From dam, to place a pipe or pipes of
the dimension large enough to carry
water to develop a power for at least
two thousand H. P., to construct at the
foot of the long slide a mill, on Lot No.
5 of the Reserve, such lot belonging to
the petitioner, for the purpose of manu-
facturing electric and chemical products
and for treating of ores, etc.,

AND KNOW that in one month ac-
counted from the first publication of
this notice, TANCREDE CHARLES
GABOURY pursuant to Article 7 of
said Act, will apply to the Minister of
Public Works, at his office, in the City
of Ottawa, for approval of the site and
of the hereinbefore mentioned plans,
and for leave to construct the said
dams, pipes and mill.

SEED GRAIN

Barley (O. A. C., No. 21) and Banner
Oats. Grain that will grow, and prize
winning seed. Apply to
JAS. C. GLENN,
Bristol, Que.

Gouin to Appeal on Bilingual Issue.

Sir Lomer Gouin's appeal to the
country was not unexpected at the Cap-
ital. It was the original intention of
the Liberals to bring on a provincial
election in Quebec a few weeks before
the federal contest in an attempt to give
Sir Wilfrid a swing towards victory.
The extension of the parliamentary
term made this plan impossible.

There was a growing demand in Que-
bec for a Royal Commission to investi-
gate a number of serious charges which
have been made against the Gouin gov-
ernment. It is said that this investi-
gation would have resulted in unearthing
serious scandals and the government
decided to spring an election and take
no chances on a repetition of what has
happened in the west.

The Liberals in Quebec will endeavor
to make the campaign entirely bilingual
and if they can succeed in keeping the
fight down to this issue, they will un-
doubtedly again sweep the province.

Sir Lomer at the recent session of the
legislature made preparation for a typi-
cal Mercier campaign. He seized upon
the bilingual issue in Ontario to make
a racial appeal in Quebec to secure a re-
newal of power. He carried through
legislation that permits of Quebec school
funds being devoted to the propaganda
to place French on an equality with
English in Ontario. His effort to assist
his compatriots in Ontario will be his
strongest appeal to the habitant for
re-election. The Conservative party
will be represented as the foe of the
French people.

The Conservatives in Quebec have a
strong and advanced leader in Mr. P.
L. Cousineau. He is the ablest local
leader the party have had in years. He
has a fine presence, is a brilliant orator
and is a man of progressive, almost rad-
ical ideas for Quebec. He is possibly
too radical for his province. He has
particularly advanced views on the sub-
ject of education. He has only recently
assumed the leadership.—Ottawa Even-
ing Journal.

Teachers Wanted.

Fourteen Protestant, qualified Teach-
ers wanted for the Schools of the Town-
ship of Clarendon, Co. Pontiac. Appli-
cants state grade of diploma, experience,
church of choice and salary expected.
Applications to be in the hands of the
undersigned not later than April 29th
at 10 a. m. School term—August 15th
1916 to 30th June, 1917.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

A desirable farm containing 112 acres
of good tillable soil, being Lot 4, 7th
Range of Clarendon, with dwelling
house and all necessary outbuildings
erected thereon. Well watered and
centrally located—2 miles from Shaw-
ville and one mile from school.

For further particulars apply to
E. J. HAMILTON,
Shawville.

THE PONTIAC HOUSE, SHAWVILLE

For Sale or to Let.

The Pontiac House is offered for sale
with proper furnishings for the business
on reasonable terms, and in the event of
my not selling within the next two
months, I will offer to rent the premises
for one or two years if I get a suitable
tenant. The cause for selling or renting
is, that we are now 30 years in this busi-
ness and are getting tired of the close
attention and long hours which it re-
quires, and—we are getting old. How-
ever, we sincerely thank the public for
their past patronage, and hope that they
will see fit to continue the same in fu-
ture in the event of any change.

C. CALDWELL,
Shawville, Feb. 21, 1916.

FOR SALE:

Well improved Farm with Stock and Implements

Being Lot No. 26 in the Fifth Range of
Clarendon, containing 108 acres, 100
acres of which are cleared and in good
state of cultivation. Clay loam soil. Well
built up, well fenced and well watered.
Rural telephone and rural mail. Three
miles from C. N. R. station at Portage
du Fort. One mile from school. This
property will be sold at a bargain to a
ready purchaser, on account of my in-
tention to remove to the West.

For further particulars apply on pre-
mises or by letter to
M. R. MCGUIRE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FOR SALE

Lot 6, Range I, Bristol, one mile east
of Bristol Corners, on the Norway Bay
road. Barns and house are all metal
roofed. There is a small green house
suitable for early gardening. Fine stock
farm, and good place for sale of cream,
vegetables, etc., to Norway Bay. Price
\$5,000.00. Terms to suit good pur-
chaser. Apply on place.
J. A. MACFARLANE.

Mr. Jacob of Simla

MODERN WONDER-WORKER.

It is not generally known that the late Marion Crawford, in his remarkable novel, "Mr. Isaacs," took as his hero a living person; but such was indeed the case. "Mr. Isaacs" was none other than Mr. Jacob of Simla, who was famous throughout India for his extraordinary powers and fascinating personality.

During his travels in India the novelist met Mr. Jacob, and became intimately acquainted with him, and was so deeply impressed with his wonderful personality that when he returned to England he wrote a book about him. This book laid the foundation of Marion Crawford's literary reputation. It sold well, because it dealt with a comparatively unknown phase of Eastern life and character. Everybody of any note in India knew Mr. Jacob, and his bungalow at Simla became the rendezvous of many distinguished personages, as every Anglo-Indian of position who visited the social capital of the country made it his business to call upon the famous wonder-worker. As soon return from India and say you had not seen the Taj Mahal as come home and confess you had not met Mr. Jacob of Simla. In addition to being the hero of Marion Crawford's novel, Mr. Jacob figures as Lurgan Sahib in Rudyard Kipling's "Kim." Altogether, he has inspired no fewer than six books.

Mr. Jacob is a human mystery, and was, in the zenith of his power, the wonder of India. No one has been able to solve the amazing riddle of his personality or give a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable things he has done. It was generally supposed that he was a high-caste Brahmin; but in reality he was a Turk by birth. Long residence in India had given him the appearance and nature of a native. A yoghi by religious persuasion, and an "Adept" by profession, he presented as interesting a subject for study as it would be possible to find in any part of the world.

Born in Constantinople in the humblest circumstances, his boyhood was passed in abject poverty. Later he became the servant of a rich pasha, who took an interest in him, and encouraged his inordinate love of study by giving him all the books he desired and every facility for obtaining knowledge. At this time he acquired a deep acquaintance with Oriental lore which was later to make him a leading figure in Anglo-Indian society at Simla. On the death of his master he decided to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, being deeply read in the rites of Mohammedanism, able to recite the Koran from beginning to end, and conversant with all the practices of the Moslem religion. He reached his destination safely, and later, after many hardships, found himself in Bombay without money, and nothing but his knowledge of Eastern languages to help him. This was sufficient, however, to obtain him employment at the Court of the Nizam of Hyderabad, where he remained for some time; and, having saved money, he moved to Delhi, where he started business as a dealer in precious stones. In a few years Jacob amassed a small fortune; and then, extending his business, he established himself at Simla, where he rose to be the first dealer in the famous mart, and was patronized by all the elite of Anglo-Indian society, who purchased his goods and visited him at his house. He was lavish with his hospitality and munificent in his generosity. His rooms were furnished in the most gorgeous Oriental style, and full of priceless ornaments and jewels. Not only was he extremely rich, but there was something very attractive about the man which drew everybody who was anybody to his doors. Viceroy, governors, the leading members of the civil and military services, and society generally, flocked to see him. He soon became known as one who could perform "miracles," and everybody wanted to see his "tricks" (as they were termed), and try to find out how they were done. All Simla was startled and mystified by his extraordinary performances; and though many considered them vulgar impositions, they were bound to admit that what they saw was quite impossible of explanation.

A record of many of Mr. Jacob's "Magical" feats has been kept. One of the most remarkable is related in "The Autobiography of a Magician," and was personally witnessed by the author, who vouches for the absolute veracity and accuracy of his account. This gentleman was invited to a dinner-party at Mr. Jacob's bungalow, which was situated about two miles from his own abode, and he and a well-known General drove there together. Several other military officers were also guests. After dinner, when they were smoking, General B. asked Mr. Jacob to show them some of his tricks. Their host did not appear to like the word "trick," but simply said, "Yes, I'll show you a trick!" and, turning to a servant, told him to bring in the sahib's walking-sticks. Selecting a thick grape-vine stick with a silver band round the handle, he asked, "Whose is this?" The General replied that it was his; whereupon a glass bowl, similar to those in which goldfish are kept was placed on the table, some water poured in, and Mr. Jacob held the stick upright on its end for a few moments. After a time they saw numbers of shoots like rootlets issuing from the handle, till



JAMAICAN ON LEAVE IN LONDON.
The photograph shows a group of soldiers passing the Horse Guards in London. The native Jamaican in the centre wears a fancy uniform.

they filled the bowl and held the stick steady, Jacob standing over it, muttering all the time. A continuous crackling sound was then heard, and young twigs began to appear from the upper part of the stick. These grew rapidly, became covered with leaves, and flowered before their eyes. Then the flowers changed to small bunches of grapes, and in ten minutes from the beginning a fine vine laden with bunches of ripe black Hamburgs stood before them. A servant carried it round, and they helped themselves. The fruit was declared to be excellent. In case the whole affair might be due to hypnotic delusion, the writer placed half of his bunch in his pocket to see if the grapes would still be there after he left Mr. Jacob's house.

The vine was replaced on the table, and covered with a sheet, and in a few minutes was changed back into the General's stick. Many other interesting feats were performed, and the company were filled with amazement; then, as they were about to depart, Mr. Jacob requested a few words privately with the writer before he left. They went out on to the veranda and conversed on occult subjects for a few minutes. Mr. Jacob then offered to cause him to undergo a special experience which would give him something to think about. His guest replied that that was just what he would like. So Mr. Jacob said, "Shut your eyes and imagine that you are back in your bedroom in your bungalow." He did so; and after a few seconds Jacob called out, "Now open your eyes!" He opened his eyes, and found that he was really in his bedroom—two miles in a few seconds! Jacob then told him to shut his eyes again, and they would rejoin their friends; but this he firmly refused to do, as he thought it might all be hypnotic delusion, and he wanted to see how Jacob would get out of the difficulty. However, the magician simply laughed good-naturedly, and said, "Well, since you won't come, I must go alone; so good-bye!" and in an instant he had vanished, and the subject of this marvellous feat was left alone. Looking at his watch, as he had done at the commencement of the experiment, he found that the whole affair had not lasted two minutes. He then walked straight out of his bedroom into the dining-room, where he found two of his friends, who were astonished at seeing him, and wanted to know how he had managed to get into his room without their seeing him pass. He then sat down and told them all about it. One of them (Dr. S.) asked to see the grapes. Accordingly he felt in his pocket, and there they were sure enough, so he passed them to him. The doctor turned them over suspiciously, smelt them, and finally tasted one. "They are the real thing, my boy; genuine black English Hamburgs," he said, and proceeded to devour the lot. "But where's the tat?" exclaimed his other friend. The writer replied that he had forgotten all about it, but supposed he had better send for it. Calling a servant, he told him to go to the stables and send a syce up to Sahib Jacob's bungalow for the tat. In a few minutes the bearer returned and said that the tat was at that moment safe in his own stable. They stared at one another in amazement, then went out to see for themselves. Sure enough, it was there. So the horse and cart were also levitated!

Mr. Frederick Heath, a writer of some distinction, who was well acquainted with Mr. Jacob, relates the following.

One evening Jacob had made arrangements to hold a seance at his house in Simla. He had invited six friends to dinner, and Jacob and his guests were all seated at table, when suddenly Jacob vanished. Behind his chair stood his kitbag, as surprised as the guests at Jacob's disappearance. Only a second before he had been plainly visible to them all, and had been talking to them, yet he had vanished through closed doors. Hardly had the guests recovered from their surprise when Jacob was once more in his seat at the table. When questioned, Jacob merely said that his "Master," Ram Lal, had sent for him in order to tell him that the seance could not take place that evening. The mysterious Ram Lal, by the way, is

also brought into Marion Crawford's novel. Jacob refused to give any explanation of either his disappearance or the postponement of the seance; but later he gave Mr. Heath the reason for the sudden postponement of the seance, though the way in which he was able to leave and return to the table in such a remarkable manner is still a mystery.

The seance was postponed by order of Ram Lal, who by some inexplicable means had discovered that one of the guests was not in good health; and as all those who attended Mr. Jacob's seances had to be in good health, otherwise a seance could not be successful, Ram Lal thought it his duty to warn Jacob in time.

On another occasion a seance was held at which six of the stoutest sceptics in Simla attended. They were all army officers, and each had seen active service in India. Mr. Jacob had put up with the ridicule of these men for a long time, and he was determined to show them that there was something in his powers besides vulgar pretension. He asked one of the officers to give him an account of any battle in which he had taken part. The officer did as requested, and Jacob then said, "Look at the wall and you will see the battle again." All turned their eyes to the spot indicated, and there they saw a living, moving representation of the battle, not unlike a bioscope film. Everything was vividly depicted to the smallest detail; and there, leading a charge, was the face and form of the man who had just related the incident, looking as real as life. The officers were astounded, and evidently believed that their eyes had been bewitched. Another officer mentioned an affair he had been engaged in, but omitted to say anything about his own actions in the battle, where he had distinguished himself by great bravery. His heroism was, however, shown in the picture which followed, and it was known to be quite correct, though Jacob himself was unaware of the part the officer had played in the fight. The officers confessed that they were completely mystified, and became convinced of the genuineness of Jacob's uncanny powers from that evening.

One of this wonder-worker's most extraordinary feats was walking on the water. There was a wide, deep pond in his grounds, on the surface of which Jacob often walked. Crowds of people came to see him do it, and try to discover how the "trick" was performed; but they were completely baffled, and were obliged to admit in the end that Jacob possessed powers undreamt of in their philosophy.

Other things no less wonderful he is alleged to have done, but they are too numerous to be related here. Gradually he built up a reputation that remains with him to-day. All India knows something of his powers. He was one of the most-talked-of men in that country; but eventually his powers failed him, he lost his wealth, and sank into poverty and obscurity, and to-day he is a broken-down old man, friendless and disappointed, eking out a precarious existence in Bombay, with nothing but memories of a brilliant past to lighten the darkness and dreariness of his life's evening. Reginald Span in Chambers's Journal.

You must work; nothing is to be got for nothing; and no man who chooses to be industrious need be under obligations to another, for labor on every kind commands its reward.

When potatoes are boiled, it is a convenience to boil enough for two or three meals; then they can be served, creamed or lyonnaise, German fried or as potatoes au gratin.

"Now, the boy I want in this office must be honest, bright, clean and healthy. Have you perspicacity?" "Oh, no, sir; I never had anything but, whooping-cough and the mumps."

Some people are hard to make friends with, and we discover when it is too late that they have really been wanting to be friendly all the time that they appeared to be avoiding our society.

EULOGY FOR FRENCH SOLDIER.

They Show An Absolute Lack of Fear in Face of Death.

In the late issue of the Paris Journal Mr. Charles Humbert has written an eulogy of the French soldier, the type of man upon whom the whole world is looking with admiration these days, and whose bravery has won ungrudging recognition from his own adversaries on the battlefield.

"With what feeling of emotion," says the writer, "have I not met and greeted these magnificent heroes down there among the trenches. Whether they were on their way to the firing line, or were just returning from it, their manly bearing expressed nothing but confidence, coolness and an absolute lack of fear in the face of death. They sang and they joked.

"Hardheartedness, indifference, fatalism, you may suggest? Not at all, I insist. When the time for going into action arrives, when they are getting ready to bound out of their trenches into an inferno of shell fire these same men embrace and say a touching farewell to one another, pressing to their hearts the precious cherished souvenirs they have received from a loving wife or a darling child. These heroes are men of fine feelings and affection. But duty calls. Their country is summoning them. They steel themselves and suppress their tender emotions. Proudly, without ostentation, they go off to battle, to sacrifice, to glory.

"I have met some German prisoners also, dejected and miserable soldiers pitiful to look at, and stiff, obstinate officers with a haughty mien. Along side of them I have seen our own soldiers, happy, natural, concealing their fatigue and anxious not to let anybody notice but their lovable and noble traits. I then could easily understand the difference between the two races, one a docile instrument of the insane arrogance of a tyrannical caste, the other a logical champion of every lofty cause. I also recognized why the French soldier of to-day is greater than ever. It is because his task is much harder and the cause he is fighting for more sublime."

PAID MORE FOR LESS LIQUOR.

British Bill for 1915 Exceeded 1914's Consumption Reduced.

In an annual estimate of the national drink bill the secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance estimates that during the year 1915 the total consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom, measured in terms of pure alcohol, was 92 per cent. of the quantity consumed in 1914 and 90 per cent. of the figure for 1913. The actual expenditure of the nation in 1915 on intoxicating liquors shows an increase of 10½ per cent. over the figures for 1914 and 9 per cent. over those of 1913.

The amount expended on alcoholic liquors in 1915 was £181,950,000 (\$909,750,000), as compared with £161,463,000 (\$807,315,000) in 1914, being an increase of £21,486,000 (\$87,435,000).

The total consumption of pure alcohol was 784 million gallons, as against 85 million gallons in 1914 and of this quantity 72½ per cent. was taken in the form of beer, 25½ per cent. as spirits, and 2 per cent. as wine.

THE THREE LONDONS.

Cities of Roman and Britain Buried Under the Metropolis.

Roman London lies buried about 18 feet below the level of Cheapside. In nearly all parts of the city there have been discovered tessellated pavements. Roman tombs, lamps, vases, sandals, keys, ornaments, weapons, coins and statues of the Roman gods.

When, a little over a century ago, deep sections were made for the sewers in Lombard street, the lowest stratum was found to consist of tessellated pavements. Many colored dice were found lying scattered about, and above this stratum was a thick layer of wood ashes, suggesting the debris of charred wooden buildings.

While building the exchange workmen came upon a gravel pit full of oyster shells, bones of cattle, old sandals and shattered pottery. Two pavements were dug up under the French church in Threadneedle street, and other pavements have been cut through in several parts of the city. The soil seems to have risen over Roman London at nearly a foot a century. Still further must the searcher dig to find the third London, the earlier London of the Britons.

HAVE YOU A POLICY

IN THE

Crown Life

INSURANCE CO.?

WARSHIP'S WIRELESS ROOM.

It is Quite Different to That of a Dozen Years Ago.

A chaplain of the Grand Fleet writes that the wireless room is one of the most sacredly secret places in a battleship.

"If you come on board to pay us a visit, when peace breaks out, and we can once more have the pleasure of seeing what ordinary people look like—we will show you the inside of the turrets and take you down into the engine-room, and anywhere else you please; but we shall diplomatically forget to mention the existence of the wireless room; and if by chance you find yourself outside its hallowed portal, we shall point out to you a notice board hanging thereon, which forbids even the officers of the ship to enter unless required to do so by their duty.

"Without divulging any of its arcane mysteries, I may go so far as to say that it is very different in its general economy from the wireless room of a dozen years ago. At that period the whole of the apparatus was contained in a couple of small boxes which stood on a desk in an otherwise empty office; the messages were automatically printed in Morse code by a tape machine which always worked slowly and frequently failed to work at all, being powerless to respond to the more delicate vibrations. At the present time, however, the room is packed full with machinery and complicated instruments."

THE FRIENDLY ENEMY.

Here is a Very Touching Incident From the Trenches.

A British soldier, Corporal Holmes, writing from the trenches to his wife in England, describes a very touching incident:

"We were attending to some of our wounded men when we came across a German who was giving first aid to one of our soldiers. You can imagine we were surprised. We put the wounded man on our stretcher, and the German helped us and came with us to the hospital. On arriving, he asked the doctor whether the 'Tommy' was all right, and when the doctor told him that he would get well, he said he was very glad.

One of our officers asked the German why he took such an interest in one of his enemies. To that the German replied, 'He may be an enemy of my country, but he is my friend. He and I worked together in London for more than fourteen years, and many happy hours we have spent together. I hope that when this war is over he will not forget that we are still friends.'

CAPTURED NURSES COME HOME.

Terrible Work Which Austrians Allowed Them To Do.

Eight British nurses of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, have arrived in London from Kragujevatz, where, as prisoners of war in the hands of the Austrians, they have been nursing.

Dr. Inglis told the London Daily Sketch that on the whole they were treated fairly well, but the wounded Serbians were left in a cruel and callous plight.

"Time and again," said Dr. Inglis, "we appealed to the Austrians for dressings, medicine, blankets, but they always said they were short, whereas they had the enormous supply which they had captured.

"The sanitation was so appalling that we decided to disinfect everything. It was a fearful task, for there were cesspools, old dressings, and amputated limbs to be cleared.

"It was perhaps the most horrible work decent women have ever been called upon to do."

NICE FACES BANKRUPTCY.

War Brings Maimed Soldiers, Not Spendthrifts, to the Riviera.

Bankruptcy is staring Nice in the face, according to the Figaro. The Mayor has called an emergency meeting of the Town Council to consider what further measures can be taken to keep the wolf from the door.

Nice is the land of sunshine and smiles, but the world has other things to think about just now than to bask in the sun. Generously the town has thrown open its doors to the sick and wounded, whose gratitude is great, but whose purse is slender.

Fun and frolic, giddy gaiety and splashing spendthrifts are essential if the wheels of Nice are to run smoothly, and since the war started Nice knows none of these. The Casino is closed and the "rien ne va plus" of the gaming rooms has become a hideous reality.

THE CROWN PRINCE IS BEING BLAMED

FAILURE AT VERDUN LAID ON HIS SHOULDERS.

The Emperor, Von Deimling and Von Haeseler Are Also Criticized.

It is regarded as an ominous fact in connection with the battle of Verdun that the German army and the German people already are beginning to place responsibility for its undertaking. This much is distinctly stated by prisoners in the hands of the French, and is being more and more openly shown in the German newspapers.

On the shoulders of the Crown Prince is being laid the chief burden. The others who with him are regarded as sharing the responsibility have now been narrowed down to three. One of these is the Kaiser, and the others are General Count Gottlieb Von Haeseler and General Berthold Von Deimling.

Most significant of all is the fact that the Germans are hinting that the presence of Emperor William at a great military undertaking has heretofore not been fraught with happy consequences.

The history of the Verdun enterprise is now regarded as clearly defined by the Paris newspapers. It was preceded by two comical wars.

When it was first decided by the Kaiser and some of his closest advisers that an attack on Verdun, undertaken by methods which had proved successful in Russia and in Serbia, would be successful, the co-operation of Field Marshals Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen was sought.

Berlin War Council.

For this purpose they were summoned to Berlin, where they were met by the Kaiser, the Crown Princes of Germany, Bavaria and Wuertemberg, and Generals Von Haeseler and Von Deimling. When the matter was laid before them, both the great German leaders, who had proved their worth in the eastern field of the war, opposed a grand assault on the French stronghold, and explained the radical difference between conditions on that front and those which had made success possible in other regions.

As both field marshals had already objected to taking part in the operations in France and Flanders unless they had an entirely free hand and complete liberty from interference on the part of the Crown Prince, it is believed their advice did not make a due impression on the Kaiser and his eldest son. They returned to Verdun to study the situation once more.

There a new council was held, at which the chiefs of the Imperial family and Generals Von Haeseler and Von Deimling took part. The decision which they reached was that the capture of Verdun was feasible and that for many reasons it was imperative.

Deceived by Try-out.

When all was ready, at the beginning of the fourth week of February, it was decided to start without any flourish of trumpets, as a try-out, it was thought, would show whether there was a prospect of certainty in the success of the venture, and, if any failure should occur, the attack not having been extravagantly advertised, would not leave any unpleasant impression on the German nation. The first four days during which the French, following their great line of tactics which had been manifested from the beginning of the war, presented a resilient front to the shock of the solid German body and, yielding a measure of ground for the purpose of their method of warfare, were regarded by the Germans as promising an overwhelming success for their massed phalanx attack. In this belief the Kaiser's lack of judgment on military matters was again disastrous for the Germans.

Vaseline rubbed on the scuffed parts of shoes before they are polished, will make the scratches invisible and prevent the surface from becoming more scratched.

To save the top of stockings from being worn by suspender clasps, sew a piece of tape on the stocking where the clasps come, and sew small tape loops on the pieces; then fasten the suspenders through the loops.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Springtime Salads.

Spanish Salad.—Bananas, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnuts, lettuce, mayonnaise. Cut the bananas into thin slices, enough to fill one cup; chop the walnuts and mix both together. Select the white leaves of lettuce and arrange on plate with the fruit mixture in the middle. Season the mayonnaise with a good dust of cayenne pepper and put on the salad when ready to serve.

Fruit Salads.—Dissolve $1\frac{1}{2}$ heaping tablespoonsful of gelatine and 1 cup of granulated sugar in 1 pint of boiling water; when it is completely dissolved add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of seeded raisins, 1 banana, 1 cup of grapes, 3 figs and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of blanched almonds, all chopped in small pieces. When cool, pour into molds wet with cold water and set on ice to stiffen. When ready to serve arrange the lettuce on the plates and turn out the jelly on the centre and put either mayonnaise or whipped cream round.

Cranberry Jelly Salad.—Make a stiff cranberry jelly, using the usual recipe, and when cool, but not yet beginning to set, add a very liberal supply of chopped and blanched nuts, principally walnuts. Mold in a flat dish and when set cut into fancy shapes and arrange on leaves of endives or very white lettuce. Serve with French dressing.

Frozen Vegetable Salad Jelly.—Wash and peel 3 tomatoes, 1 cucumber and 1 green onion; add 1 pimento and 1 small pepper and run all together through the mincer, using the coarse blade. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water, 3 tablespoonsful of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and 1 of chili sauce. Dissolve 2 teaspoonfuls of gelatine over the fire, and when cool add the vegetables. Pour into a mold, pack in ice and freeze. Chop up roughly and pile on individual helpings of lettuce.

Rice and Nut Salad.—Wash and boil a cupful of rice in the usual way. When quite cooked drain and dry and add a grated onion. Then, while the rice is still hot, pour over it two cupsful of French dressing. Bone a boxful of sardines and shred the fish finely, adding one cupful of nuts, chopped small. Arrange some crisp, fresh leaves of lettuce on the plates and lay a bed of rice in the centre. With the back of a tablespoon press down the rice so as to leave a hollow, which is filled with the cardines and nuts. Sprinkle French dressing over the top and serve either while the rice is still hot or else thoroughly chilled.

Japanese Salad.—One cupful rice, lettuce, hard-boiled eggs, pickled beets, stuffed olives, oil dressing. Boil the rice until quite tender and then leave to get quite cold. Pile roughly in the centre of the dish and arrange a border of the lettuce, choosing that which is of fresh, tender green. Slice the hard-boiled eggs and put in circles round the pyramid of rice, alternating with circles of the beets and stuffed olives. Season the oil dressing very highly and pour over.

Russian Salad.—Cooked fish, anchovies, sardines, hard-boiled eggs, gherkins, capers, cold potatoes, lettuce, mayonnaise dressing. Arrange the lettuce in the bowl, flake the fish (which should preferably be white) and pile it up in the center. Cut the anchovies and sardines into strips, chop the hard-boiled egg and gherkins and decorate the centre mound of fish, adding a few capers. Cut the potatoes into regular shaped dice and put in a ring round the fish mound; cover all with a thick mayonnaise. Garnish with capers and a few pieces of the chopped gherkins.

Aspic Salad.—Put in a saucepan one and one-half cups of water, one tablespoonful of chopped carrot, one tablespoonful of chopped celery, a slice of onion, a sprig of parsley and three cloves. Dissolve one tablespoonful of beef extract in a half pint of boiling water and add to the rest. Cover tightly and leave simmering for one-half hour. Soak one-half box of gelatine in cold water for at least an hour and strain in the hot liquid. Put back in the saucepan and stir over the fire until the gelatine is dissolved, season with pepper and salt. When just cool take half of the jelly and stir in three tablespoonsful of tomato catsup and one-half cup of very stiff mayonnaise. Pour this into a mold which has been rinsed in cold water and put aside to set. Take three small tomatoes, an equal quantity of peeled and sliced cucumbers, one-half quantity of sliced cold potatoes and one-half pound of blanched almonds and marinate with oil and vinegar. Turn out the jelly mixture and spread the vegetables on top, decorate with the jelly that was left, plain, having first chopped it roughly with a wet knife.

Useful Hints.

A broken cloth peg makes an excellent window wedge.

A bed-ticking apron with a large pocket across the bottom is the best.

A little ox gall in water will set red, so that it will never fade.

Do not open a wet umbrella to dry it. Wipe it down with an old soft silk handkerchief and leave it to drain in a bath or basin, shut up.

The pantry shelves should be covered with varnished paper such as is used for bath-rooms. It can easily be washed, and is a great advantage.

Chimney soot from a chimney where wood is burned, if put into a pitcher

and boiling water poured over it, will make a good drink for house plants.

Date and cheese sandwiches are good. Make them by putting dates and cream cheese through the meat chopper, together; add a little salt and cream.

You will find that a comb will last much longer if (before being used) it is washed in soapy water, and when dry rubbed with a little olive oil.

Every member of a family should air his own bed as soon as he gets out of it by turning sheets, etc., over the back of a chair, and opening the windows.

Brass or copper may be easily cleaned by rubbing with a wet, soapy rag dipped in powdered bath-brick. Polish with a soft cloth or newspaper.

When making oatmeal porridge place the oatmeal in cold water and bring slowly to the boil. This gives a better flavor than when made with boiling water.

It is a good idea to wash dates before using them for any purpose. Put them into a colander and dip them up and down in boiling water two or three times.

To preserve patent leather shoes and boots clean with a rag dipped in milk, then polish with a piece of old velvet. This prevents the leather from cracking.

Cut rounds of wax paper and put under the centrepiece on the polished table. This will prevent the linen adhering to the polished surface as often happens from hot dishes.

In sewing on buttons that will have a great strain on them put a piece of old kid glove under the material to which the button is sewn. The cloth will never tear away if this is done.

Parmanganate of potash is excellent for cleansing dirty filters of all impurities. A solution should be passed through the filter until it comes out as pink as when it was poured in.

If a cloth, such as is used for dusting and cleaning is dampened and laid over the registers when the furnace is being shaken the annoyance of dust flying over the room will be obviated. To extinguish flames from gasoline or petroleum pour milk over them and they will be put out immediately, for the milk forms an emulsion with the oil, and so prevents the fire from spreading.

It is a good idea to tack a piece of white oil-cloth on the wall back of each of the kitchen tables, as otherwise it will soon become discolored and greasy, a result that is almost unavoidable otherwise.

To get dust out of crevices in window sashes, baseboards, etc., when cleaning house try using a paint brush of good size. A hidden store of dirt will reward your efforts, for a cloth cannot reach all the corners.

When two glass tumblers or dishes stick together so that there is danger of breaking in getting them apart, put cold water in the inner one and hold the outer one in warm water, and they will separate at once.

Clothes horses make excellent screens. First paint the top and lower part of the legs with enamel to match the wall paper. Then cover the remaining part with some pretty art muslin or silk, and secure to the horse by dainty ribbons.

To keep knives clean, fill a flower pot with fine, dry sand, and keep it on the dresser. When putting away knives, instead of laying them in the knife box, plunge the blades into the sand. The sand keeps them clean, and unless used for anything acid they will need little cleaning, thus saving both knives and labor.

To get a tight ring off a finger thread a needle with a long end of strong cotton—a short needle is the best to use for this purpose. Pass the eye of the needle under the ring towards the palm of the hand, pull the thread through a few inches, twine the long end of the cotton tightly round the finger up to the nail, then take hold of the short end and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually remove it from the finger.

SOME RUSSIAN WORDS.

Most of Them Are Long and Lumbering—Few Monosyllables.

As languages go, I think it may be said that Russian is not so very difficult, says Hamilton Fyfe in the London Daily Mail.

It is quite true that there is more of "the immense pomposity of sesquipedalian verbiage" in this than in most other tongues. Monosyllables are rare.

Small, common words in French and English are long and lumbering in Russian. Man is "cheoviek," bread is "klieb," next (as in next day) is "aleaydooyoshtchooyoo." This is not a joke.)

All participles are tremendous. "Being," for instance, is "yahviyooshcheeyasya." This last word, by the way, illustrates the compendious character of the Russian alphabet. In English it has twenty-one letters; in Russian only ten. "Yah" is represented by one letter, an "R" turned backwards; "shch" is one letter; "yoo" is one letter.

The only excuse some people have for marrying is that the woman wants a home and the man wants a servant.

AUSTRIAN CEMETERY ON THE ISONZO FRONT.



Photograph by The London Daily Mail.

The picture shows how the Austrians have utilized big shell cases for headstones in one of their cemeteries on the Isonzo front, where heavy fighting has been in progress.

The Fashions

Ribbons As Trimming.

Many a frock, slightly passe has been given a new lease of life by the ribbon fad. If hopelessly worn around the lower edge, a width of ribbon, wide or narrow, according to the need, is added, making the frock more attractive if anything, then when it was in its first youth.

Ribbon Bodices on Evening Gowns.

The entire bodice of many of the dainty net and taffeta frocks for dancing or evening wear, is formed of wide satin, taffeta, or one of the fantastic, beautifully embroidered, or metallic ribbons. To fashion one of these ribbon bodices is simple enough.

It would be quite safe to say, in many instances, that the hat is fashioned of ribbon and trimmed with straw, for such is really the case. Many of the summer hats, both large and small, have the crown and most of the brim fashioned of taffeta, satin, or moire ribbon, edged perhaps with a band or two of hemp, Milan, or angora braid. A particularly pretty hat of Maria Guy's is a wide brimmed black hemp sailor, with crown of wide gray taffeta ribbon crossed and brought down under the brim to form a large loop on each side of the head, framing the face.

Many of the smaller hats have the ribbon crown with high loops of ribbon standing up stiffly about it. Stiff little bows or cockades of ribbons are used to trim the sport hats, which are legion, to accompany the sport suits and dresses. The straight brimmed sailor of some years back is putting in an appearance here and there, as the season advances. This is trimmed usually with a narrow band and bow of moire, grosgrain, or tulle ribbon in the same, or a contrasting tone to the hat. One sees now and then, also a gaily-colored band on a severe little hat, of Roman striped, or wool-embroidered ribbon.

A ribbon-ruche is a pretty feature of the taffeta dance frock illustrated in the first figure of this letter. It is fashioned of transparent metallic ribbon, banded through the center with a strip of the narrow velvet ribbon which trims the skirt. Wide satin ribbon forms the underbodice, and a ribbon rose adds a pretty touch to the completed dress.

Another effective use of wide taffeta



7041-6773

Ribbon Underbodice and Ruche

ough, the ribbon is merely draped about the waist, well over the bust in front and brought down in back to form a V, finishing in a large, soft-tied bow. The transparent material of the frock itself usually veils the ribbon, adding a still softer, more graceful effect.

The Ribbon Pannier or Farthingale

Many of our skirt draperies, which carry out the demand for the bouffant effect about the hips, constituting the new silhouette, are effected with ribbons. On a most attractive model of dark gray taffeta, with the new Premet collar was a drape of wide black moire ribbon, pleated over the hips to stand out stiffly, coming down front and back in straight lengths, lapping at the bottom to form a panel. The effect was most attractive, and it was a touch which any woman with clever fingers can apply to almost any frock with equally good results.

Girdles of all widths, and kinds of ribbons, are being made up and sold as accessories to be added to the tub-frock of voile, linen, or other of the summer cottons. For silk and net dresses, there are metallic ribbon-girdles finished with long tassels, edged with metallic tassels. Ribbon flowers add a touch of effective



6963

Ribbon Panel and Banding on Net Dress.

ribbon is shown in the second figure; the lower edge of the net skirt is banded with the ribbon and hanging, panel-fashion from the shirred waist-

line, is a single strip, slightly gathered at the top.

Ribbon is one of the simplest, most easily applied, and most economical of all trimmings. It requires no hemming or finishing, and may be pleated, gathered, twisted, and draped in every imaginable way.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont., Dept. W.

SHIPPING LOSSES DURING THE WAR

OVER 400 BRITISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK.

France and Britain Have Virtually Made the Losses Good.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, gives the following statement of total losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23:

Losses to Belligerents.	
Steamers—	Tons.
British	379 1,320,000
French	41 140,000
Belgian	10 30,000
Russian	27 42,000
Italian	21 70,000
Japanese	3 19,000
Sailing vessels—	
British	31 19,000
French	12 18,000
Russian	8 7,000
Italian	6 3,000
Trawlers—British, 237; French, 7; Belgian, 2.	
Losses to Neutrals.	
Steamers—	Tons.
Norway	50 96,000
Denmark	18 33,000
Sweden	33 42,000
Holland	22 74,000
United States	6 16,000
Greece	11 22,000
Spain	4 9,000
Persia	1 750
Portugal	1 625
Sailing vessels—	
Norway	22 20,000
Denmark	10 1,600
Sweden	7 2,000
Holland	2 225
United States	1 176
Trawlers—Denmark, 1; Holland, 7.	

Less Than 4 Per cent. The loss to British steam shipping, says the report, is less than 4 per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag, and slightly over six per cent. of their total tonnage.

In further comment, Admiral Bridge details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginning of the war, and shows that the war losses have virtually been made good thereby.

"In 1915," says the report, "after more than a year of the war, the steam shipping of Great Britain increased 88 vessels and 344,000 tons."

Italy and Russia also show an increase, while France is short only 12,500 tons.

Not Due to Subs.

"It is, therefore, clear," says the report, "that the present shortage of tonnage is due, not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the military and naval forces. The latest published statement of these shows that they are demanding 3,100 merchant vessels."

I hear their engagement has been broken off through a misunderstanding. "Yes. He understood she had money, and she understood he had money."

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S GREEN SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to All True Irishmen.

The salmon fishing at New Ross since the opening of the season has been the worst for many seasons.

John Keegan, Athlone, when returning from a funeral, suddenly fell and died in a field near his home.

A series of shooting outrages have been committed in the district of Galway. Four farmers' houses were riddled with shots.

The Government has taken over all the six distilleries in Ireland for the purpose of aiding the manufacture of munitions of war.

Owing to the dislocation in the shipping business at Waterford the stock purchased at the Fethard Fair had to be sent to Dublin for shipment.

The will of Ada Rehan, the Irish-American actress, disposes of an estate of more than \$125,000 in realty and personal property in excess of \$875,000.

At a meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board a small committee was appointed to examine into the feasibility of carrying out war munition manufactures for the Government in the Board's workshops.

At the annual ploughing competition in connection with Mullahead (Portadown) Ploughing Association the silver challenge cup presented by the Duke of Manchester for the best ploughman was won by Mr. William Aston.

At a meeting of Athy Urban Council a resolution was adopted viewing with alarm the action of the Board of Education in notifying the managers of National schools that they must have an average attendance of 50 pupils.

During the past season extraordinary prices have been obtained in north of Ireland markets for home-grown flax and at the present time it is one of the most profitable crops that the farmer can turn his attention to.

As the Down Joint Committee of Technical Instruction were convinced that it was impossible to continue six Technical schools the Agricultural Committee has been requested to transfer \$2,250 from their accumulated funds.

In connection with the announcement made by the Department of Agriculture stating that certain grants for the primary and secondary schools will be withdrawn, a new circular now issued states that the Treasury consents to the continuance of these grants.

SAILORS' REWARDS.

Officers and Men Receive Prize-Money in Proportion to Rating.

In the old days the successful sailor reaped his own reward. He took a large share of the value of the prizes he captured, and on one occasion there was some unpleasantness between Queen Elizabeth and Dartmouth because it was thought she took more than her share.

Spoils were divided in certain proportions, the commander taking the lion's share, though each man received his quota. And very rich were some of these prizes, when it is remembered that great galleons were continually employed carrying gold, precious stones, and valuable merchandise from Spanish colonies to the motherland, such as the rich ship that sailed from Manila to Acapulco, and was once captured by Anson.

Knighthoods were conferred on successful admirals, and they frequently received a monopoly in some article of merchandise. Blake only received a diamond ring worth £500 and a letter of thanks; but Anson was one of the first to be given a peerage, which he should not have had much difficulty in keeping up, considering his captures.

Hawke received a peerage and a pension of £2,000 a year for his distinguished services; while numerous peers can point to gallant ancestors who won the title. But no sailor has ever received so many rewards as Nelson.

FRENCH UNIFORMS BLUE.

Red Trousers Abandoned and Complete Change Effected.

In the midst of the great war France and succeeding in completely changing the uniforms of the various branches of the army from the bright colors which made soldiers so conspicuous in previous wars to shades that render wearers comparatively inconspicuous, says a Paris despatch.

The question of a change from the bright red trousers to a less brilliant shade was considered before the war, but none was made, partly because the red trousers had come to be associated with the military glory of the French army. The red trousers actually came into the army during the reign of Charles X. In 1830, the uniform of Napoleon soldiers and the soldiers of France for two centuries before him being blue.

The losses before the battle of the Marne convinced the military authorities that a change must be made. Experiments showed that a pale sky blue shade made the soldiers inconspicuous and also wore for a surprisingly long time.

The troops of North Africa, whose summer uniforms were of khaki, retained them, as did chasseurs-a-pied their old dark blue uniforms, but the bulk of the armies adopted the new and life-saving sky blue uniform.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Spring Goods

Arriving Daily.

AS TO PRICES . . .

By buying in large quantities, we were able to buy almost all our Spring Goods at a very small advance above last year's prices, therefore, we are able to give you A RIGHT PRICE.

AS TO QUALITY . . .

We buy only from good reliable houses who stand behind their goods, so you are always sure of getting the best for your money here.

AS TO TREATMENT . . .

We always strive to treat our customers in a manner which will make it a pleasure to deal with us.

Give us a trial and be convinced.

P. E. SMILEY.

MUSIC.

MISS H. BALLANTYNE

TEACHER of PIANO, etc.

BRISTOL—McLeod's Hotel.
SHAWVILLE—The Manse.

Write, Suite 7, Regina Court, Regina, Sask. if interested in the exchange of an eastern farm, for a private residence in that City.

LOCAL NEWS.

Come on in, and dress up for Easter. Our stock of clothing was never larger nor better assorted.
DOVER.

Don't lay aside your kodak during the winter months. There are many interesting subjects to snap that will make your collection more interesting. Fresh supplies always on hand at
H. IMISON'S Studio.

The three sons of Sylvester Kennedy, formerly of Portage du Fort, have enlisted for overseas service, and are now training. The eldest son, Patrick, is now taking the aviation course at the Stinson School of Aviation, at Dayton, Ohio.

Don't forget to have that family group taken, while you are all together. You'll prize these pictures when the family are scattered from home.
H. IMISON, Artist.

The inquest into the death of the late James McGregor, which occurred under peculiar circumstances on Thursday morning, March 16th, was concluded on Friday evening last, the jury having been called together after a report on the analysis made there of the contents of the deceased man's stomach. The report was to the effect that no trace of poison had been found in the stomach. Dr. Sparling, who attended the late Mr. McGregor on the night of his fatal illness, maintained, however, that all the symptoms pointed to strychnine poisoning and the jury after a short period of deliberation brought in a verdict to the effect that deceased had met death from that cause, though they had no evidence to show how he had received the drug.—Pembroke Observer, April 13.

To Poultry Raisers

Now is the time to prepare for next winter's egg supply, and the first step in that direction is to have good hens, it is the early pullets that do the best laying in December and January when eggs are worth having. If you have not already got a good strain of hens, secure your setting eggs from some party who has good fowl, that have laid during the past winter. There are many good flocks in this locality. Macdonald College Demonstration Branch has done a lot to raise the standard of our poultry and with good success. Hens are not like live stock, you can make a complete change in your breed in one year with very little outlay.

From the experience we have gained in managing the egg circle and in handling some eleven tons of poultry, both live and dressed, we are firmly convinced that the average farmer will find one of the larger breeds pay best. They lay fair sized eggs and if properly handled will lay more eggs in the cold weather because of their hardier qualities.

Then in the Fall when you come to dispose of your cockerels and surplus stock, your birds will not only weigh about twice as much as the lighter breeds but you will get four to six cents more per pound.

Any person can get eggs in the summer but it is the person that gets a good quantity in the cold weather when eggs are dear that makes a profit out of his hens.

W. E. N. HODGINS.

It is estimated that the total acreage under grain of all kinds in Saskatchewan this year will fall short of last year's record by about one million acres. The acreage last year was estimated at 10,500,000.

McKee

April 17.—The farmers around here are busy making maple syrup, and taffy parties are in store.

Mrs. Scollan, Hull, who has been visiting in this vicinity has returned home.

Messrs. Mack Sullivan and John Gallagher have gone to Port Nelson.

Miss Margaret Knox has returned home after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends at Dunroven and Campbells Bay.

Mr. Clarence McKee has returned home from the hospital not much improved.

Mrs. Mick Stanton is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy, Portage du Fort.

Miss Evelyn Findlay was the guest of Miss Emma Knox recently.

Miss Phebe Corrigan spent the weekend at her home.

Miss Maye Findlay spent Sunday visiting Starks Corner friends.

Mrs. Wellington Smith, Weirstead, visited friends in this vicinity last week.

Miss Tessie Kennedy was the guest of the Misses Moyle on Sunday.

Miss Veronica O'Flaherty, Annesley, visited her sister, Mrs. Henry Doherty, who has recently gone to Quyon to reside.

SPRING.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to ten o'clock, a.m., of Saturday, April 29th, 1916, for fencing School Grounds No. 1 (two sides); No. 2 (one side); No. 4 (two sides), and No. 3 (one side). Specification of same may be seen at my office.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Easter Excursions 1916.

Lowest one way First-class Fare, good going and returning Friday, April 21st, only.

Lowest one way First-class fare and one-third, good going Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Apr. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

Return limit Tuesday April 25th. Full particulars on application.
C. L. A. TUCKER, Agent,
Shawville, Que.

Pasture to Rent

The undersigned offers pasturage to anyone requiring same on Lots 3 and 4, on the 13th concession of Clarendon, known as the "Corrigan Farm." Terms for season:—\$2.00 per head for cattle; \$2.50 for colts. All animals at owners' risk.

All parties are cautioned against trespassing in any manner on the above property under penalty of being prosecuted.

H. B. HODGINS,
Yarm, Que.

Clean your Seed.

After being 30 days on the road that Clipper Cleaner arrived, and we are now ready to clean all kinds of grains.

We have on hand a quantity of Clean Banner Oats from registered seed; also Wheat, Peas, Barley, Buckwheat, Flax, and a supply of No. 1 Hay and Straw.

All kinds of Produce wanted.
WM. HODGINS,
at the Elevator.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$6.00
Wheat, per bushel, 80c to \$1.10.
Oats, per bushel, 30c.
Beans per bushel, \$3.50.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 25c.
Potatoes per bag, 1.25c
Eggs per dozen 20c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 13.00
Pelts 75 to 1.00 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 75 to 1.00
Veal Skins, each 90c

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our beloved chum, John Hannaway, who was killed on March 29, 1916, in a wreck on the C. N. R. near Sudbury, Ont.

In a near and silent graveyard,
Where the trees their branches wave,
Rests a dear and beloved chum
In his cold and silent grave.

He bade no one his last farewell,
He waved his hand to none,
His spirit fled before we knew
That he from us was gone.

A CHUM—H. N. BOLAND.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear sister, Mrs. Jas Reynolds, who died April 13, 1915, at Arnprior, Ont.

One year has passed since that sad day,
When one we loved was called away.
God took her home, it was his will;
But in our hearts she liveth still.

Brothers—Wm. and T. A. ORR.

Slavery in England.

Slavery existed in England without any mitigating features worth speaking of until the time of the wars of the roses. Bracton, the famous lawyer of the time of Henry VIII., informs us that the condition of slaves was fearful. It was indeed slavery, pure and simple. All the goods a slave acquired belonged to his master, who could take them from him whenever he pleased, the slave having no redress at law; hence the impossibility of a man's purchasing his own freedom. The only hope for the slave was to try to get into one of the walled towns, when he became free, the townsmen granting him liberty on the condition of his helping them fight the nobles.

Golf Defined.

On the terrace of a country club a group of nongolfers were taking tea.

A male nongolfer said thoughtfully: "Golf might be defined as billiards gone to grass."

"Spleen on the green, I'd call it," said a female nongolfer.

"Or the last flicker in the dying fire of athletics," sneered a young football player.

"The misuse of land and language," suggested a tennis champion.

"No, no; you're all wrong," said a famous angler. "Golf is simply a game wherein the ball lies badly and the player well."

The Burglar's Prayer.

Sir Herbert Risley, speaking of the castles of eastern Bengal at a meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute, said a curious system of religious worship prevailed among a caste who were professional burglars. They made a space in the ground, and a man then cut his arm and prayed to one of the earth gods that there might be a dark night and that he might succeed in obtaining great booty and escape capture.—London Standard.

That Face!

"Look me straight in the face and tell me you really love me," he said warmly to the sweet young thing who stood in front of him with downcast eyes.

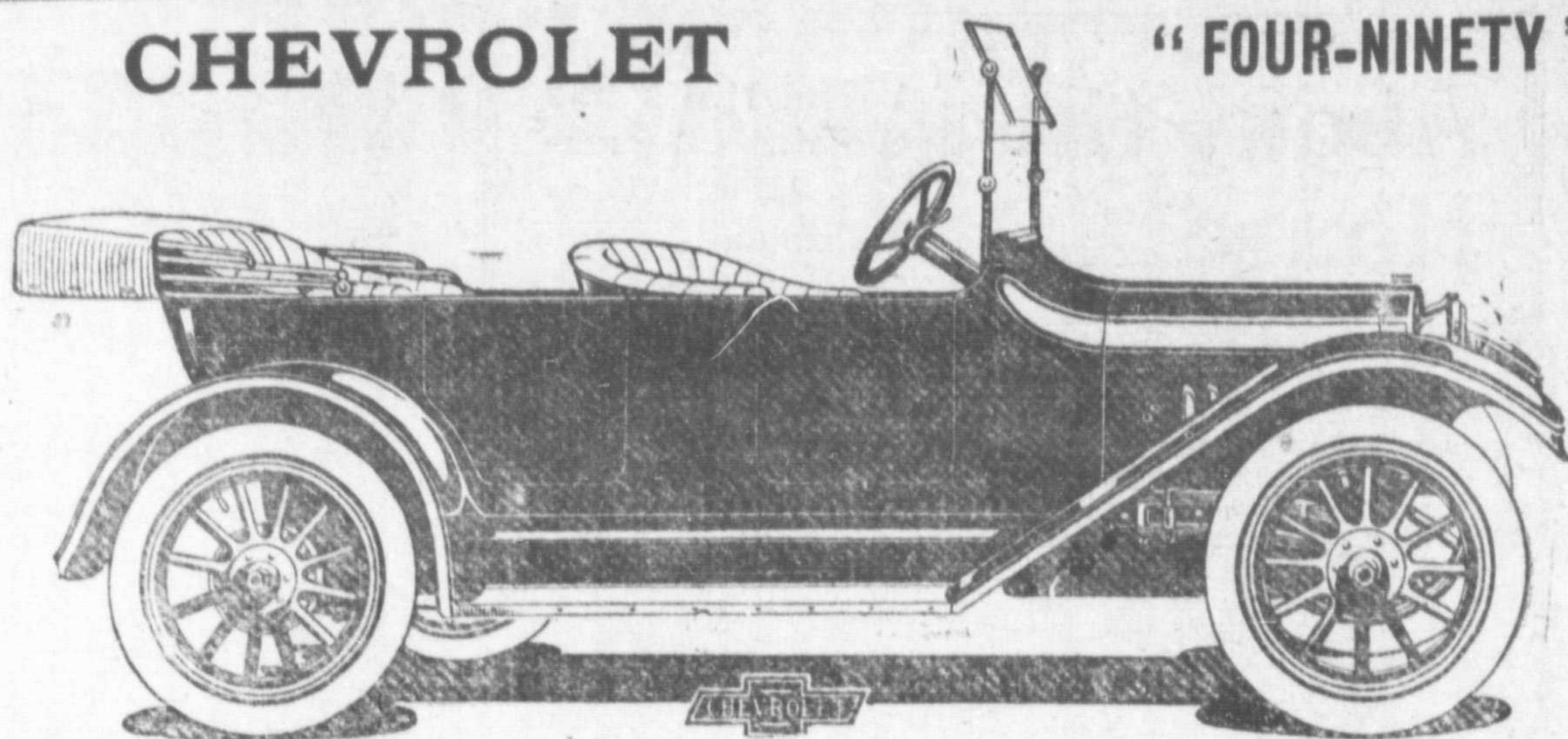
"Oh, I couldn't do that," came from the lips of the clever girl.

The Cause.

"What is the cause of social unrest?" "The desire," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "of the workman for leisure and of the leisurely man for something to keep him busy."

CHEVROLET

"FOUR-NINETY"



PRICE \$675.00 F. O. B., OSHAWA, ONT.

The CHEVROLET embodies the best ideas of skilled engineers developed in half a century's experience and study of requirements. Made throughout in Canada, and stands absolutely unrivalled in quality and price.

By buying one of these cars you'll patronize a Canadian industry to the benefit of yourself and Canada.

Call and see the car and have it fully demonstrated and be convinced.

THE MacLEAN MACHINE WORKS, AGENTS,
CAMPBELLS BAY - - - QUEBEC.

TENDERS For Milk Drawing.

In order to decrease the cost of hauling the milk to the Factory, the Directors of the Lily Cheese Co. have decided to change some of the regular routes, and will accept tenders for drawing milk on those routes up to 6 p. m., Saturday, April 22nd. All tenders to be by the hundred pounds, and to be marked "Tenders" and addressed to the undersigned. The routes will be as follows:

ROUTE No. 1.
Lewis Holdings,
Alfred Elliott,
Ruggles Elliott,
J. C. Hayes,
J. J. Hodgins,
W. H. Corrigan,
Mrs. J. H. Elliott,
S. Alexander,
Bob J. Wilson,
Wm. T. Barber,
T. Dale.

ROUTE No. 2.
Edward Dagg,
James Wilson,
George Hodgins,
Leonard Belsher,
David McDowell,
H. Hodgins,
Jas. L. Shaw,
Robert Dale,
M. Dale.

ROUTE No. 3.
James McLarnon,
George Hodgins,
J. R. Corrigan,
Samuel Knox,
Mrs. Wm. Findlay,
J. F. Wilson,
A. Brownlee,
Jas. D. Hodgins,
D. Hodgins.

ROUTE No. 4.
Truman Draper,
J. Sturgeon,
Thos. Thompson,
Fred Thomas,
Garret Walsh,
Chester Walsh,
Frank Wilson,
R. Wilson.

ROUTE No. 5.
C. Workman,
Wm. J. Dagg,
Geo. T. Dagg,
W. T. McDowell,
Norval Kilgour,
Bert Hodgins,
T. B. Draper,
R. T. Hodgins,
Ed. H. Mooe,
Edward Young.

JAS. WILSON, Pres.
W. E. N. HODGINS,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Estate of the late Norman McCuaig, in his life-time of the village of Bryson, Que.

All persons who were indebted to the said late Norman McCuaig, are hereby requested to make a settlement of the same with the undersigned within thirty days from the present notice, and likewise, all persons having accounts against the said late Norman McCuaig are requested to present the same to the undersigned within the above stated period.

J. C. McCUAIG,
Booth Building, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and intermediate Stations and return.

Every Tuesday from March 7 to October 31, 1916.

Return limit two months.

For particulars, tickets, etc., apply to
C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent, Shawville.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

Conservative Convention and Mass Meeting at Campbells Bay

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26th,
To select a Candidate for the Provincial Election on May 22nd.

Everyone interested in the public affairs of the Province is requested to be present.

By order

P. E. SMILEY,
SECRETARY.

DRESS UP FOR EASTER

Next to wearing Khaki there is nothing nicer and more dressy than A DOVER QUALITY SUIT.

.. We have a most beautiful range of ..

MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS

in the latest patterns and styles, at prices that are right:

We ask you to kindly come in and look them over, you will not be forced to buy.

Our stock of . . .

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Sox, Underwear, Hats, Caps, etc., is complete in every detail.

We are showing a fine range of

Men's and Women's Rain Coats also Spring and Fall Coats

in all shades and patterns. Prices from \$4.00 up.

Remember we can save you money on any line of clothing, so come in and make us prove it.

ARCHIE DOVER