

THE EQUITY.

No. 44, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 4,986,304
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

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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. IMISON, Artist.

Messrs. Geo. Dale and J. L. Hodgins last week purchased the livery business of Mr. Edward Telford.

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.

Geo. Gould, 22 years old, a brakeman on the C. P. R., died from the effects of injuries received while coupling cars at Renfrew on Wednesday last.

The annual Spring Stallion Show will be held on the Fair Grounds, on Friday of this week. A practical lecture on horse breeding at 1.45 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

More room, more room, seems to be the object of the Shawville Motor Co. in the operations that are going on at the Howard Garage. It is said the Company has already found purchasers for seven or eight Ford cars.

Reader, if you have something you do not need, and maybe some other chap is looking for, just insert a small advt. in this paper, and note the result. We cannot guarantee to find a purchaser, but nine times out of ten, one will be forthcoming.

Everett Hodgins, second son of Mr. John M. Hodgins, was suddenly attacked with appendicitis on Tuesday night, and was taken to the hospital at Ottawa next morning. He was operated on at once and is reported to be doing well.

The International Molybdenum Company has recently been incorporated with a capital of five million dollars; head office at Renfrew. The company is said to control some of the best molybdenite mines in the country. Mr. M. J. O'Brien, the multi-millionaire of Renfrew, is the chief shareholder in the new Company, which is considering the erection of a smelter at or near Renfrew.

A County Motor League

A movement is on foot to form a Pontiac Motor League, the principal object of which is to secure better roads throughout the county. Several such leagues are already in existence in the province, and it is felt that the time has arrived when car-owners in Pontiac—of whom there are now about 75—should organize. This view seems to be the correct one. It is a well-recognized fact that the good roads movement has been greatly stimulated by the introduction of the horseless vehicle, and the enormously increased number now in use compared with a few years ago, has tended to strengthen the demand for improved highways, a demand which hitherto lacked the energy to secure the results which of late years have been accomplished. In this province scarcely a beginning has been made. Organized agitation is needed to help along the movement, hence the consideration which car-owners in Pontiac have begun to give to the subject. The EQUITY hopes for their success. Any scheme which will contribute to the betterment of our internal system of transportation is to be welcomed. Car-owners are in a position to be considered in this matter. They are contributing a pretty stiff tax for the privileges they enjoy—a tax sufficient to pay the interest on a sum which of judiciously expended would construct many miles of good road.

NOTICE

All citizens of Shawville are hereby requested to have all manure removed and their yards and premises cleaned up by May 10th.

H. T. ARGUE,

April 20, 1916.

Mayor.

Conservative Convention at Campbells Bay.

Geo. B. Campbell Again the Party's Choice for the Legislature.

The Conservative Convention held at Campbells Bay as The Equity goes to press Wednesday, resulted in Mr. Geo. B. Campbell, the late member, again becoming the choice of the party, to contest the county at the Provincial election which comes off on May 22nd. Mr. Campbell will arrange his plans for conducting the contest at once.

Personal.

Pte Selisley E. Dale of the 207th Batt., Ottawa, spent Easter at his home, South Clarendon.

Mrs. Thompson, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Powles.

Mr. Harold S. Hodgins and sister, Mrs. J. D. Macfarlane, left last week on a visit to New York.

Miss Gertrude Booth, of Montreal, visited friends in town over Easter.

Miss Laura Woodley, Montreal, is spending the week in town at the parental home.

Mrs. Phillips, mother of the Rev. A. T. Phillips, has returned from a visit of several weeks to friends in Ottawa.

A number of the young people of the neighborhood, who are attending Macdonald College, were home for Easter.

Mr. T. G. Hodgins, Mrs. Hodgins and baby, of Lancaster, spent Easter with the parents of the former.

Mr. T. A. Elliott, of Yarm., went to Ottawa on Tuesday to see his son Herbert, whose battalion, the 57th of Regina, was expected to pass through Ottawa during the day.

A note from Mr. R. W. Smiley, of Prince Albert, Sask., says there are at the present time eight battalions recruiting there, and consequently things are pretty lively in the military line. The city of Prince Albert and district have already sent to the front, and have in training between five and six thousand men.

Are you thinking about contributing anything for those smokes the soldiers in the trenches are appealing for? The response of late has been very weak. During the past month we can only report one subscription which came from Mr. Duncan Campbell, of Bristol—(\$1.00). Let us loosen up our purse-strings a little more and keep the stream of the fragrant weed flowing.

VESTRY MEETING—The annual Ventry meeting of St. Paul's Church was held on Easter Monday evening, the Rector Rev. T. A. Phillips, presiding; Mr. J. G. Elliott, acting as ventry clerk. The attendance was much as is usual on such occasions.

The Treasurer's financial statement was read and accepted.

W. H. Corrigan was re-appointed clergyman's warden, and Armen J. Hodgins people's warden. J. H. Shaw was reappointed Treasurer, and Mrs. Geo. Hodgins financial secretary.

The following were appointed side-men: Vincent Hodgins, Gordon Brownlee, J. B. Corrigan, Willie Hanna, W. G. Cowan, Lawrence Hynes, R. J. Black, Hilliard Hodgins.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
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GEN. MANAGER . . . E. F. HEDDEN.

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,245,140
Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

Of One Dollar and upwards draws interest at best current rates.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM . . . Acting Manager, Shawville
A. A. REID . . . Acting Manager, Quyon.

GILLIES Bros.' Sawmill at Braeside is starting up on Wednesday, April 26. Any men interested, please phone Mr. Douglas, regarding work.

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. IMISON, Shawville.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold a Food Sale on Saturday, April 29th in Mr. Caldwell's sample room. Sale will open at 3 o'clock.

The weekly work meeting of the Shawville Homemakers' Club, will be held on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. W. A. Hodgins.

The Austin Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. Burton on May 2nd at 2 o'clock p. m. Program: Paper on Gardening, Mrs. Geo. McCagg; Recitation, Miss Maggie Elliott; Roll Call:—Uses of eggs in cooking.

The annual meeting of the Pontiac County Homemakers' Clubs will be held in the Masonic Hall, Shawville, on Wednesday, May 3, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock. All ladies interested are invited to attend.

Married.

McCUAIG—ARNOLD.—At Ottawa, on September, 18, 1915, Jessie R. Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arnold, Ottawa, to J. C. McCuaig, son of the late N. McCuaig, of Bryson, Que.

Deaths.

Pte Norman and Mrs. Smith, mourn the loss of their infant daughter, who died on Saturday after a short illness. Funeral on Sunday to the Methodist cemetery.

THE EQUITY learned with much regret of the death on Monday morning of Mr. Frank Scully, one of the pioneer residents of Leslie, and a gentleman held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. The illness which preceded his death was only of a few days' duration. Surviving members of the deceased's family are: Mr. Geo. Scully, of Semans, Sask., and Mrs. Robt. A. Dale and Mrs. Wm. H. Corrigan of this locality; Mrs. Wm. Sheppard, Bristol; Mrs. Arthur Sheppard and Mrs. Thos. Quenele of Leslie. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

Mr. Michael McNamara, one of the pioneer settlers of North Bristol passed away on April 2nd at the patriarchal age of 95 years, the latter two of which he was confined to his bed. The late Mr. McNamara came from Ireland when quite a young man, and did his share in clearing up the dense forest land, which was destined to become in later years a prosperous farming district. He is survived by his aged widow, five sons and three daughters. His remains were interred at St. Bridget's Church, North Onslow.

MRS. W. J. HOBBS

Following an illness of three weeks, the death occurred at the family residence, South Onslow, Que., of Janet Guthrie, beloved wife of Mr. W. J. Hobbs. Mrs. Hobbs was born at Fitzroy Harbour, Ont., forty years ago. Besides her husband deceased leaves six sons, an aged father, and three brothers, all of whom were near when she died except two brothers, Robert Guthrie of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Peter Guthrie of Vancouver, B. C.

The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place from the family residence, the services being held in the house and conducted by Rev. Mr. Baron, of Quyon.

The floral offerings received were characteristic of the high esteem in which the deceased was held, and included, wreaths: Husband and family, Steele Line Homemakers' Club, and sisters-in-law; Sprays: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hobbs, Miss Pearl Hamilton and Mrs. Howard Hurdman.

Marriages, births, deaths, or anything in the news line is published free of charge, in these columns, no matter by whom sent, if author's name accompanies the items.

OMISSION—From the list of floral offerings at the obsequies of the late Mrs. Geo. Hynes, published last week, was omitted mention of a wreath from Mrs. R. Hynes and family.

Results---Not Claims

GOWLING Business College. OTTAWA, ONT.

is not known by what it CLAIMS, but by what it DOES.

We give complete SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, and CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.

WINTER TERM opens Monday, January 3rd.

For full information apply.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Since January, 1913, more than 235 students have come to us from other local business colleges.

Our Civil Service record of FIRST, SECOND, and FOURTH places for all Canada has never been equaled.

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority?

Our instruction being individual, you may begin at any time.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.

Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Barred Rocks. A good winter laying fowl. Per hatchling of 13 eggs, 50 cents. MRS. RICHARD HYNES, R. R. No. 3.

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—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 3 years old. Also a quantity of pressed hay. Apply to DUNCAN CAMPBELL, R. R. No. 1, Maryland.

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.

Dress-Making

I wish to inform the ladies of Shawville and vicinity that I intend opening a Dressmaking Shop on May 1st in Mr. Edward Dale's on King street, where I will be prepared to do dressmaking and plain sewing. A good assortment of latest fashion books will be in stock. . . . A call solicited. . . .

H. E. DALE, Dressmaker.

Rests in Ridgewood Cemetery

Mr. Silas Wilkie last week received word from the Adjutant-General at Ottawa, that a report had been received from the Graves Registration Commission of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which stated that his son Erwin's body had been interred in Ridgewood Cemetery, and that a cross had been erected to mark the grave. It is at least comforting to the bereaved relatives of the deceased young soldier to know that his remains received decent burial.

THE HARDWARE STORE

BLUE RIBBON

The Ideal Fence for Poultrymen.

Perfect construction, square mesh, one inch bottom spacing, four inches between stays.

The following special features explain its immediate popularity with progressive fencers and poultrymen:—

Strength, durability, protection, beauty, economy, ease of handling.

Eliminates top and bottom boards, requires fewer posts than netting. No sagging and buckling during erection, and stands tight and trim at all times.

We also have in stock the Wickwire American Made Poultry Netting, the very best netting in the market, and a good improvement on the old article.

If you will favor us by inspecting our stock we feel confident orders will follow.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Paints and Oils

We stock "Ramsays Paints" in the staple colors.

If you want a high class article, there is none better than - RAMSAYS -

PEERLESS PAINTS

Owing to the extreme cost of all the high class paints, we have put in a heavy stock of "OTTAWA PEERLESS PAINTS." We have handled this line for the past three years and it gives excellent satisfaction, in fact we believe the Floor Paint is equal to any other make on the market. Our customers of the last year speak very favorably of these goods—then consider the price:

Gallons	\$2.10
H. Gallons	1.10
Quarts	55
Pints	30
H. Pints	15

We have 25 good shades, and can supply big orders on three days notice.

Boiled Linseed Oil
Raw " "
Turpentine
Machine " "
Separator " "
Harness " "

W. A. HODGINS

P. S. Garden and Field Seeds.

FRITZ IS IN AN AWKWARD FIX

BRITAIN AND GERMANY'S FINANCES COMPARED.

Unpleasant Facts That the Hun Jugglers Have Got to Face.

If Robinson Crusoe and Man Friday had cared to set up a printing press on their island in order to print banknotes, they could have presented each other with fabulous sums, limited only by their stock of paper, printer's ink, and—credulity. The test would have come if they had tried to pass those notes on their return to civilization.

No sane being would have accepted their home-made money, unless friend Crusoe had been able to state where and when he would be able to produce gold coins in payment for his notes.

Cut off from overseas countries by the steel walls of the British and Allied Navies, Germany and Austria are, figuratively speaking, like a latter-day Robinson Crusoe and Friday on just such an island, and they have actually printed during the war THREE THOUSAND MILLION POUNDS STERLING in paper money and war bonds, which pass among themselves at face value, says London Answers.

Banknotes Compared.

Now comes the measure of German credit! If a neutral were to take a five-pound note of the Imperial Bank of Germany to Switzerland or the United States, he would be fortunate if he received in exchange more than three pounds ten shillings in Swiss or American money. If he offered a five-pound note of the Bank of England, or a Scottish or Irish note, he would be paid as many Swiss francs or United States dollars as the note realized prior to the war.

It is, of course, the plain, unvarnished truth that, since August, 1914, not a single German banknote may be exchanged for gold at any of the branches of the Imperial Bank of Germany, while, since the commencement of the war, the Bank of England has never refused, or been unable to hand out, sovereigns in exchange for its crisp notes.

The financial jugglers at Berlin have succeeded in bluffing their victims at home into the belief that "all is well," because a hundred-marks (five-pound) note will still be taken in payment of German taxes for that amount, or may be exchanged into twenty five-marks, or one hundred newly-created one-mark (one shilling) paper notes.

Her Trade is Paralyzed.

But Germany is bankrupt! Her rulers know it; her bankers conceal their anxiety, although they have parted with valuable investments in exchange for doubtful bonds and IOUs of the German Government. And the eyes of the German people will be opened when they attempt, after the war, to resume business in the world's markets.

What has the war done for Germany's industries, trade, and finance? Millions of men have been taken from factories and workshops, totally regardless of industrial needs.

True, these requirements are now insignificant, with Holland, Scandinavia and Switzerland almost the sole neutral customers. One or two examples must suffice. German pianos used to swamp the foreign markets, and one of the most famous factories—in a favored position for the export trade—employed before the war over five hundred men; now it is empty but for three aged watchmen. The toy-makers of Upper Bavaria and Thuringia have delegated their tasks to women and children, who merely used to assist them in the heyday of peace. Last year, German toy exports were less than one-twentieth of those of 1913.

No Import Duties.

German shipping, except for a little coastwise trade in the Baltic—carried on in fear and trembling of British and Russian submarines—has ceased as completely as if German harbors had been icebound since August, 1914. Imports into Germany, solely across the frontiers of the few remaining neutral neighbors, have fallen off so woefully that factories using cotton, wool, jute, rubber, copper, and other raw materials from overseas sources of supply, would have had to close, even if men had been available to serve the mills and works.

A moment's reflection will show what this stoppage of industries and trade means to the German Treasury. In a country with such high protective tariffs, the loss of revenue from customs, due to the interruption of imports, is alone a most serious matter. At the same time, shipping and harbor dues, other direct and indirect taxes on shipping, and, above all, the huge profits from the carriage of imports and exports over the State railways, are no longer coming in, not to mention the income-tax previously derived from innumerable factories and other peace-time businesses.

On a Gambling Basis.

Nothing illustrates the parlous state of German trade and industries more fully than the fact that, during

eighteen months of the most costly war which Germany has ever undertaken, her Chancellor of the Exchequer has not dared to add one shilling of new taxes to her normal burdens. And all this time he has borrowed huge amounts for the war, so that now, annually, a sum of no less than seventy-five millions is falling due by way of interest on German war loans.

Contrast this with the sound finance of the British Treasury! Every penny of interest due upon our two war loans, and upon our new five per cent. Exchequer bonds, is met from new sources of revenue, principally additional income-tax and fresh taxes upon articles of daily consumption, so that each holder of our war securities is certain of the income upon his savings.

Germany has not only piled loan upon loan, in total disregard of all rules of honest finance, she has made no provision whatever for the annual interest payments upon her war bonds, each fresh issue furnishing the wherewithal to pay interest on the previous series.

The war was a gambler's throw; it is financed in true gambler's fashion. Already, at the time of the second German war loan, loan banks were called into being by the Government, and supplied with a special kind of paper "money," which was only paid out against pledges of the bonds of the first war loan, and could only be used for investment in the second loan. This trick was repeated at the recent third issue.

Utter Ruin Inevitable.

We cannot, however, derive any immediate comfort from the bankruptcy of Germany. The Kaiser and the narrow circle of feudal officers and officials who rule Prussia (and, through Prussia's predominance in the German Parliament, they also rule Germany) will not be stopped by the impoverished condition of the German Treasury. Prussian tyranny, over whose policy the masses of the people have no control, will take the last coin of the widow and the orphan (it has already taken all their copper), and give them worthless "scraps of paper." It will also take the last grain of wheat and the last beast for the Army.

Germany's bankruptcy will not end the war. We must bring it to a victorious conclusion. But, after peace is proclaimed, all our workers and commercial men and women—above all, our factory-hands, transport-workers, miners, and clerks—will benefit by the expansion of British trade which will follow the paralysis of German industries. German banks, manufacturers, and merchants will find themselves loaded up with worthless securities, burdened with heavy taxes, and without credit in other countries.

The Kaiser has arrested German progress for many years to come, but at present he is still fighting on the stricken body of German commerce, to save himself, the Hohenzollern dynasty, and his military fellow-criminals from defeat and punishment. He will not succeed, and he will have ruined Germany both financially and politically.

BOCHE AND BULGAR.

King Ferdinand Unknowingly Gives Kaiser Proper Description.

Even in these grim days we may take a little pleasure in the singular performances of the Kaiser and King Ferdinand, says the Westminster Gazette. They met at Nish one day recently and toasted each other in language the absurdity of which is only equalled by its folly. A verbatim report of the proceedings is now produced, with the confident expectation that it will impress and astonish the world and terrify the presumptuous enemies of Boche and Bulgar. The crowning stroke in it is King Ferdinand's Latin peroration, which surely deserves a supreme place among infelicitous classical allusions. Ferdinand addresses William in the formula of the doomed gladiator, "Ave Imperator," to which, as every school-boy knows, the proper conclusion is, "mortui te salutant." As if this were not enough, he adds, "Victor et gloriosus es," the obvious rendering of which in this connexion is: "conqueror thou art and braggart." Latin words, as well as others, sometimes have double meanings, and Ferdinand appears to have forgotten that "gloriosus" more often means boastful than glorious. Files gloriosus is not "the soldier," but the braggart captain. It sounds a little different when we translate correctly and supply the missing word. "Hail Emperor, Caesar and King, we who are about to perish salute thee, conqueror and braggart." When that is understood, the rest about ancient Nissa and its saviour is fit for the Bulgars to put in their pipes and smoke.

Dangerous.

A visitor was being shown over a big cotton mill by the proprietor, who proudly displayed some of the fabrics produced. Holding up a piece of printed calico, he said: "Our latest material. Excellent material, isn't it?" "It's all right," said the visitor. "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we turn out in our works!" "Same line?" asked the host, somewhat offended. "No," replied the other: "ours is gunpowder."



Very Much Experienced

R.A.M.C. Officer: "You wish to go in for The Red Cross. Have you ever done any nursing?"
Candidate: "Done any nursing! I'm the eldest of a family of twelve!"
—London Opinion.

FRENCH COURTSHIPS REAL LOVE AFFAIRS

STRANGE RESULTS HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE WAR.

Brings Young People in Closer Communion, and Many Weddings Result.

Genuine courtship—real love-making—as an incident to marriage is one of the innovations that war has brought to France. It may develop into a revolution of the marriage system, and is almost certain in any case to be the death of much of the red tape that has entangled and more or less strangled Cupid.

Marriage was hard hit during the first months of the war, but by reason of the authorization of unions by proxy and the infusion of war romance it is rapidly recovering.

In Paris there were only 768 marriages in January, 1915, as against 2,341 in January, 1914. In December, 1915, there were 1,289, showing a remarkable recovery under the circumstances.

In a great many of these war marriages it is noticed that girls without fortune are for the time being running their more favored sisters a close race since in a great proportion of the marriages celebrated since hostilities began the marriage contract has been dispensed with; no mention of dowry nor talk about money; romance has taken the place of finance.

The Flirt at the Front.

Wounded heroes have in hundreds of cases fallen in love with and married their nurses. Nearly every day the story is told of some man in a fighting regiment corresponding with an unknown sympathizer who has come home on leave to find that his "godmother" is worth marrying for herself.

Women and girls acting as "godmothers" to unknown correspondents at the front have developed what is lightly called "the flirt at the front" into formidable proportions, and this is at this moment perhaps the most efficient marriage agency in the world. The sacrifices made by some girls marrying soldiers who have been blinded or maimed almost to the point of total helplessness have spread the contagion and love letters are born at every hand by the close communion of sympathetic minds centred on great events, and through the constant movement of soldiers coming in contact with new faces, every one of which under present circumstances is bound to be sympathetic.

Some psychologists have inquired whether there was not in France a crying need for deeper affection, and whether the decreasing natality in the country was not due in great part to the obstacles of marriage and the more material considerations that always entered into it. The soul-stirring incidents of the war have unquestionably brought every one into closer union, and there seems to have been a general wiping out of old scores that kept acquaintances and even families apart. There have been many reconciliations through the exchange of news of the exploits of mutual friends, and many instances of divided families reunited over the tomb of a fallen hero.

Will Transform Marriage System.

Young people are now being brought together, not by contract nor by the attraction of wealth, but simply by the greater force now asserting itself of young hearts and common wills. It is asked whether it will continue after the war, and what effect it will have on the future of France; an idealistic people, after being held in materialistic bondage so far as concerns so vital a question to the race, is coming out so strong in the present irresistible appeal to romanticism that many believe it will result in a transformation, if not in a revolution, of the marriage system. Some contend that men will marry younger and marry for love instead of for money, will marry more in reason and sincerity, and that with the stronger tie of affection taking the place of interest, divorces will become less while the population will grow correspondingly more numerous.

THE PLEASANT SMILE.

Forced Facial Contortion Not Successful, as It Is Usually Detected.

To discuss personality without mentioning a pleasant smile and a genial handshake would be as incomplete as discussing good health without mentioning exercise. A natural smile is readily obtained after one has acquired a musical laugh, wholesome thoughts and a pleasant voice. A forced smile is easily detected and usually results in facial contortion.

The genuine smile prompted by cheerfulness is accomplished by slightly parting the lips, gently raising the corners of the mouth, and is completed by a happy expression, in the eyes, stand before your mirror and see how easily you can be convinced that this is true, also how well it will pay you to wear a genuine smile. The handshake needs no practice, only remember that a firm grip and a hearty shake inspire confidence and are a token of frankness and accord with spontaneous laughter and a well-placed musical voice.

To prove conclusively that personality can be acquired by anyone I have even seen invalids change an irritable and unattractive personality to one of cheer and sunshine, winning all who came in contact with them and accomplishing for themselves many more hours of happiness and many less hours of pain. If you will but conscientiously carry out these instructions you will soon have a personality which attracts, giving pleasure to your friends and great satisfaction to yourself.

HORSES DIE OF FRIGHT.

Peculiar Effect Which Bombardment Has on Animals.

The effect of the war on different animals is described in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" by its correspondent on the western front.

The big elephant in the Antwerp Zoo, he writes, has since the bombardment of the city been suffering from a complete nervous breakdown, and for days tramps backwards and forwards in its enclosure, refusing food and drink.

In some cases dogs slouch away with drooping head and tail as soon as they hear the sound of artillery. In others, having discovered that when a gunner handles a shell an explosion is to be expected, they make for the nearest shelter, and return barking to the neighborhood of the fighting the moment the shell has been fired.

Pigeons remain in their coops even when shrapnel flies all round them, and singing birds do not cease their songs during the heaviest bombardment.

Horses have on many occasions stopped as though paralyzed when a shell was fired, and remained immovable for several minutes. In cases they have died on the spot from fright. In a village in Picardy a sparrow was seen carrying hay to its nest on the roof of a shelled church, part of which was still on fire.

ABOUT STEEL HELMETS.

The New Head Dress Adopted By the French Army.

The plain steel helmet now worn by all French soldiers is becoming quite familiar even to people in England. It will surprise most people who have seen these helmets to know that there are no fewer than 64 distinct operations necessary in turning one of them out.

The first step is stamping out disks from large sheets of steel. A special machine is used for this purpose, exerting a pressure of 150 tons and capable of cutting out 5,000 steel disks a day.

Each disk is placed under a shaping machine, which presses the disk into the form of a helmet with a broad rim. Polishing and cutting machines remove all irregularities in the helmet, after which it has holes punched in the crown, some for ventilation purposes, others for fastening on the regimental crest. Each helmet is cleaned and dipped in a special mixture, which makes it a dull, inconspicuous bluish-grey. A lining and leather chin straps are then fastened on, and the helmet is complete.

Since the French army has been protected with the helmet the number of deaths due to wounds in the head has decreased to a remarkable extent.

WAR BREEDS MANY LEGENDS.

Two Examples in the Present Conflict are Cited.

Wars are fruitful breeders of legends, and always have been. Nor is the present war any exception to the rule, says London Answers.

Everybody, to cite but two instances, will be able to recall the story of the Mons angels, and that other one about the Russian soldiers who came through England from Archangel.

Possibly these yarns, and other similar ones, will be incorporated in the history books of the future. It is a fact that stories equally without foundation are taught in our schools to-day.

Take, for example, the one about the Black Hole of Calcutta. Every schoolboy and nearly every grown-up person is familiar with the details of that ghastly story. It relates how the Nabob Suraja Dowlah shut up 146 Britons, captured by him in Calcutta Fort, in a small, unventilated dungeon and how, after a night of agony from heat, thirst, and lack of air, only twenty-three were found alive next morning.

For more than 150 years the story has been implicitly believed. Yet now along comes Mr. Little, and proves, in his "Bengal, Past and Present," not only that it is not true, but that it could not possibly be true.

Nine persons only were, it appears from contemporary records, confined in the "black-hole," which was really the common prison, and none of these suffered any very great inconvenience. The remainder of the garrison numbering some 120, were either killed or wounded in the fighting, and the latter were treated by their conquerors with every consideration.

Similarly, Wellington never said, "Up Guards, and at 'em!" at Waterloo, nor did Blucher exclaim, on first seeing London, "What a place to sack!" While the phrase, "Providence favors the big battalions," which is usually attributed to Napoleon, is found in the writings of Cicero.

There never was a person named William Tell, and consequently he never shot an apple from his son's head at the bidding of the Austrian tyrant, Gessler.

Napoleon's Old Guard is said to have replied to the challenge of surrender pompously: "The Old Guard dies, but it does not surrender!" In the French army, however, it is a tradition that his answer consisted of but one word, not at all fitted for ears polite.

Similarly, the Girondins had no last supper together. Columbus could not have foretold an eclipse of the moon in order to frighten the natives of Jamaica into submission, as has been asserted, for the simple reason that the moon was not in eclipse during the time the famous explorer was on that island.

MAKING UP AFTER THE WAR.

Deadly Conflicts Closed in Feasting and Merrymaking.

Just how the present war will end nobody knows, but it is unlikely that it will finish in a feast of friendship between the belligerents.

Yet this—nothing less—has marked the conclusion of many a conflict in days gone by. The first Boer war, for instance, was closed by a banquet at which General Cronje—the same who surrendered at Paardeberg twenty years later—entertained the British officers and officials in fine style, the quantity of champagne consumed being, in the words of one who was there, "truly surprising."

The American Civil War ended under an apple tree in a garden at Appomattox, a village in the State of Virginia, Lee, surrendered his sword to Grant. It was at once returned to him, and the two men pledged each other in a flagon of cider, the only drink available, after which they and their staffs breakfasted amicably together on bacon and beans, and "flapjacks sweetened with maple sugar."

On the eve of the last day of the Franco-German War of 1870-71 Bismarck gave a supper to celebrate the event, at which, besides the members of the German Headquarter Staff, there were present several French officers. In deference to his guests, the German Chancellor had arranged that the last shot in the war should be fired by the French.

A dinner given by General Nogi and his officers to the Russian Headquarter Staff celebrated the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. But as has already been said, it is impossible that any similar civilities will mark the close of the present world war. The ill deeds of the Hun, written in blood and fire, are too terrible to be so quickly forgotten or so easily forgiven.

One Guess.

Stranger (at the door)—I am trying to find a woman whose married name I have forgotten, but I know she lives in this neighborhood. She is a woman easily described and perhaps you know her—a singularly beautiful creature, with pink and white complexion, seashell ears, lovely eyes and hair such as a goddess might envy.

Servant—Really, sir, I don't know

Voice (from head of stairs)—Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute.

The plain unvarnished truth is better than questionable rhetoric.

SIR EDWARD GREY IS INVULNERABLE

HAS OUTLASTED ALL OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Noted British Writer Calls Him the Most English Englishman in England.

It is over ten years since Sir Edward Grey became the British Foreign Secretary. During the whole of that period he has been always a prominent and sometimes the outstanding figure of European diplomacy. One may begin to realize something of what that means by attempting to recall the names of the men who a decade ago were his more or less friendly rivals, writes Mr. Sydney Brooks.

Where are they all to-day? Dead, dismissed, retired, or hovering merely for a moment that Sir Edward Grey remains.

No Continental Chancellor or Sovereign, I should say, ever imagined for a moment that Sir Edward Grey could be squeezed out of his office by a political intrigue or that his hold on it was dependent upon the shifting opinions of a King, or that the British people were in the least likely to desert him.

He was irritatingly invulnerable. They could not get at him. He seemed a permanent feature of the British and European landscape, while they were more than transient and awkward visitors. The prestige of continuity—that precisely was what they lacked and he possessed. He held his office on something approaching a freehold tenure, they held theirs under the threat and shadow of a writ of ejectment.

I hope I am not being too insufferably British in thinking that England has always been somewhat envied, at any rate in Europe, for a certain attribute of impassive and self-continuity stability.

Respected Abroad.

It was not merely the security of his position that made Sir Edward up to the eve of Armageddon one of the main pivots of the European system. It was also the uses to which he put it. The years during which he has been charged with the conduct of British foreign policy have been years of almost incessant crisis and commotion. They have pretty thoroughly tested him, and, if for the moment we leave the last eighteen months out of account, the universal judgment of friend and foe would be that he has stood the test well. His acceptance of the post was an even greater relief to the nation than to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself. Abroad, among the friends of England, it had an instantaneous and reassuring effect. Among the enemies of England, or among those who stood to forfeit by a change in British policy, and who would have welcomed the presence in Downing Street of a Minister governed by the Gladstonian spirit, the effect was not less complimentary. If Great Britain and her friends and allies felt that a danger had been avoided, other powers were no less conscious of an opportunity snatched away.

Perfectly Straightforward.

Sir Edward, with that straightforwardness which is the very essence of his nature, lost no time in showing his hand. He publicly on behalf of the new Government, accepted all the engagements entered into by his predecessor. With equal promptitude he took a definite line on the Franco-German dispute over Morocco and unhesitatingly backed France for all he was worth. It was a course of action that on at least three separate occasions before the final rupture of 1914 involved the risk of war with Germany. But Sir Edward did not shrink from it. He held that Great Britain was bound to support the Third Republic with all the diplomatic, and, if necessary, all the material, power at her command; and after some tense moments the issue abundantly justified his presence and pluck.

Possibly if one were to describe Sir Edward as the most English Englishman in England it might help those who are not English to a clearer comprehension of the man. He has almost all the excellencies and some of the limitations that go with the title. To meet him is to feel yourself in the presence of an English gentleman of absolutely the finest type, one whose dignity is so natural that it never occurs to him to wonder whether he is dignified, one from whose lithe frame and Roman Emperorish features there radiates an instantaneous impression of entire cleanness and squareness of thought and life and conduct. It is inconceivable that he should ever do or contemplate anything mean or petty or underhand—one minute in his company disposes of the notion forever. He is one of the most transparently honest men I have ever come across. So much one sees at a glance, and the conviction is renewed whenever and wherever one encounters him. Along with it one is not less conscious of an atmosphere of quiet reserve, and as it were, impersonal authority.

If you are in a hurry avoid the train of thought.

SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pains, But the Trouble Lies in the Blood.

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mr. Michael Personage, Fenlon, Man., says: "My mother suffered several years with rheumatism. We tried a number of remedies but they all failed to cure. Then we got Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using them for some time she was completely cured and has had no sign of the trouble since."

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.

KAISER WANTS PEACE.

So Do People, But Crown Prince and Generals Favor War.

The London Weekly Despatch says: "A well informed neutral just arrived in England from Berlin, in an interview with Frederic William Wile, says:

"Everywhere in the German Empire there is an ardent longing for peace, and they make no bones about telling you so. There is a distinct, well known peace party. It is headed by the Kaiser, and includes the Chancellor, Ballin, Dernburg, Prof. Delbrück, Von Jagow, and interests represented by the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt.

"The go-on-with-the-war-at-any-cost party is headed by Von Tirpitz, Falkenhayn, Hindenburg, Mackensen, and its main prop and supporter is the Crown Prince.

"The peace party realizes that it cannot get the sort of peace in its mind when the war began. The idea of indemnity from any quarter is no longer cherished. I think Germany would rejoice—at least, the Kaiser, the civil government and the industrial classes would—to stack arms on this basis: Autonomy for Poland; evacuation of Belgium, France, Serbia and Montenegro; restitution of Germany's conquered colonies; retention of Germany's fleet coaling stations in various parts of the world, and greater facilities for German shipping."

GOOD REPORT.

Doctor Proved Value of Postum. Physicians know that good food and drink, properly selected, are of the utmost importance, not only for the relief of disease but to maintain health even when one is well.

A doctor writes, "I count it a pleasure to say a good word for Postum with which I have been enabled to relieve so many sufferers, and which I count, with its valued companion Grape-Nuts, one of the daily blessings. "Coffee was banished from my own table some time ago and Postum used regularly in its place." (Both tea and coffee are injurious to many persons, because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine.)

"I frequently find it necessary to instruct patients when they take Postum for the first time to be quite sure that it is properly made according to directions, then it has a clear, scalloped color and a rich, snappy taste, as well as health giving qualities."

The above letter, received over ten years ago, is fully confirmed by a recent letter from the doctor, in which he says:

"It is a pleasure to render a good report covering a product of which I am so enthusiastic a friend."

"I am using in my home your Postum Cereal in both its forms. And, what is more, I am having it used in the families of several patients in which there are children, and all unite in endorsing the fine qualities of your admirable product."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

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

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

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

"LET US EAT PET DOGS."

German Paper Says "Good, Cheap Food" Would Thus Be Obtained.

The London Express quotes the following from the Neueste Nachrichten of Leipzig: "At the present time we have not a crust of bread, not a slice of meat, not one potato too many, and even the bones and offal are eagerly searched, for thousands have been made orphans by this fearful war, and are now almost without food or shelter. "Yet there are still more than 10,000 pet dogs kept in Leipzig, use less luxuries, which are fed on good food, the sight of which would make the mouths of many a poor human wail with envy."

"This is a scandalous state of things which must no longer be tolerated. "Let the authorities raise the dog tax. The result would be a snug little revenue. Should the owners demur at paying the high tax for their idle indulgence the dogs could simply be seized and turned over to the butchers and made to serve a more useful purpose dead than they did alive, and a cheap and wholesome food would become at once available even to the poorest."

"WHIRLPOOL BATHS."

The Latest Medical Invention for Wounded Soldiers.

The "Whirlpool Bath" is the latest medical invention. It is described in a London medical periodical as follows:

"The wounded soldier whose wound has become stiff furnishes one of the greatest problems of the present day. The problem has been approached from various directions, but so far the most successful work of alleviation seems to be that carried on at the Grand Palais, which consists in the use of the so-called 'whirlpool bath.' The bath is designed for the arm and the leg. By means of it a whirl of water at very high temperature—120 degrees Fahrenheit—and pressure is applied to the limb for about twenty minutes. The relief of pain is remarkable. After the bath the limb can usually be manipulated with freedom."

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION.

Mrs. Andrew G. Lund, Hughenden, Alta., writes: "Two of my babies were very much troubled with constipation and I tried several remedies without success. A neighbor advised me to try Baby's Own Tablets and they were so satisfactory that now I would use nothing else." The Tablets never fail to cure constipation and they may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Born to the Purple.

In the privacy of his home the village butcher was telling his wife of the arrival of a new summer resident. "She came in to-day," he said, with enthusiasm, "and I can tell you she's a real lady, brought up select and exclusive. She doesn't know one cut of meat from another, nor veal from mutton."

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 Remedy Salve at Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

A NEUTRAL IN GERMANY.

A Swedish Professor Reveals Uncomfortable Conditions.

The impression that the German people are living isolated from the rest of the world in dense ignorance of what is happening beyond their boundaries has been confirmed by the Swedish professor, Patrik Haglund, who visited Germany recently on a tour of observation, says the New York Sun. "The people in the shops, in the streets, in the restaurants know nothing," says Professor Haglund. When he met old friends or made new ones they "thoroughly drained" him of news. He found that the censorship kept the people "in ignorance of everything that might give rise to inconvenient reflections." The papers contained only official war news, and all of it favorable to German arms. Picking up a copy of the Frankfurter Neueste Nachrichten at a railway station, Professor Haglund was amazed to see spread all over the front page an article entitled "Assassination in War," which told its readers how the British Government had murdered ten or more Englishmen whose offense was that they had shown sympathy for Germany.

The newspapers were filled with propaganda articles, in which a specimen was a panegyric upon the new Belgium as ruled by German army officers and their civilian aids, "which gave anybody with an ordinary sense of justice little more," says Professor Haglund, with reserve, "than a feeling of discomfort."

That the German people had no doubt of the satisfactory prosecution of the war by the Government and its successful issue was plain from a talk the professor had with a doctor about the value of the German mark in Sweden. The German doctor, when so informed, asked how the Swedes could be so mad as to depreciate the mark, and he was dumfounded when told that it was not considered to be worth any more. Even officers and medical men who returned from the front "were absolutely ignorant of everything that had not happened in their immediate circle of action." Berlin was war weary, judged by the ap-

The Doctor Calls It "Auto-Intoxication"

It means self-poisoning—an ailment that is almost universal with men and women of sedentary employment. Its cause is the daily intake of indigestible foods. Mineral salts and saline laxatives will not cure it. Help Nature to clean out the poisons by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a food that builds healthy tissue and keeps the bowels sweet and clean. The perfect food of health and strength for youngsters and grown-ups, for men who work with hand or brain. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve.

Made in Canada.

pearance and manner of both soldiers and civilians. It may be supposed that a little of the truth about conditions on all the fronts and the danger of submarines controversy leaks out now and then in Berlin, with the result that faith in final victory is shaken.

There was one thing that Professor Haglund noticed with a thrill; the condition of women was undergoing a change. Before the war they "looked up" to the stronger sex and there was complete subordination to it. But now that women have taken the place of men in so many employments and the men have failed in almost two years of war to conquer and subdue Germany's enemies, the women feel that they are of far more importance in the community than they used to be. "Now they have," says Professor Haglund, "an air of fearlessness and conscious self-control."

Slacker Gets Back.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, was talking about England.

"Everything is war, war, war, over there," he said. "Dear help the young man who is not in khaki. He has a dreadful time."

"Now and then, though, one of these slackers—as they are called—gets a bit of his own back."

"A slacker, for example, was passing a prison camp near London when an interned German shouted at him from the barred wire fence:

"Hey, Kitchener wants you!"

"The slacker frowned. 'What?' he said.

"Kitchener wants you,' the German repeated.

"Well, by Jove," said the slacker, 'he's got you all right!'"

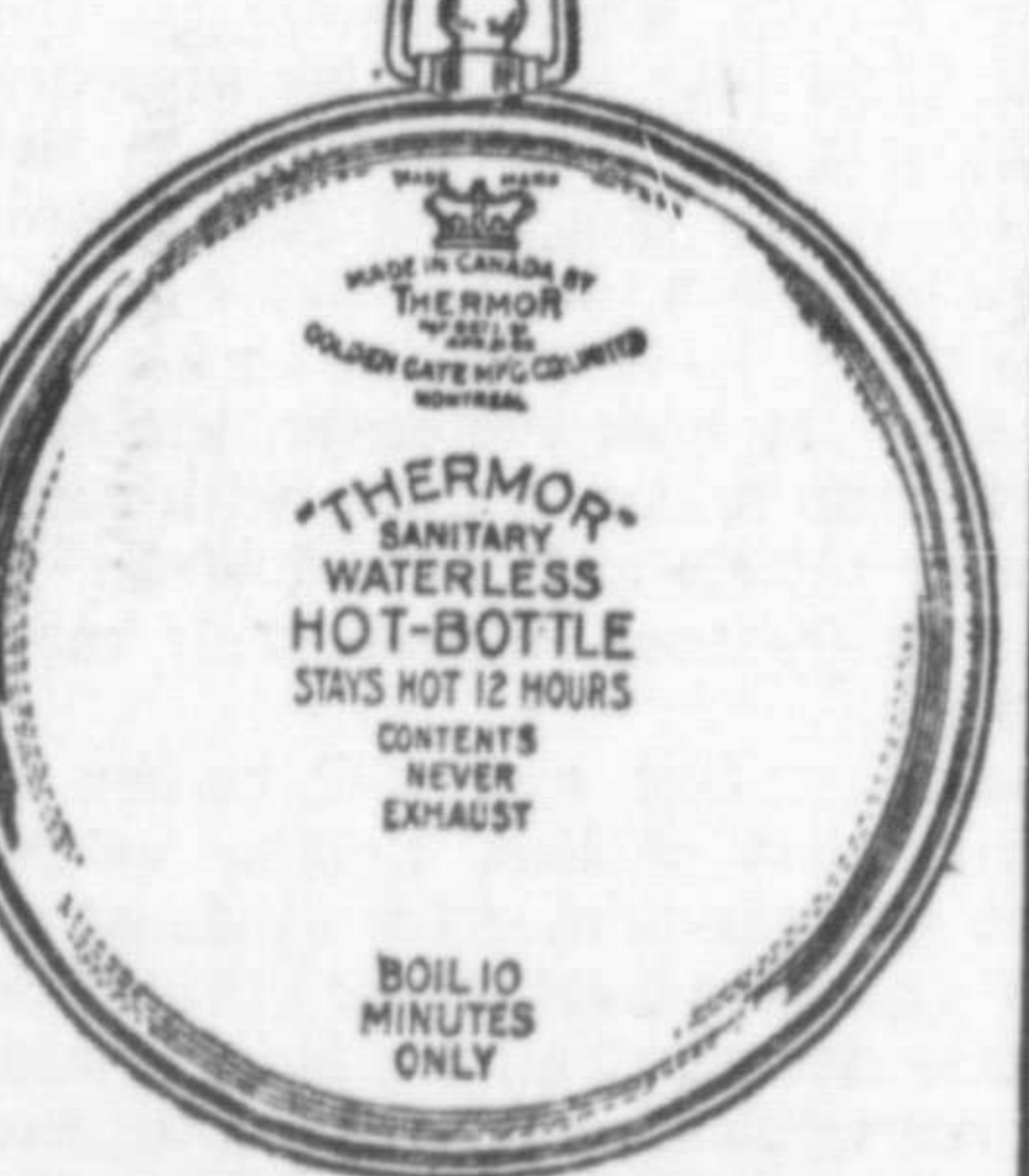
Perhaps.

Mr. Gotham—I see the smallest cows in the world are found in the Samoan Islands. The average weight does not exceed 150 pounds. They are about the size of the merino sheep.

Mrs. Gotham—Do you suppose, dear, that is where they get the condensed milk?

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 1/2" 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.

USE TUB AS A PIED PIPER.

Englishman's Scheme for Ridding a Community of Rats.

Let me give you an unfailing method for getting rid of all the rats for miles around, says J.R.H. in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Get a large tub, fill it about three parts full with water. Stand a brick on its end in the middle of the tub. Get some brown paper as a bridge stretching from the rim of the tub to the brick, all around the tub, so as not to let the water be seen. Then put a slab or board up against the tub for the rats to run up.

Put a piece of meat as a bait on the top of the brick and saturate it with oil of rhodium. The rats will come from all quarters at the very smell of it. The first rat up the bridge tries to get at the bait, and falls through the brown paper into the water. He then climbs on to the top of the brick and starts to squeal.

All the other rats for miles around come rushing to the aid of their distressed comrade, and each one topples into the water and is drowned. Only one can occupy the top of the brick at a time. By this means whole neighborhoods could be cleared very rapidly.

Ask Around You for the Proof

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE KIDNEY DISEASE

In Every Neighborhood You Will Find People Cured of Backache, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Lac Bouchette Lac St. Jean, Que.—April 17th (Special).—Mr. Arthur Fleurie, well known and highly respected here, has just issued a short, concise statement in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is as follows:

"I have found that Dodd's Kidney Pills are an excellent remedy and that they cure kidney disease, rheumatism and indigestion."

Mr. Fleurie has received such benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he wants other sufferers to know how to find relief. He feels it is his duty to his fellowman.

If you inquire among your neighbors you will find scores of people who have found in Dodd's Kidney Pills relief from some form of kidney trouble. It may have been the dry, itching skin, dizziness, nervousness and inability to get refreshing sleep that mark the earlier stages of the disease, or it may be diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, heart disease, or some other of the dangerous diseases that mark its advanced stages.

You will find that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure kidney trouble, no matter where or in what form it is found. Ask your neighbors for the proof.

OSTRICHES WALTZ ON SAND.

Indulge in Queer Antics on the Plains of South Africa.

One of the oddest sights of the sandy stretches of plain in southern Africa is a party of waltzing ostriches. A writer on the subject thus describes their queer antics:

"When there are a number of them they will start off, and after running a few hundred yards, will stop, and with raised wings will whirl rapidly round till they are stupified or perhaps break a leg. The males pose also before fighting. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings and balancing themselves alternately forward and backward or to one side or the other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back and the head strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers are bristling. The bird appears at this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him, and can be approached and caught. The male alone utters a cry, which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Complimentary.

He—But I asked you, dearest, to keep our engagement a secret for the present.

She—I couldn't help it. That hateful M'ss Olden said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had proposed to me, so I up and told her you had.

Minard's Liniment, Co. Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH. Port Hood Island.

A Likely Reason.

"Green was knocking Brown terribly yesterday. I thought they were the best of friends. What has happened?"

"I guess Brown must have asked Green to pay back some of the money he loaned to him."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Don't wait until it begins to sprinkle before starting to lay up money for a rainy day.

GILLETT'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

HOW WE ARE PROTECTED.

Air Saves Us From the Celestial Bullets.

Is it not strange that we never hear of an accident from ordinary meteors, though accidents from aerolites have not been altogether unknown?

Here is the great vessel, the earth, sailing through space, and saluted every twenty-four hours by 400,000,000 of missiles, each flying toward her with many times the velocity of the swiftest cannon ball. This, comments Proctor in "Expanse of Heaven," goes on day by day and by night, when living creatures are far from shelter, as well as when they are protected in their various abodes, and yet the inhabitants of the earth are perfectly safe from all danger. If one in a thousand struck a human being the inhabitants of the earth would be almost decimated in a single year.

It is not merely that they have been so far fortunate as to escape hitherto, but that they really are as safe as though the earth were protected by armor plates.

The real protection of the earth is the air which surrounds her. Soft as the air is, the resistance it opposes to swift motion is very great. The swifter the motion the more effective is the resistance. In the case of the meteoric missiles falling on the earth the resistance is so great, owing to their enormous velocity, that they are consumed and presently vaporized in their rush through the upper parts of the air.

Thus the air forms a perfect protection to our earth.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Where Rufus Stood. Rusty Rufus (pitching tale about the part he had taken in the war)—Wot a fight it was, too. Look at the odds. Ten to one!

Sceptical Listener—Was you one of the ten?

Rusty Rufus—No, I wasn't. I was one of the one!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Revenge.

"Why are you inviting Miss Not-avoce to your party if you don't like her?"

"To get even with her."

"I don't understand your method."

"I'll give her a perfectly miserable evening by not asking her to sing."

"Do you think kissing is as dangerous as the doctor's say?" "Well, I know it has put an end to many confirmed bachelors."

DR. LAWRASON'S TRADE MARK

MEXICAN LINIMENT

Should be in every home. **STOPS BLEEDING INSTANTLY.** Sure Cure for Cuts—Wounds—Bruises—Sore Back—Pimples—Rheumatism—Neuralgia—Fleas—Piles—Headache—Barbers' Itch—any skin trouble.

CURES ECZEMA

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00; sent prepaid promptly on receipt of price if your druggist cannot supply.

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

Sickness Causes Inefficiency

If you are losing time and money through sickness, write at once to F. Harvey Roof Co. for a set of remedies for Neuralgia, Asthma, Congestion of Lungs, Piles, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Nervous Debility, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Old Sores or Ulcers, and Indigestion. They have been perfected by years of medical practice. If not satisfied with results after 30 days, they cost you nothing. Send no money but return this ad for postal test State eye and particulars, F. Harvey Roof Co., Suite A, 5004, Station N., New York, N.Y.

HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle with **Roller Chain**, **New Departure** or **Hercule** **Coaster Brake** and **Hubs**, **Diamond** **Frame**, high grade equipment, including **Mudguards**, **Pump**, & **Tools** **\$22.50** for **FREE 1916 Catalogue**, 60 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Bolls, Poin Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$1.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse, reduces Painful, Swollen Joints, Wounds, Bruises, Sore Gums and Indigestion. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

A Brief Respite.

"I've borrowed our neighbor's chronograph for this evening."

"Giving a party?"

"No, but by thunder I'm going to have one quiet evening at home."

Shaving a Pleasure—Not an Operation.

"USIT," the wonderful new skin food and wrinkles chaser, is a boon to men with heavy, wiry beards and tender skins.

A man who has used it for a short time said recently: "Shaving is a pleasure now. I used to consider it almost an operation."

It is only necessary to rub a few drops of Usit into the beard before lathering to enjoy an easy, quick shave.

"USIT" penetrates into the pores, softens the beard, and gives a clean, close shave. The beard peels right off, without pulling a hair.

"USIT" is kind to tender skin. There is no smarting or soreness after shaving. The beard peels right off, without pulling a hair.

"USIT" prevents dryness of the skin caused by exposure to excessive winds. Accept no substitute.

Send 50c to-day for a trial bottle—sufficient for over six weeks' use.

USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 475 Monroeville Avenue, TORONTO.

SEED POTATOES.

CHEESE FACTORY BOILERS. Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grates. Let us figure on your requirements, Napanee Iron Works, Ltd., Napanee.

HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED FOR WOODWORKING factory; steady work. Apply stating age and experience. The Henry Wise Woodware Co., Palmerston, Ont.

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

PUPIL NURSES NEEDED MAY 1ST. Exceptional advantages—Modern Nurses' Home, fully equipped. Class Rooms, eight hour schedule, allowance of \$5.00 per month with uniforms and text books after three months probationary period—two years of high school required for entrance. For full particulars address Miss Frederika K. Galsner, Superintendent of Nurses, City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE

846 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont.

\$30 Day 6 MONTHS COURSE \$15 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

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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 waterproof 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. Remit (stating street) by postal or express order. Same style as shown & you let us high. \$3.75. Write for our catalog fully illustrating our Summer and Winter footwear.

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ED 7. ISSUE 17-18.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APR. 27, 1916.

Mr. P. Cousineau, the energetic leader of the Quebec Conservatives, has expressed the hope that a large delegation of English-speaking representatives will be elected to the next legislature, and he is anxious to see a contest in every constituency. There will be no saw-offs nor compromises with his consent.

Some bad scandals connected with the Gouin Government have never been cleared up. The reason is that the premier, backed by a large servile following, refused to allow investigations to proceed. And those scandals will never be cleared up until Gouin and his following have been relegated into opposition. Electors who want to see a better condition of affairs at Quebec should keep this fact in mind.

Canadian battalions during the past two weeks have been engaged in some desperate fighting in the vicinity of the famous battle ground of a year ago, when they distinguished themselves with great honor, but at heavy loss. The recent fighting displayed the same valorous spirit and many individual cases of marked heroism are recorded. The long lists of casualties again show, however, that the toll of war's victims has been heavy.

The opening guns in the Provincial campaign were fired at Sherbrooke on Wednesday last, when a grand rally of the Conservatives of the Eastern Townships was held at that important centre. Mr. P. Cousineau, the Opposition leader, made a strong appeal for support, and during the course of his speech presented a strong arraignment of the Gouin Government, pointing that it was tainted with numerous grave scandals which no government elsewhere than in Quebec could survive. He also condemned the Government for extravagance and a gross lack of administrative ability as shown in its road-building methods, its colonization policy, its want of sufficient interest in the agricultural industry and its defective educational system.

Sir Sam Hughes, who returned from England last week, replied from his seat in the House on Tuesday afternoon to the Kite shell contract charges, which were made during his absence in the old country, and which for a time caused quite a sensation in political circles till Sir Robert Borden assured the country that he intended having them probed to the bottom by an impartial judicial commission. In his statement before the House Sir Sam declared that much of that which Mr. Kite alleged had absolutely no foundation in fact, and also that a good deal of what was condemned as graft would be found quite legitimate. The full investigation that was pending, and which he courted freely would bring all this out, he said. In the preliminary skirmish the General seems to have come through without receiving many serious scars.

That Russia has got right back on the job with both feet, there can be now no doubt. Her campaign against the Turks in Mesopotamia has been crowned with a series of important successes during the past two months to be climaxed a few days ago by the capture of the fortified port of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, which gives the Russian army a valuable base of operations, while its possession seriously threatens to cut off the Turkish line of communication. Right on the heels of the report of this achievement comes news of the arrival at the port of Marseilles in France of a considerable force of Russian troops, who have been sent to assist the French and British on the west front. This is a coup which comes as a surprise to most people. It shows that Russia, after nearly twenty months of hard fighting on several extended battle lines, is enabled to give her allies assistance in other theatres of the war.

Public Opinion in Canada not Ripe for Conscription.

Winnipeg, April 18. — Compulsion was discussed at the meeting of the Winnipeg Recruiting League this afternoon. Chief Justice Mathers, who was recently at Ottawa as a member of the delegation which interviewed the Government, said: "I believe that the Government is sure that conscription could not be forced on Quebec. They are sure Quebec would resist it. They are sure that public opinion would be behind them if they left Quebec out."



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Don't complain about pains in your back when the remedy lies right to hand. Gin Pills stop backaches, and they do it in an easy natural way by going right to the root of the trouble.



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You will realize their value when you read what Mrs. J. F. T. Wedge, of Summerside, P.E.I. writes:

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13

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Further discussion took the form that provinces be empowered to deal with conscription. It was suggested that the matter be taken up with Alberta and British Columbia, whose Legislatures are now in session. It was also thought possible that special sessions of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Legislatures could be called to take up the matter.

A committee, with Chief Justice Mathers as its head, was named to go into the whole question and report for action.

Grand Trunk Pacific Refuses To Operate N. T. R.

Ottawa, April 19.—Announcement that a through train service would be put in operation on the National Transcontinental Railway from Halifax and St. John to Winnipeg and thence to Port Rupert on or about June 1, was made in the House of Commons today by Hon. Dr. Reid, during the discussion of railway estimates. There was a recrudescence of the whole Transcontinental Railway debate when Dr. Reid read the correspondence between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific last year relative to the taking over by the company of the eastern section of the Government built line. One of the reasons given by President Chamberlain for refusing to take over the section was that its construction had not been approved by the chief engineer of the company. This was vigorously denied by Hon. George P. Graham. Dr. Reid, however, plainly told the House that the reason the G. T. P. had not taken over the road was that it did not desire to do so on any terms. When the company had been forced to seek Government assistance for the operation of its western line, said the acting Minister of Railways, it was patent that it would not be able to operate the Winnipeg-Moncton section of the Transcontinental at a loss as well.

U. S. Final Note to Germany is Practically Ultimatum

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson's long-expected final warning to Germany that the United States will break off diplomatic relations unless she abandons her present methods of submarine warfare and immediately declares her intention to do so, was delivered today in a note to Berlin and was announced by the President in an address to a joint session of Congress. The President demands nothing less than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce.

The President's address and note to Germany are virtually identical. Mr. Wilson declares in unequivocal terms that only by Germany acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations altogether be prevented.

The President considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare may be conducted within the limits of International Law and humanity after Germany abandons her present methods.

Diplomatic history records, but one instance as yet where a breaking off of relations between two first-class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

Turkey's Doom is Near

Petrograd, April 20.—The fall of Trebizond has given rise to a fresh crop of rumors that Turkey is approaching Russia with peace overtures, but it is authoritatively stated in official circles that no such proposals will be considered for a moment by the Russian Government. Voicing a conviction that Turkey is a defeated nation and not in

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

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FARM FOR SALE.

Good quarter section, over 79 acres broken. Well situated, about two miles from town of Colonsay, Saskatchewan. Terms very reasonable.

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a position to make any terms, the Petrograd Gazette declares:

"We may now consider one of our enemies finished. The taking of Trebizond has so disorganized the Turkish defensive plans that all that remains for her is to lay down her arms and ask mercy. She already has sought ways to a separate peace, but has met with the absolute refusal of her opponent, who is determined to close no separate agreements. Turkey's hour has struck, and it is not improbable that she will in the near future entirely disappear from the map."

No longer impeded by Turkish pressure on the coast, the Russian armies west of Erzerum have begun a swift advance on Blaburt and Erzincan. With three groups of Russian armies from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis in close co-operation, the westward campaign thru Asia Minor is expected to develop rapidly.

Laurier said there was No Emergency, but within Six Months War Came.

"I do not charge any intention of deceit on the part of the Prime Minister in this regard, but I will charge deceit if, in the face of the evidence, we again hear of such a thing as an emergency."

"THE GERMAN PERIL HAS DISAPPEARED, IF INDEED, THERE EVER WAS SUCH A THING."

"We know now how much the country and the Empire and the civilized world has been deceived upon that question of so-called emergency."

"The bill which was brought in last session (the Naval Aid Bill) was not even a measure of emergency, although it was so-called. They introduced it upon the shallow pretence of emergency. Emergency? Who speaks today of emergency? Twelve months have passed since my hon. friend the Prime Minister introduced his measure. Twelve months and more have passed since that time when he saw the German peril. He saw Germany almost ready to jump at the throat of Great Britain. He saw clouds on the horizon rent by lightning, and heard the murmurs and rumbling of cannon. . . . But my right hon. friend may live in peace. The climate is moderate and the sky is clear."—[From a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, delivered in the House of Commons, January 19th 1914, only six months before war broke out.]

Let Judgment be Based on Evidence.

(Montreal Standard)

It is unfortunate but perhaps unavoidable in most cases of charges in Parliament against a Government, or against one of its members, that there is a considerable delay between the making of the charges and their answer, and greater delay still before those making the charges are called upon to substantiate the same.

Because of these conditions the public should bear in mind that charges are not proof, that charges are easily and safely made in Parliament, and that so far as influencing public opinion is concerned, they should not be accepted until proven. In these matters public opinion should not rest on charges but on proof.

When a charge is made against a public man the question frequently asked at once is this—Can he clear himself? Whereas the logical question should be, Can those making the charges substantiate what they allege? Are they real accusers, or are they rumor-mongers, or worse still, slanderers protected by the privileges of Parliament?

The case of the Minister of Militia is now passing through this phase, and justice to all—to accusers and accused—requires that the public maintain an open mind and not arrive at a conclusion because charges have been made or because those charges have been denied. Let us wait for the proof and in forming a conclusion be guided by ascertained facts.

These charges are going to be thoroughly investigated by two able jurists wholly removed from the influences of partisan strife. The whole truth will come out. It is to be hoped that it will clear the administration of the suspicions that have been raised; but whether it does or not, it is the truth that the country wants, and the Minister of Militia has declared that nothing less than the whole truth will satisfy him.

British Punish Turks

London, April 20.—The following British communication concerning recent fighting in Mesopotamia was issued this evening:

Further details of the fighting on the right bank of the Tigris River April 16-17, previous to the Turkish counter-attacks, show that the enemy left between 200 and 300 dead in the captured trenches and two field guns, five machine guns. Prisoners aggregating 180, including eight officers, also were taken. Our losses were comparatively small.

An aeroplane reconnaissance, after the enemy's counter-attack the night of April 17-18, disclosed the fact that a large number of Turkish ambulances were busy all day removing the wounded.

ATLAS AND HIS LOAD.

It Was the Heavens, Not the Earth, the Titan of Mythology Upheld.

Strictly speaking, "atlas" is a misnomer for a map book, since it was not the world, but the heavens, that the Atlas of mythology upheld. Mercator, the famous Dutch geographer, who made globes for Emperor Charles V. of Germany, was the first to use the name in this connection, choosing it as a convenient and in some sort an appropriate title, because Atlas, the demigod, figures with a world upon his shoulders as a frontispiece of some early works on geography.

Atlas, it was said, made war with other Titans upon Zeus and, being conquered, was condemned to bear heaven upon his head and hands. Later tradition represented him as a man changed by means of Medusa's head into a mountain, upon which rested heaven and all its stars.

In any case, Atlas was always associated with a heavy burden strongly borne. Thus Shakespeare makes Warwick say to Gloucester, "Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight."

It is not difficult to see how by an association of ideas this came to be chosen as the name for a book of maps which upholds and exhibits to us the whole world.

BATTLED FOR THEIR BRIDES.

The Most Thrilling Wedding Day in the World's History.

Do you know what was the most thrilling wedding day in the history of the world? There have been many romantic marriages and many nuptial services that had to be deferred because of the opposition of parent or rival, but all of them pale into dingy gray when compared with the colorful spectacle of the abduction and recapture of the Venetian brides in the early winter of 923, when Candino II., the noble doge, was lending his presence to the biggest wedding party in the history of the Church of San Pietro. It had long been the custom for all the noble brides to be married on St. Mary's day. It was, moreover, the custom for the brides to bring with them all their jewels and their dowries, in gold coin, inclosed in handsomely carved chests.

The latter fact was well known in Trieste, that ancient Roman colony which was the harbor for bands of pirates who were most clever navigators. On this richest of all St. Mary's wedding days the ceremony for more than a score of brides had already begun when the pirates from Trieste burst into the church, captured the brides and their dowries and carried them to the waiting boats. Thanks to the Frunkmakers' union, there were several boats waiting, and in these the beft bridegrooms and the sturdy trunk-makers gave pursuit. There was a battle royal, one of the most thrilling sea fights on record, dowries and brides were recovered, and before midnight all had been safely married.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Child's Prayers.

If the mother would teach her child to pray she must first know how to pray herself. Then if she kneels by her child's bed and in simple words commits her household to the keeping of him who slumbers not nor sleeps her child will catch something of his mother's spirit and trustfulness and in time, learning to join with the mother in the words as he has already joined with her in the spirit of reverence and repose, will learn to pray. The mother who has no such experience cannot inspire it in her child, but must leave it to be given by some one better equipped than herself.—Lyman Abbott in Outlook.

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.

We Can Supply You

... WITH ALL KINDS OF ...

Tinware, Agateware, Stoves, Furnaces, Roofing Material, Eavetroughing and Repairing.

Your patronage solicited.

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



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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.

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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.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

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rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

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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.

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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
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promptly attended to.

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Professional Cards.

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

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sonal attention.

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money in ..

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL.

BOX 455

Arnprior, Ont.

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.

CARPETS 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.

AUTHORITY ON HYMNS

J. EDMUND JONES HAS MADE
THEM A LIFELONG STUDY.

Toronto Lawyer Became Interested
in Hymnology When as a Boy He
and His Sister Selected Those to
Be Sung in His Father's Church
—He Is Now Consulted by Cana-
dians of All Denominations on
the Subject.

"THE trouble with most
hobbies," says James
Edmund Jones, who
confesses to being one
of the most inveterate
hobbyists in Toronto, "is that they
are incapable of being pursued at all
times and in all seasons. Very few
can be followed summer and winter,
day and night, indoors and outdoors.
That is why I contend that a man
should find something to interest
him outside business hours."

Acting on this principle, Mr. Jones,
who is by profession a lawyer, and a
busy and successful one at that,
keeps several hobby horses in his in-
tellectual stable. His interest in and
work for boys, through the medium
of the Aura Lee Club, which owes its
existence to his genius for organiza-
tion and tireless enthusiasm, are
fairly well known. The club and its
activities, both summer and winter,
are his out-of-doors hobby. His
principal indoor hobby is the study
of hymnology. This pursuit he has
followed with such zeal that he is
acknowledged to-day as the greatest
authority on hymns, hymn writers,
and hymn tunes in Canada.

There are very few people who can
be described as having made a hobby
of hymns. Thousands can repeat
favorite hymns and are fond of sing-
ing them or hearing them sung, but
to make a study of the origins of
hymns and hymn tunes, to trace out
the interesting and curious things
about them, to learn about their au-
thors, to note variations in phrase-
ology and the reasons therefor, to
know the contents of this, that, and
the other hymnal; in short, to be so
interested in hymns as to go to all
sorts of trouble to familiarize them-
selves with the whole subject, that
is surely a pursuit indulged in by a
very limited number of individuals.

The way James Edmund Jones
first became interested in hymns
was when, as a boy, he used to help
his sister to select the ones which were
to be sung at the Sunday services in
the Church of the Redeemer, of
which his father, the late Rev. Sep-
timus Jones, was long the rector. He
had a natural fondness for music,
especially choral music, and this per-
mission to pick out hymns for the

congregation to sing gave him a cer-
tain incentive to post himself on the
contents of the hymn book. Eventu-
ally he became an organist, though
his efforts in this direction were
never of exactly a professional char-
acter.

During his course at the Univer-
sity of Toronto, "Jimmie" Jones, as
he was called by his fellow-students,
was the prime mover in the produc-
tion of the first University Song
Book. He was chairman of the com-
mittee that prepared it, did most of
the work of compilation himself, con-
tributed several of the tunes em-
bodied in it, and was one of three
trustees (the other two being Major-
General Mercer, C.B., and John D.
Spence) to whom the property was
deeded in trust after the book was
published. It was a huge success and
reflected great credit on its origi-
nator.

Incidentally it may not be uninter-
esting to note that after furnishing
pecuniary support to the University
Glee Club for many years, the old
song book is going to finish its career
in a very helpful and appropriate
way. A fund of about \$300 is in the
hands of the trustees, derived from
royalties accruing from the sale of
the book, and this sum is now to be
devoted to the publication of a small,
pocket-size song book for soldiers.
This little volume, like the original
University Song Book, will, of course,
be very largely, if not entirely, com-
piled by Mr. Jones.

The existence of the present
Church of England hymn book was
due very largely to his initiative.
Anyone who takes the trouble to read
the preface to that excellent work
will not fail to note how frequently
his name appears in the proceedings
of Synod leading up to the publica-
tion of the book. He agitated for it
long and earnestly, and at last had
his desires gratified. He was ap-
pointed chairman of the Hymn Book
Committee, and personally super-
vised the carrying through of the
project from beginning to end. In his
house in Lawrence Park there now
hangs framed a beautifully engrossed
testimonial signed by dignitaries
of the Church expressing high ap-
preciation of his services in this con-
nection.

However, James Edmund Jones is
no narrow churchman, and, where
hymns are concerned, he is an avowed
latitudinarian. Let any sect or
denomination suggest the advisabil-
ity of a new hymnal and he is
promptly on the spot, ready to volun-
teer suggestions and offer the com-
pilers the benefit of his wide knowl-
edge of the subject. It is this beau-
tiful enthusiasm for the thing that
constitutes its pursuit with him a
real hobby. Others might feel in-
clined to make a business of hymn-
book compilation. He enjoys it thor-
oughly. The Methodists have made
him an honorary member of their
Hymn-Book Committee, and the
Presbyterians are glad to have the
benefit of his assistance. What he
can't tell them about hymns is hard-
ly worth knowing.

Production and Thrift

"GAIN or no gain the cause 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."—HON.
MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE BASED ON REPORTS CONTAINED IN
"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK, 1916," PUBLISHED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, ONT.

LIVE STOCK—The herds and flocks of Europe
have been greatly reduced. When the war is over
there will be a great demand for breeding stock.
Canadian farmers should keep this in mind.

MEATS—In 1915 Great Britain imported 664,508
tons of beef, mutton and lamb, of which 364,245
tons came from **without** the Empire. Out of
430,420 tons of beef only 104,967 tons came from
within the Empire.

The demands of the Allies for frozen beef,
canned beef, bacon and hams will increase rather
than diminish. Orders are coming to Canada.
The decreasing tonnage space available will give
Canada an advantage if we have the supplies.

DAIRYING—Home consumption of milk, butter
and cheese has increased of late years. The war
demands for cheese have been unlimited. The
Canadian cheese exports from Montreal in 1915
were nearly \$6,500,000 over 1914. Prices at
Montreal—Cheese: January 1915, 15¼ to 17
cents; January 1916, 18¼ to 18½ cents.
Butter: January 1915, 24 to 28¼ cents;
January 1916, 32 to 33 cents.

EGGS—Canada produced \$30,000,000 worth of
eggs in 1915 and helped out Great Britain in the
shortage. Shippers as well as producers have a
duty and an opportunity in holding a place in
that market.

WRITE TO THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TO YOUR
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT FOR BULLETINS ON THESE SUBJECTS

Tens of thousands of Canada's food producers have enlisted and gone to the front. It is only fair to them
that their home work shall be kept up as far as possible. The Empire needs all the food that we can produce
in 1916.

PRODUCE MORE AND SAVE MORE

SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE

MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT

SPEND MONEY WISELY

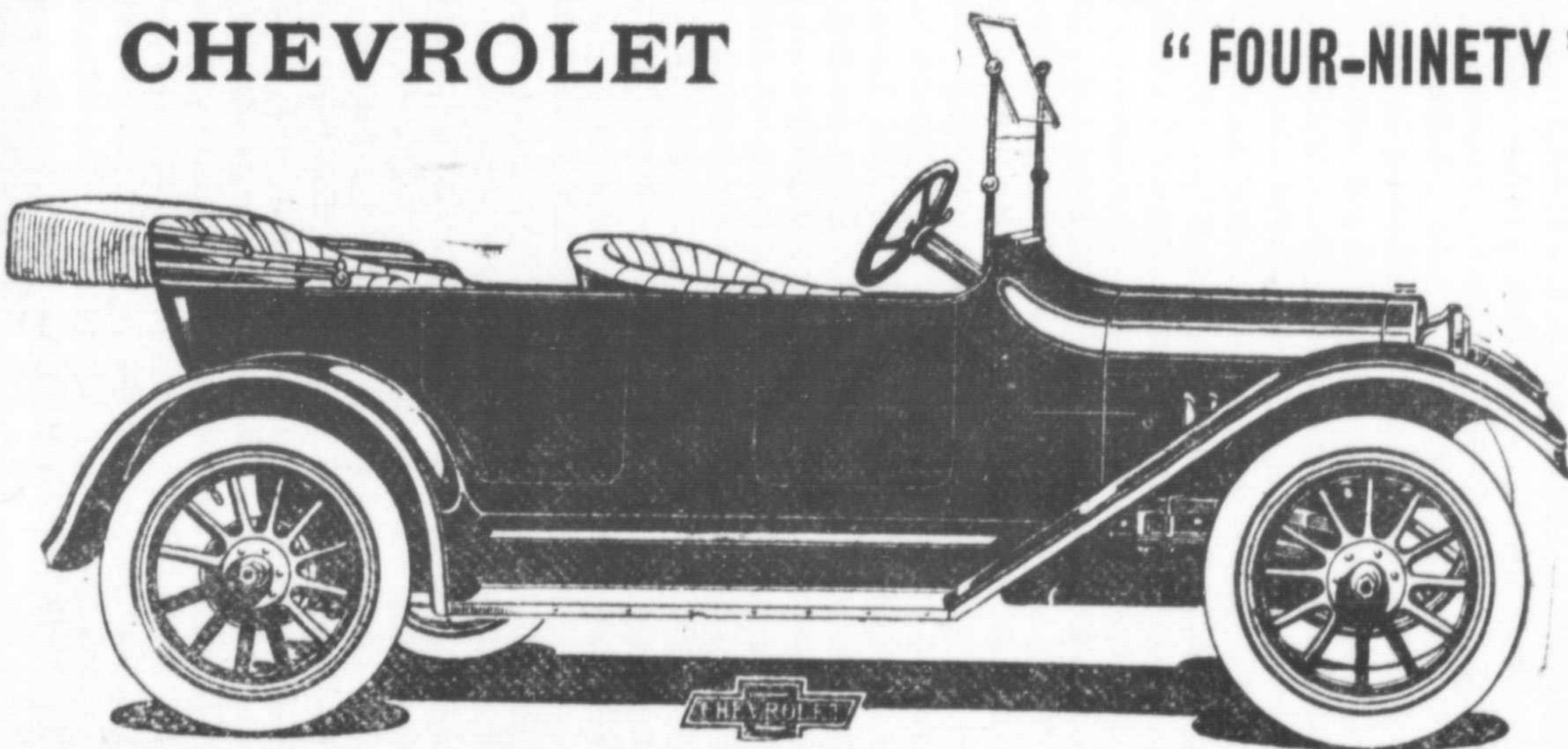
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THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

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 experi-
ence 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

TANCREDE CHARLES GABOURY hereby gives notice that pursuant
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

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the un-
dersigned 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.

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
R. J. HAMILTON,
Shawville.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

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.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

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

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

"In the line of the Ideal. Or, no stay! You won't get the doctor there to-day neith'r. He's away up to Snow Gulch."

Snow Gulch was fifteen miles outside Soda Creek, and Jim fretted at this new delay.

"Guess he's gone as one of a reception committee to old man Hayes' place."

"I thought he always was mine manager. Is he owner now? Got the mine for his wages?"

"No, thought that wouldn't make him a bloated millionaire, by all accounts. The old man raised himself sort of informal, with a stick of giant."

"Blown himself up? Is he much hurt?"

"Don't complain any, and I don't know as he ought to. He's only blown the roof off his head, and that was never any good to him, even for carrying his liquor."

"Do you mean to say he's dead?"

"Dead as mutton."

"Then why as the doctor gone out?"

"Give that chunk of ice a boost with the pole will you? That's bully," as the great cake slid down the side of the best with a dull rasping sound.

"Well, I don't know, I'm sure, why the doc's gone, 'cept that Sody is slower just now than a funeral. It's nothing here now but bug juice all day, and more bug juice all night, with interludes for crib. Not as a man really tires of bug juice, but it's monotonous even the way as the doc fixes it."

"How does the doctor fix it?" asked Jim, humoring him.

"Wall, the doc, he's got a sort of lay helper, what the gospel sharks back east call a deakin, and they've arranged to make what the doc calls a concession to the conveniences. They does it this way—doc he takes morning watch and the bottle, deakin, he takes the patients. Then doc and the deakin take dog watch together, both drunk for a spell. Then doc comes in for night watch, and in general manages to sober up before any of the boys get around. Drunk or sober, he's better nor the lay helper, so I guess your friend had better hit him a lick in the night watch."

"Cheerful for an invalid," commented Jim, as the ferry touched the bank. "Oh, it's all right. This country ain't meant for cripples. I'll come along," and the philosopher who had really hit the nail on the head, tied up his boat, and loafed after Jim for his morning eye-opener.

The town (alone among its peers it never aspired to be a city), had once in the good old days of the Caribou excitement, been a place of some importance. Its grass-grown streets worn bare by many feet, but since then it had fallen a prey to stagnation.

The houses were mean and far apart, and except for stray dogs, and one or two melancholy looking horses tied to a rail, there was no outward visible sign of life.

As the horses were tied in front of the Ideal, Jim followed the ferryman's advice, and made his way into that high-sounding hostelry, a wooden building apparently of two stories, though its appearance was as deceptive as its name. Closer inspection revealed the fact that its top story was a "bluff," being only a board extension of the front with nothing but the free air behind it.

But if the outside of the Ideal was dull and gloomy, inside the gloom was intensified. A more sordid interior than that of this saloon no man ever saw. A great stove which made a red glow in the middle of the bar room, and raised the temperature to something nearly tropical, was the only apparent apology for any man's coming inside.

The floor, which had not been swept for weeks, was a chaos of dead cigar ends, and a table at which three men sat thumping down their aces in a game of Steamer whilst, was foul with kerosene oil, whilst the small windows were blinds to keep out any ray

of sunlight, which might be deluded into entering the place.

A drowsy bar tender leaned his elbow across the bar, watching the game listlessly, spitting and encouraging the players by turns, and in front of the stove a middle-aged man of immense brawn, sat hunched up, looking wearily into the glow.

Jim, who knew the man's story, wondered what he saw in the fire. A few years ago the loafer had been a steady and prosperous rancher in a small way, but his wife had died in child birth, and since then the Ideal had been his home.

Unless he lived only in his work the Ideal would have to be Jim Combe's home in the future. For lone men with nothing to look forward to there are only two alternatives in the West, work or drink, and Jim knew it. With a shudder he pulled himself together and turned to the bartender, who had begun mechanically to polish up certain solid little tumblers at the advent of a newcomer, whilst the whist players moved restlessly in their chairs, ready to "line up" to the bar at the first sound of those magic words,

"What shall it be, gentlemen?" But Jim did not utter them, and the hope died out in their face. Instead, he asked civilly where the doctor was.

"Gone to a buryin'," the bar man replied. "It's all deadheads to-day," he added with a sneer, which invited the approval of the disappointed whist players.

"Will he be back soon?" "It all depends, Mister, on how the corpse travels. Corpses ain't gay on the hoof, as you may have heard, and its all of fifteen miles to Snow Gulch. Don't see why they couldn't have left the old man where he was. One place is as good as another to be planted in to my mind."

"There you're plum off the track, sonny," broke in one of the players reprovingly. "There's no call for a man to demean himself if he does live in Sody Creek. Old man Hayes was a decent citizen, fix it which way you will; took his glass reg'lar, an' paid for it when he had any dust, and if he owes you a blanked cent, say so, and I'll foot the bill," and the speaker, who looked anything but opulent, eyed the bar tender fiercely, and pulled out a greasy deer-skin sack.

"No, Jake, the old man didn't owe me nothin'. I didn't say as he did."

"An' you hadn't better, you slab-sided cross between a galoot and a buck nigger. I say as old man Hayes has a right to all the frills he has a mind to when it comes to buryin', and I'd like to hear from the gent as thinks contrary."

To patch up the breach, Jim stood drinks. It is the only civility you can show to your neighbor in some places, and then for want of anything else to do, rather than in the hope of hurrying a funeral procession, Jim borrowed Jake's caysue, and rode out to meet the burying party.

CHAPTER XII.

On a steep bluff, through the heavy brush of which a narrow trail had been roughly cut, Jim found a party of about a dozen men, half of whom wore black coats. They were almost the only black coats in Caribou, and had been collected with infinite trouble to give tone to the proceedings. There was also one top tat. That belonged to the doctor, and was worn by him. The bottle, too large for a medicine bottle, which protruded from his coat pocket, belonged to the party.

When Jim first sighted them, the proper spirit of their occupation possessed them. Two and two they paced behind a sorry nag, at whose head paced the doctor and another. All had their hats off, and their coats on, and no one spoke.

Upon the horse's back was all that remained of old man Hayes, a white handkerchief bound reverently over his face, and his body decently disposed in a blanket.

In a corner of this, unfortunately, was caught one of those sharp-ended boughs which B.C. people call a ram-pike. Gently and without a word the

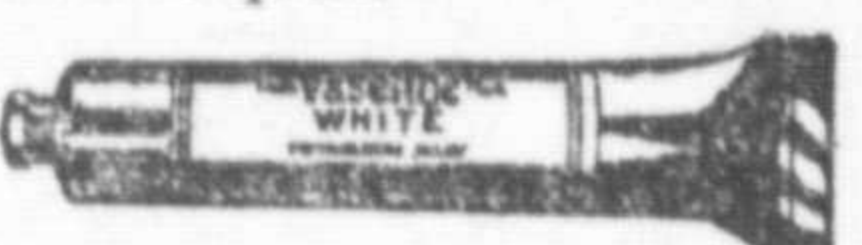
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doctor wrestled with the impediment, and the horse stood still whilst he did so.

At the next step a small bough caught the handkerchief and lifted it off the face. It was recovered and replaced without a word. As soon as this had been done the horse stumbled over an unseen log, and its pack moved up a foot nearer to its neck. The doctor's companion caught the beast by the head and jerked at its bit, as a hint to it to take more care, and at the same moment another ram-pike caught in the blanket. This time the horse could not stand still, neither would the ram-pike loose its hold. For nearly thirty seconds the two at the horse's head did their best to undo the tangle, then the horse plunged forward, the blanket tore, some of the lashings gave, and old man Hayes rolled out with a thump, brandishing one stiffened limb in ghastly fashion as he fell.

The doctor's mate swore, and his fluency made up for his former silence.

"This is a positive scandal, boys. It's irreverent to the dead," Jim heard the doctor say.

"It's blanked poor packing, that's what it is," retorted one of them. "Ed. don't know enough to tie a granny knot let alone the diamond hitch."

"You tie it better yourself, you web-footed blue nose."

"That's dead easy, and I'll tie your blamed neck in a knot when I'm through with it," said the other angrily, taking off his coat to work and swear more easily. But he did not find it "dead easy."

"Cinch the beggar good and tight," suggested one. "Corpses ain't got no feelin's," and putting his foot against the horse he threw his weight into the rope.

"Hold on, Mo; you'll break him all up."

"Not much. He's stiff enough. There, git up now," and he gave the horse a slap on its quarter.

Frightened by its mishap, or more conscious of the dead nature of its burden than its masters thought, the horse bolted, galloped through the range of timber, and on to the open hillside, where Jim was standing, and there with two or three vicious bucks sent the body of Mr. Hayes rolling down the slope.

This denouement evoked a volley of imprecations from the mutes, but even that had no apparent effect upon the gravity of the late Mr. Hayes.

Never in his life had he proceeded with more deliberate dignity than he did then in his death. The pitch of the hillside was only just steep enough to induce a bale of goods to roll, so that the swathed body went down it in slow time, with grave pauses, whilst the limbs of it, which had broken loose, swung in solemn mockery as the body rolled over.

In spite of pauses, it would not stop. As soon as one moved to catch it, it swung its arms and started again, recovering its momentum sufficiently to elude its would-be captors.

It was as if the dead man was playing a grim game with his old cronies. At last it reached the road, which wound round the base of the hill.

"Well, I'm blanked, if that don't beat everything. The old man always was pig-headed, but who'd have thought he'd have kicked like that at being packed, and he's a corpse!"

"Guess he thinks he can take care of himself now same as he allus did. He's crossed this trail many a night when he hadn't any more sense than he has now."

But the stillness of the body brought back some of the old feeling of awe. "Hush!" said one. "What are you giving us? That ain't no way to talk before corpses."

"Corpse or no corpse," said a bolder spirit, "it's a long time between drinks, and this burying is a mighty dry entertainment. Doc! Let's have a look at that bottle."

The doctor produced the medicine, which was labelled Scott and Mac-kay's Special, and in turn each of the mutes drank to their old companion.

"Guess he'll travel more sociable now," said Al, wiping his mouth with his coat sleeve. "But we'll have to pack him ourselves. Got to take off our frills for that business," and with a sigh of relief every man took off his coat, and tied it in a pack on his back.

(To be continued.)

The Farm

Pruning the Orchard.

Horticulture is a very interesting study taken as a whole, and there is no other branch more interesting than Pomology or the study of the orchard.

To be a successful orchardist, one must be a close observer and understand nature's ways. It is a profession which requires much thought and study of the best methods, whereby to carry out one's ideas to attain the hoped-for improvement which you had in view.

One of the most important branches in the orchard is the pruning, because "pruning makes or mars," and you may have a thing of beauty or an unsightly scarecrow. Therefore beware of so-called experts, unless you have a knowledge of tree pruning yourself.

The months of March and April are considered by orchardists in general as the best time in which to prune apple trees, although some claim that one may prune an apple tree at any time during the year without any evil effects. It is to be noted, however, that not many have the courage to try it very extensively. When pruning is done in the Spring the wounds heal quickly; and this is very desirable, particularly in large wounds. When it is done in the Fall or early Winter the cambium layer is likely to die and the wood dry out and split, but when done in Spring the healing process is about to begin and the wound heals over quickly.

The Training of the Tree.

Should commence with the planting, and in pruning for the first few years one should aim for a study, symmetrical tree; an ideal tree should be rather low set, the limbs should be strong and spread at a broad angle from the trunk so as to obtain a broad open top, thus letting plenty of air and sunshine into the tree. This makes for well-flavored, high-colored fruit. In pruning make all cuts as clean as possible. Keep your saws sharp, as when you leave a ragged edge the wound will take longer to heal and besides will leave a nasty scar. New ideas have been advanced during the late years, regarding pruning. To-day we want the low-headed tree as against the great forty footer our fathers grew, and we find the low-headed tree more profitable. They are easier to spray and prune, also easier to pick, not having to use a forty-foot ladder. Therefore in reclaiming an old orchard, as many are now doing, one must be careful in pruning and cutting back; always cut back to a lateral; cutting back the head has a tendency to force out sprouts or the lower branches. There are many trees forty feet high; such trees can be made much more profitable by lowering them to, say 25 feet, or lower if possible. Do not, however, do this all in one pruning; about five or six feet in one season would be forcing a tree very fast.

In pruning it takes more time to consider what is best to do than to do the work. Time and patience has a reward, however, and this is never more true than in the case of reclaiming an old orchard. The pruner should make up his mind when on the ground about where he intends to cut back to. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, as sometimes a tree will not be as it looked when he gets up where he can see closely, and he may find it necessary to cut either higher or lower because of the lateral branches not being exactly where he thought them to be. First, cut back the centre, then the outer branches, to laterals corresponding in height, or as near as possible, to the centre. The centre of the tree should be, if possible, a little high, gradually sloping to the outer branches. In every case be sure you cut back to a lateral. The following season lower the branches to the next lateral, and so on every season until the tree is the desired height.

A Good Rule in Pruning.

In an orchard where the trees have been planted too close and the branches are intertwining, they should be cut back all around, leaving at least three feet of a space free from branches.

That much space, or more, is necessary for sun and air and to enable free passage for a spray outfit with a derrick. Cutting back all side branches of large trees has a tendency to make the branches stiffer, so that there is less danger of fruit being knocked off by swaying branches. The sprouts that come on lower branches after top pruning should be left on where necessary to fill in vacant spaces. Cut these back to a length of about six inches, leaving the last bud pointing in the direction the branch is desired to grow. It is sometimes necessary to tie a sprout and force it to grow where it is needed. These sprouts, if cared for, will grow and bear fruit in three years. A good rule in pruning is never to leave a branch or twig that can rub or touch another branch when loaded with fruit.

Scraping all the rough bark off the trunk and large branches is a good way to clean out worms, and one that pays in spraying as it allows the spray mixture to penetrate to the clean bark, under which it is impossible for worms to get. A hoe is a convenient tool to use for scraping. Do not scrape deep enough to expose the live yellow bark. A dull hoe is to be preferred, as then it is impossible to cut through the outer bark.

In pruning, be very careful not to

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bruise, or break the bark with rough boots or ladders. Broken bark is a most likely place for black rot canker to start its deadly work.

Preparation for Farrowing Time.

Farmers who intelligently feed and care for their pregnant sows, so as not to overload them with fat, but instead give them feeds for the development of bone and muscle, are on the right road toward the production of strong, healthy litters. Their preparedness program, however, does not end here.

Two weeks before farrowing the sow should be put into a farrowing pen so that she will become acquainted and contented in her new quarters. The farrowing pen should be dry and free from draughts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 by 4-inch planks set 8 inches from the wall and 8 inches from the floor to prevent the sow from crushing the pigs against the wall. Use only a small quantity of bedding; leaves or straw are preferable. See that the sow has plenty of fresh water.

It pays to keep the sow quiet. Assistance at the time of farrowing should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along well. In cold weather, put the newly born pigs in a well warmed basket, and after farrowing is over the pigs should be placed with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the afterbirth is passed, it should be removed from the pen at once and burned or buried.

After farrowing, the sow should have nothing but water and a little thin slop for the first day. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the condition of the sow and the size and thrift of the litter. It takes plenty of sow's milk to make healthy, growing pigs. If the pigs begin to scour, feed the sow less and give her plenty of strong lime water.

It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain. If possible, provide green feed or doots. These keep the sow healthy and cheapen the ration.

encourage the pigs to eat grain after they are three or four weeks old. Build a creep for them so they can feel alone. At this age, feed for bone and muscle. Give them all the skim milk you can. If skim milk is not available, give them some meal and plenty of pasture. In about eight or ten weeks the pigs will have practically weaned themselves. After they have been successfully weaned the most perplexing job is over.

By putting into practice the essential points above mentioned, the number of pigs raised to weaning should be increased. Hogs never fail to respond to good care. Kind treatment always means contentment with its corresponding profits.—Canadian Farm.

GO-CARTS AS COAL CARRIERS.

Even the Rich in London Sometimes Forced to Use Them.

Perambulator coal parades are one of the sights of Westminster, London, just now. Elegant flats and mean streets jostle one another in this neighborhood, and the problem of the household coal supply has to be met alike by rich and poor.

Storage is the main difficulty. In many of the highly rented flats there is a conspicuous absence of "cellarage." At the rare and welcome cry of "Co—all" people of all classes hurry out of their houses with pails, footpaths, string bags, scuttles, and anything else they can get, mob the coalman and clear his stock.

When the coal cart fails to appear—which is more often than not—there are processions of perambulators and go-carts to the small shops in the neighborhood and the coal is bought up speedily in small quantities and wheeled or carried away. Poor people in Westminster have been buying it by the pound—an expensive extravagance.

It is not at all unusual to see well dressed women coal hunting around the mean streets. The treasure once discovered, they convey it home in portmanteaus, dress baskets and anything else handy.

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

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For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence. **SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND.**

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We are now paying for SPRING MUSKRATS from Ontario, Quebec, and Eastern Canada the following guaranteed prices.

Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small	Shot and Cut
.70	.60	.45	.20	according to value

We are the largest handlers of this article in Canada and need 500,000 skins for present demand. We want your collections. Our average price will positively exceed all others. Ship early and often. Ship small parcels of 20 skins or under by parcel post. We pay all charges.

N.B. All other lines full market values.

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"Crown Brand" is a wholesome, nourishing food—as well as the most delicious of table syrups.

The recipes in our new book, "Desserts and Candies," will tell you just how to use it, in many novel ways. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Curried Potatoes.—Cook one tablespoon chopped onion in two tablespoons butter until yellow, add six diced cooked potatoes, sprinkle with one teaspoon curry powder, one teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon pepper. Pour in one-half cup stock, and one tablespoon lemon juice and cook and stir until liquid is absorbed. Turn into heated dish and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Lettuce Hearts.—Set aside four tablespoons double cream until thick and just turning sour. Beat yolk of egg and one teaspoon sugar until very thick, slowly add one teaspoon lemon juice or light vinegar, beat hard and add cream gradually. Place well-blanced hearts of lettuce on plate and pour dressing over just before serving. Appetizing as well as nourishing.

Walnut and Cheese Roast.—One cup grated cheese, one cup chopped English walnuts, one cup bread crumbs, two tablespoons chopped onions, one tablespoon butter, juice of one-half lemon, salt and pepper. Cook on in butter and a little water until tender. Mix other ingredients and moisten with water, using water in which onions was cooked. Pour into shadow dish and brown in oven.

Quick White Cake.—But into mixing bowl one cup sugar and one and one-half cups sifted flour, into which has been sifted one rounding teaspoon baking powder. Into cup put whites of two eggs, fill to one-half cup milk, making one cup of liquid in all. Add a little flavoring, put all into bowl and beat five minutes. You will be surprised at results. Bake in one loaf in pan about two and one-half inches deep and nine by five inches across.

Rhubarb Baked With Figs.—Cover well-washed figs with boiling water and cook until water is nearly evaporated. Cut one pound rhubarb, unpeeled if young, into pieces, put layer in baking dish sprinkle with teaspoon sugar, add a few figs, then another layer of rhubarb, until one pound of rhubarb and one-half pound figs have been used. Add a few teaspoons of hot water and bake, covered, in slow oven until rhubarb is tender. Dates or raisins may take place of figs.

Braised Liver.—Make dressing of one-half cup finely chopped suet, one cup stale bread crumbs, one teaspoon sweet herbs, a little grated lemon rind, and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and set to one side while preparing meat. Cut calf's liver in slices, not too thin, and roll each slice in mixture of flour, salt and pepper. Lay thin slices of salt pork in bottom of baking dish. Put liver slices on top of this and dressing on top of them. Add water or stock to moisten and cover baking dish closely. Cook over fire or in moderate oven three-quarters of an hour, remove cover and cook twenty minutes longer in oven or under low flame of broiler to brown top. Serve in dish in which cooked.

Jelly Canned Peaches.—Drain can of peaches and add to one pint of peach syrup juice of one lemon and one-half cup sugar. Set over fire to become hot. Dissolve two level tablespoons gelatine in one-half cup cold water and turn into hot juice, stirring until gelatine is dissolved, then strain through cheese-cloth. Take one one-half cup and cool remainder. Beat whites of three eggs until stiff and dry, and when syrup begins to thicken beat it into whites until mass holds its shape. Place by spoonfuls into cold dishes, placing halved peach, pit downward, in each dish. Pour a little of reserved juice over each peach and set in a cool place until wanted.

Inexpensive Pot Roast.—Wipe four-pound piece of beef with damp cloth, looking it over carefully to see that it is clean, and place in kettle on end, large part down. Have ready four good sized carrots cut in two lengthwise, four or five medium sized onions, one white turnip cut into quarters and add these to beef, with two cloves and three pepper corns. Pour one quart water into kettle, let come to boil and set kettle to simmer on back of stove for about three hours. Much of water will boil away, but marrow of shin will finish cooking. Make paste of one level tablespoon flour and one saltspoon pepper. Take up meat, add flour mixture to contents of kettle, let simmer two minutes, dish vegetables, pour gravy over meat and serve. Enough for large family.

Household Hints.

Food carelessly exposed invites germs.

Keep the house clear of rubbish. It breeds disease.

A red-hot stove at any time is a needless waste of fuel.

A bath in soda water is very refreshing when one is tired.

If fruit for stewing is very acid, add a pinch of borax. It will correct the acidity.

Novel candle holders are made of round red apples cut out to hold the candles.

To vary a dish of scrambled eggs, add a few slices of sweet green pepper chopped fine.

Pine shavings make very good bedding for hens' nests and they avoid the breeding of vermin.

When aluminum cooking utensils

turn black, boil tomato parings in them. It will clean them.

Never use the fingers to pinch the edge of the pie crust for the heat of the hand keeps the paste from rising.

Fresh green vegetables and fruits are a natural tonic and should not be omitted from the diet at any season of the year.

Lime mixed with a little sulphur and stirred into the soil about plants is said to be an antidote for fungus diseases.

Take the fat from chicken broth when it cools, clarify it, then use it instead of butter for pastry or delicate frying.

It is a nice idea to have a guest chest in the guest room. It should contain a nightgown, a bathrobe, slippers and even a tooth brush.

A good way to prevent wear under the arms of corset covers is to reinforce them, when made with a shield-shaped piece.

Try a toasted cheese sandwich. Make the same as the usual cheese sandwich, and then toast it in the oven or in a chafing dish.

If you would have crisp crust on your cake, add a spoonful of ice water to the dough, or dust the top of it sugar, just before baking.

Put the scrubbing brush to dry with the bristles down, preventing the water from soaking into the back and causing the bristles to come out.

When marking linen handkerchiefs with indelible ink, first starch the handkerchiefs and iron them smooth. Then you can mark them clearly with ease.

A good mixture to roll fish in before frying is made of a cupful of breadcrumbs and the grated yolks of three hard-cooked eggs, seasoned with salt and pepper.

In working buttonholes on a material that frays easily, it is a good idea to buttonhole it first with stitches some distance apart and then go over it in the usual way.

The Fashions

Serge, Taffeta or Faille.

Perhaps the most fascinating thing about the fashions this spring, is their seeming simplicity. Although a trifle more frilly and fussy than for a season or two back, this dainty little lingerie frock from Jenny, and that summer afternoon dress of striped chiffon and taffeta, from the Maison Agnes, look, as the dainty mannequins bow and spread out the voluminous skirts before you, as if it would be the easiest thing in the world to turn them out at home. Why, the skirt is merely a double flounce of embroidered batiste on a taffeta foundation, and the sleeveless taffeta bodice is, well, just a little taffeta bodice which could be made from that strip of blue, pink, or changeable taffeta left from the frock of other days. The full straight skirt on another frock is made from three straight lengths gathered at the top, the fulness evenly distributed, and finished at the bottom with a quilling of the same silk. The puff sleeves are



6891-6678

Dyed Batiste Flouncing and Taffeta.

quaint and pretty, very dainty and youthful.

Serge, Taffeta and Faille.

These three materials are the leaders again this spring, with here and there a quaint revival; for instance, at

recent fashion show, there appeared a most attractive costume, a three-piece suit of Drecoll's, reviving etamine. Whether this is to be taken as an indication that etamine will again be modish this season, or not, is a question. It is rumored that materials are so scarce on the other side of the ocean this year, that many an old fabric is being brought out from its almost forgotten resting place and fashioned into a spring or summer costume. Etamine was a particularly satisfactory summer fabric, cool, durable and soft. It would not come at all amiss were it to be revived this year.

Serge is as popular as ever, although it is said that we may have our troubles in dyeing it later on. An effective suit of Cheruit's is fashioned of mixed dark blue covert. At a distance it cannot be told from serge; and of course, for the sport suit, tweed is very popular. A particular smart suit, made by Lanvin, is a light gray tweed trimmed with French blue broadcloth. There is very little of the leather, introduced earlier in the season, to be seen about the late coats and suits, whether for sport purposes or the regulation tailored use. Beer clings to the notion in a novel cape coat suit. The coat is fashioned of a new waxed silk, which greatly resembles leather, especially at a distance; it is dark blue and is combined with a skirt of dark blue gabardine.

Paquin shows a coat of covert for afternoon wear, trimmed with dark blue patent leather, but, except for motoring and such use, leather is not to be reckoned with to any extent. Now and then an odd leather motif is applied to a hand bag, or trims a sport hat effectively, but for most other purposes, satin has superseded it.

Taffeta and Wash Fabrics.

A pretty notion in the new summer frocks is the touch of taffeta or other silk on the dress of batiste, voile, crepe, or organdy. The colored



Simple Taffeta Frock.

batiste flouncings, organdies, and silk-embroidered crepes and voiles, not intended for tubbing, are often made over foundation slips of taffeta, and have bodices, collars, cuffs and girdles. Bias bands of taffeta or satin trim the skirts, and black velvet ribbons lends a touch of "old-timeiness" to the dainty sheer cottons modish this season.

The taffeta bodices, such as illustrated here, may be worn with any lingerie dress, if made detachable; they add a finish, particularly pleasing, making the simple dress appropriate for any occasion.

The Slip-On Blouse.

The new "long-line" blouses some of them are called; Cheruit sends us an especially pretty one fashioned of handkerchief linen, made to slip on over the head, with a draw belt to gather it in loosely about the waist. Many of these slip-on blouses are made on kimono lines, low in the neck and wonderfully easy and graceful in every line. Taffeta, satin, crepe, Georgette, chiffon, and the Chinese and Japanese silks, are being used for these models, as well as the novelty cottons and sheer linens. The summer girl will appreciate their charm and comfort. These, too, are so simple that they may be fashioned at home with no misgivings at all—and what possibilities for becoming effects and color combinations they do afford!

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

Willie's Request.

"Ma."
"Well."
"Would you just as soon cut your finger nails before you wash my ears again?"

Many a bachelor has made a woman happier by not marrying her.



A Matter of Moment.

"What was that, Bill?"
"Trench mortar."
"Ours or theirs?"—By Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, in London By-stander.

BRITISH HAVE FIVE REASONS TO FIGHT

HER AIMS AND IDEALS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Viscount Bryce Says Government of Germany, Not People, Is England's Enemy.

Viscount Bryce has written an article on "The Attitude of Great Britain in the Present War," in which he says:

"We in Britain who respect and value the opinion of the free neutral peoples of Europe and America cannot but desire that those peoples should be duly informed of the way in which we regard the circumstances and possible results of the present conflict."

Lord Bryce says there are five principles on which the aims and ideals of Britain in the present crisis are essentially different from those of Germany, namely, as to individual liberty; as to nationality, which sympathizes with the efforts of a people against foreign domination; as to the maintenance of treaty obligations; as to the regulation of the methods of warfare in the interests of humanity; and as to a pacific as opposed to a military type of civilization. He compares the British and German attitude on each of these principles. Continuing, he says:

Government for the People.

"Our English ideal for the future is of a world in which every people shall have within its own borders a free national government resting on and conforming to the general will of its citizens, a government able to devote its efforts to improving the condition of the people without encroaching on its neighbors or being disturbed by the fear of an attack from enemies abroad. Legislators and administrators have already tasks sufficiently difficult in reconciling the claims of different classes, in adjusting the interests of capital and labor, in promoting health and diffusing education and enlightenment, without the addition of those tasks and dangers which arise from the terror of foreign war."

"I cannot believe that the German people, as I have hitherto known them, ever since I studied at a German university more than 50 years ago, could possibly approve of the action of their Government if their Government suffered them to know the facts relating to the origin and conduct of the war as those facts are known to the rest of the world. We have had no hatred of the German people. We did not grudge them their prosperity. Neither have we any wish to break up Germany, destroying her national unity, or to interfere in any way with her internal politics."

Fight Till Victory Is Won.

"Our quarrel is with the German Government. We think it a danger to every peaceful country and believe that in fighting against its doctrine, its ambitions, its methods of warfare, we and our Allies are virtually fighting the battle of all peace-loving neutral nations as well as our own."

"We must fight on till victory is won, for a government which scorns treaties and wages an inhuman warfare against innocent noncombatants cannot be suffered to prevail by such methods. A triumphant and aggressive Germany, mistress of the seas as well as of the land, would be a menace to every nation, even to those of the Western Hemisphere."

Lord Bryce concludes with a plea for a league of peace. "The obstacles in the way of creating such a league are many and obvious," he says, "but

whatever else may come out of the war, we in England hope that one result of it will be the creation of some machinery calculated to avert the recurrence of so awful a calamity as that from which mankind is now suffering."

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

Canadian Red Cross Society operations in England are characterized by a warm personal solicitude for the individual soldier. The democracy of the Red Cross is a very real thing. Almost every week drafts of invalids are now being sent home to Canada from Shorncliffe. The Red Cross speeds these unfortunates on their way with every comfort in its power. While they are waiting at the station to entrain they are provided with warm refreshments. They are also given a small bundle of personal comforts, comprising a muffler, a pair of socks, a pair of warm gloves, handkerchief, a pipe, some tobacco and cigarettes.

This comes to our returning wounded as a comforting forecast of the sympathy of their Canadian compatriots in their misfortunes. Any Canadian who desires to make his sympathy tangible, can not do better than to contribute to the Canadian Red Cross.

Public schools of Guelph, Ont., have contributed \$139 to the Red Cross. London, Ont., Red Cross has pledged which secure it an income of \$100,000 for 1916.

A raffled cow netted \$100 for Shell-brooke Red Cross.

In Moncton, New Brunswick, lady Red Cross workers by acting as street car conductors, raised \$110.

Kamloops Red Cross has given colors to the 172nd Battalion Rocky Mountain Rangers.

Government employees in Ottawa are maintaining a Civil Service Red Cross nurse at the front.

Italian Red Cross Fund in Vancouver now amounts to \$664.

Windsor, N.S., Red Cross has 55 life members.

The Western portion of Manitoulin Island recently sent \$161 to the Canadian Red Cross.

The great success of the Canadian Red Cross is a tribute to the energy and enterprise of the organized women's societies of Canada. Among these societies the Daughters of the Empire occupy a prominent place with regard to Red Cross work.

The report read at the annual meeting of the Brandon chapter of the I.O.E. is typical of the activities of the society throughout the whole country. During the year the sum of \$4,335.75 was collected—an increase of \$1,335 over the previous year. Supplies were given to various regimental hospitals near Brandon and a large number of articles were sent overseas including 4,000 pairs of socks, and 615 Xmas parcels.

In addition these ladies conduct a Red Cross sewing room from which 40 cases of hospital supplies have been sent abroad to the Red Cross. Money and supplies have been sent abroad to the Red Cross. Money and supplies have also been given to the Belgians and Serbians, to Convalescent Homes for Soldiers, to the Prisoners of War Fund, to the British Red Cross, and to a Red Cross Ambulance Fund.

Recent shipments of Red Cross goods from St. John to England included 460 cases sent from Winnipeg. 80,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals were sold in the United States.

Japan with a population of 40,000,000 has 1,800,000 Red Cross members.

United States with a population of 100,000,000 has only 31,000 members of the Red Cross. A national Red Cross movement is now under way to increase this membership to 1,000,000.

Ex-President Taft in a recent article has made some very apt comments on Red Cross preparedness. He points out that the Red Cross is like an army. It cannot be created overnight. It is like a fire department when the fire bells ring, there is no time to build engines, to train firemen or to perfect a water supply. These things must be ready or they might as well not be at all.

When news of a great battle reaches Canada, it is too late for us to ship Red Cross supplies. The Red Cross material must be on the spot ready for the emergency. In fact the chief purpose of the Red Cross is to meet these unseen and sudden exigencies. If it is not prepared it becomes a ghastly mockery and failure.

In Canada we have built up an expert Red Cross organization administered by trained specialists. Our Red Cross campaign is carefully planned and vigorously carried out. All that is needed is the steady momentum of public support.

Carlton County Council, Ottawa, has passed a by-law providing for a monthly contribution of \$1,000 to the Red Cross and Patriotic funds.

\$58.25 was realized for the Berlin Red Cross by the sale of a tablecloth embroidered by Miss Maude Kumpf who has been working on it for three years.

MY ENGLAND.

An American Tribute By Wm. Winter in New York Times.

My England! Not my native land,
But dear to me as if she were,
How often have I longed to stand
With those brave hearts who fight
For her!

Bereft by Fortune, worn with Age,
My life is all I have to give,
But freely would that life engage
For those who die that she may live.

Mother of Freedom! Pledged to Right!
From Honor's path she would not stray,
But, sternly faithful, used her might
To lead mankind the nobler way.

Her task was hard, her burden great,
But 'round the world her edict ran
That reared and ruled a Sovereign State,
Securely, on the Rights of Man.

No vandal foot should tread her land,
No despot hold her realm in awe;
The humblest peasant should command
The shelter of her righteous law.

In vain her lion port was braved!
Her pennant streamed o'er ev'ry sea,
And whoso'er her ensign waved
All fetters fell and Man was free.

To-day be all her faults forgot—
The errors of her nascent prime,
Or wily politician's plot,
Or blunder that was almost crime.

To-day, when desperate tyrants strain—
By Greed, and Fear, and Hate combined—
To blast her power and rend her reign,
She fights the fight of all mankind.

She fights for us—for this fair clime,
Our home belo'd, where freemen dwell,
Columbia, grandest born of Time,
That Teuton malice burns to quell.

My England! should the hope be crost
In which she taught the world to strive,
Then all of Virtue would be lost
And naught of Manhood left alive.

But 'tis not in the Book of Doom
That Justice, Honor, Truth should fail;
That earth be made a living tomb,
And only brutal Wrong prevail.

It cannot be the human race,
Long struggling up to Freedom's sun,
Is destined to the abject place
Of vassal to the murd'rous Hun!

In ev'ry land that knows the ills
Of Bondage, and has borne its aches,
The deathless pulse of Freedom thrills
And Reason's noble rage awakes.

See splendid Italy advance,
And grimly issuing from his lair,
To grasp the hand of glorious France,
Stalk forth th' intrepid Russian bear!

My England! Patient, valiant, true!
Nor foes without, nor frauds within
Will shake her purpose to subdue
The cohorts of embattled sin.

The swinish horde, the gilded beasts,
In whom no touch of ruth survives,
Who ravish women, murder priests,
And strew the sea with infant lives.

The Lords of War, who kill and maim,
Exultant, while their people groan,
Steeping themselves in crime and shame,
To keep a despot on his throne.

That pigmy, to whose 'wildered brain
Himself an Attila appears,
Who takes the name of God in vain
And drowns the earth in blood and tears!

My England, strike! Droop not, nor pause,
Till triumph on your banners shine!
Then take a grateful world's applause—
Millions of hearts that beat like mine.

—Wm. Winter, in New York Times.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Don't Forget

that we keep a very attractive and up-to-date stock of

HOSIERY

In Men's Women's, Children's.

And Best of All

we are selling almost every line at last season's prices.

When buying your Footwear ask to see them.

P. E. SMILEY.

P. S.—See our New Invictus Shoes for Men and Women at \$5.00 and \$6.00.

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.

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.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of Marine, has sustained the loss of his second son, Lt. J. M. Hazen, who died from wounds received in action in Flanders.

The Right Spirit

We cannot all be patriots in the sense of appearing as such in public; but those of us to whom the privilege of platform speaking, or even of persuasion, is denied can by force of example declare ourselves. This form of patriotism is denied to no man. In exercising it we are serving God and performing a duty owing both to ourselves and to the country. We are also encouraging emulation. How far, or even in what direction, that may reach none of us can foretell. To the right-thinking man, to the true patriot, it will be enough to know that within his power he is doing all that may be done. The extent of his personal influence will not trouble him so much as the knowledge that he is bending all his best efforts to accomplish something useful in life will inspire him.

It is this spirit that paramount to all else without exception, we are specially called upon at this juncture to exercise. The man who fails in a minor sense almost as much a traitor to his country as the man who is false to his place of birth or to the land of his adoption. It is in this spirit—the right spirit—that we are summoned to the fight that the Empire is waging for the liberty of all people, the freedom of every nation, and the rigid observance of treaties and the international engagements. By being actuated by it, no man will fall short in the responsibilities entailed by citizenship. It is this spirit that the campaign for production and thrift has been launched to develop and encourage.

No man or woman is justified in ignoring the call. He or she who recognizes it to the full by such useful production as lies within his power is fulfilling a God-given duty. He who is guilty of waste, of wilful extravagance, of woeful selfishness, places himself beyond the pale of the patriot, beyond the pale of Christian duty. This is a truth that one and all need to recognize and that in recognizing will bring into activity The Right Spirit. In producing and in saving, in practising a wise economy, we may not be doing as much as the soldier in the trenches who is exercising that divine quality of offering his life for his friend, but we shall, at least to some extent, show a becoming appreciation of the existing order of affairs. And this is possible to every man, be he lawyer, doctor, labourer, farmer or common labourer.

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.

BRISTOL RIDGE

April 20—Mr. Percy Tubman has returned from the woods, hale and hearty. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Horner and children of Cache Bay, paid a flying visit to Mrs. W. J. Tubman last week. Mr. Clifford Beattie and Mr. Hiram Strutt left for the West last week. Mrs. Albert Tubman was the guest of Mrs. Henry Tubman Sunday. Mrs. Thos. Tubman has been visiting her son, Henry.
We are sorry to report that Miss Laura Alexander is poorly.

Com.

District Schools

SCHOOL No. 14, CLARENDON
Easter Examinations
Grade VI—Margaret Martin, Maude Somerville, Eva Horner, Yula Brown.
Grade V—Ernest Martin, David Horner, Grace Hill.
Grade IV—Marie Martin, Winnifred Cartie, Joseph Brown, Maye Hill.
Grade III—Ella Young.
Grade II—John Martin, Ernest Robillard.
Grade I—Ralph Horner.
Number on roll—26.
Average attendance—14.
M. RAMSAY, Teacher.

ALDFIELD

I left my home in Litchfield, To teach school in this place;
To soon I got acquainted with the people Whom I often meet face to face.
The scholars are few but very polite And seem to study with all their might.
The school is built beside a stream, And very close a house is seen.
My boarding house is small and neat, With a veranda probably 4800 feet;
The house itself is painted red, And not far off is their carriage shed.
A little to the east, at the foot of a hill The watering-place is there quite still.
It is a spring, I don't deny, With two large tile that stand up high.
'Twas at first a lonely but pretty place It seemed to me that I would never stay;
But I was determined and went my way, And continued so day after day.
Two years ago when I came out, I wondered how the people got about.
The hills are high, the rocks are many, The like before I could not memory.
The roads seemed narrow in most places;
The flowers were beautiful, rank and tall; But the people are friendly and jolly, Which to me, is the best of all.
Oh! for the scenery, I must confess, It is the grandest and the best.
The lakes are many, far and wide, And pleasant folk by them reside.
Spring is a busy time out here, When the nice warm sun doth appear;
We know that sap time will soon come And we for the maple camps do run.
(Written by Margaret C. Dale, Aldfield.)

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.

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.

Teacher Wanted.

A Protestant Teacher, holding a first or second class Elementary Diploma, for No. 1 School, Dunraven, to teach ten months, commencing August 10th and continuing until the last of June, with three weeks' holidays during March. All applications to be in the hands of the undersigned Secretary before the 20th of May, 1916.

JAS. CARSWELL,
Sec. Treas.

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, 1.00c
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

Card of Thanks.

Pre. and Mrs. N. C. Smith wish to thank their friends for the kindness and sympathy shown to them in their recent bereavement.

The Truce of God.

The "truce of God" was introduced by the clergy of Guienne around about the year 1030. It was adopted in Spain about 1050, in England about 1080. According to this famous treaty, a cessation of all violent quarrels was enjoined under heavy penalties during all church festivals and from every Wednesday evening until the following Monday morning. This left only about eighty days in the year available for shooting and stabbing one's neighbors.

The truce seems to have accomplished much good, notwithstanding the fact that it was very imperfectly observed.

Wisdom and Knowledge.

Wisdom does not necessarily include knowledge any more than knowledge includes wisdom. Wisdom primarily means good sense, sound judgment, intelligence, while knowledge fundamentally means acquired information. One may in one way or another acquire lots of information and still be anything but wise, just as the man of sound judgment and quick and sure intelligence may be "short" on knowledge—that is, on the information acquired from books, learned intercourse, etc.

Swans For the Table.

The swan as a dinner dish has been seen on English tables within comparatively recent times. "Up till a century or so ago," according to F. W. Hackwood, "swans were prepared for the table in and around Norwich. The young birds were put up to fatten in August, given as much barley as they would eat, and by November they were in prime condition. If kept longer they began to fall off, losing flesh and fat and the meat becoming darker in color. The corporation of Norwich still maintains its ancient swannery at St. Helen's swan pit and sells off a few of the fatted birds every Christmas at 2 guineas each."—London Chronicle.

Strychnine.

The number of plants used for medicinal purposes in the Philippines is very large. A few are recognized as sources of standard medicines, but the number having commercial value is decidedly small. From one, the St. Ignatius bean (*Strychnos ignatii*), the strychnine of commerce is extracted.

Patient.

Her Father—The fact is, I cannot give my daughter a dowry just at present. Suitor—That's all right, sir. I can love her for herself alone in the meantime.

Combination Spoiled.

He—She married a fool with barrels of money. She—Then why isn't she happy? He—Marriage brought him to his senses.—Boston Transcript.

Production and Thrift

"TO win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money. From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions and by exercising rigid economy, which reduces to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties upon whose faithful fulfilment our success, and consequently our national safety, may ultimately depend."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

PRODUCE MORE, SAVE MORE.
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.
SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE.
SPEND MONEY WISELY.

LET US PRODUCE AND SAVE—

The war is now turning on a contest of all forces and resources—men, munitions, food, money. The call to all is to produce more and more. It may be necessary to work harder. The place of those who enlist must be taken by those at home, men and women, old and young. The more we produce the more we can save. Produce more on the farms and in the gardens. Save more and help to win the war.

LET US NOT WASTE OUR LABOUR—

In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting.

LET US NOT WASTE MATERIALS—

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? \$20.00 a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of \$500,000,000.

LET US SPEND OUR MONEY WISELY—

Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

3

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

NOTICE To whom It may concern

I hereby give notice that I will not be held responsible for the payment of any debts or accounts contracted in my name, either by any member of my family or any other person, without my written order.

JAMES HOBBS,
Lot 22, R. 2, Clarendon.

TENDERS for Milk Drawing.

The Lily Cheese Co. will accept tenders for hauling milk on routes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, as advertised in the last issue of this paper. Tenders to state price per hundred or trip. To be marked "Tender" and to be in the hands of the undersigned by 6 p. m., Saturday, April 29th.
JAS. WILSON, President.
W. E. N. HODGINS, Asst. Sec. Treas.

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.

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,
of each month.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE HOUSE OF HOBBERLIN LIMITED The House of High-Grade Tailoring

Men's Made-to-measure Clothes that Command Distinction

That you demand character and distinction, together with good fabrics, stamps you as a man of discernment.

With a stock complete with all the new models, weaves and patterns that good taste demands you are certain to find in the Hobberlin stores just what you want.

Here you have what the world's master-designers have decreed correct, with a perfection of fit that only the master tailor-man of this House can deliver.

Whatever else you look at ask to see our Coronation Navy Blue Serge Suit, made-to-measure. Has no equal.

\$25.00

ARCHIE DOVER