

THE EQUITY.

No. 46, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1916.

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PATRIOTIC BOX SOCIAL, MAY 24.—A Box Social will be held in the Orange Hall at Chateaufort on the above date, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 65, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Patriotic Fund. Ladies are requested to supply the boxes; those who do so will be admitted free. Doors open at 7 p.m. Admission 25c., which will be remitted to those who purchase boxes. After the social a dance will be held for which a good violinist has been engaged. A good time may be expected and everybody is invited to come and share in the enjoyment and help in patriotic work.

136th BATTALION RECRUITING RALLY.

Very Interesting Meeting
Largely Attended.

There was a large attendance at the recruiting meeting held in the skating rink on Wednesday evening last in the interest of the 136th Overseas Battalion, of Port Hope despite the fact that weather conditions were decidedly unfavorable. Doubtless the prime factor in insuring its success in point of attendance, was the presence of the battalion's magnificent brass band consisting of 35 members, which gave perhaps the best instrumental entertainment that a Shawville audience has ever been treated to. This constituted the opening feature of the proceedings.

At about 8.30 o'clock, the chair was taken by the Rev. A. T. Phillips, who made a short address, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and remarking that there never was a time in the history of the nation like the present. The British empire was being weighed in the balance, and it all depended on the people as to how she would emerge from the struggle. He said it was the duty of the young men to come to her aid at this time of national peril and appealed to parents not to place obstacles in the way of their enlistment.

After a selection by the band, Capt. Rev. J. A. Elliott, Chaplain of the 136th, took the platform, and gave a recruiting speech that dealt with the whole question of the war, its causes and its highly probable results should the enemy by any chance become victorious.

Arguing from the standpoint of a possible invasion of this country through the success of German arms in Europe, Capt. Elliott pictured the fate that would be in store for Canada in the light of what had occurred in Belgium. He adverted to the humiliation which the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine had to submit to after Germany had taken those provinces from France, after the war of 1870-71, as part of the huge war indemnity imposed. Although the language of those provinces was essentially French, Germany abolished and forbade its use and compelled the substitution of German in the schools, in the law courts, and in all matters of a public character. No more could the native tongue be heard on the streets and even the idioms of the people were forbidden. Those who would not submit to these harsh conditions were told to get out and those who did so had to leave their possessions behind. That was an example of German generosity; and what she did in 1871, she will do again if she wins this war. How would the people of Canada feel, asked Capt. Elliott, if they were treated in this way? Under German rule the ordinary citizen had no rights. Militarism dominated everything, and the citizen who failed to recognize an officer would be made to suffer for his neglect.

Capt. Elliott dealt very ably with the objection raised by some people that "this is not Canada's war—it is England's." He showed how that Britain after doing all

Kodaks, I have a nice assortment on hand at all times. Fresh films and supplies. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. H. IMISON.

that was possible to avert the conflict, and having been one of the signatories of a treaty at the Hague Convention, which guaranteed the neutrality and rights of the smaller powers, she was forced, when Germany violated that treaty and invaded Belgium, to draw the sword in defence of a sacred obligation. Britain had also the personal reason for entering the war of defending herself. She knew that Germany had for some years been taxing her people to the utmost to increase the strength of her navy in order that she might supplant Britain as mistress of the seas, and it she succeeded in crushing France, she would seize the navy of the latter power, and joining it to her own would be in a position to challenge British supremacy. The key to our safety lies in Britain maintaining command of the seas. If she lost that command, we, as a nation, would not be in existence three months. With Germany in control of the seas, her ambitions aroused for world conquest, Britain would have been at her mercy, and Canada would have become a prey to her designs. Therefore the war was just as much Canada's as it was Britain's. The speaker touched for a moment on the disloyal utterances of Laverne and Bourassa, who deny that Canada has any right to take part in Britain's wars. Capt. Elliott contended that if this country was not in duty bound to aid the Mother Country in her present need, no reason under heaven existed why we should accept her bounty in peace time.

Britain had never asked Canada for aid, but when war became inevitable, the Prime Minister of this country wired the Prime Minister of Britain, that Canada would stand by the Empire with her last man and last dollar. Men, said he, are not coming in as they should if we are to support the Premier's promise. There was no question that it was Canada's war. The moment the army is defeated in France, that moment Canada is defeated. The only place to meet the enemy was on the soil of France.

Capt. Elliott dealt with the various objections that were raised to the young men enlisting, and contended that none were sufficiently weighty to deter them from what seemed their plain duty in this time of national peril. He knew of hundreds who had given up valuable positions, to enlist. Those positions would not be held for them, but the farm would be there when the farmer who enlisted returned. Another objection dealt with, which was encountered in some quarters, and which the speaker characterized as extremely silly, was attaching blame to England going to war with Germany because the latter was a Protestant nation. He denied that this was the case. On the contrary Germany had shown by her teachings and practices that she was largely Pagan. The doctrine of hate now being preached in Germany, had no place in the religion of Christ. If Germany got the upper hand in this war, she won't stop to ask what your religion is. The fact is we are face to face with a deadly enemy, and the question at issue was one of preserving our liberty, and defending the right.

Capt. Elliott had a good word to say for athletic sport, and made a final appeal to the young men through the sporting spirit. He appealed to them to take a hand in the biggest game the world had ever seen and the greatest stake involved—to save civilization from destruction.

Following another selection by the band the chairman introduced Major Scobell, who began his remarks by expressing thanks to the ladies for their hospitality to

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Your friends can buy anything you can give them—except your photograph. Don't put off until to-morrow, have a sitting to-day. H. IMISON.

A 8-day camp meeting will begin on the H. M. Campgrounds, Shawville, on Sunday, May 28.

George Cater, Shawville's expert water man, wants his patrons to know that he will supply water during the summer months at 10 cents a barrel. War time, but not war prices.

wards the band, and assured them that their kindness would never be forgotten. Bandmen at the front were engaged in most dangerous work—removing the wounded from the field, and exposed to bullet and shell fire. They were just as much in danger as the men in the trenches. "Germany," said Major Scobell, passing on to the subject of his address, "was a fighting nation. She believed in war; it was regarded as a virtue; it was taught in the schools. The allies were engaged in fighting the strongest military nation the world had ever known. Germany for forty years had been employing every means that science could devise to increase and perfect her military power; while the Allies on the other hand had been trying to create a sentiment of peace." When the crisis came Britain pleaded in vain for the Kaiser to stay his hand; but with the idea uppermost in his mind of ruling the world, he took no heed. We in Canada should be thankful we are not living in Belgium.

Dealing with some of the excuses young men are resorting to, Major Scobell said the situation was such that no sacrifices were too great for them to make. The Empire was passing through the greatest crisis in its history, and the war was not won. The Allies cannot move because they have not the men required; therefore the call comes to every man who is of military age to offer himself to the Empire's service. Till German militarism was smashed Canada was not secure from invasion. "Were it not for the British navy, Germany would be here to-night," yelled the major. Speaking of the atrocities which had been perpetrated in Belgium, he quoted a few examples from a book that was compiled from the official report of the Commissioner who investigated the matter and asked the audience how they would like to be treated in the manner described. No one physically fit should shirk the responsibility which rested upon them. Making a strong appeal to young men, the major contended their places were not in the schools, the banks, nor the shops.—These places could be filled just as well by the women. "But this is a man's job we have for you," said he, "and we need you."

The band then rendered another piece of music, which was followed by Capt. Carter in a short speech which closed the program. The Capt. gave some information regarding the number who had enlisted in Pontiac, and considered the number small in proportion to the population. He spoke briefly on the urgency of the need for more men, and showed that thus far the Allies had not made any progress.

Mr. J. K. King, B. S. A., who has filled the position of demonstrator for Macdonald College here for the past three years, with credit to himself and advantage to the farmers of this district, has resigned that position to take one in the Live Stock Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture. We learn his field of operations will be in British Columbia, to which province he will remove some time during the summer. In the meantime Mrs. King will reside at her home at Waterloo, Que., for which place the family left on Monday morning.

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WANTED—Stock to pasture. Terms reasonable. Apply to
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FOR SALE—1 four-year old mare, 1400 weight; also 1 seven-year old mare, 1200 weight. Or will exchange for driving team.
 J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.

FOUND—On Main street, Shawville, on Friday last, a lady's shoe (new) Owner may have same by calling at The Equity and paying for insertion of this notice.

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

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.

Piano Tuner Coming

CEO. W. PINGLE,

Piano Tuner & Player Piano Expert

will make his annual visit to Shawville and vicinity in the near future. By leaving your order at THE EQUITY Office you are sure of always having the same man look after your piano who takes a personal interest in his work. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Watch for date.

FOR SALE

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Men's Felts and Straws

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In great variety.

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The best on the market. See our shapes and styles.

Price for this Season \$2.25.

Big Stock of Harvesters.

Don't forget the Little People

Nice lines for the

Small Girls and Boys.

Hats for Everybody.

MORE HATS.

W. A. HODGINS

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

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

CHAPTER XIII.—(Cont'd.)

"Heave him up on to the pinto, Bill. He's dead to the world."

"How is he going to stick on?"

"You heave him up," insisted Combe from the other side of the stolen horse, "I'll fix that. He'll ride as well as the pinto's last passenger."

"The old man in there," replied Bill, looking over his shoulder nervously, and speaking in a hushed voice.

"Yes. Can you steady him like that whilst I throw a hitch around him. Don't let him roll."

"I'll try, Jim; but his legs are like water. You can't hold them. They slip all ways at once."

"They won't do that long. Now! How's that?"

Combe had taken the tie rope from the pinto's saddle, and with it had lashed the doctor's feet together under the belly of his horse, after which he had passed the bight of the rope around his victim's waist and secured him firmly by it to the horn of the saddle.

"I guess he'll ride like that for a bit," he said, looking critically at his work. "Seems pretty well packed, doesn't he?" and taking the doctor by the shoulder he swayed him tentatively in the saddle.

"Yes, he'll stay there till you untie him, but what are you going to tell the ferryman?"

"That's my trouble. I'm blanked if I know how I'm going to fix that, unless I gag him too. I wish the doctor was not too drunk to sit on by himself."

"If he wasn't he wouldn't go," "Yes, he would, with this," and the light flickered on a barrel hardly harder than the speaker's face.

Bill looked at Combe, doubtfully. He had known Jim many years, but had never seen the man he saw now. The sight staggered him and made him doubtful of the share he had taken in the proceedings.

"You don't mean no foul play by him, do you?"

"No, of course not. A dead ass ain't no good. Hand me his bridle," and Combe reached for the saddle for it. But Bill held on to it.

"See here, Jim, this is a mighty ugly business. It is for a woman?"

"For a woman, sure. Hand over, or they'll be after us."

Still the man doubted, and Combe saw a bar of light in the front of the Ideal. Some one had opened the door to look out.

There was no time to be lost. It was cruel, but he had to do it.

"Bill, he hissed, 'when she died, wouldn't you have done this or any other blanked thing to save her?'"

"My God, yes," was the startled answer. Without further demur Bill handed over the bridle and Jim turning the horses sharply down hill, disappeared into the night, whilst the widower slunk through the back premises into the Ideal.

CHAPTER XIV.

It seemed to the doctor that his pace was suddenly accelerated. In his dream flight he began to move with quite phenomenal rapidity. In all previous expeditions of the kind the notion had been a steady sailing, so steady that if he had not seen the steeples and towers going by below him, he would have considered himself absolutely stationary in space. But now he was going at a great speed and jerkily. Yes, certainly jerkily, and the atmosphere was becoming distinctly colder. He had entered a stratum of cold air. Ah, yes, that must be it. He was getting higher; he was in fact rocketing. That was it, he reflected. Quite natural, he reflected. You hit a bird in the head and it rockets. The whiskey had hit me in the head and it rockets. Certainly I am rocketing.

But as his thoughts grew less vague his body grew more and more

cold. The spirit was dying out in his blood, and his tightly bound extremities were beginning to freeze.

He became conscious that he was no longer in the streets of Soda Creek. He could hear horses' feet and gravel which rattled and slid beneath them, and a jerk which threw him heavily upon his horse's neck woke him to the fact that he was riding down an extremely steep incline into a grey sea of icy vapor.

It has been said that Doctor Protheroe was one of those men who had the faculty of becoming drunk a dozen times in the twenty-four hours. His recovery from the effects of drink was as rapid as his lapse into drunkenness and now his brain began to work again almost normally.

He realized that he was riding tied in his saddle, his arms pinioned and his mouth gagged, and that someone, also riding, was leading his horse along the edge of a grey flood from which came a roar and an incessant grinding sound. Dr. Protheroe's earliest impression of a river was the union of a dozen tiny springs which well up from the earth's heart amongst meadow sweet and fritillaries, in his native Wiltshire, on at the wildest a junction of little brown rills which wind chattering to their meeting place through the purple heather of that which English folk call a mountain, and so gathered and united, wander on, picking up a little friend here and another more fully grown further on, until together they turn a miller's wheel or dream through lush hay fields to the sea.

But the Fraser, by which that silent figure led him, is not a river of this kind.

Born of the snows in that barren land where earth's ribs show above the last of the black pines, the Fraser is bitter and savage from its birth. There are no lush grass lands for it to flow through, no miller's wheels for it to turn.

Its course is through sand and gravel; that it is gold gravel makes it no more beautiful; past grey benches stained in leopards patches by vivid metallic colors. It has nothing to do with framing until, weary of life and retired from business, it reaches its muddy delta, where it farms because it is too feeble to do anything else.

Its life's work was mining. It is the great sluice box of northern British Columbia, the great water power which eats away the gold-bearing rocks, which builds the sand bars and feeds them year by year with much fine gold, which tempts the strongest of our men with the possibility of quickly earned wealth, and having sucked their lives out of them, leaves them stranded in such back waters as Soda Creek.

The banks of it under which Jim Combe led the doctor's stumbling horse, were sheer cliffs of gravel, the raw edges of a great earth wound, through which the river tore its course, and the brim of it was no place of primroses, but a fringe of great boulders, too heavy even for its strong waters to move, and here and there the bones of a stranded pine.

Far overhead the two could see a few tall conifers, towering in the night mist, and behind them, up stream, the dull red light which marked the centre of such life as there was in Soda Creek.

When a cable crossed the river they paused, and Jim dismounting went down to the water's edge. The ferry was there, moored to the bank the ice cakes gathering round it as it lay, but there was no boatman by it, and the little shack in which he sheltered was empty. Jim got into the ferry and tried to move it, but the chain of it was secured by a great padlock. It was kept for the public's convenience and the ferryman's profit, and the ferryman had gone.

"Curse it. That's what I might have expected," Jim muttered, "but I didn't see him in the saloon when we left."

For a time he wrestled with the lock and tried to break it with a boulder from the beach, but such attempts had been foreseen and the fastenings were so strong to yield to rude surgery.

"Doesn't matter much if they do come now," he said to himself, and began to hulloa on the off-chance that the ferryman might be within hearing. He even took out his revolver and fired a shot, but for awhile there was no response. The ferryman had concluded that his cowboy passenger of the morning was as other cowboys he had known, and would be as long over his half-hour's business as they had been, and Cariboo, being a free country, he had gone where he listed.

But the revolver shot had roused others if it had not called the ferryman. The red glow in the centre of the townlet was redder now and larger. The door of the Ideal was wide open, and there were voices on the night air, the voices of men which grew closer as he listened. Possibly Bill's suspicions had found voice at the best moment, the revolver shot having confirmed them, and now the whole drunken gang was out looking

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Vaseline Analgic

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A combination of the remedies your doctor prescribes and pure Vaseline.

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for the doctor and his abductor. It did not matter much. He could easily escape such a posse as they were likely to form, but he turned towards his captive. It was no use keeping him any longer.

"Hulloa, you are awake, are you? Want them wraps off your mouth?" he asked, cynically. "They'll keep the cold off your chest," but he moved towards him and released the doctor from his gag.

"You might as well untie my hands whilst you are about it. They are nearly frozen already," said Protheroe in a matter-of-fact tone.

Jim looked at him in some surprise. The sobering effect of the ride had been even greater than he had anticipated.

"I guess you can sit on then by yourself," he remarked, unfastening the rope which bound his captive's legs, before freeing his hands. "Steady! Don't fall off as you ride back, and don't try any monkey tricks with me. It ain't worth it," and then, reassured by the doctor's appearance, he let his hands go.

"Now you might as well ride back and finish the night with your pals. Sorry I troubled you."

But the doctor remained sitting where he was.

"You ain't afraid about finding your way, are you?" asked Combe. "They'll be here pretty soon now, if they don't fall in and get drowned. I'm not coming along. Soda Creek might not be healthy for me just now."

Still the doctor sat where he was, stretching his cramped legs, feeling the stiffened muscles of his arms, swaying a little in his saddle, and looking at Combe.

"You must have wanted me pretty badly," he said at length, and there was no trace of anger in his voice, no protest against his attempted abduction.

"Guess I did, or I shouldn't have took you."

"What is it? A woman? You aren't married?"

Jim laughed a hard laugh.

"What is it then? You aren't drunk or a fool?"

"Ain't I? That new tenderfoot, Anstruther, has broke himself up pretty badly. Miss Clifford is nursing him and wants a doctor."

"Ah!" grunted the doctor, and whistled a strange hollow whistle like that of a fog horn. It was a curious trick he had on occasions of insight. He knew the Risky Ranch pretty well, though he was no favorite there, and he knew its internal history, and could have made shrewd guesses about Miss Clifford and Jim Combe and even about Mr. Anstruther. The ways of the world are very much alike everywhere, and doctors know them better than most men.

"What is the matter with Anstruther?"

"Ribs broke, two or three, and may be something worse inside."

"Well he will get over that without my assistance or die. Does it matter?"

Jim looked at him stupidly.

"To you," the doctor added. (To be Continued.)

LONGEST SIEGE OF WAR.

Mora, in the Cameroons, Defended For Eighteen Months.

What has been the longest siege of the war?

It is doubtful whether 1,000 Britons, outside of official life, could answer the question. This is not strange, because the story is told here for the first time. It comes from a young British officer who had the sanction of the War Office to tell the story of the most stubborn scrap of the war.

When the history of the war is written it may be known as the Siege of Mora—a siege which lasted for eighteen months. With Mora in the hands of the British and French, the allies came into possession of a country of 29,950 square miles in area, which is as large as the German Empire and Belgium and the part of France under German occupation at the present time. This is the Cameroons, or, as the Germans spell it, Kamerun.

A Cruel Comeback.

"Sweetest to the sweet," said Mr. Slopy gallantly, as he handed a plate of cakes to the landlady's daughter.

"Pass Mr. Slopy, the best," said the landlady significantly.

The Farm

A Stable Wall Decoration.

The dairy department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is urging that the following be pasted up in every dairy barn in the state:

"Practice the following advice and you will make more dollars in dairying. Others have done it. Why can't you?"

"Use pure-bred dairy sires from cows having large and profitable productions of milk and butter-fat."

"Do not turn cows out to remain and suffer in cold, stormy weather."

"Raise well the heifer calves from cows which for one or more generations have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter-fat."

"Breed heifers at the age of sixteen to twenty months."

"Feed heifers liberally and milk regularly."

In Summer Time.

"Do not try to save feed by turning to pasture too early."

"Provide plenty of pure, fresh water, shade, and protection against flies during hot weather."

"Supplement poor pastures with corn silage or green soiling crops like rye, peas, oats, green corn fodder, cabbage and other available feed."

In Winter Time.

"Feed cows daily one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced, twenty-five to forty pounds of corn silage, and what clover or alfalfa they will eat."

"Allow them to have water which is not colder than that from a deep well twice or three times daily."

"Brush cows daily if you can possibly find the time, for it pays better than does grooming of horses, which as a rule is not neglected."

"Keep cows in clean, well-lighted, properly ventilated stables."

At All Times.

"Treat cows gently and avoid excitement."

"Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time."

"Get your neighbors to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester and test the milk of each cow."

"Discard the cow which has failed at the end of the year to pay market price for all the feed she has consumed."

"Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods."

"Belong to a dairy cattle breeders' association, a cow-testing association and every organization that will help to keep you posted and in touch with the best up-to-date methods of managing your dairy herd."

Improving Sandy Soils.

The addition of vegetable matter to sandy soils is very important. It is needed to increase their water-holding capacity, as well as to add to their fertility. Due to their coarse texture and lack of vegetable matter, water is often the limiting crop-producing factor of sandy soils.

To prevent winds from "blowing" sand the land may be laid out in long narrow fields with alternate grass and cultivated crops. For short distances protection wind-breaks of pines or other trees are effective.

Deep planting of seed, rolling and harrowing of soil are necessary to bring the moisture to the seed and yet prevent its loss by evaporation.

The fertility needs of sandy soils are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Phosphorus and potassium must be supplied either directly in commercial fertilizer or indirectly through the buying of feed to be fed to animals and the manure returned to the land. The average sandy soil contains but from one-third to one-half as much fertility as clay loams.

Legumes are beneficial to sandy soils because they supply the much-needed nitrogen, as well as humus. Where a supply of peat is readily available it can be used to advantage as a nitrogen fertilizer.

The use of lime on sandy soils, which are very commonly acid, will aid in securing stands of alfalfa, any of the clovers and soy beans. Cow peas, lupines and vetches usually do well on acid soil. To grow good crops of legumes it is also necessary to inoculate the soils.

Rotations for sandy soils should be so chosen as to increase the amount of vegetable matter and provide a legume crop to cover the soil at least once every three years.—Canadian Farm.

Sowing Oats.

The best way to sow oats is with the grain drill. Drilling gives a more even stand than broadcast seeding, for all the seed is covered to about the same depth. In sowing broadcast, some of the seed may not be covered at all and some may be covered too deeply. Germination is better from drilled seed and the growth is more uniform throughout the season. In numerous tests at the experiment stations drilled oats have out-yielded oats sown broadcast by several bushels to the acre. Better stands of grass and clover can also be obtained in drilled than in broadcast oats.

The best depth to sow on varies with the soil and the season. In any case they should be covered with half an inch to an inch of moist soil. They should be sown deeper in sandy soils than in loams or clays. Deeper seed-

The Virtue of the Natural Leaf is perfectly preserved in the sealed

"SALADA"

B104

packet. Young tender leaves only, grown with utmost care and with flavour as the prime object, are used to produce the famous Salada blends.

ing is also necessary when the ground is dry than when it is moist. On the average the best depth is from 1 to 1½ inches.

Oats should be sown as early in the spring as it is possible to make a good seed bed. The exact date, of course, varies, with the season and with the locality. This does not mean that the preparation of the land should be neglected in order to sow early. Better yields will be produced from seed sown in a good seed bed than from that sown a few days earlier in ground too cold and wet for the seed to germinate.

In a good seed bed the best rate of seeding is about 2½ bushels to the acre. If the seed is sown broadcast, more is necessary. More seed is required in a poor seed bed than in a good one, as fewer seeds are likely to grow. A lower rate of seeding may be used for small-kerneled varieties than for large-kerneled ones for there are many more of the former in a bushel.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GERMANS FEAR RUSSIA.

"The Russian is Terrible," Say Tenth Army Officers.

As to the qualities and characteristics of the various non-Teutonic soldiers of Europe, German army officers speak interestingly and not without generosity, says the New York Times. The French soldier is gallant, nervous and very brave, only it is difficult to make him return a second or third time into the same fire. The English fighter is dogged and individually resourceful. The Italian, though ferocious in assault, is discouraged by failure. He goes on one impulse and hates to repass his own dead for a second charge. That is how a German sees three of his adversaries. As to a fourth, he volunteers nothing, but if he is pressed, he will add: "The Russian is terrible."

The meaning of that assertion develops slowly, with many hesitations. It is not that the individual Russian soldier is particularly terrible. No, that is not what he means to say. The Russians cannot be singularized. You have to think of Russians, infinite in plurality, a slow-moving, ominous, imposing mass. They come in lines ten and twelve deep, heedless, and heavy, so controlled by their own momentum that they cannot stop. They will go anywhere, into anything, again and again, as if they did not know how to be afraid. "The only thing you can do," says the German officer, "is to slaughter them and pray that you will have ammunition enough to keep it up."

Preparedness.

"Goodness, Maria, why are you hiding all the music so carefully?"

"Well, John, the Puffers are calling on us to-night, and you know Mrs. Puffer never plays without music."

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS
Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pains and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, with constipation, headache, dizziness, are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

AFTER MEALS TAKE

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

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.



Catarrhal Fever

Three to six doses cure. One small size bottle of SPOHN'S guaranteed to cure a case. Safe for any mare, horse or colt. Largest selling veterinary specific ever known. Get it of druggists, harness dealers or direct from manufacturers, express paid. SPOHN'S is the best preventive of all forms of distemper. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



Against the sun's rays—
—and under wear and tear

—this paint lasts, and lasts, and lasts

Ramsay's Paints are honest goods—made of honest materials by honest painting methods. Each finish will honestly meet the requirements for which it is designed. You may be sure when you buy them for your own use that they will give you the service you know you ought to get. Courteous service from local agent.

Write for interesting paint literature. (5)
A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.,
BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND VANCOUVER.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Of Course You Need
BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Ice Cream comes out of the freezer with a velvety smoothness—and a new deliciousness—when it is made with BENSON'S.

And it is pretty hard to ask for anything more delicious than a Glacé, Blanc Meringue or Cream Custard with Fruit, made of Benson's Corn Starch.

Our new Recipe Book "Desserts and Candies" tells how and how much to use. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office—and be sure to tell your grocer to send BENSON'S, the starch in Canada for more than half a century.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE. BRANTFORD, ONT. PORT WILHELM, CANADA

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic Is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely, and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite, and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. L. R. Whitman, Harmony Mills, N.S., says: "As a tonic and strength builder I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wonderful. My whole system was badly run down, and although I faithfully took a tonic given me by my doctor I could note no improvement. Then I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was soon restored to my old time health. I can most heartily endorse this medicine."

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.

TELLS OF TEUTON CRUELTY.

Russian Embassy Says Captives Were Tortured and Killed.

Brutal treatment of prisoners by deliberate torture and neglect is charged against Germany in a report issued at Washington by the Russian Embassy for distribution in the United States.

The report is accompanied by 14 photographs of soldiers who were tortured because they would not divulge military secrets and soldiers who suffered wounds from explosive—or dum-dum—bullets. There are also reproductions of two letters found on the bodies of dead Germans, in which the writers told of driving Russian prisoners before them in a charge to lessen their own losses.

Instances where wounded soldiers have met their death by being beaten, stabbed, shot or neglected are given in the report.

"There were no baths in the camps," the report continues. The prisoners were obliged to remain unwashed and soon were covered with vermin.

The food in the camps was described by the soldiers as uneatable and nauseating. "These conditions of bad nourishment, combined with the cold and damp, produced epidemic cholera, hunger typhus, and the spotted form of that disease in many of the camps."

The report says that a large number of the cripples who were repatriated were not wounded in warfare, but by Germans in the camps.

"On the night of the 7th of May, in the camp of Witteberg, seven Russian prisoners were shot for applying to the commandant for better food."

EXPERIMENTS.

Teach Things of Value.

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off tea or coffee and drinking Postum, it is still easy to learn something about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way out of tea or coffee troubles. A man writes:

"My wife was a victim of nervousness, weak stomach and loss of appetite for years, and although we resorted to numerous methods for relief, one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose." (Both tea and coffee are injurious to many persons, because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine.)

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble, but could not find anything to take its place until we tried Postum. Within two weeks after she quit coffee and began using Postum almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was gone, stomach trouble relieved, appetite improved, and, above all, a night's rest was complete and refreshing."

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly. Each day there was improvement, for the Postum was undoubtedly strengthening her. Every particle of this good work is due to drinking Postum in place of coffee." 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.

SEED POTATOES.

The man who grows good potatoes when potatoes are needed is a public benefactor.

According to present production and consumption in Ontario, from twenty-five to thirty people, or from five to six families, are supplied with potatoes for one year from each average acre of land which the farmer plants with this crop. An increase of fifty per cent. in yield would mean an increase in the amount of potatoes produced on each average acre of land sufficient to supply about one dozen people for twelve months. In most years Ontario imports potatoes from the Maritime Provinces, and at the present time a part of our supply is coming from the Provinces of Alberta and of British Columbia. Ontario is well adapted to the production of potatoes of excellent quality, and should supply at least her own demands.

The potato crop of Ontario could be decidedly and economically improved by a more general use of pure, well bred seed of a few of the best varieties, by the adoption of better methods of culture, and by a more complete control of insects and diseases. It should be the aim of every grower to produce large yields of uniform potatoes free from disease and of high table quality. Varieties of potatoes differ greatly not only in yield per acre but also in freedom from rot and in cooking qualities. For instance, in the trying season of 1915 the varieties of potatoes grown under uniform conditions at the Ontario Agricultural College varied in yield per acre from 13 to 366 bushels, in amount of rot from less than 1 to over 70 per cent., and in table quality from 36 to 83 per cent., out of a maximum of 100 points. Some kinds are found to be very susceptible to rot and others to be almost immune. The table quality of potatoes varies far more than many people realize when mealiness, flavor and appearance of different varieties are taken into consideration and are carefully determined.

In each of four years an experiment has been conducted at the Agricultural College in testing under similar conditions potatoes obtained from different sources. For instance, eighteen lots of Empire States potatoes were secured from eight different sources, five in the Province of New Brunswick and three in Ontario. Seed potatoes grown about one hundred and forty miles north of Guelph, in Muskoka district, near the Muskoka Lakes, have given a higher yield per acre than those obtained from any other source in each of the four years of this experiment. Seed potatoes grown in a cool, moist climate which prevents maturity are often superior to those which have ripened in a hot, dry climate. Immature seed potatoes are usually inferior for table use, but furnish excellent seed. Potatoes grown in Ontario in a comparatively cool, wet season like that of 1915 are likely to be of good quality for planting providing they are free from disease. Tubers showing discoloration or signs of rot on the outer surface or when cut should not be used for planting.

There are far too many varieties of potatoes grown on the farms of Ontario. This is one of the greatest weaknesses in the potato industry of the Province. It is a defect that should be remedied as soon as possible. If Ontario would confine herself to a few of the best varieties of potatoes the annual crop would be increased in yield, in quality, and in commercial value.

There are over one thousand named varieties of potatoes in North America, and fully four hundred have been grown under experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College. Many of these are quite inferior, even though they have been extravagantly advertised; some are old varieties under new names, and comparatively few are worthy of general cultivation by the farmers of Ontario. If these few were grown to the exclusion of fully eighty per cent. of the kinds now under cultivation better results would be obtained, whether the potatoes were produced for home uses or for commercial purposes.

Some of the varieties of potatoes which have been prominent in the experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College and in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario are the Empire State, the Davies' Warrior, the Rural New Yorker No. 2, the Green Mountain and the Carman No. 1 of the late, and the Extra Early Eureka, the Early Ohio, and the Stray Beauty or Bliss Triumph of the early varieties. In appearance there is a similarity between the Green Mountain and the Delaware varieties and also between the Extra Early Eureka and the Irish Cobbler varieties. In the experiments at Guelph, however, the Green Mountain and the Extra Early Eureka gave the best results in yield per acre, in table quality, and in freedom from rot. The three varieties of potatoes which have made particularly good records in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in productiveness, table quality and popularity with the experimenters are the Davies' Warrior and the Empire State of the late and the Extra Early Eureka of the early varieties.

In the average results of all the varieties grown in the years, 1905, 1906, 1910 and 1915, in which there was more or less rot in the potato crops at the College, the Davies' Warrior, the Extra Early Eureka and the Stray Beauty produced the smallest, and the Early Rose, the Beauty of Helron and the Early Ohio the largest percentages of rotten potatoes of

all the varieties grown under uniform conditions.

It has been found to be good practice to use smooth, well shaped, sound tubers of good size and of the best varieties. These can be cut by hand into sets from one to two ounces in weight, each set containing two, three or, even better, four eyes. It is an advantage to throw the freely cut potato sets into finely ground land plaster and to plant them immediately after being cut. Good results have been obtained by dropping the pieces separately from twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows and by having the rows twenty-eight or thirty inches apart. The potato sets can be planted from three to five inches deep, depending upon the character and the condition of the soil. Level cultivation frequently gives the best results on a light soil, and ridged cultivation on soil of a heavier nature.

It is often an advantage to expose whole seed potatoes in a subdued light in a warm room about three weeks before planting. Especially is this true if the potatoes are to be grown for early use. The production of short, thick, green sprouts before planting helps to hasten the growth and increase the yield.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., April 20th, 1916.

She Did Not Heed the Danger Signals

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER DIABETES.

Mrs. McDonald Might Have Saved Herself Months of Pain, Sleeplessness and Anxiety by Using Dodd's Kidney Pills Earlier.

Grand Narrows, Victoria Co., N.S., May 1st.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure kidney disease in its worst form is evidenced by the case of Mrs. Roderick McDonald, an estimable resident of this place. Mrs. McDonald suffered from diabetes for two years, and found her first relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am sure I would be in my grave to-day but for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. McDonald states. "The doctor attended me for five months for diabetes, but I was worse when I stopped taking his medicine than when I started. I could not get a wink of sleep. As soon as I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I fell in a solid sleep for one hour, and soon I got so that I could sleep fine."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have done so much for me that I feel like recommending them to everybody."

Mrs. McDonald states that her earlier symptoms were shortness of breath, dizziness, backache and a bitter taste in her mouth in the morning. All these are symptoms of kidney trouble—danger signals that no one can afford to neglect. Had she heeded them and taken Dodd's Kidney Pills she would have saved herself months of pain and anxiety.

DRAINAGE FOR WETNESS AND DROUGHT.

How shall we obtain the most satisfactory soil moisture condition throughout the year? The great factor in moisture control is drainage, natural or artificial. Few farms are sufficiently drained by natural means; nearly all require some artificial drainage.

The problem then is, "Where shall we place our drains?" "How deep shall we put them?" "What size of tile shall we use?" The position of the drains depends largely on the slope of the field, the depth on the kind of soil, the size of tile on the extent of the area drained, and the fall or grade given the tile.

If you are uncertain about these points or anticipate any difficulties, the Ontario Agricultural College will send you a drainage surveyor who will, if necessary, prepare a map of your farm, showing the location of your drains, the size of tile to use, and the grades and depths of the drains.

The cost to you for these services will be the travelling expenses of the surveyor, and as several surveys are made on one trip the charge is seldom over three dollars for each survey.

Those who have had their farms surveyed and have installed part or all of their drains may have a new plan prepared free of charge if they will return the old plan after marking in all changes made in the original system.

On the same terms as those for surveys the college will send a man to give you a start on the installation of your drains if you have had no previous experience. He will show you how to set grade stakes, grade the ditch bottom, make the junctions of main and lateral, lay the tile, and assist you in any way required.

If you contemplate draining during 1916 or are planning for 1917 and need assistance, write to the Department of Physics, O. A. College, Guelph, or your District Agricultural Office, state your difficulties, and request assistance.

He Meant Well.

"It's a dreadful night. Won't you stay and dine with us?" "Re-really, thanks most awfully, but it's not quite so bad as all that."

What Does Your Food Cost? You could easily spend two dollars for a meal and not get as much real, body-building nutriment as you get in two **Shredded Wheat Biscuits**, the food that contains all the muscle-making material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Two **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with milk or cream will make a complete, perfect meal at a cost of not over five cents. A food for youngsters and grown-ups. Eat it for breakfast with milk or cream; eat it for luncheon with fresh berries or other fruits; a perfect meal for the Spring days.

Made in Canada.

THEIR WAY TO HAPPINESS.

How a Young Couple Started House-keeping, and the Result.

"But they had to keep up appearances," the other woman declared, speaking of a young couple who had lived beyond the husband's salary and were in all sorts of trouble.

"Why did they—what appearances?" the woman opposite asked.

The other woman stated: "Why, they had to live to some extent at least like their friends did. The people they were thrown with. They had to live in a nice neighborhood and dress respectably and entertain a little once in a while."

"No," the woman opposite insisted. "They only thought they did. They were merely 'keeping up with Lizzie' and didn't know how foolish it was when they couldn't afford it."

"But what could they have done?" They couldn't go and live in the slums and they had to keep up their self-respect."

"It all depends upon what you call self-respect. I can maintain mine best by not going in debt up to my eyes. And it wasn't necessary for them to go to the slums, wherever those may be. I know a couple who found two rooms out on a side street and went to housekeeping in them with the few bits of furniture they could afford to buy. Most of their wedding presents were packed away from the aristocratic neighborhood with which they were most familiar, but they didn't mind that."

"I should have thought they would." "At any rate, they didn't mind it enough to put off getting married until the man got a big salary."

"Did their friends come to see them?"

"They certainly did. Some of the callers came from curiosity. I suppose, and some probably pitied them, but they were very happy just the same. The point was that they did not spend more than they had and even out of the little they saved something."

"But didn't they have to go shabby?" "They did sometimes; they went without many things to which they were accustomed, but you see they were very much in love and they had counted the cost and were prepared."

"What about them now?" "Oh, they're living in a house of their own, but I doubt if they are any happier than when they were going without in their two rooms. But they proved to me that it is not necessary to keep up appearances."

MANY GENERALS' SONS KILLED.

French Publish List of Deaths in Commanders' Families.

A list which does not pretend to be complete has been printed in Paris of sons and sons-in-law of Generals who have been killed in the war.

Gen. de Castelnaud and Gen. Dessirier have both lost three sons. Gen. Foch a son and a son-in-law. Gen. Pouydraguin, Renouard, DeLardemelle and Neyraud each two sons; Gen. Ganeval (killed in the Dardanelles) a son-in-law. Gen. Baillou a son and a son-in-law. Gen. de Laouvelle two sons-in-law.

The Generals who have lost a son include De Maud'huy, D'Amade, Ebener, Bonnal, Falque, Marjoulet, Chailley, De Benoit, Louis, Corvisart, De Lestrade, De Lestapis, Bonfait and Dieudonne, and those who have lost a son-in-law are Gens. de Mondesir, De Vassar, De Morlaincourt.

There isn't much self-love in the make-up of the man who loves his enemy as himself.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Feel how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

WOMEN TURN MACHINISTS.

Working for Britain in Constructing Aeroplane Parts.

Overalled, leather aproned, capped and goggled—displaying nevertheless a woman's genius for making herself attractive in whatever guise—some eighteen women are being trained in the Nottingham (England) Hillgate workshops of the Women's Service Bureau in the skilled engineering work of welding joints and fine angle sockets needed for the construction of aeroplanes.

As fast as they are trained the women are placed in Government factories, where they receive the same pay as men. The woman welder is another instance of woman's adaptability to work believed to be out of her province. She bends over an oxy-acetylene blowpipe with a flame of 6,000 Fahrenheit that can make steel run like sealing wax. Though her eyes are protected by goggles of colored glass, a rain of bright sparks impinge on her face and neck, but she heeds them not, nor obviously does her complexion.

She saws, files and hammers steel, and the women welders' workshop is filled with a hundred loud or shrill clamors of metal, but the nerves of the women welders are unaffected. Miss Woodward, the principal, declares that many of these women, who have never done manual work before, find their work "a nerve tonic," and that headaches are left at home.

NOTHING TO EQUAL

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Lawrence M. Brown, Walton, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and believe there is nothing to equal them for little ones. They instantly banish constipation and teething troubles, and, unlike any other medicine I have used, they are pleasant to take and do not gripe the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Transparent.

"Mamma," asked small Mabel, "what does 'transparent' mean?" "It means 'acro's the Atlantic,'" replied the mother. "Trans" always means across."

"Then I suppose," continued the logical little miss, "that transparent means 'a cross parent,' doesn't it, mamma?"

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

R-r-r-venge!

Mrs. Owens—John, the butcher from where we used to live has found out our address. He called with that last year's bill and was really impertinent.

Owens (hotly)—Impertinent was he! Well, now, we'll just let him wait for his money.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited:

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

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

Would be Concealed.

"Why, Johnny," said a mother to her 4-year-old son, "aren't you ashamed to go about with such a dirty face?"

"Don't you worry about it, mamma," he replied. "As soon as I get a little bigger I'll raise whiskers, then you won't notice the dirty."

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

Money By the Bushel.

She—What's this I hear about your getting a lot of money from some woman?

He—Someone's been kidding you. Who was the woman?

She (innocently)—Why, May Wheat they told me her name was.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The Privileged Classes.

A cockney angler, thinking that his highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his station, expostulated thus: "Look here, my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family have been entitled to bear arms for the last two hundred years?" "Hoots, that's naething!" was the reply. "My ancestors have been entitled to bare legs for the last two thousand years."

Striving to Change Name.

So bitter is the hatred in Russia against everything German, since the beginning of the war, that the Premier, Basil Sturmer, is, according to the Petrograd newspapers, taking steps to change his name to Flamin, on the ground that Sturmer not only sounds German, but is also of undoubted German origin.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Women will never be paid as much for lecturing as men, because they do too much of it for nothing.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Unanswerable.
Patron—I say, waitah, is this peach or apple pie?
Garcon—Can't you tell by the taste?
"No."
"Then what difference does it make?"

Not to be Misled.
Wife—We must surely go to Egypt this year?
Husband—Why Egypt?
Wife—On account of those Pyramids. I see by this magazine that they are slowly wasting away. It would hardly do to mis' em.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Why He Smokes
James (who is broke)—"I have one faithful friend left."
Hulks (also broke)—"Who is it?"
James—"My pipe. I can still draw on that."

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman No. 1. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. I. 2501, Brampton.

FOR SALE.

50 ACRES, NICE HOME, BRICK house, 2 barns, all cultivated, just outside City, Dover Township. John Bachelder, Chatham, Ont.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES—14 Superior Needles 25c, Shuttles 75c, Bobbins 5c, Belts 25c. for any Machine. Superior Supplies Co., Hamilton, Ont.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS COATMAKER—Steady job to good man. Watters and Rodell, Pembroke, Ont.

BOX RIPPERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, good wages for good men. Firstbrook Bros., Penetang, Ont.

MACHINISTS, FITTERS, TOOLMAKERS, handy men, also operators experienced on shells. Phone, wire or write. 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.
LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.

118 West 31st Street, New York

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bruis on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 M free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the anti-septic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Bruised Cuts, Wens, Blisters, Yellows, Itches, all Pains and Inflammations. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 518, Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

SPECIALLY MADE FARM FOOTWEAR

DELIVERED TO YOU

\$3.25

Here is a light weight, durable and comfortable working shoe especially suitable for farmers, woodmen, millmen, trackmen, laborers—all who require extra strong, easy footwear for working in. We make them of the splendid oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proof 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 \$2.25, and we will ship you a pair, all charges paid, to any address in Canada or U. S. Remit (stating size) by postal or express order. Same style as shown. 8 eyelets high. \$2.75. Write for our catalog fully illustrating our Summer and Winter Footwear.

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

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 10, 1916.

It is expected that Parliament will promulgate about the middle of next week, unless the important railway legislation which is proposed should develop a lengthy discussion.

After grappling with the problem for a year or more, the British Government has decided on the policy of full and immediate conscription as the only measure that will satisfy the majority of the people in their present mood. The step was a long one to take, but seems to have been the only one to meet the situation.

The extreme penalty of military law has been meted out, sure and swift, to several of the leaders of the movement which sought to separate Ireland from the Empire at this time of national strain and peril, contrary to the advice and desire of those who are recognized as the representatives of political thought in the Emerald Isle. Embarking in a bad business invariably lands those who do so on the rocks of disaster.

Mr. Cousineau, the Opposition leader in Quebec, said some hard things about the Gouin Government from his place in the Legislature, and he has repeated them more than once since dissolution was announced. He has also invited Sir Lomer Gouin to prosecute him for libel if what he has been declaring is not true. But Mr. Gouin has declined to accept the invitation, because he realizes an action against Mr. Cousineau would involve thrusting a probe into some of the transactions which he (Gouin) refused to have investigated in the Legislature. Comment is unnecessary; electors can draw their own conclusions.

Prohibition By-Law Quashed

The by-law submitted to the municipal electors of this county on January 21st, ordering prohibition of the sale of intoxicants throughout the county, and which was carried by a large majority, was quashed by judgment of Mr. Justice Weir in the Superior Court last week.

The by-law is held to be ineffective because proper notice of the voting not having been given, the measure had not been legally submitted for approval to the municipal electors of the county.

"The voting on this by-law," said Justice Weir, "was fixed for and took place on Monday, January 31, 1916. The law requires that the publication of notices announcing the vote shall be made for four consecutive weeks immediately preceding the week in which the voting is to be held. That is to say, in this case the notices should have been posted not later than January 3, 1916. But the first notice was published only on January 4. This was at Campbell's Bay, and notices were posted in the other municipalities on succeeding days up to January 13.

"Now where statutory authority exists in relation to the subject matter of a by-law the powers and acts of a corporation must be exercised and done strictly within the limits and in the manner prescribed by the statute. In this instance the Corporation of the County of Pontiac failed to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the temperance laws in question herein, and the by-law attacked is therefore annulled, with costs against the corporation defendant."

The county council has fifteen days from the date of judgment within which to file an appeal against the decision, and it is said the board has been summoned to meet on the 16th to consider the matter. During the delay of fifteen days no licenses can be issued, and if the case goes to appeal, the issue of licenses will be further deferred till final judgment is rendered.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, May 1, 1916.
The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell, and Councillors Campbell, Jamieson and Young.
Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Motion—Young-Campbell—That the application of A. McLeod to run a temperance hotel at Bristol Corners be confirmed.
Motion—Campbell-Jamieson—That J. A. E. Cowley be notified to have all the rubbish moved off the streets in Bristol Corners.

Motion—Jamieson-Young—That we rescind the motion passed March 6th, 1916, re. roadwork from Lots 8-a and 8-b, range 2.

Motion—Campbell-Jamieson—That we rescind that part of a motion passed April 3, appointing J. Dods pathmaster, and that A. Stewart be appointed in his stead.

Couns. Killoran and Horner now took their seats at the board.

MEN OF PONTIAC!

The Fate of the EMPIRE
is in the Balance.

The future of your FAMILY and
your PROPERTY is in danger . .

Self Interest, Personal Honor,
the Blood of our Citizens

call to you to enlist in

the 136th Battalion

DO IT NOW

To The Electors of Pontiac:

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been unanimously chosen as the standard-bearer of the Conservative party of Pontiac, at a representative Convention held at Campbells Bay on April 26th, I beg to solicit your votes and influence at the election for the Legislative Assembly of this province which takes place on Monday, May 22nd.

In making this appeal for your support it is but fair to state that I am in favor of the progressive, practical policy recently outlined by our respected leader at Quebec, Mr. P. Cousineau, and if I am again entrusted with your mandate I shall do my utmost to assist him in giving effect to that policy, should he be invested with the reins of government.

During the four years I had the honor of representing you in the Legislature of this Province, I saw much connected with the Hon. Administration that I, or no man claiming to be honest, and not blinded by partisanship, could approve of. The several scandals that have been partly unearthed, but denied investigation by Sir Lomer Gouin and his supporters, are sufficient, I am convinced, to wreck any Government, if the underlying facts could be got at.

One of the chief reasons for springing on the election at this inopportune time, when farmers are busy and there is no valid reason for it, is, no doubt, to ward off an enquiry into the good roads policy and the outlays connected therewith, as there is ample evidence to justify the belief that such an enquiry would reveal that large sums of the people's money had been squandered in the operations of this so-called "Good Roads" policy, as indicated by the very poor progress made in that direction.

During the short campaign I shall endeavor to see as many of the electors as possible; but, gentlemen, you will readily understand, in this large county it will be quite impossible to visit all. So I trust those whom I cannot find time to call on personally will accept the desire to do so for the act itself.

Thanking you for past support, I now solicit a renewal of your confidence, and hope with your valued assistance to head the polls, in the cause of purer government, by a substantial majority on the 22nd of this month.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CAMPBELL,

May 1st, 1916.

Motion—Horner-Killoran—That the following bill be paid: Pontiac Rural Telephone Co., one year's rent, \$8.00.

Motion—Horner-Campbell—That the pathmaster in Div. No. 2 be notified to have the road repairs between Lots 3 and 4, range 1, and in the event of it not being fixed inside of five days, then the mayor is empowered to have it fixed at once at the expense of the Division.

A request was received from S. A. Mackay to have the town line opened from Ranges 10 and 12, fit for traffic. Request laid over for investigation.

Motion—Campbell-Horner—That we grant coun. Killoran twenty-five dollars to improve the road between Lots 9 and 10, Range 11.

Motion—Coun. Young—That we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

MURRELLS

May 1.—Mrs. Wm. Cameron returned from Renfrew after spending a while with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cuthbertson.

Miss McClure, teacher of Murrells, spent the week end the guest of Mrs. L. A. Smart, of Starks Corners.

Misses Mabel and Lill Chapman have gone to Brantford, where they are engaged in a factory.

Mr. Cuthbert Cameron left for the West on Wednesday afternoon. He is located at Foxwarren, Man.

Miss Flossie Telford has returned home from Moorhead after spending a couple of weeks.

Mr. Walter Smith of Wisconsin, formerly of Colfield, who is on a visit to his mother, took the service at Murrells Sunday afternoon. DAILY.

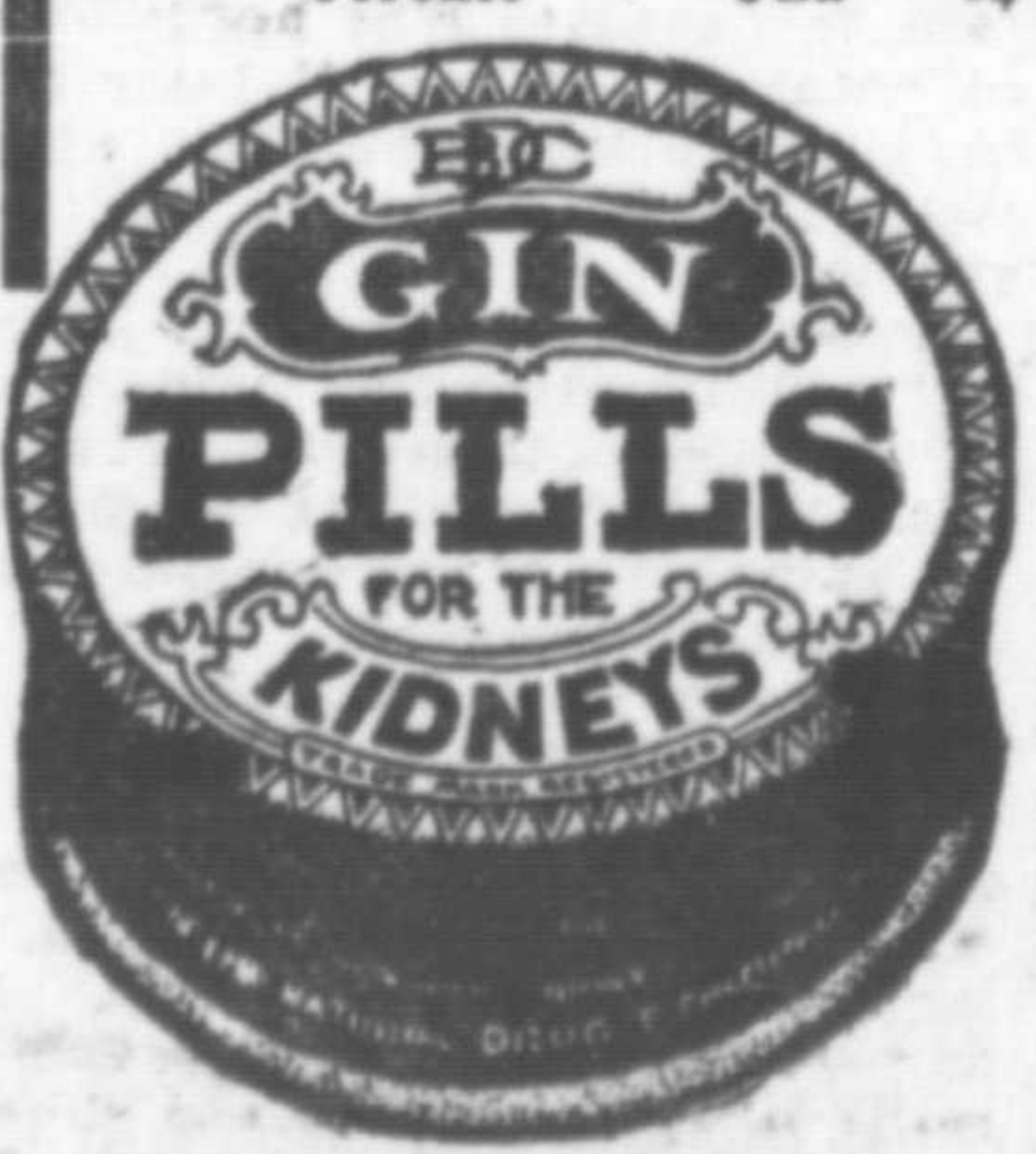
GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS Perhaps Your KIDNEYS

are out of order. Make the doctor's test. Examine your urine. It should be a light straw color—if it is highly colored, reddish or deep orange—if the odor is strong or unusual—if "brick dust" or mucus is present, look to the kidneys. They are out of order.

Get GIN PILLS at once, and take them regularly. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pain in the back, groin or hips—all point to weakness in the kidney or bladder action, and the pressing necessity for GIN PILLS.

Gin Pills are worth their weight in gold because they drive these pains clean out of the system. They only cost 50 cents a box, with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. Six boxes for \$2.50, or a free treatment if you write to

National Drug & Chemical
Co., of Canada, Limited
Toronto - Ont. 14



Open to Canadian Spuds.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the granting of permits for the importation of potatoes from Canada, subject to the new regulations which became effective January 1. The Canadian Government has officially accepted the conditions and issued an order that potatoes offered for export to the United States must be free from injurious diseases and insect pests. With this understanding, the Canadian potatoes will be exempted from the requirements of inspection and certification before shipment, which still applies to European potatoes. The potatoes from Canada will be inspected, however, on arrival in the United States and entry refused to any infected with disease.

Member Had to Be Identified.

Members of Parliament who content themselves with occasional day-at-a-time representation of their constituents sometimes experience embarrassment in these watchful days, following the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings. A few days ago Mr. W. F. Maclean arrived for one of his brief periodic visitations. The Dominion policeman at the door halted him as a stranger, and despite the protests of the South York member, barred the door. Expostulations were of no avail, and Mr. Maclean finally had to secure a ticket of identification, Mr. J. G. Turritt being his rescuing sponsor.

In French Hospitals.

The misery inflicted on heroic men when there is a shortage in the supplies at hospitals in France, was graphically told by Miss Elsie MacKenzie, before the members of the Secours National in Toronto recently. The speaker was stationed for some time at a small ambulance hospital that had been an old schoolhouse.

Here French women who were not trained nurses worked voluntarily, but though untrained as we know the term, they were natural nurses and soon had their patients well. The women at Dieppe gave every extra bed, bedding, chairs, furniture of any kind that was necessary to furnish these small hospitals near there. They often went short of things themselves to provide for the needs of the wounded soldiers. At one hospital they had to use a starch powder for fomentations, there was such a shortage of drugs and surgical supplies. Frequently at these hospitals one found women of high position, who formerly lived a life of comfort and ease, doing such menial work as scrubbing floors. The sacrifices, the courage, the nobility of the French women were highly spoken of.

That the light-hearted gaiety for which France as a nation has often been reproached, has stood her in good stead in these horrible times, was also shown by the speaker.

The enormous responsibility of caring for the refugees in France, was not fully realized in Canada; it is a tremendous burden, added to providing for the wounded, and their own poor.

BURLEIGH'S PLOT.

How English Correspondent in Canada Sought to Release Prisoners.

A historic case, in which a plot hatched in Canada embarrassed the people of the neighboring republic, was the Philo Parsons affair, in which Bennett Burleigh, the famous war correspondent, played a leading part. Burleigh, in 1862, when a young man, went from Scotland, where he was born, to New York. From love of adventure he joined a sort of pirate company operating on the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, and was captured, but escaped from the prison at Philadelphia. He went to Detroit, and on September 18, 1864, he formed one of a company of Southerners plotting to seize the steamer Philo Parsons and proceeded to release the hundreds of Southern prisoners of war on Johnstone Island, off Sandusky, on Lake Erie. Burleigh boarded the boat at its Detroit wharf, and as the craft steamed to several Canadian ports other passengers got aboard, among them the other conspirators, all unsuspected. The next afternoon when the Philo Parsons had just pulled away from Kelly's Island the capture was made.

Burleigh held up the captain with a revolver, and a Confederate adventurer named Beal held up the man at the wheel. Then the conspirators—there were twenty of them—brought out arms they had taken aboard in a trunk, and away they sailed with crew and passengers as prisoners. The latter were landed at Middle Bass Island, and a small boat, the Island Queen, at the dock there was seized and scuttled. The Philo Parsons was then steered for the prison island, where 2,500 Southerners were kept. Spies had been sent ahead, and they were expected to arrange a way of entering the prison and looking after the crew of the United States gunboat Michigan, anchored there. The pirate crew watched with breathless anxiety for signals from their spies, but they didn't appear. So retreat was the only thing possible. The crew mutinied, too, but finally were got back to Canadian soil. The Philo Parsons was put out of business permanently, and the raid came to an ignominious end. Beal escaped to the States. Burleigh was arrested and tried in Toronto. After a long fight his extradition was ordered, and he was sent out of the city carefully guarded. However, he was sent across the border on the understanding that he was to be tried only for incendiarism, and as there was no direct evidence against him in connection with burning the Philo Parsons, he was kept in an Ohio prison until the public excitement had partially died down, when he was allowed to escape.

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

Ford Touring - \$530

f. o. B. Ford, Ontario.

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



--- TWO GOOD THINGS ---

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

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

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

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

Good stocks of Gasoline, Oils and Greases.

All Ford Repairs.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO. REGISTERED.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month
or for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE,
Campbells Bay, Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K.C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
198 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

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

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. INDLAY

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

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,

BOX 455

Arnprior, Ont.

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.

Along the Line of Home Furnishing.

The moving season and the spring season each
bring special needs in the home furnishings.

The permanent home needs renovating and the
new home requires something different from the house
just left.

Carpets do not fit, curtains and blinds refuse to
adjust themselves and furniture wants replenishing.
Old things are discarded and must be replaced by new.
You will find us at your service with many new things
for this spring season.

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums,
Shades, Lace Curtains, Madras,
Muslins, Brass Rods.

SPRING DAYS

Mean Housecleaning Days.

It is time to throw open the windows and to clean from
cellar to attic.

New Wall Papers, Paints, Oils,
Sanitoni, Varnish Stain,
Paint and Alabastine Brushes,
Boni Ami, Sapolio, Alabastine.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Would Go as Chauffeur.

Miss Louise Grimmer, daughter of
Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, of the New
Brunswick Supreme Court, and her-
self a leader in local society circles,
has sent to Sir Sam Hughes an ap-
plication to go to the front as a
chauffeur. She is an expert in auto
driving.

Miss Grimmer is president of the
Young Ladies' Patriotic Association,
St. John.

To Make Delicious Date Bread.
Mix one cupful of warm wheat mush,
one-fourth cupful of brown sugar, one-
half teaspoonful of salt and one table-
spoonful of butter, then add one-fourth
cupful yeast cake, broken in pieces and dissolved
in one-fourth cupful of lukewarm
water, and two and one-fourth cupfuls
of bread flour, once sifted. Toss on a
slightly floured board and knead. Re-
turn to the mixing bowl, cover and let
rise overnight. In the morning cut
down and add two-thirds cupful of
dates stoned and cut in pieces and
two-thirds cupful of chopped English
walnut meats. Shape into a loaf, put
in buttered bread pan, cover and again
let rise. Bake in a moderate oven fifty
minutes.—Woman's Home Companion.

A VISIT TO SIR SAM.

Detroit Journalist Gives Impressions
of Minister of Militia.

A member of the Detroit Journal
staff, Charles D. Cameron, went to
Ottawa recently to see the Canadian
Minister of Militia, and this is what
he wrote about his visit:

The X-ray photograph showed a
split knee-cap, but with the split in
the stout limb healed by gristle. The
leg was not that of an invalid, but
that of an athlete.

Yet that photograph had just been
taken of the stalwart Maj.-Gen. Sir
Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and
Defence in the Canadian Cabinet,
member of Parliament, Knight Com-
mander of the Bath, who fought in
the Fenian Raid in 1870 despite the
statement that he was too young, and
won glory in the Boer War despite
the assertion that he was too old.

And there sat Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam
Hughes before me in his headquar-
ters office, a man built like a tall
cannon, his coat off, showing his
strong-built frame in a khaki waist-
coat and army shirt, the strong, clear
smooth face with its crown of grey
hair showing the vigor of 35 tem-
pered by the experience of 63.

The firm-lipped Minister of Militia,
who will have commanded more men
than ever rallied to Wellington, when
Canada's 500,000 have answered the
summons, smiled and then grinned
as he looked at the X-ray photo-
graph.

And after the introduction and the
hand-cracking handshake, the Min-
ister of Militia smiled and then grin-
ned as he looked at the photograph.
"Of course, I was a model boy,"
he said. "But I wanted—a bow and

arrow."

Then followed the story of Sam
Hughes' first war measure.
"I wanted a bow and arrow, as
every normal kid does, doesn't he?"
"There was a big knife very near
to my bow and arrow. I was not
supposed to touch it. I had to climb
to get it. I climbed, I touched the
knife, and it came down edge first,
and struck me in the knee, and split
the knee-cap.

"I didn't finish the bow and arrow
that day. They tended to my leg.
They wanted to tend to it a lot. They
even talked amputation, but my folks
declared I might go through life on a
crutch, but not on a peg.
"Well," said the general, "that leg
has won a champion North American
foot race. That leg has taken one
stirrup for me, in riding more miles
in the saddle than any other man in
the world. In fact, I am so much
better off than most men who never
got hit with a big knife that I just
had a curiosity to see what had hap-
pened to do me so much good!"

"You are from the States, eh?
Well, we have lots of Yankees fight-
ing with us," said the general. All
Americans are Yankees to General
Hughes.

"Boys will fight. I have always
been rather glad, as a born Cana-
dian, to know that of the men who
went on the Merrimac with Hobson
four were Canadians. And once I
got a letter during that war from a
boy who served with me, and was
then a gunner off Cienfuegos.

"Dear Colonel," he wrote, 'I am
quite at home in these gun rooms.
There is only one foreigner in the
place—he comes from Vermont.' In
his own gun room all were Cana-
dians.

"Twenty of my battalion were en-
gaged in the battle of San Juan Hill,
and four were killed there."

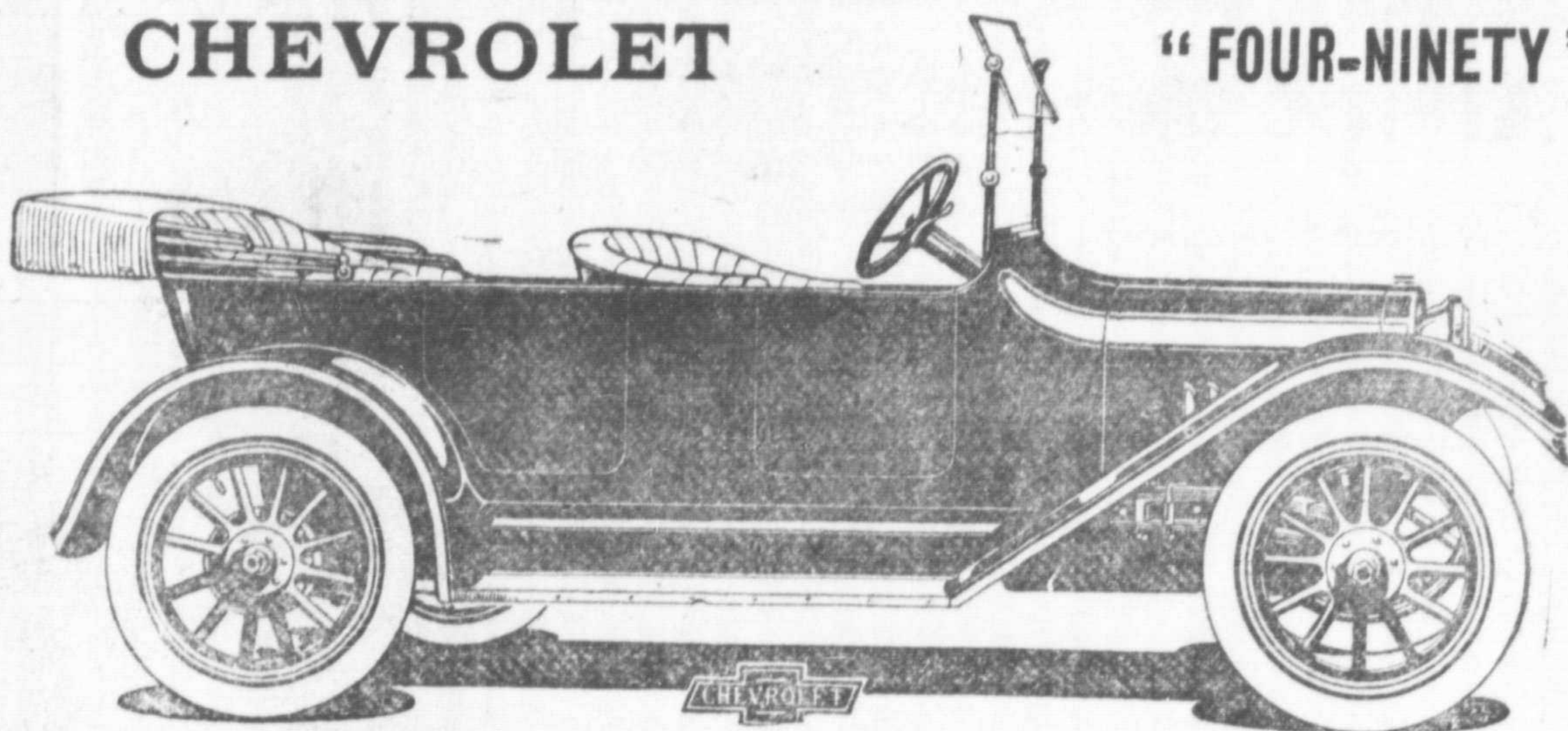
Won a D. C. M.

Sergt. Jos. Bruno of the 3rd Bat-
talion, whose conspicuous bravery
won him the Distinguished Conduct
Medal, reached Canada a few days
ago. Sergt. Bruno is an experienced
fighting man, having gone through
two campaigns recently—the Tripoli
campaign when he fought with the
Italian army against the Turks and
the European war. He was one of
the two men who went out with
Major Tidy and captured a party of
German snipers between the trenches
in broad daylight.

It was when the Germans had de-
molished the parapets of the Cana-
dian trenches by artillery fire that
Sergt. Bruno won the D. C. M. He
was told by the Colonel to get some-
body to reconstruct them, and as he
did not like to ask any of his men to
do such a risky thing in broad day-
light he commenced the work him-
self. After he had been working
about fifteen minutes he was discov-
ered by the enemy and a hot fire was
directed at him. He was struck on
the left side of his face and now he
bears a jagged scar that will never
fade.

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.

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.

District Schools

Easter Exams.

CAMPBELLS BAY SCHOOL

(Senior Room)

Grade IX.—Frank Irvine.
Grade VII.—Roy Smith, Lula Letts,
Mildred Murray, Agnes Wilson.
Grade VI.—Lurena Wilson, Willard
Brown, Lola Anderson, Murphy Farrell.
Grade V.—Lorne Flood, Asa Smith,
Therol Irvine, Lila Young, Francis
Flood, Hillis Smith, Silas Gibson.
Grade IV.—Greeta Wilson, Gerald
Bennett and Hilda Thompson equal,
Velma Smith, Stella Wilson, Emily
Stiles, Harry Farrell, Gladys Letts,
Edith Young, Charles Bennett, Grace
Letts, Austin Harrison, Mary Murray.
Average attendance for month—25.
LIZZIE A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

(Junior Room)

Grade III.—Victor Brown, Rose
Murray, Lloyd Anderson.
Grade II Sr.—Lila Irvine, Ross
Thompson, Hazel Brown, Silas John-
ston.
Grade II Jr.—Carol Wilson, Linda
Brown.
Grade I Sr.—Velma Letts, Henry
Wilson, Eric Sturgeon, Asa Sturgeon.
Grade I Jr.—Vera Letts, Arthur
Comerford, Verna Comerford, Beulah
Comerford, Caldwell Wilson, Cuyler
Irvine.
Average attendance—14.
MINERVA D. HAYES, Teacher.

SCHOOL NO. 1, BRISTOL.

Grade V.—Mary Young, Lottie Rus-
sell, Emma Coughlin, Louise Campbell.
Grade III.—Marjorie Derrahg,
Bobbie Russell, Harold Russell, Earl
Thomas, Ethel Steinke.
Grade II.—John MacMillan, Hazel
Thompson, Velma Thomas, Helen
Young, Hazel Thompson, Unranked—
Theo. Steinke, Russell Campbell.
Grade I.—Claude Young, George
Drummond, Jean MacMillan, Alex
Drummond, Truman Thomas. Un-
ranked—Albert Trudeau.
ANNIE MACFARLANE, Teacher.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

Written by Pte. H. T. Armstrong to his
sister, Mrs. A. N. Golden. He sailed
from Halifax on steamer Adriatic on
March 31st.

S. S. Adriatic, on the Ocean.

Here we are out in the midst of the
Atlantic and having a grand trip. As
you know we left Montreal on Wednes-
day at 7 a. m. It was a grand morn-
ing and everyone in high spirits; our
trip on the train was delightful—meals
in dining cars and Hiram and I a whole
upper and lower berth to ourselves.

Crowds at all the stations to welcome
us. We got into Halifax at 3.20 Friday
morning; came on board about 10.30, a
m., and lay at the docks until 6.45, p. m.
when we pulled out into the channel
where we stayed till 1, p. m., Saturday.
Then we sailed for England.

There are three ships with troops and
then the escort. We are aboard the
Adriatic, the Baltic and the Empress of
Britain are in front. The Olympic is to
leave Halifax tomorrow and catch up to
us. About 15,000 troops altogether.

Very easy to get lost on the boat.
Corner stores, etc., at every turn. Our
bunk is very near the bottom of the
ocean. Quite foggy all day and very

cold on deck. A few getting seasick
already. Am feeling fine so far myself;
going to play '500.' Good night.

Sunday—Awoke at 6 o'clock, had
church parade at 10.30; misty but sun-
ny; nice to lie on deck in the sun. It
kept misty all day. About 3 o'clock
when we were on deck the boat stopped.
There were whistles all around and we
don't know yet what is up. We had
singing tonight in the second class salon
and finished with National Anthem.

Monday—Very foggy and wet; no-
thing interesting. About 11 a. m. all
hands ordered below to put on lifebelts,
which are to be worn continually. Boat
drill in the afternoon. A great many
fellows feeding fish over starboard side
of boat.

Tuesday—Came up on deck and had
a view of the ocean from all sides of the
boat. It was simply grand; clear and
windy, whitecaps showing for miles and
miles, and all the other ships in clear
view. Stayed on deck nearly all day in
the sun.

Wednesday—Awoke as usual and
went on deck. 'Twas lovely. The ship
was rolling badly and we were ordered
to get the lifeboats out and ready. At
night cloudbusting and heavy sea rolling.
Wonder what morning will bring forth.
No sign of Olympic yet.

Thursday noon—Well, they say our
English escort is in sight. You'll know
by the time you get this whether we've
got to England, or whether the Germans
have got us.

I have never felt the least bit sick
since coming aboard, and have not
missed a meal. We're wearing our belts
and sleeping in our clothes now.

East Sandling, April 10.

Well, after I mailed you the other
letter, everything went well. Saturday
morning we ran into a thick fog and
soon found ourselves surrounded with
cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers.
Of course, we were a little nervous for a
while as we were in the war zone, but
after a few minutes our doubts turned
to joy and relief when we recognized the
British flag on them all. They were
our escort sent out from Liverpool to
protect us. It was the grandest sight,
when the sun dispelled the clouds about
12 o'clock, to see those iron boats. They
kept circling around us and running
miles ahead and behind us. They could
run more than twice as fast as we could
and turn like fish in the water.

It was about six o'clock in the evening
when we passed over the spot where
the Lusitania was sunk, in plain sight
of Queenstown, Ireland. We would
certainly have been nervous but for the
protection of the boats. That night our
lieutenant told us we were in the midst
of a swarm of German submarines, but
they were unable to get to us on account
of the destroyers. I tell you we were
kind of nervous, as they got one boat
that night, but it was not one of our
bunch.

We got up Sunday morning and saw
one of the prettiest sights I ever saw.
The sea was calm as a lake and we were
sailing at top speed, in circles, as the
mines were pretty thick in that place.
About two o'clock we came to a stop
and a pilot came aboard and we were
ordered to remove our life belts. We
nearly went wild when we ran into a
fleet of boats, out from Liverpool, just
on a pleasure trip to meet us.

We were lined up on deck and the
band played alternately 'O Canada',
'The Land of the Maple,' and 'The
Maple Leaf Forever,' all the way up the
Mersey to Liverpool. We were cheered
all the way.

The sides of the river were lined for
miles and miles with dense masses of
people who kept cheering and waving
flags all the time. I'll bet you never
saw so happy a bunch as we were.

We came off the ship at 8 o'clock Sun-
day night and got on the train; passed
through London this morning just after
daybreak and arrived at East Sandling
about 8.30.

We are in small cottages, and will be
very comfortable, I think. Hiram and
I are sleeping together as usual. The
weather is lovely and the scenery simply
grand around here. I'll write in a day
or two and tell you what we are doing.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

LARABIE THE GREAT, the cele-
brated Blood Stallion will travel
the same route as last season.

G. A. HOWARD.

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.

FOR SALE

A litter of Purebred Chesterwhite Pigs
for sale. Ready for delivery about May
5th. Price on application.
Also a good yearling Ayrshire Bull
(registered.) Apply to
D. McDOWELL,
Shawville.

CLEAN YOUR SEED

That Cleaner is working com-
plete, and at 10c. per hundred you
can have your seed cleaned much
better than any fanning mill can
do. No delay and your refuse
back.

All kinds of Seed Grain on hand,
also Hay and Straw. Produce of
all kinds wanted.

W. J. DACC, WM. HODGINS,
In charge. Elevator.

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.

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 tres-
passing in any manner on the above
property under penalty of being pros-
ecuted.

H. B. HODGINS,
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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.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Fruit Salad.—Beat two eggs slightly, add a quarter of a cupful of the fruit juice, a quarter of a cupful of sugar and the same amount of lemon juice. Stir over the boiling water in the double boiler until it begins to thicken. Let it be thoroughly chilled before pouring over the fruits.

Fancy Nut Bread.—Use four cupfuls of flour, a half-cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of milk, two eggs, four even tablespoonsful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of chopped nuts. Beat the mixture well and allow it to rise for 20 minutes. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven.

Ragout of Tripe.—One pound tripe cut into small pieces, one-half onion sliced and cooked in one tablespoon butter, one cup strained tomato, one-half teaspoon salt, dash cayenne pepper and one cup celery cut into small pieces. Add tripe to onion and cook ten minutes. Add other ingredients and simmer one-half hour. Sprinkle with Parmesan cheese just before serving.

Picturesque Salad.—Scoop out the inside of a good-sized cucumber. Mix the pulp thus extracted with an equal quantity of chopped onion. Young onions are best, as they do not taste too strong. Now cover the pulp with French dressing, and return to the inside of the vegetable. A pretty way to serve these is fashioned after a small boat. The cucumber is left unpeeled with a toothpick sticking up in the rind, to which a card is attached, representing a miniature sail.

Peanut Slaw.—Shave one small head of cabbage fine and sprinkle with salt, pepper and sugar. Make cooked dressing of one egg well beaten, one cup cider vinegar, one-half teaspoon mustard, one-half teaspoon salt and one tablespoon butter, boiling until it reaches creamy thickness. Pour over cabbage while hot, and add one-half cup rich, sweet cream and one-fourth cup ground peanuts. Toss thoroughly and serve at once.

Apple Meringue.—Core and peel six to eight sour cooking apples of even size, and cook until nearly tender in syrup flavored with lemon rind. Take up and place on sieve to cool. Whip stiffly four whites of eggs and add two ounces powdered sugar. Arrange apples in buttered tin, fill center of each with current jelly, mask with whipped whites and bake in slow oven until nicely browned. Have rice cooked in milk ready. Place some in individual service dish, put apple on top and serve hot with fruit syrup.

Apple Marmalade.—Wash and cut half a peck of tart apples into quarters. Boil in a kettle until they become quite loose. Now rub them through a sieve and return to the kettle. Boil in the uncovered pot for 20 minutes, having the fire underneath very low. The slowness of the boiling process has a decided effect on the flavor of the apples. Measure your liquid carefully, and to each pint of the apple juice add a pint of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cook for 10 minutes more, cool and put into jars.

Small Peach Pudding.—Allow one-half cupful of each individual pudding dish. Make batter by pressing through colander two extra peach halves, adding one well-beaten egg yolk, one-fourth cup milk, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, pinch of salt, three-fourths cup flour and one teaspoon baking powder. Beat well and fold in beaten white of egg. Put a little batter in bottom of buttered fire-proof molds, cover with two tablespoonfuls of batter and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake twenty minutes in moderate oven. Serve in molds, with spoonful of had sauce on each, or turn out and serve with plain cream. Use fresh fruit in season.

Cheese and Macaroni Loaf.—One-half cup broken macaroni, one cup milk, one cup soft bread crumbs, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon chopped green pepper, one teaspoon each of chopped onion and parsley, three eggs, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup grated cheese. Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender and rinse in cold water. Cook parsley, onion and pepper in a little water with butter. Pour off water or allow it to boil away. Beat egg whites and yolks separately. Mix all ingredients, cutting and folding in stiffly beaten whites last. Turn mixture into buttered baking dish, set in pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven from one-half to three-fourths of an hour. Serve with tomato sauce.

Household Hints.

The ideal bedroom is always the simplest.

Omelet mixed with water instead of milk will be more tender.

All garments will wash easier if they are soaked in cold water.

If a cake cracks open while baking it is a sign there is too much flour in it.

Scissors are excellent to shred lettuce; they are much more convenient than a knife.

Tea leaves moistened with vinegar removes the discoloration in glass caused by flowers.

A cup of cold, boiled rice makes the griddle cakes or muffins lighter and more easily digested.

A raw potato cut in half and rubbed on the fingers stained with vegetable paring will remove the discolorations.

Dainty little cheese balls for luncheon may be made by pressing any soft cheese between the two halves of walnut shells.

To avoid the expense of having a feather recured sprinkle it with a fair amount of ordinary salt and shake before a fire until quite dry. The feather will be quite fresh again.

A black straw hat may be made to look quite new by the following treatment:—Rub some olive oil into the straw with a brush. Then dry, and you will be delighted with the result.

To whiten handkerchiefs which have become a bad color soak them for a night in a solution of pipeclay and warm water. Wash and boil them next day in the usual way, and they will be beautifully white.

To remove grease from a kitchen table, scrub well with hot water to which half a teaspoonful of whiting has been added, wipe and then dry thoroughly with a clean cloth. This will make the table look equal to new.

The difficulty in cleaning gas globes is largely due to the ornamental roughness of the glass and it is often hard to clean them with soap and water, even with the addition of soda. A little salt of lemon added to the soapsuds will make the task easy.

In cleaning upholstered furniture do not bear directly upon the covering, as this helps to wear it out and scatters the dust in clouds, but lay towels or thick cloths on top and then do the beating. These cloths should be carefully gathered up and shaken out every little while.

To clean white ostrich feathers put 4 ozs. of white soap, cut small, dissolved in four pints of water, rather hot, in a large basin. Make the solution into a lather by beating it with birch rod or wires. Introduce the feathers, and rub well with the hands for five or six minutes. After this soaping wash in clean water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.

Home-made yeast recipe: Boil two ounces of hops in four quarts of water for half an hour. Strain off the liquid, and when almost cold—say lukewarm—add a breakfastcupful each of sugar and flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and six large boiled potatoes, boiled and mashed smooth. Put all into a large stone jar or bottle. Cork securely, stand it by the fire at first for a little while, and then store in a cool place, and it will keep fresh for two months.

To clean light grey doeskin gloves let the gloves soak in a saucer with sufficient petrol to cover them; take out, do not squeeze, but let the dirty liquid drip off. Lay on a thick clean cloth, and with a dry piece of rag rub down, working from the wrist to the fingers. Constantly change the surface of the rag, for directly it gets dirty it is apt to smear them. After this, if the gloves are not quite clean, put them through the same process again, and hang in the air. This work must not be performed in a room with a fire or artificial light.

KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

Swedish Professor Says Germans Are Not Told Truth About War.

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. "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. It circulated there at a discount. 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.

TYPES OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS



This group represents four different races, and is a typical picture of the men who compose the fighting forces of the Czar.

The Fashions

Simple Trim Street Suits.

Although the fashions are still undergoing changes—and before summer is fairly here, we shall probably find many novelties which have as yet not put in an appearance—for street wear, at least, styles are established. The panniers, bustles, ruffles, wired hip pockets, and other weird effects, are relegated to the house for evening and afternoons.

Styles Which Conceal Either Slenderness or Avoirduois.

The spring and summer styles, many of them, seem to be designed with the idea of concealing slenderness, but at the same time, fortunately, they serve equally well to conceal an overabundance of flesh. For instance, let us consider the fitted jacket, with waist raised slightly above the normal, and the full, fan-tail coat, pleated or flared; such a model, while

the bust and held in place with shoulder straps.

There are any number of interesting sleeveless coat or three-piece dress effects which strongly appeal to many. These are of taffeta or satin, and are to a great extent replacing the short capes introduced a little earlier.

Belts and Girdles Again in Favor.

One of the most interesting details of the smart little summer frocks, both of silk and wash fabrics, is the girdle. This is made of ribbon, one of the flowered or figured taffetas, an attractive Oriental silk, or a metal embroidered novelty; and for the serge frock or suit, the various leathers, suede, patent leather, buckskin, or a novelty of novelties, antelope skin. The ordinary silk girdle now measures at least four inches in width at its narrowest point, and at its widest, often from nine to twelve. The widest point is directly in front, the point as a rule coming down over the front of the skirt. In some instances the point extends both up on the corsage and down below; this of course is nothing more or less than the quaint, fascinating bodice of our grandmothers' days. Others of the ribbon girdles are trimmed at the ends with wide sash ends, gathered straight to the belt and forming a half tunic effect, with ribbon ruching at the bottom; or again, the sash ends are attached to the girdle at the sides, hang to the knees and are turned back on themselves, and caught at the back. Suspender trimmings, sash bows, rosettes, and all forms of ribbon trimmings are tremendously favored.

Narrow belts of leather, antelope, suede, buck and other soft-finished qualities, are used as a finish to serge frock or tailored suit. Wool embroidery plays an important part on girdles too, being deftly introduced to lend a note of sharp contrast to suit or frock.

A very popular Russian blouse dress is illustrated here, fashioned of crepe Georgette and satin; it is sashed with the Georgette, in a graceful knotted girdle. The frock of serge and or-



Adaptation of a Poiret Model.

softening to angles, also straightens out curves most effectively. These coats, originated by Mme. Paquin, will in all probability be the feature of the spring and summer tailored suits of serge, linen, or novelty sport materials.

The Charming Summer Silk Frocks.

We have too thoroughly enjoyed the comfort and becomingness of the simple one-piece frock of silk to let it disappear from view even for a summer. They are being used for the street, for the house, and for evening wear this season, being even more popular than for the past season or two. Plain, crisp taffetas are used in their fashioning, soft crepes, and crepe de Chines, foulards and printed silks in checked and flowered effects. Mme. Callot sends us a charming little model of plain navy blue taffeta, combined with Pompadour silk; it has a full, gathered skirt of the plain blue, and a quaint corsage and bustle effect of the Pompadour silk, in its soft, delicate colorings. There is a quaint laced bodice which lends a dainty touch. The sleeves and body portion of the waist are of white lawn, and the belt-girdle is laced over



Russian Blouse Costume.

gandy is an adaptation of Poiret's Pearl Girdle.

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

BALAKIREFF AND THE SWORD.

How a Czar's Jester Got Even With a Jesting Czar.

Peter the Great of Russia, says Miss Anna L. Mordaunt in a study of his life and character, had a rough-and-ready humor of his own, but he was no match in a battle of wits for Balakireff, his jester. Once he attempted a retaliatory practical joke upon the privileged favorite, whose sharp tongue had played a little too audaciously with the imperial dignity. Balakireff had begged to be allowed to join the palace guard, and Peter, with apparent reluctance, allowed himself to be persuaded. He warned Balakireff to take his duties seriously, and especially impressed upon him that to be absent from his post when summoned or to lose his sword would be an offence punishable with death. Then he sent to the new officer's quarters a royal gift of extremely potent liquor "to moisten his commission." The jester, as his master had expected, partook of it too freely, and while he was sleeping off the effects the Czar stole into his room and carried away the new sword, leaving the scabbard, however, and the mock sword of lath that Balakireff always bore as part of his professional equipment as court fool. Its hilt and trappings were fashioned in close imitation of a guardsman's weapon.

The next morning, when the summons to the parade ground sounded, Balakireff, still rather dazed, hastily donned his fine new uniform and sought frantically for the missing sword. At the last moment he could do no better than catch up the mock sword and thrust it into the scabbard, where it would easily pass undetected unless he should have to draw it. Breathless but to the casual eye properly armed and accoutred, he joined his company.

Soon Peter appeared, surveyed the ranks with a piercing eye, and pouncing on an unfortunate soldier, berated him for untidiness, stupidity, silliness and unsoldierliness. Rapidly his wrath mounted, until it attained an appalling climax.

"Capt. Balakireff," he raged, "draw your sword and cut that sloven down."

Balakireff was terrified, but his wits did not desert him. First darting a look of compassion upon the culprit and one of appeal and reproach upon the Czar, he laid his hand obediently upon his sword hilt, lifted his eyes fervently upward and exclaimed, "Merciful heavens, may my sword be turned to wood!"

Then drawing it with a flourish, he exhibited indeed a harmless lath!

Even the presence of the Czar could not check the roar of laughter that burst from officers and soldiers, and Peter had to admit that his carefully premeditated jest had failed to disconcert his ever-ready jester.

IN A TURKISH CEMETERY.

Grounds Are Neglected and Overgrown With Grass and Weeds.

A cemetery at all times is rather depressing, but a Turkish one is enough to make the brightest person feel miserable. The Turks take very little care of the burial grounds, and instead of being tidy and well looked after like our own, they are neglected, overgrown with grass and weeds and more often than not the feeding-grounds of sheep and cattle.

At intervals relatives of a dead Turk will go and visit the grave, generally making a day of it, taking their lunch with them, and eating it sitting round the grave.

At the head of every Turkish grave, by the way, a hole is left, and into this hole the mourners drop the remains of any food they have brought with them. The Turk believes that this hole should be left so as to signify that though he is dead he is not entirely cut off from the world as it were. Through this hole he is supposed to receive the little presents of food and flowers, as well as hear what his relatives have to say of him when they visit his grave!

PREDICTS WAR'S END.

Londoners Believe Prophet Who Foretold a Man's Death.

The Manchester Guardian is responsible for a curious story. It is that a man who had a reputation as a prophet and fortune teller, whether a racing prophet or a crystal gazer is not recorded, said to someone (unnamed): "I tell you that the war will be over on July 27, and you'll see it'll be as true as that man there will die on Saturday." The story runs that "that man there," although strong and healthy at the time, did die on Saturday. The war therefore will end on July 27.

It looks as though this conflict of nations, which resembles in so many terrible ways the wars of antiquity, resembles them also in the strange growth of popular signs and fables.

You Can Change Shade of Canary.

A bird's color, in many instances, is affected by the nature of its food. Among bird fanciers it is a common practice to change the color of canaries from yellow to orange red by feeding them on red pepper. This food, however, is said to have no effect on adult birds, but must be fed to nestlings.

Then the Fight Started.

"I don't see why you are so down on Jones."

"He once tried to rob me of my reputation."

"You shouldn't have stopped him."

IT WAS ONCE AN INSIGNIFICANT TOWN

KUT-EL-AMARA TAKES POSITION ON WAR MAP.

Town on the Tigris, Once Little Known, Has Attained Importance.

"The remarkable achievement of the English General, Townshend, in withstanding the siege of the Turkish army at Kut-el-Amara since early in December will ensure this insignificant town, which is situated on the east bank of the Tigris River, a conspicuous place in the geography of the world war when the history of the great struggle is written," says a bulletin of the National Geographical Society of Washington.

"Before the English army was hemmed in at this unhealthy coaling station for steamers plying between the great date port of Basra and the important city of Baghdad, Kut-el-Amara, 100 miles south-east of the latter city, was nothing more or less than one of the myriad out-of-the-way places 'to fortune and to fame unknown.'"

Floods Not at Height.

"The town, which at the beginning of the war was a Turkish post controlling the lower reaches of the Tigris, is situated at the juncture of the old river channel and the new, the former forming the still navigable Sharb-el-Hai Canal, flowing into the Euphrates. The Tigris and the Euphrates, which approach within 35 miles of each other at Baghdad, are nearly 100 miles apart at this point. At Basra they converge and form the Shatt-el-Arab, 60 miles from the Persian Gulf.

"All of the meagre accounts which have come from this zone of the war in recent months have emphasized the suffering which the high waters have caused the European troops. Unhappily, these sufferings have not yet reached their limit, for the Tigris, which begins to rise in November, is not at the maximum stage until the latter part of May. Then the plains become vast marshlands and the inland sea is dotted with islands of date palm groves.

"When the Tigris is in flood in the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara it flows at the rate of four miles an hour and brings down from the headwaters quantities of mud, which is deposited in banks and shoals in the river bed, resulting in frequent changes in the channel.

"Numerous abandoned canals weave their way through this section of Mesopotamia and through the country lying to the north-west of the Tigris, between the river and the foothills of Persia.

Garden Spot of Ancients.

"In a former age an extensive irrigation system made this land a wonderful garden of fruits and flowers. Centuries of disuse have caused the canals to become choked with silt and refuse, converting much of the once productive district into miasmatic marshes, which are a menace to health and an offence to sight and smell. Wherever there is an effort at cultivation, however, the husbandman is rewarded like the farmer of the Nile delta. The finest dates in the world are raised a short distance to the south-east of Kut-el-Amara and exported from Basra. Rice, wheat, barley, roses and licorice root are grown. Herds of horses, sheep and goats constitute the chief wealth of the nomadic tribes.

"When the veterans of the Kut-el-Amara campaign return to England a large percentage will bear as scars of the siege the deep, disfiguring 'Bagdad date mark' or 'Aleppo button,' a painful, but not dangerous disease prevalent in Mesopotamia. The 'mark' is a boil which attacks the face, neck, hands and soles of the feet. Natives are said to escape with one sore, as a rule, but Europeans often are afflicted with several, which do not heal for a year. The marks are of two varieties, the male and the female, the first a dry, scaly sore, the other a running boil. If the survivors should be called upon to make a second campaign through Asiatic Turkey in years to come they will be immune, as the 'button' seldom appears a second time on the same person."

SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

A birchhouse with a removable bottom to enable it to be cleaned is a Michigan man's invention.

Simple apparatus has been invented for disinfecting school children's pencils with formalin gas.

The government of Uruguay will assume control of all telegraph and telephone services and reorganize and improve them.

For use in places where acids in water would quickly corrode metals a pump has been invented that is composed almost entirely of wood.

A new motor-driven surgical drill is so constructed that it can be thoroughly sterilized without injury in steam or dry heat.

To increase the volume of sound from a phonograph a Parisian has invented an instrument that will play three records simultaneously.

An Englishman has developed a method for growing lawn grass on such a foundation that it can be handled as a carpet or rug.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR BRITISH NAVY

FLEETS MUCH STRONGER THAN
SIX MONTHS AGO.

Admiralty Debate Reveals the Ad-
dition of Several New
Dreadnoughts.

The recent sharp debate in Parlia-
ment between the First Lord of the
Admiralty, Mr. Balfour, and his pre-
decessor in that position, Winston
Churchill, as to whether capital ships
were being hastened to completion
with sufficient rapidity to meet the
menace of the German building pro-
gramme, was obscured by the neces-
sary reserve in referring to the ac-
tual details of capital ships, so that
few outside of the naval experts un-
derstood the bearings of the remarks
of the remarks made by the Admi-
ralty chiefs.

There is much information avail-
able, however, which explains the
status of these big ships. This infor-
mation is official and semi-official,
open to the public, and therefore not
within that cautionary reserve, as it
was permitted to appear in Jayne's
summary of the status of the navies
of the world appearing last fall. This
shows that the new capital ships, up-
on which the debate hinged, stood
about like this:

The Queen Elizabeth headed a class
of six dreadnoughts provided in the
estimates of 1912, namely, Queen
Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Bar-
ham, Malaya and another unnamed.
They were of 27,500 tons displacement,
making them among the largest
dreadnoughts afloat, with eight 15-
inch guns, as against the guns pre-
viously used; 12 to 16 six-inch guns,
12 anti-aerial guns, and four sub-
merged 21-inch torpedo tubes. The
Queen Elizabeth, standing at the head
of the six monster ships, became the
representative of a type, and the
Queen Elizabeth class is now a fami-
liar reference to ships of this new
and formidable character.

The Queen Elizabeth

and her sister ships were duly com-
pleted, the first two, Queen Elizabeth
and Warspite, being finished in Oc-
tober, 1914, and the Valiant, Barham
and Malaya in 1915. The Queen Eliza-
beth has been heard from during the
Dardanelles operations. Beyond this,
however, little is known, and there is
rarely a reference to these formidable
ships, although it is officially definite
they were completed at the times stat-
ed, and must now be somewhere afloat
with their formidable 15-inch bat-
teries. These ships were not primar-
ily the ones under discussion in the
recent debate, as they are completed,
but the Queen Elizabeth was referred
to as the type of later ships around
which the debate really centred.

Two more capital ships of the Queen
Elizabeth class were provided in the
1914 estimates, namely, the Agincourt
and the Renown; and two more of the
Royal Sovereign class, with slightly
less tonnage, namely, the Repulse
and the Resistance. The first two were
to be 27,500 tons, the others of 25,750
tons. All were to have 15-inch main
batteries, with 12 to 16-inch guns,
anti-aerial guns, etc. The Agincourt
was to be built at Portsmouth, the
Renown at Fairfield, the Repulse at
Devonport. These were part of the
ships under discussion in the debate.
Except for the foregoing known infor-
mation as to their authorization,
size, power, etc., nothing more is
known of them, officially or otherwise,
and quite properly as a matter of
necessary reserve. All that is known
is that the Agincourt and her big sis-
ter ships were provided for, but no
further reference has ever been made
to them.

Five More Big Dreadnoughts

were provided for in 1914, namely,
the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Reso-
lution, Ramilles and Revenge. These
have since become known as the
"Royal Sovereign class." The capital
ships were to be of 25,750 tons, with
eight or ten 15-inch guns and 12 six-
inch. The first two, the Royal Sove-
reign and the Royal Oak, were actu-
ally completed, the first at Ports-
mouth in December, 1915, and the
Royal Oak at Devonport at the same
time. The Resolution, Ramille and
Revenge were, according to the last
information permitted in Jayne's sum-
mary, building at the Palmer, Beard-
more and Vicker yards, and to be com-
pleted in 1916. Beyond this nothing
is known of the ships of this class,
except that the Royal Sovereign and
Royal Oak were completed and are
now afloat somewhere with their 15-
inch guns.

The foregoing are the ships around
which the recent debate centred, and
on the details of which ships there is
complete silence except on the known
facts before given. The rare refer-
ence to the ships of the grand fleet
usually mention ships of an earlier
date, such as the Lion, completed in
1910; the Royal Princess, in 1911; the
Queen Mary, in 1913; and the Tiger
and Iron Duke, in 1914. Admiral Sir
John Jellicoe, in command of the fleet,
dated a recent letter to the Times
from on board the Iron Duke, and this
and the Lion and Tiger are frequently
referred to. But it is over the later
ships of the Agincourt, Queen Eliza-
beth and Royal Sovereign class that
the veil of complete silence is drawn,

except for the foregoing known de-
tails.

Without asking details on the pro-
gress or completion of the foregoing
ships, Mr. Balfour in his recent speech
declared generally that "the fleets
are much stronger than they were 12
months ago, and their excess over
what we possessed 19 months ago is
still greater."

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

How a Small British Vessel Captured
a Spanish Frigate.

A recent writer, Mr. J. J. Edgar,
has retold the almost incredible ex-
ploits of the Speedy, the first com-
mand of young Lieutenant Cochrane,
afterwards Admiral Lord Dundonald,
inventor, fighter and strategist. The
little vessel was absurdly small and ill-
equipped; an over-manned and under-
armed craft of 158 tons, carrying
ninety men and fourteen four-pound-
ers. Nevertheless, she soon became
so troublesome to the enemy that a
Spanish frigate was especially dis-
patched to hunt her down. But young
Cochrane, foreseeing trouble, had pur-
posely shipped a Danish quartermas-
ter; and instead of avoiding his formi-
dable foe, he dressed the Dane in his
own uniform, disguised the Speedy,
with the aid of paint and canvas, as a
Danish brig, and ran up the quaran-
tine flag. A few questions were asked,
to which an unmistakably genuine
Dane, apparently the captain, replied;
and the hoodwinked enemy continued
peacefully on her course.

Some months later, however, they
met again, and an encounter could not
be avoided. The action that follow-
ed was unique in naval history. The
Speedy made no effort to escape. In-
stead, she boldly attacked. She had
at the time only fifty-four men, and
her scant crew and fourteen four-
pounders were opposed to the thirty-
two heavy guns and 319 men of her
six-hundred-ton opponent the frigate
El Gamo. Coming swiftly to close
quarters she ran in under the frigate's
broadside which hurtled harmlessly
above her, while every shot from her
own guns told. A moment later the
vessels touched, and Cochrane, at the
head of his crew, actually boarded and
carried the frigate, which struck her
flag after the first rush.

Between these two exploits the
Speedy visited Valetta and Cochrane
enjoyed a little adventure ashore. A
fancy-dress subscription ball was be-
ing given, under the patronage of
French Royalist officers, and this he
attended, selecting for his costume the
ordinary dress of a British com-
mon sailor. A Frenchman, mistaking
him for a genuine jack-tar of dubious
sobriety who was intruding among his
betters, ordered him out. He refused
to go. The Frenchman collared him;
he knocked the Frenchman down, and
the next day they fought a duel on the
sands. Cochrane received a ball
through the trousers and the French-
man one through the leg after which
they parted gayly with expressions of
mutual esteem.

The Speedy's career ended at last
in capture; but although she surren-
dered to one vessel, the French battle-
ship Deseaix, she had been gallantly
fighting against several at once. The
chivalrous French captain declined to
accept Cochrane's sword, saying he
could not "deprive of his sword an of-
ficer who had so many hours strug-
gled against impossibilities."

The Pallas Cochrane's first really
adequate ship, did not achieve so many
near-impossibilities as the little
Speedy; but her return to Plymouth
after her first cruise was marked by
a uniquely brilliant touch. She had
taken rich prizes. Among the booty
were some wonderful great golden
candlesticks from Mexico. They were
of superb size and workmanship, and
designed for ecclesiastical use; but
Cochrane found them equally adapted
to enhance a naval triumph. When,
at sound of the signal gun, the in-
habitants of Plymouth flocked to the
wharves, to behold the Pallas sweep
nobly to her anchorage, they were
dazzled and amazed to see her tall
masts aglitter in the sunshine as if
tipped with living flame. To each
mast proudly affixed a five-foot can-
dlestick!

THIS MAN WANTS QUIET.

Copy of a Letter Sent to Railroad
Officials.

Anybody who lives in the vicinity
of a noisy railway yard might try
writing to the officials of the road a
copy of this letter, sent to officials
of a Dallas (Texas) railroad office,
signed "Unfortunates Why Try to
Live and Work and Sleep in the
Vicinity":

"Gentlemen,—Is it absolutely neces-
sary, in the discharge of his duty day
and night, that the engineer of your
yard engine should make it ding dong
and fizz and spit and clang and bang
and buzz and hiss and bellow and howl
and grate and grind and puff and
bump and click and clank and chug
and moan and hoot and toot and crash
and grunt and gasp and groan and
whistle and wheeze and squawk and
blow and jar and perk and rasp and
jangle and ring and clatter and yelp
and croak and howl and hum and snarl
and puff and growl and thump and
boom and clash and jolt and jostle and
shake and screech and snort and snarl
and scrape and throb and crink and
jangle and quiver and rumble and
roar and rattle and yell and smoke
and smell and shriek like —?"
Of course, the officials make reply:
"It is."



A Bessemer Furnace at Work Preparing Steel.

The war is being fought in the steel foundries and armament factories
as much as on the field of battle. More than any other war has ever been,
and on a far vaster scale, it is pre-eminently a struggle of guns and munitions.
Our photograph shows one of the earlier stages in the making of
cannon—a Bessemer furnace at work preparing steel. The Bessemer pro-
cess, so named from its inventor, the late Sir Henry Bessemer, consists in
the conversion of cast iron to steel by oxidizing the carbon by means of a
current of air blown through the iron while molten. The air oxidizes the
carbon to carbonic oxide and carbon monoxide, and at the same time main-
tains the iron at a suitable high temperature by this oxidation, until prac-
tically the whole of the carbon is removed. The pear-shaped vessel used
in this converting cast iron to steel is known as a Bessemer Converter.
Some of these vessels are seen in the photograph here reproduced, one being
in operation.

PROJECTILES FOR VERDUN.

The French Have a Splendid Trans-
portation System.

Never in the history of the world
were so many combatants, such a
large number of horses and so great a
quantity of guns massed in such a
small space, declared the French
Figaro, discussing in the Paris
Figaro one phase of the battle of
Verdun. Food and projectiles are be-
ing sent into this narrow lozenge
undreamed of, even in this war.
Night and day automobiles are
moving along all the roads converging
on Verdun, taking food to the men at
the front, fodder for the horses, and
above all supplies of projectiles for
the greedy muzzles of the cannon. The
big automobile transports follow each
other at regular intervals with their
heavy loads and two drivers each. One
of these dozens or sleeps while his
comrade watches. Thus they pass
hour after hour without interruption,
making such a noise that it drowns
the sound of the bombardments. At
night the rear of each truck is light-
ed by the lanterns of the one follow-
ing. Under the clear sky of spring-
time, sprinkled with stars, they look
like an immense dragon moving along
the slopes of the hills.

Naturally the passage of such
heavy weights along the roads soon
wear them into ruts and make them
impassable were it not that the engi-
neers of the territorial reserve always
are on hand to repair the roads as fast
as they threaten to deteriorate.

This wonderful trucking system has
shown itself to be more flexible than
the railroad, more elastic, slower but
surer, and therefore more regular in
discharging its abundance at the
front. The system has excited the
admiration of every one who has
learned of it. First it was necessary
to arrange all the details in advance;
then to requisition, buy and bring to-
gether these innumerable automobile
trucks; then to recruit their drivers,
to assemble at the starting points the
bread, meat, wine, projectiles and
medical supplies, to load them and fi-
nally to regulate their march until it
now goes on like clockwork all
through the day and night.

Against all this concentration of
force the waves of the German armies
are breaking in vain. Professor van
Hammel, editor of the Dutch weekly
newspaper, De Amsterdammer, in
this connection recalls the conversa-
tion of a young officer, back from the
German victories in Russia last sum-
mer, who said to a major on the Gen-
eral Staff:—

"Now, all we have to do is to march
West to break the front on that side."
To which his superior replied, shaking
his head:—
"My dear comrade, you are young.
On the West nobody will break
through, our enemies no more than
ourselves. To succeed 800,000 men
would have to be sacrificed, and there
is not a general who would dare at-
tempt it."

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Lord Shaughnessy Thinks Canada Has
Many Natural Resources.

The time has come, in the opinion of
Lord Shaughnessy, when a Canada-
wide organization should be formed
for the scientific research of this coun-
try's vast mineral, metal, hydro-elec-
tric and chemical resources, which will
result in the practical application in
industry of many minerals hereto-
fore neglected or exported for by-pro-
ducts in existing industries and for
other natural resources which were
neglected or insufficiently exploited,
the waste of straw, for instance, in
Canada's wheat fields, of flax fibre, of
lumber, seventy-five per cent. of the
product of which has been wasted in
the forest or at the mill, while in

tungsten, molybdenite, graphite, oil,
shale, mica, manganese, magnetite,
talc, feldspar, and other minerals there
is a field for the profitable investment
of much larger capital than at pre-
sent.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Com-
pany has technical schools attached to
its shops, and at Trail, B.C., the com-
pany has a great chemical and met-
allurgical laboratory and hydro-elec-
tric equipment equal to anything on
the continent. These are, however,
local activities. The railway now
aims to secure the mobilization of the
ablest and most scientific brains of
this continent and to associate them
with a central organization to direct
the activities of all the scientists and
experts engaged in research work in
all parts of the country. The discov-
eries and information gleaned by the
central organization, while supplied
for the special information of the
Canadian Pacific, will be disseminated
from time to time by bulletins which
should be of great value to merchants
and manufacturers as well as to stu-
dents and prospectors.

To carry out these views, arrange-
ments have been made with Arthur
D. Little, of Boston, for the establish-
ment of a central organization at
Montreal for research work. Mr.
Little has been president of the
American Chemical Society, and is a
member of the Institute of Chemical
Engineers, and a director of the
Chemical and Engineer department of
Technology. Indeed, Mr. Little's fame
as a chemist and a chemical engineer
is world wide, and as an organizer and
investigator he has no superior. His
activities have extended to every
branch of industry and chemical
work, having several practical chem-
ists associated with him. Lord
Shaughnessy is confident that Mr.
Little will build up an organization
in Canada which will confer immense
benefits on the Dominion.—Wall
Street Journal.

OPEN WHITE TOWER.

Public Will be Permitted to Visit
Ancient Vaults.

The White Tower, or Keep, of the
Tower of London, said to be the old-
est, largest, and most interesting part
of the whole fortress, will shortly be
opened to the public to its uttermost
depths. This is in accordance with
the policy initiated by the authorities
over a year ago, when the Bloody
Tower was opened for inspection. Now
the vaults and main floor of the White
Tower have been cleared of the refuse
of centuries, and a new field of ex-
ploration will be open for the student
of antiquities.

It was during the reign of William
the Conqueror that the White Tower
was built, though legend has errone-
ously connected its erection with
Julius Caesar. In the basement it
is said that a well, probably of Roman
construction, was discovered a few
years ago, and it is quite likely that
the present building stands upon the
site of an earlier Roman one. Al-
though it looks loftier, the White
Tower is only ninety feet high. It is
very strongly built, its walls being
from eleven feet to fifteen feet in
thickness. It got its name through
being so frequently whitewashed.

The Tower has been restored several
times in its history, but the greatest
alteration to it appears to have been
made by Sir Christopher Wren, who,
in his work of restoration, modernized
nearly all of the windows. It is built
in four storeys, including the vaults,
and each floor is divided into three
main rooms. The lowest, which is
slightly below the level of the ground,
is the basement or vaults, the next
above is the main or reception floor,
the next is the banqueting floor, then
comes the State or Royal apartments.
The vaults were originally in total
darkness, but they have been lighted
in recent years by windows.

A WILD ELEPHANT.

The Monster Nearly Wrecked a Small
Steam Launch.

The strongest opponents to the ad-
vance of civilization in west Central
Africa, says Bishop Lambuth, the
Methodist missionary, are the wild
elephants. They break down fences,
trample gardens, pull up trees and
even telegraph poles, for no other
apparent reason than because they
object to anything in their familiar
haunts. One savage monster nearly
wrecked a small steam launch be-
longing to the mission on the upper
reaches of the Congo.

The boat, with three white men,
including the bishop, and a crew of five
negroes, had tied up on the edge of a
deep forest in a quiet bend of the river.
A stout plank was laid as gangway
from the bow to the bank, and the
crew worked until nightfall cutting
and piling firewood for the boat's
furnace; then they came on deck for
their evening meal. The three white
men were already at dinner, when a
fearful yell from the natives brought
them out of the cabin to see a large
elephant viciously attacking the wood-
pile. The blacks shouted and threw
missiles, and two of the more venture-
some even went ashore with firebrands
snatched out of the cookstove to drive
the monster away. But he paid no
attention to them until he had de-
molished the woodpile, when he whip-
ped one man with his trunk heels
over head into the river, and chased
the other back into the boat.

Thundering after, with red gullet
open, tusks flashing and trunk flail-
ing the air, he planted both tremen-
dous forefeet on the gangplank. It
bent until cracked under his weight,
but held stoutly, although the whole
boat careened, and seemed ready to
capsize.

In another moment the elephant had
crossed the plank, and was astride
it with hindfeet on the shore and fore-
feet on the boat. There he stood,
afraid to advance or retreat, a giant-
like image of baffled rage. In his
fury he began stamping with those
great forefeet, and the boat rocked
crazily back and forth.

What might have happened if the
monster had come aboard with all his
frenzied weight can only be imagined;
for the captain by this time had fetch-
ed the only rifle on board and, risking
all on one shot, had thrust the muzzle
almost into the gaping mouth and
pulled the trigger.

Fortunately, the bullet lodged in the
base of the brain. The elephant tumbled
to his knees and into the water
next the bank, his bulk thrusting the
boat aside so suddenly that it snapped
the bowlines and sent the men
staggering to the gunwale.

At the next government trading post
the captain had two splendid tusks
to show as the result of his cool dar-
ing; but to his astonishment, he was
arrested for shooting the elephant
without a license. It was with great
difficulty that the government official
was convinced that the animal had
been shot in self-defence. Even then
he confiscated the ivory.

MORE DRUGS USED IN PARIS.

Deputy Declares Opium Dens Have
Grown to 1,200.

The war has incidentally revealed
the existence in Paris of opium
smokers, containrietr of aHCC
smokers, cocaine and morphine users,
which was unsuspected before. Chas.
Bernard, deputy for the district of
Montmartre, where he is a druggist,
estimates the number of opium dens
in existence at 1,200.

"Even the flower girls in the street,"
M. Bernard says, "have been drawn
into the traffic in stupeficients. Re-
cently a girl in short skirts and with
a vicious expression offered a bouquet
of violets to a passerby. The man
wanted no violets, but the girl's ex-
pression excited his pity, and he
tossed her two sous. 'But it's 20
francs,' she said softly. Then, ap-
proaching near enough to whisper, she
added, 'there's some "coco" inside.'"

"Coco" is the familiar term used
in the quarter for cocaine, of which
there was a little paper concealed in
the heart of the bouquet. There are
other quarters of Paris also where
the same practice has taken root."

The Chamber of Deputies has voted
a law raising the maximum penalty
for illicit traffics in opium and kin-
dred drugs from 3,000 francs to 10,000
francs fine and from two months to
two years' imprisonment.

ASKS THIEF TO FIGHT.

British Farmer Challenges Robber
Who Stole His Suet.

One of the most curious offers ever
made to an unknown thief was that
once made by a Monmouth-hire (Eng-
land) farmer. He had occasion to
slaughter a cow, and the carcass was
placed in an outhouse. Next morning
it was found to have been denuded of
every particle of suet, whereupon the
farmer issued the following notice:
"If the person or persons that rob-
bed my cow of the suet are really in
want, I will give them a stone of
flour to make dumplings with. Should
it be that they are not in want and
the thief is a man and will come for-
ward, I will fight him in fair open
battle; if he beats me, I will give
him 5 shillings and let him keep the
suet."

The delinquent did not accept the
challenge, as the farmer's fisticuff
ability was well known.

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT
and RECREATION
Worn by every member
of the family



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

THE "WHITE LADY" OF HOHENZOLLERN

STORY OF BERTHA, THE WOMAN
THE KAISER FEARS.

Credited to Have Appeared Before
Many Sovereigns Passed
Away.

Kaiser Wilhelm may fear no man
on earth, but at the very mention of
one woman's name it is said his
cheeks blanch.

In fact, there has been no Hohen-
zollern for many a century past who
has not held this formidable female
in dread. Even Frederick the Great,
fearless man as he was, would never
allow her name to be mentioned in
his presence; while his neurotic ne-
phew, Frederick William II., once fell
in a dead faint when he was told that
she had been seen in a corridor of
his Berlin palace.

And, indeed, the Hohenzollerns
have good cause for their fear; for
whenever "Bertha," known as the
"White Lady," has been seen she has
always been the harbinger of death
or some great calamity to their house.

The evening before William I. drew
his last breath, and the very night
on which his son, Frederick III., died
in agony, she was seen by more than
one, wandering through the rooms of
the palace in which they were lying.

Clothed in White.

On the latter occasion it is said the
intruder, challenged by a sentry,
walked up to him with such fierce
eyes and such a menacing aspect that
he uttered a piercing shriek and fell
unconscious.

Those who have looked on this ap-
parition thab haunts the Hohenzol-
lerns describe her as an old woman,
clothed from head to foot in white,
with black eyes blazing from a deeply-
furrowed, corpse-like face, and carry-
ing a broom—a circumstance from
which the irreverent and sceptical
have dubbed her the "Sweeper."

But the Hohenzollerns have no
monopoly of White Ladies in Ger-
many. A similar phantom haunts
the palace of Hesse-Darmstadt—indeed,
it was from the legend of this
palace that Wagner borrowed the
subject of his Lohengrin; the Grand
Dukes of Baden are haunted by a
third; and there are few ancient cas-
tles in the whole of Germany which
are not the haunts of other varieties
of this spectral woman, mostly bent
old crones, carrying a heavy, tapping
walking stick, which heralds their
approach.

Ghost Foretold a Shipwreck.

But the most attractive—or the
least unattractive—of them all is the
White Lady who, for centuries, has
foreshadowed calamity to the Haps-
burgs—"a pale young woman," she is
described, "marvellously beautiful,
with a long, flowing white veil."

She was seen by many in the Castle
of Schonbrunn the night before Maxi-
milian, Austrian Archduke, came to
his tragic end in Mexico; and in 1889,
immediately before Crown Prince
Rudolph died so terribly and mysteri-
ously in the Mayerling hunting lodge.

She was the herald of the ship-
wreck which closed the romantic
career of the Archduke Johann
("John Orth"), and at the very time
a cowardly assassin struck the Em-
press Elizabeth her death-blow in
Switzerland, a sentry on guard in the
Schonbrunn Castle saw the same
spectral White Lady slowly walking
in the room where he was stationed.

WAITED ENTIRELY TOO LONG.

Man Gets Black Eye for Delaying
Professions of Love.

The poor, weeping woman stood be-
fore the judge, and the sympathies
of the spectators went out to her.
She looked muscular, but so miserable,
says Answers, London.

"You are charged," said the magi-
strate, sternly but kindly, "with as-
saulting your husband."

Gulping down her sobs, the prison-
er wiped away her tears with a
bravely hand and replied sadly:
"Yes, your worship. I only asked
the brute if he would ever cease to
love me, and he was so long in an-
swering that I hit him in the eye
with a broom, I'm only a defenceless
woman," she went on in broken voice
"and a woman's life without love is
a mere blight."

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.

LOCAL NEWS.

A memorial service to the late Pte R. V. Anderson will be held in St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening next.

Mr. Andrew Elliott, was a visitor among friends in town last week and favored THE EQUITY with a call.

G. A. Howard, has recently placed an order for a McLaughlin car with Mr. R. G. Hodgins and has also sold cars to Oswald Cuthbertson and D. T. Hodgins.

Don't forget that next Monday is Nomination day for the Provincial election. Try and be at Bryson that day if you can spare the time.

Mrs. (Dr.) Klock and son Bobbie have arrived in town to spend the summer months. Mrs. Klock's other three sons, it may be stated have joined the colors. Milton, the eldest, is now in France, serving with an artillery section; Willie has joined the 207th, and Fred, the third boy, is with the 136th at Port Hope.

Mr. Geo. Campbell, the Conservative candidate, has been meeting with good encouragement in all sections of the county thus far visited by him. As this journal stated in last week's issue, he is more widely known than he was four years ago, and that fact is counting to his advantage. The man who has done business with George Campbell and was not satisfied, is pretty hard to find.

Following the recruiting meeting last Wednesday evening, the visiting band-men and officers of the 136th were given a little party in the Orange hall by local members of the battalion and other young friends. A feature which contributed particularly to the enjoyment of those present, was music supplied by the orchestral section of the band. "The best we ever had here," freely expressed several who were there.

A tennis Club has been organized in town by the devotees of that healthful game, with the following officers:

Hon. Pres.—Rev. A. T. Phillips,
President—Mr. S. McMullan,
1st Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Shaw,
2nd " "—Mr. H. Shadel,
Sec-Treas.—Miss L. Shaw,
Ex. Com.—Mrs. Dr. Powles, Miss L. Armstrong, Dr. Powles, Mr. C. Shaw.

Reporter—W. E. N. Hodgins.
First tournament, Saturday afternoon of this week.

Red Cross Work Needs Help

From what THE EQUITY learns through local Red Cross workers, the latter are often handicapped in their efforts to do what they can, by the fact that insufficient funds are placed at their disposal wherewith to purchase supplies. This is certainly too bad, it is not right, in fact to put it plainly it is a shame. If the women are willing to curtail their own household duties in order to make the articles

which the hospitals are in need of surely it is up to the men, who are not fighting and who are doing nothing to help, to come down with the coin needed for this work. The women should not be obliged to go on a begging expedition every month or two to secure funds, but these should be placed in their hands regularly by the men, who squander far more than is requisite for this purpose, in other useless ways. Think it over, men, and see if you cannot make some little personal sacrifice, whereby you can contribute a small sum every month to Red Cross work. Everyone's aid is needed in this stupendous struggle. Try and lend a hand. THE EQUITY will be pleased to receive subscriptions from anyone and anywhere, and hand them over to the R. C. officials in charge.

Our Third Loss

The death of Pte Robt V. Anderson, briefly announced in last week's issue brings the list of war victims up to three. Strictly speaking, the late Pte Anderson, was a Renfrew boy, that being the home of his parents, and it was from that town he went to join the 21st battalion; but he was a resident of this village for a considerable length of time, and it was from here he took his departure shortly before crossing the Atlantic, leaving his young wife and child behind. Pte Anderson was the first from whom word was received here of the death of Irvin Wilkie, he having assisted in the burial rites when that young soldier's body was laid to rest. Doubtless he had participated in a lot of hard fighting, before it became his lot to make the supreme sacrifice, as his battalion has been doing its full share in holding the line against the enemy, and its casualty list has been heavy. A day or two following the sad news of his death his last letters to his wife were received.

Deaths

MR. JOHN GRANT DIES SUDDENLY.

Mr. John Grant, one of the old residents of Morehead section died suddenly at his home about noon on Saturday last. It seems he went up stairs to exchange his clothing, and not returning again within a reasonable time, members of the family went up to see if anything was wrong and were shocked to find that he had passed away, doubtless from heart disease, from which he had been afflicted for some time. During the past winter it is said his health was very poorly.

The late Mr. Grant was the father of a family of six sons and two daughters, of whom the following may be mentioned: Mrs. Alfred Elliott, Mrs. R. J. Wilson; Messrs. William, Robert and Ezra Grant, the latter on the homestead; another son, Lawrence, is with the Canadian troops in France; David and Albert are in the west.

Deceased who was in his 73rd year, was a man of high character and industrious habits, who was always ready to do his share for the betterment and advancement of the community of which he was for many years a respected resident.

Besides the family above mentioned, he also survived by a sorrowing widow, all of whom

To the Electors of Pontiac:

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been chosen as the Liberal Candidate to contest the County at the coming Provincial Election to be held on May 22nd, I respectfully solicit your support as one who has taken a deep interest in anything I believed to be in the interest of the County.

Engaged as I have been for over a quarter of a Century in Agriculture and Stock Raising, I have not only had an opportunity to learn the practical side of life, but by my long association with the different Agricultural, Municipal and Educational Institutions, it has brought me in touch with the many needs and requirements of the County, and particularly that of the Agricultural Class, of whom I am proud to belong, and from among whom I have the honor to be the first Candidate ever chosen in Pontiac.

As a supporter of the Gouin Government that has proven to be one of the most progressive and up to date that has ever ruled the Province and one that has taken special interest in everything pertaining to Agriculture, particularly that of Education, Better Farming, Stock Raising and Good Roads, I would at the same time stand ready to support any measure that I considered would be in the best interests of Pontiac and the Province.

As the county is large and the time short, it will be impossible for me to see every elector personally, but in soliciting your votes and influence, I will promise you that no stone will be left unturned to do what I can in the interests of Pontiac.

Again soliciting your vote on the 22nd,

I am, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM HODGINS.

CLEARING OUT SALE

Having rented my store-house and show-rooms, I am compelled to sacrifice the following New Goods:

7 new Buggies, regularly priced at \$110, reduced to \$95.00 cash
2 Sets Single Driving Harness, 20 p. c. discount
1 Primrose Cream Separator 15 p. c. "
2 Singer Sewing Machines 15 "
One Gilson Engine 2½ horse at a bargain
1 Karn Organ in good repair \$25.00.
1 new Piano, reg. price \$400, to be sold for \$300
1 Power Attachment for Ford Cars, to be sold for half cost price
Also a miscellaneous collection of goods consisting of Harness, Waterproof Rugs, Rain Coats, Whips, Oils, etc.

1 Ford Car Model T, used since Sept. 1st, no reasonable offer refused.

Come and secure a BARGAIN while they last.
Cattle or Good Sound Horses taken in exchange for any goods on hand.

G. A. HOWARD.

have the sympathy of the neighborhood in the sudden affliction which has come upon them.
Funeral to Norman Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoon.

Everett Hodgins Dies in Hospital.

Intelligence received early Monday morning of the death of Everett Hodgins at the Protestant General Hospital, in Ottawa, created here a feeling of profound regret and sympathy for the relatives, especially, the father of the deceased young man, Mr. John M. Hodgins, who has been confined to his bed through serious illness for a considerable time.

The deceased was suddenly attacked with appendicitis about three weeks ago and was taken to the hospital next morning. He was at once operated on and gave evidence of doing nicely for several days. Then, from some cause, complications set in and another operation was found necessary. But this, alas, proved unavailing, and his condition grew gradually worse, till the end came.

The remains reached here by Monday evening's train, in charge of the deceased's only brother, Lyndon, and were met at the station by members of the O. Y. B. Lodge, and a number of other sympathetic friends and conveyed to the late home of the departed.

The late Everett Hodgins, who was only 21 years of age, was a general favorite among his associates, who all feel sad that he should have been cut off in the vigor of promising young manhood.

The funeral takes place at THE EQUITY is being issued Wednesday afternoon, and is under the direction of Shawville O. Y. B. Lodge.

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 23c.
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

NOTICE

To whom it may Concern

All parties are hereby notified that I will not be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted in my name by the family of Mrs. Patrick O'Mally, jr. (who occupy my property) or by any other person, without my written order to that effect.

JOHN O'MALLY.
Bristol, May 6th, 1915.

Watch and Clock Repairing Dept.



We make a specialty of Watch Cleaning and Repairing of all kinds.

Your work entrusted to us is certain to receive careful and intelligent treatment from expert and skillful hands.

Clocks and talking machines repaired, regulated, and put in fine running order.

Jewelry, and all small wares mended, cleaned and polished in most workmanlike manner.

All Work Guaranteed.

OUR MOTTO—Neat, Prompt and Reliable. Prices always Reasonable.

H. SHADEL,

The Shawville Jewellery Store.

.... MARKET FOR

PULPWOOD

Five Dollars Per Cord

will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity of POPLAR and BASSWOOD PULPWOOD, delivered at any siding or station along the Can. Pacific Railway Pontiac branch.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

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.

A HOBBERLIN



Always Well-Fitting—

If there be any doubt in your mind whether a Hobberlin Made-to-Measure Suit will satisfy your taste and needs, we shall count it a privilege to make the demonstration. Money refunded if satisfaction is not given.

\$22.50

ARCHIE DOVER.

Teacher Wanted.

A Protestant Teacher, holding a first or second class Elementary Diploma, for No. 1 School, Dunroven, 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.

Teachers Wanted.

Two Protestant qualified Teachers wanted for Schools No. 1 and 2 of Ste. Elizabeth de Franktown. Applicants to state grade of diploma, experience and salary expected. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than June 15, 1916. School term—Sept. 1, to Dec. 22, 1916; January 2 to June 30, 1917.

LAWRENCE E. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.,
Campbells Bay, Que.

Teachers Wanted.

Two Qualified Protestant Teachers wanted for Campbells Bay School No. 1. Applicants state grade of diploma, experience and salary expected. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than May 18th, 1916. School term—Aug. 15, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

LAWRENCE E. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.,
Campbells Bay, Que.

Teachers Wanted.

Two qualified Protestant Teachers for Schools No. 2 and 3, Municipality of Leslie. Apply, stating salary, to THOS. QUEALE,
Sec.-Treas.,
Otter Lake, Que.

Teacher Wanted

Qualified Protestant Teacher for Aldfield School No. 1. Duties to commence Sept. 1st and continue to Dec. 23rd; and from March 1st to end of June, 1917. Salary stated on application. Apply to WM. C. STENDER,
Sec.-Treas.,
Ladysmith, Que.

For Service

Durham Bull (eligible for registration.) Fee—one dollar. Apply to WM H. DODS,
Maryland, Que.

For Service

Three-year old standard-bred Colt, by "Director's Poster." Dam—"Rosey Posey," (registered.) At my stables, Shawville.
R. J. HAMILTON.

For Service

The Holstein Bull, Pontiac Hengerveld Prince, sired by the famous stock bull Pontiac Hengerveld Pieter (Je, one of the four best bulls of the breed. Service fee—one dollar. J. B. KILGOUR,
Glenhurst Farm, Clarendon.