

# THE EQUITY.

No. 48, 33RD YEAR,

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up ..... \$ 4,000,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 4,996,304  
Total Assets over ..... 56,000,000

### Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.  
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Fort Coulonge Branch - J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.  
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.  
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

Major Gerald V. White, M.P., for North Renfrew expects to leave for the front shortly.

Indoors or not, on your travels or at home, Kodak is at your service. Catalogues furnished upon request. H. IMISON.

### Waiting for Returns.

It was not a very exuberant crowd who watched the posting of the election returns on the bulletin board at W. A. Hodgins' store on Monday evening. Rain set in about an hour after the polls closed, and as the evening wore on it increased in volume, making things decidedly unpleasant for the number who stood around. The posting of the first returns from nearby polls made the Campbell prospects look rosy, but the arrival of reports from the upper end, and other outlying points gave a different aspect to the situation, these invariably adding to the volume of the Hodgins' column. At ten o'clock Mr. Campbell was still leading with a majority of 33, and four polls still to hear from, which were expected to cut still further into those figures. With matters thus in doubt, there was small license for jubilation on either side, and little was indulged in. With the final returns lacking, many at last reluctantly left for their homes, with nothing more satisfying than their own hopes that the side with which their sympathies were bound up would eventually triumph.

### Mother's Day at Bristol Brick Church.

Mother's Day was fittingly celebrated in the Bristol Presbyterian Church (Brick). This grand old custom in new garb and modern touch was the occasion of a special service of song and story. The church was beautiful in its floral decorations, carnations, trilliums, and plum branches and many a home flower. The choir which has been practising faithfully for some time, rendered several splendid musical tributes to the one we were all thinking of on Mother's Day—"Our Mother." The minister, Rev. F. W. K. Harris, B. A., spoke from the text John 19: 26, 27 "Mother, Behold thy son; son behold thy mother." Many old familiar faces were seen in the congregation as a special endeavor had been made to have all the dear old mothers, the "shut-ins" and those who usually were kept at home by illness, age or distance. Automobiles and easy-riding carriages were placed at their disposal. Each mother was provided with a white carnation before the service and to the sick and those who could not obtain a white flower the abundant bouquets were distributed at the close. Immediately following the "Mother's Day" service, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed. It was a grand sight and holy, almost one hundred and fifty partook, amongst whom were sixteen who were uniting with the church, thirteen by profession of faith and three by certificate. These were received into membership on Friday in the preparatory service according to the Presbyterian custom.

### "Mother's Day" PROGRAM

1. Holy, Holy, Holy.
2. Invocation.
3. Choir—"My Mother's Prayer,"—Solo and Chorus.
4. Praise—Psalm Selection 33.
5. Reading—Prov. 31—vs 10 ff.
6. Choir—"Memories of Mother."
7. Prayer.
8. Praise—"Jesus Loves Me"—Children's Hymn.
9. Offertory—"Give the Flowers to the Living"—Choir.
10. Sermon—"Mother's Day, 1916."
11. Choir—"He Arose" (Sacramental).
12. Praise—"Here, O, My Lord, I see Thee."
13. Sacrament Service.
14. Praise and Benediction.

The monthly meeting of the Bristol Homemaker's Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Dods on Thursday, June 1st, at 2:30 p.m. Subjects:—Laundry work, by Mrs. M. Cowley, Mrs. J. H. Hughes and Mrs. Geo. Drummond; A trip to the State of Idaho, by Mrs. T. Macfarlane. Roll call:—Quotations from the bible on cleanliness.

The heavy rains of the past ten days have proven a very serious set back to seeding operations throughout the Ottawa Valley. Work in this district was practically suspended during the whole of the past week, owing to the flooded condition of the land. In low lying sections, there are a number who have not put a seed in the ground, while a few only have succeeded in getting in a small percentage. The condition on the whole is the most discouraging that has been experienced in years past.

## ROLL OF HONOR



PTE. IRVIN WILKIE  
Killed in Action Nov. 5, 1915.



PTE. DAVID H. HODGINS  
Killed in Action Mar. 11, 1916.

### Beef Cattle and Economy

"Big Falling Off in Beef Cattle" is a significant heading on page 108 of The Agricultural War Book for 1915. On page 91 there is this paragraph of equal significance:

"It is in the interests of the Empire that everything possible should be done to foster the Canadian live stock industry. In Canada, the number of cattle is about 6,000,000, besides 2,000,000 sheep—a total which, having regard to the population of the Dominion, does not at present leave a very large margin for export. With the probability of preferential trade in food within the Empire there are great possibilities in the expansion of Canadian live stock production."

There was once an English Bishop who, being called upon to preach a sermon in aid of an orphan asylum for boys and girls, pointed to the children arranged in full sight of the congregation, and, saying "They're there," left the pulpit. The quotation of the two foregoing paragraphs should in like manner almost be sufficient to indicate to Canadians the opportunity and duty that lie before them. There is, however, so much matter of similar import, and pointing in the same direction in the book, that it is well worth while to look further into it. As to the falling off, the statistics show that the decrease of beef cattle during the years extending from 1910 to 1914, totalled 902,062, or 7,388 fewer than a million, or upwards of 23 percent. Meantime the population increased and

people went on eating as much beef as ever. The decline in numbers of cattle by provinces was: Nova Scotia 31,920; New Brunswick 11,133; Ontario 658,919; Manitoba 62,900; Alberta 203,005; and British Columbia 6,130. Against these decreases there has to be reckoned an increase of 25,681 in Quebec, of 43,272 in Saskatchewan and of 3,400 in Prince Edward Island. It will be noticed that the decline was in those provinces nearest to the United States and where packers are most in evidence.

Two morals are to be gathered from the foregoing figures considered in conjunction with existing conditions. One is that we must produce more, and, the other, that we must eat less beef, that is if we have any desire to take rank as overseas exporters of live stock or live stock products of any importance. To accomplish the one farmers will need to pay additional attention to their breeding cows and to prize them to a greater extent than official returns would imply they have been doing. In connection with the other, it will be necessary for the people to cultivate and eat more field and garden produce, as well as to be more thrifty in their treatment of scraps and seemingly waste pieces, such as bones, skin and fat. They will need, so the War Book suggests, to produce all they can; to buy as little as possible; to replace meat by milk, cheese, peas, beans and lentils; to use more vegetables and to eat more fruit.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

### OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT ..... SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.  
VICE-PRESIDENT ..... K. W. BLACKWELL.  
GEN. MANAGER ..... E. F. HERDEN.

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

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

### A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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

### Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

### Births

At Campbells Bay, Wednesday, May 17th, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Beers, a daughter.

Notice—We wish the public to know that we are still in a position to serve any who may need our services as undertakers. Thanking you for past patronage.  
HAYS & FINDLAY.

APOLOGY—Geo. W. Pingle, wishes to apologize to his customers living in the country, whom he disappointed by not calling on them owing to business pressure in the city, but he will be back either the 1st or 2nd week in June.

The list of casualties from the seat of war in France last week contained the name of Corp. W. J. Carey, who was reported as "wounded." Corp. Carey has been at the front a long time, and up to the late heavy fighting in which the Canadians have been engaged, had escaped without a scratch.

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Sitting for a portrait is a matter of minutes only—the same efficient methods you demand in your business are observed in ours. Make an appointment to-day! H. IMISON.

### Results---Not Claims

**GOWLING Business College**  
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

WINTER TERM opens Monday, January 3rd.

For full information apply.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,  
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## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority? Our instruction being individual, you may begin at any time.

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House with Wood Shed and Summer Kitchen, situated at the east end of Main St., Shawville. Will either sell or rent. Apply to J. F. DALE, Shawville.

LOST—On Saturday night, May 20, out of buggy in H. M. shed a waterproof coat. Finder please return to LEXPOX WORKMAN, or leave at some convenient place in town.

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

WANTED—Cattle to pasture. Terms reasonable. Apply to Miss E. KENNEDY, 13th range, Clarendon, or Yarm P. O.

FOR SALE—A horse suitable for driving or work, 10 years of age—sound in wind and limb—a bargain. J. W. ARMSTRONG, Shawville.

WANTED—Stock to pasture. Terms reasonable. Apply to Wm. BRADLEY, Greeremount.

FOR SALE—A four-year old mare, 1400 weight; also a 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.

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

### 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.

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.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

### BLUE RIBBON

### The Ideal Fence for Poultrymen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. SHAW.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## SUMMER IS COMING

Examine our stock of Hats  
Men's Felts and Straws  
Boys' Kiddies and Girls  
In great variety. All prices.

Special attention is called to our

### "Bradley Hats"

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



# If You Have Not a Policy in the CROWN LIFE

You are not doing justice to yourself or your family.

## MUCH LESS DRINKING NOW IN ENGLAND

TOTAL PROHIBITION IS NOT SOUGHT.

Public Drunkenness Has Decreased 50 per Cent., Says Lord d'Abernon.

"Fifty per cent. less public drunkenness and disorder than before the war," was Lord d'Abernon's answer to the question of the result obtained by the drink restrictions which the Central Liquor Control Board, of which he is the head, had put in force, writes a London correspondent.

Lord d'Abernon was emphatic in denying that total prohibition is his ulterior aim. He made this denial in answer to certain suggestions which have been afloat that the various restrictions are simply stepping stones to prohibition. The official board of which Lord d'Abernon is the leading figure took over control of Great Britain's liquor problem on May 15, 1915.

Designed to affect areas such as munition centres and seaports, it has gradually extended its scope of operations until 29,000,000 people are directly affected by its decisions. The board possesses drastic powers, even to the point of absolutely closing saloons when it considers their existence prejudicial to the interests of national productivity.

At present saloons may sell intoxicating liquors only between the hours of noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. on work days, and on Sundays between 1 and 3 p.m. and 6 and 9 p.m. Limited hours are prescribed also for the sale of bottle liquors for consumption off the premises; the prohibition of selling liquor on credit and the absolute stoppage of treating in saloons, clubs or any other places.

### Increased Efficiency.

In addition to the diminution of drunkenness and disorder, Lord d'Abernon said one of the most satisfactory results is the increased efficiency and productivity of workers in munition areas. Continuing, he said:

"The first step toward realizing the true conditions is to appreciate the fact that in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war both consumption of alcohol and the number of convictions for public drunkenness were steadily going up. In the past good trade has always coincided with an increase of alcohol consumption, but it is disappointing to realize that in 1910-14 increased taxation of alcohol, the temperance propaganda and the licensing regulations in force which resulted in an annual diminution of about 1,000 licenses a year had not been sufficient to counterbalance the influence of good trade and high wages.

"The second point is the readiness with which the public has conformed to the drastic regulations which have been applied during the last nine months. I attribute this attitude to the restrictions being regarded as war necessities and the realization that in a great crisis personal convenience must give way to national efficiency. This patriotic view has not been confined to the consumer and to the public. It has been supported by all the better members of the trade.

"Regarding the restriction of hours, more divergence of opinion exists. The board has sought to confine the consumption of alcohol to those hours which conflicted least with the working day and which coincided best with ordinary meal hours. One unexpected result appears to have occurred in many cities, that the reduction in the number of convictions for drunkenness with aggravations—aggravations usually representing disorder and assault—had been even greater than the reduction in simple drunkenness.

### Wants Permanent Reform.

"If you ask my general conclusion I should say that the period has been too brief for any final opinion to be expressed, but that there can be no doubt that there is ample ground for belief that a vast improvement has been achieved. The drop in public intemperance and of convictions resulting from it which occurred in each area, directly the orders were put in force, has been steadily maintained up to date. It is often said, 'Men cannot be made sober by act of Parliament.' My belief is that under a really effective system of regulation three-fourths of the drunkenness which prevailed before the war would never exist again.

"Among other reasons why improvement is or should be easy is the undoubted fact that the financial re-

sults of the present system are poor. Do not imagine that the present condition is favorable to trade interests. Licensed houses are not only too numerous from the public order and police point of view, but they do not know that they are too numerous from the standpoint of trade efficiency, and that the same net profit could be realized from licensed houses reduced in number by 30 or 40 per cent.

### Trade Competition Evils.

"Assuring internal economies in the brewing trade to be accomplished, it would be much easier to effect the kind of reforms which are necessary in the public interest. The present competition for trade, which is said to account for much of the drunkenness which prevails, would almost wholly disappear. Again, it would be possible to negotiate for a stricter code of management and observation in the public houses themselves. Those responsible for the management of the trade would be able to approach all such questions from a very different standpoint from that adopted in the past, in that they would have a greater percentage of profit out of a smaller business because of the economies of management.

"It might be made almost impossible for the habitual drunkard to obtain more than was good for him, and the occasional drunkard could be largely eliminated if checked in time on curative lines. Very little is done for the drunkard to-day. I think he has a real grievance. These are results which might flow from the suppression of unnecessary houses and foolish expenditure. Intoxicating liquor needs no artificial pushing to command a steady sale and a lucrative trade. The customers are there and the number of those who misuse the privilege of purchase is relatively small. This small minority brings discredit upon and danger to the trade as a whole.

"The public has now had an opportunity of seeing what is possible on new lines under the board's orders, and in a readjustment of pre-war conditions we may easily find a solution of many of the more pressing problems of the evil of intemperance."

### DIDN'T RECOGNIZE ENEMY.

German Machine Seized Despite Soldier's Lack of Suspicion.

A good specimen of a Fokker aeroplane is now in British hands. A strapping soldier belonging to a signal company of the Royal Engineers, was trundling along on his bicycle near the front, when he suddenly came upon the scene of the landing. He beheld an aeroplane which was clearly not of British pattern, and a well-swathed figure standing by it. The idea that it was likely to prove an enemy machine never entered the soldier's head. He frankly admits that he took it to be a French aeroplane which had been forced to alight. Having dismounted, he went up to the Boche with his hand extended and a genial smile. The German shook silently and sadly.

The soldier then moved towards the machine with the idea of investigating the trouble which had brought it to earth. It was just at this juncture a party of Fusiliers came around a bend of the road. Taking in the situation—a black cross aeroplane on the ground and what was evidently one of its occupants trying to get the engine to work again—they came on at the double, unslinging their rifles as they came.

The engineer's presence of mind seems to have gone by the board. He suspected some trick and took to his heels. The Fusiliers, concluding that he was a Boche trying to make away with papers or photographs, paused and let fly. Happily the aim was too hurried to be good. The soldier took a flying leap into the roadside ditch and awaited capture.

When he learned that he had missed the chance of making this fine capture himself single-handed I am told his language was quite unrepeatable.

### Ditch Digging Extraordinary.

A French soldier with a taste for statistics has calculated the amount of soil that has been moved in the work of trench making. There are about five hundred miles of first-line trenches, stretching all the way from the North Sea to Switzerland, and there are five or six lines of trenches on each side. A total of ten lines of trenches would give about five thousand miles, and this, according to the calculating soldier, means a total excavation twice that of the Panama Canal. And it has all been done by hand labor with military shovels, and much of it under fire by men who had to work while lying on their stomachs.

## Uncle's Way Out

There could be no two questions about it that old Uncle Robert was, in the words of his niece by marriage, "a perfect drag." Mrs. Harvey, the said niece, even went to the length of terming her husband's relative "an 'indrance'"—her "h's" having a way of appearing in the wrong places when Mrs. Harvey got angry.

She often did get angry with Uncle Robert since he gave up his business, or his business gave him up, and the hints which she dealt out to the poor man at frequent intervals daily would have been quite plain to even a dull brain than old Uncle Robert's. The arrangement had sounded quite pleasant at first, and Mrs. Harvey, as a keen business woman, had been fully alive to the advantages of having the old man live with them.

She had married Joe Harvey somewhat late in life, and his uncle's nice houseful of solid, old-fashioned furniture probably attracted her a good deal more than did her prospective husband. She took him somewhat on the principle which moves a woman at an auction to buy a wheelbarrow, a rolling-pin, and a never-to-go-again barometer in one lot, in order to secure the barometer to fill a vacant place in the hall.

She had not sized up the possibilities of the wheelbarrow—otherwise Joe Harvey—anything like as much as she had thought of the mahogany sideboard with which he was, as it were, "thrown in." However, he had been quickly given his proper place by the lady who had married him, and made to understand that he came very much second to the sideboard, and chairs, and the plushette curtaining, and the polish on the linoleum.

There came a time when Joe Harvey said things about that linoleum as he left the house in the morning which would have caused his wife to give him a look of horror. The floor of the old days, unpolished and comfortable, remained in his mind's eye like a lost paradise. He had been persuaded by Mrs. Harvey that marriage was the thing that was wanted to put right the many little drawbacks of life with a bachelor uncle.

He came to the conclusion before many months that there were worse drawbacks than having to wash your own breakfast dishes before you could have your supper, and that having plain meals at proper hours, though good for the digestion, did not give such a spice to the day as having tasty snacks of whatever you liked best just when you fancied them.

Moreover, meals under Mrs. Joseph Harvey's direction had to be eaten properly, and were often ordeals. Shirtsleeves were not allowed, and the comfortable chairs, in which Uncle Robert and his nephew had always eaten Sunday morning breakfast, before the latter's marriage, would positively have scared Mrs. Joseph stiff.

Being a really capable manager, it took a surprisingly short time for her to "manage" her husband. His disposition, naturally mild, rapidly became meek, and he began, as the result of many curtain-lectures, to regard himself and his uncle as drawbacks to the social and financial advancement of the family.

For Mrs. Joseph had ambition, and Uncle Robert certainly did not fit into the picture, with his rough ways and broad, Dorset speech. As long as he had been capable of carrying on his small business, and giving her a steady amount per week—the furniture she regarded as a natural perquisite—things had not been so bad. Now that the business had dwindled away, and the old man's savings had been so much affected by the war that they also were in danger of disappearing, Uncle Robert's niece by marriage gave him to understand that he was in the way.

She told him this, in anything but veiled terms, about twenty-five times a day, particularly when she wanted to "turn out," and found it necessary to move him on from one haven of refuge to another.

Finally, he took to "turning-out" himself, and Mrs. Joseph, at first, audibly thankful for his removal, became, for a while curious to know where he spent the absentee hours, especially as he began to miss teas at home, and then dinners, and took to "popping out" in the evening as well. She also noticed a new cheerfulness about him—a certain youthful spruceness that was suspicious.

One day, discovering a new suit during her explorations of his room, she bluntly demanded explanation.

"Where did you get the money for the new things, I'd like to know?" she jerked out at the offender when he came in that evening. "You don't seem to have much to pay up for your keep here—and all the wear and tear on things that there is. Look at that lino now"—with a glare at a worn fragment—"just under your feet!"

The old man kept back the retort that, after all, it was his own linoleum, and answered mildly that the suit didn't happen to be quite new.

"I got it from a friend whose brother didn't want it no more, and that I'd done a piece of work for."

Mrs. Harvey sniffed, but was uncertain whether to say that she didn't believe him, or to demand the friend's name, or ask the nature of the work; and the old man seized his chance to escape upstairs.

Her curiosity might have prompted her to keener inquiries next day, but

for the veritable bomb dropped at the supper-table by her husband. He had come home very late, and had, as usual, said nothing to the many sarcastic inquiries of his wife. Like his uncle, he was not very talkative by nature, and he had had still fewer chances of becoming an easy speaker since Mrs. Harvey had married him.

"Well," he said, as he finished supper, staring at a knob on an armchair as if asking it advice, "I've enlisted." Uncle Robert gazed at his nephew as if he had suddenly become a total stranger. Mrs. Harvey gave a gasp, and she said absolutely nothing—a marvel in itself.

Then she tried to say all she wanted at once, and as a natural result became wildly incoherent, and ended by going off into tears and sobs, through which she loudly proclaimed that Joe was a wretch to think of doing it. Whatever was she to do, and why didn't he leave that sort of thing to them whose job it was?

From which it will be seen that Mrs. Harvey's patriotism was not her strong point. She held quite openly the view which sundry tradesmen, big and little, held in private—that war is a thing which only concerns proper regular soldiers, and that other people were bound to do the best they could for themselves out of it.

To all her protests, Joe Harvey only said:

"It's no sort of use making a fuss, old girl. I've been to the barracks to-night, and I'm starting to-morrow." He pushed back his chair—his first open sign of the new order of things; Mrs. Harvey did not allow chairs to be "scrapped along the floor." Then he slowly filled his pipe, pulled the paper out of his pocket, and started to read, oblivious of the long-winded opinion of his conduct voiced by his wife.

Only once did he even glance up, and that was when Uncle Robert seized the chance to whisper hurriedly, Mrs. Joseph being occupied in noisily piling up dishes in the back kitchen:

"Good luck, my boy! Never should 'a' thought you'd the pluck to do it."

Joseph gave a slow wink. "Wants more pluck to stay here," was all he said. But it put things on a confident footing between them, and Uncle Robert said to himself several times before he went to sleep that his sister's son wasn't such a fool, after all.

Neither did he mean to be one himself, for all he was sixty-five and given over to rheumatism. He might not be able to enlist, but he thought a move from his present quarters would be wiser before Mrs. Joseph began to train him to perform Joe's duties.

So the next day, after seeing his nephew off, he also went out, and had a long talk with a pleasant-faced little woman who kept a general shop the other side of the town.

He seemed to be quite at home there and the swift appearance of a mug of warm cider showed that the little woman did not decline, like Mrs. Joseph Harvey, to provide Uncle Robert's favorite drink on the ground that it was bad for his rheumatism.

Quite at ease, he sat by the fire in the back parlor, and talked to the little woman as she trotted in and out in the intervals of serving customers, and contrasted the cosiness of it all with the cheerless rooms over which his niece by marriage presided.

He was quite decided that he wanted to leave those rooms as soon as possible, or anywhere else that involved the company of Mrs. Harvey. The proposition had evidently been made to the pleasant little woman some time ago. She was more than agreeable, but there were practical difficulties in the way.

The war had crippled her finances, as it had done Uncle Robert's, and they'd have to have a bit more patience, she thought, until things brightened up. Perhaps things would be better sooner than they expected, and then she smiled so cheerfully that Uncle Robert decided he could endure two Mrs. Josephs if the little woman came as a final compensation.

The compensation did indeed arrive sooner than had been expected, for it came only three days later, before Mrs. Joseph had recovered from the shock of seeing her meek husband disappear from her power, and change into a self-reliant man in khaki.

It came in the shape of a letter, which caused Uncle Robert, whose scanty breakfast had not cheered him up much for the day, to smile broadly.

The writing was plain, and rather irregular, but the message it bore was finer, in the old man's eyes, than ever written.

"I'll be getting my dinner out to-day," he told Mrs. Joseph, as she faced him with an accusing look across the table, having got to the stage when she thought everyone ought to show their personal interest in the war by going without their meals and looking miserable.

"Oh, will you?" was all she jerked out, by way of reply.

She still harbored the idea that the enlisting had been in a great measure due to Uncle Robert, and she had an extra grudge against him accordingly.

"Yes," said the old man deliberately; "and I don't suppose I'll want many more here at all. I'm going to move over to the shop in Dale Street. She and I fixed up to get married some time ago, and now she's just come in for a tidy bit—two hundred and fifty pounds it is, so there's no call for us to wait no longer. Clever little woman, Annie is."

"Maybe," he went on, "we'll move back along to Dorset; she comes from those parts, too. I'll ask her to slip

round some day, and see what she'd like of the furniture. She's a lot of her own, but maybe some of this will come in handy, too."

He ended the most amazingly long speech he had ever made, feeling that the moment held its reward for all the weary months he had suffered at Mrs. Joseph's hands.

And Mrs. Joseph continued to stare at him, speechless, open-mouthed and goggle-eyed, with her bewildered thoughts on the mahogany sideboard. —London Answers.

## LORD WIMBORNE FINE SPORTSMAN

HE IS QUITE POPULAR AMONG THE IRISH.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Has Been Lacking in Political Foresight.

Lord Wimborne is an agreeable and affable man. He wears an eternal smile on his face and an everlasting flower in his buttonhole. He is 43 years old, and, ten years or so ago, was an average representative of the "young man about town"—of the "gilded youth" of England. If not overburdened with brains, he has loads of money and owns pretty close on a hundred thousand acres, chiefly in the county of Dorset and in South Wales, where some of his acreage consists of coal fields. In short, in normal times, he would have made an ideal figurehead at Dublin Castle—lavish with dinners and dances, strong at races and horse shows, and the rest of it. But when plots are on foot to establish a Republic in Ireland, times can scarcely be said to be normal. And if neither the Lord Lieutenant could sense these plots, nor was forewarned of them by his officials, then either he must have been singularly obtuse or some of the officials ought to be shot.



Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is, at the best, a difficult and thankless one in many ways. In these days, it is a post of positive danger. Had the rebels been able to carry out their object, no doubt it would have included the capture of the Lord Lieutenant and his family, and the holding of them as hostages. Lord Wimborne's courage is undoubted. He has given plenty of proofs of it in the hunting field and on the polo ground, as well as on the battlefield in South Africa. But he has a very beautiful wife, as well as a young family. And the last week or so must have been days of great anxiety for him on their account.

### A Fine Sportsman.

The Lord Lieutenant has now held his office for over a year. During that time he has made himself reasonably popular with the Irish people, all the more so in contrast with his immediate predecessor, Lord Aberdeen. The latter and his wife were both amiable and well-meaning people, but they had not the happy knack of adapting themselves to Irish sentiment that his successor has been able to do. He has done his utmost to encourage certain enterprises which the majority of the Irish people happen to be interested in. He cares greatly for horse racing and for horses, as do the majority of the Irish. Horse breeding, moreover, has always been a considerable industry in Ireland, so that a Lord Lieutenant who does a good deal to foster it is assured of a certain measure of goodwill. Racing may not be so important as many other things—as the crusade against tuberculosis, for instance, with which the Aberdeen regime was associated—but the Irish like the stranger (so far as they like strangers at all) who will adapt himself to their little weakness.

It was only the year before last—only a couple of months before the outbreak of war—that the name of Lord Wimborne, as "the cup-lifter," was in everybody's mouth. For it was he who organized the sporting invasion of the United States by his clever polo team which "lifted" the international challenge cup. As regards polo, he is an enthusiast of the enthusiasts. But he is almost as keen on

**WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for Every Sport and Recreation**

Sold by all good shoe dealers Worn by every member of the family

many other forms of sport—on hunting, racing, shooting and so forth.

### His Brains Mother.

He inherited his money from his father. What brains he has must have come from his mother, who is an aunt of Winston Churchill's—Lord Wimborne's family are said to have been of a good deal of assistance to the deserving cause of the Churchill finances ere now—and who is certainly a woman of consummate ability. Indeed, it is said to have been largely due to his mother's influence that Lord Wimborne and Winston Churchill, too, definitely broke with the Unionist party over the question of Tariff Reform. For, like his cousin, Lord Wimborne was, for some years a Unionist M.P.

Lord Wimborne has a regular host of relatives living in, or hailing from the United States. His aunt by marriage, Lady Randolph Churchill, was an American millionaire. The wife of the Duke of Marlborough, his cousin, is the daughter of another. One of his brothers, Capt. F. E. Guest, M.P., is married to a daughter of Mr. Henry Phipps, of New York. Another of his brothers, Mr. Lionel Guest, married Miss Flora Bigelow, daughter of the late Mr. John Bigelow, of New York. His brother-in-law's wife, Mrs. Robert Grosvenor, was formerly Miss Florence Padelord, of Washington.

### WOMEN TURN MACHINISTS.

Receive the Same Pay As Men in British Factories.

Overalled, leather-aproned, capped and goggled—displaying nevertheless a woman's genius for making herself attractive in whatever working guise—some 18 women are being trained in the Notting Hill Gate, England, workshops of the Women's Service Bureau in the skilled engineering work of welding joints and fine flange 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 women 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.

### GAMBLERS NEVER SUICIDES

True Dealers in Chance Are Persons of Eternal Hope.

Great police officials assure us that the professional gambler or person moved by true gambling instinct never under any circumstances takes his own life, says Melville Post in the Saturday Evening Post. It is the defaulting clerk who kills himself, the ruined shopkeeper, the desperate woman of the world, the involved financier, the defaulter and the like, who have turned for the moment to the gambling table in the vain hope of recouping their losses or mending their ruined fortunes.

The true gambler is a person of eternal hope. If he loses to-day he believes that he will win to-morrow. "None but reasonable and reasoning men, players from ambition, from envy or necessity, ever give way to despair and commit suicide." "The professional gamblers live to old age," says Monsieur Claude in his memories.

### Might Be Worth Trying.

Mrs. A.—Doctor, is there anything in the theory that our natures are affected by the food we eat?

Doctor.—Oh, yes; that point has been conceded by the best authority.

Mrs. A.—Then I think I'll get a setting hen and feed my little boy on the meat. He's the most restless child I ever saw.

### At the Show.

Edith.—I noticed you wiping your eyes when "The Sorrow of Sarah" film was being shown.

Jack.—Yes, it was a moving picture.



ISSUE 21-719



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 25, 1916.

The best news from the Allies' viewpoint, is the reported junction of a force of Russian cavalry with the British Army on the Tigris in Mesopotamia, under Lt. General Sir Percy Lake.

The struggle around Verdun still continues with little change in the situation. The battle has now been going on for over three months and is regarded as the most fearful conflict in all history.

The Dominion Parliament prorogued on Thursday last after an eventful and, at times, stormy session. Notwithstanding the declaration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the beginning of the war that no factions opposition would be given to the Government in its efforts to assist the Mother Country in the grave struggle in which she is engaged, the administration was attacked more bitterly, perhaps, than has been the experience of any Government since Confederation. But the onslaught resulted in absolute failure all along the line, and when the House rose the confidence of Parliament in the integrity of Sir Robert Borden remained unshaken.

### THE KYTE MESS.

Let the public keep in mind that Mr. Kyte in his Fuse charges in the House of Commons shaped all he said to give the public the impression that the Government of Canada, and the good name of Canada, were involved and disgraced in the figures he poured out about Mr. Allison.

And let the public note that in all that has been testified before the Fuse Commission there has not been one word to involve the Government of Canada, or the good name of Canada, or to show any improper relation between Allison's commissions or profits or partners and any department of the Canadian Government or any Canadian minister or any official or any public man—or for that matter, any person whatsoever.

Also let it be noted that the "shell profiteering" about which such villainous shrieking has been engaged in by many Canadian newspapers, besliming their country and fellow-Canadians, has proved to be that a syndicate of Canadian contractors who could have legitimately and legally put \$32,000,000 profit in their pockets from Imperial war office orders calmly presented the money back to the war office as a gift.—Ottawa Journal.

### County Council Minutes

Special Session held at Campbell's Bay on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, at 10 a. m.

Business for which the present special session is called is as follows:

1. To decide whether the Corporation of the County of Pontiac will appeal from the judgment of the Hon. Justice Weir in the case of McCann, et al vs. the Corporation of the County of Pontiac or not.

2. If a decision to appeal in said case is arrived at, then to provide funds for the costs of such appeal.

3. If a decision is not to appeal in said case is arrived at, then to provide the costs of said case to date.

The members of the council present are: The Warden, Paul McNally, Esq., and County Councillors Darcy, Dunn, Kennedy, McDonald, Robinson, E. Davis, Ward, Sloan, C. McNally, Parker, Russell, Argue, Campbell, Reid, Hutchison, F. A. Davis and Halverson, forming a quorum of the council, the Warden presiding.

Councillors Reid, F. A. Davis, Darcy, McDonald, Dunn, C. McNally, Halverson and Campbell and Campbell filed their oath of office.

The Secretary-Treasurer established by certificate under his oath of office to the satisfaction of the council that every member of the council board had been served by him with a special notice of the place, time, hour and business of the present special session by registered letter, mailed on 4th May, 1916.

A certified copy of Justice Weir's judgment in the case of McCann et al vs. the Corporation of the County of Pontiac, delivered in the Superior Court in this district on the 4th May, 1916, was read and filed.

Mr. Roland Millar, advocate, addressed the council on the effect of said judgment on the injunction and on By-law No. 52, and on the costs in connection therewith, submitting a statement of the latter to date, amounting approximately to the sum of \$702.90. He also stated that Mr. Henry Aylen's fees as counsel in the case would not exceed \$200., and the cost of appealing the case to the Court of Review should not exceed \$250. even if the judgment of Mr. Justice Weir is confirmed, while if that judgment was reversed the other side would have to pay all the costs from the beginning.

Moved by coun. Argue, seconded by coun. Russell, that this council decides to appeal to the Court of Review from the judgment of Mr. Justice Weir in the case of McCann et al vs. the Corporation of the County of Pontiac as delivered in the Superior Court in this district on the 4th May, 1916.

ered in the Superior Court in this district on the 4th May, 1916.

Yeas:—Councillors Argue, Russell, P. McNally, Robinson, Parker, Ward, Hutchison, Sloan, Reid, C. McNally, Campbell—11.

Nays:—Councillors E. Davis, McDonald, F. A. Davis, Halverson, Darcy, Kennedy, Dunn—7.

The motion was declared carried.

Moved by coun. Campbell, seconded by coun. Robinson that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to advance to Mr. Roland Millar, advocate, the sum of \$100., being for the guarantee required to cover costs in the appeal to the Court of Review from the judgment of Mr. Justice Weir; to pay Mr. Henry Aylen's fees as counsel to date; to pay bailiff's fees to date, and on account of Mr. Millar's fees as attorney for this corporation.—Carried.

The Sec.-Treasurer informed the council that in view of the fact that notwithstanding his most earnest and careful efforts to do so he had failed in having the public notices in connection with By-law No. 52 published as required by law, he would at the next regular session of the council file his resignation as Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by coun. McDonald, seconded by coun. Kennedy, that this council wishes to place on record its very high appreciation of the careful and efficient manner in which Mr. H. T. Hurdman, its Secretary-Treasurer, has always performed his duties, its absolute confidence in his efficiency and integrity, and that it will refuse to accept his resignation.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Ward, seconded by councillor Parker, that this council tender a vote of thanks to the Hon. George Bryson, M. L. A., and George B. Campbell, M. L. A., for their courtesy and assistance in the matter of the private bill changing the Chief Lieu from Bryson to Campbell's Bay, and that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of them.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Hutchison, seconded by coun. Parker that this council do now adjourn.—Carried.

H. T. HURDMAN,  
Sec.-Treas.  
Bryson, Que., May 27, 1916.

### The Pontiac Election.

Unrevised Returns Show  
Hodgins Elected by  
63 majority.

Unrevised returns of the voting in the Provincial election in this county on Monday indicate that William Hodgins has been elected over George B. Campbell, the late member, by a majority of about 63. Below are given the majorities as received. The full official returns will be published later.

	Majorities—
	C. H.
Aldfield.....	65
North Onslow, No. 1.....	1
" " No. 2.....	37
South " No. 1.....	49
" " No. 2.....	16
Quyon village.....	47
Bristol, No. 1.....	1
" " No. 2.....	14
" " No. 3.....	29
" " No. 4.....	3
Clarendon, No. 1.....	39
" " No. 2.....	54
" " No. 3.....	49
" " No. 4.....	76
Shawville.....	30
Portage du Fort.....	12
Bryson.....	27
Litchfield No. 1.....	4
" " No. 2.....	90
" " No. 3.....	50
Calumet Island No. 1.....	21
" " No. 2.....	70
Fort Coulonge.....	6
Mansfield.....	40
Allumette Isd (3 polls).....	44
Thorne.....	48
Waltham.....	11
Chichester.....	18
Chapeau.....	3
Sheen, Escher.....	4
Malakoff, Aberdeen.....	13
Alleyne & Cawood.....	37
Leslie, Clapham, etc.....	11
Dorion.....	41
	512 593

### GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Reports of the result throughout the province show that the Gouin Government has been returned by an increased majority: Liberals 73; Conservatives 6; Ind. Lib. 1.

### Food Very Dear in Austria.

Ottawa, May 19.—Evidence of the growing seriousness of the food situation in the Central empires is furnished in a letter received in Ottawa.

Food prices in Austria, according to this letter, have soared to extraordinary heights, half a dozen quotations which are contained in the communication being as follows:

\$50 for a 100 pound bag of flour; \$1.25 for one pound of meat, and \$2 per pint for cooking oil, which the letter states, is now being used in Austrian households instead of butter. Two hundred pounds of straw cost \$30, while a pint of coal oil costs 30 cents. A yoke of oxen cost a remarkable figure, \$390.

## 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

### LAME BACK Spells Kidney Trouble

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back—the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

**GIN PILLS**  
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAskell, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

If you have a lame back—or any sign of kidney trouble—get GIN PILLS to-day and start the cure working. 50c. a box, six boxes for \$2.50—and every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Trial treatment free if you write

National Drug & Chemical  
Co. of Canada, Limited  
Toronto Ont. 15



### THE MARKETS.

#### SHAWVILLE

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

#### Obituary.

Death has again visited our midst and carried away Almira McDowell, beloved wife of George C. Hodgins, 5th line, Clarendon, in the 58th year of her age.

Mrs. Hodgins' death was sudden and quite unexpected. She had been ailing for some time, but seemed to be improving. On Friday morning she arose as well as usual. Later in the day she complained of pain in the region of the heart. The doctor was summoned, but before any relief could be given she passed away.

The very large attendance at the funeral tended to show how widely she was known and esteemed in the community. Converted a number of years ago, she lived a consistent Christian life and died in the triumphs of faith. She has gone to her reward.

Besides the sorrowing friends she leaves to mourn her loss, the sorrowing husband and only daughter, Mr. James McDowell, one sister, Mrs. James Wilson, Clarendon, and three brothers—William, Henry and James McDowell, of Milly, Sask.

The funeral service was conducted in the Holiness Movement Church, after which the remains were taken to the family plot in the Methodist cemetery for burial.

Com.

He shines in the second rank who is eclipsed in the first.—Cornellius.  
AS FROM EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Copp's Mistep Reminded Sir Robert Borden of a Story.

A very serious member of the House of Commons is Mr. Arthur Bliss Copp, who succeeded the late Mr. Emmerson in the representation of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, in February last year. He is large and rotund, and his hands get as busy as his tongue when he gets going. His eloquence is of the traditional Maritime brand; and it flows most copiously when a patronage scandal is being aired—and they grow plentifully in the ozone that comes from the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Copp attacked the Minister of Justice for the dismissal of Keeper Hutchinson of Dorchester penitentiary, who was the victim of a nefarious plot by political rivals who hungered for his job. Mr. Doherty explained that the dismissal was for insubordination, after adequate inquiry.

Mr. Copp was indignant and eloquent. Raising his hand solemnly, he cried: "I protest against the dismissal of this man from the Dorchester penitentiary. I know hereof I speak. I have been there."

The House roared with delight; but Mr. Copp is not yet trained to laugh at his own expense.

Sir Robert Borden laughed boisterously when he heard the Copp story just told.

"It reminds me of an experience of Chief Justice Weatherbee of Nova Scotia, with a member of the bar who had forsaken the law for journalism, and who returned to the courts a sharper, though perhaps a poorer man. The Chief Justice was remarkable for the frequency and length of his interruptions of counsel. He would make quite a long speech on a matter of no immediate importance to the case before him.

"One day he interrupted the newspaper-lawyer who was arguing upon the propriety of sending a man to a jail for less than two years in preference to sending him to a penitentiary for a longer term. The Chief Justice intervened with a long dissertation upon the differences between the two kinds of institution and referred to a visit to Dorchester penitentiary."

"When I arrived at the building," he said, the first thing I saw was—"

"A lot of your old clients, my lord," interrupted the newspaper-lawyer, whose turn had come."

#### Dropped Into Channel.

In a letter just received by Mrs. Thos Stephens, 19 Roxborough street west, Toronto, her son, Flight-Lieut. G. Stephens, tells of his exciting experience when his aeroplane became crippled in the air and dropped eight hundred feet into the English Channel thirty miles from land. The incident occurred during a patrol flight from the base at Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

"After flying for a little more than half an hour," says the letter, "I heard an awful bang and thought a wire had broken. Eight hundred feet was my height, but it did not take very long to come down. The sea was terribly strong, the wind was something awful, and I thought sure I would go under. But luck was with me and I managed to get away with it all right. When I stopped my engine to see what the trouble was I found that the intake pipe had blown off, and I was afraid to start my engine for fear of fire."

Flight-Lieut. Stephens says that, unable to start his crippled aeroplane, he drifted helplessly for several hours on the waves, during an unusually severe storm, waiting for a ship. It was 5 o'clock, nearly three hours after he had set out from his base, before a hospital ship on its way to France came over the horizon and with difficulty managed to get him and his mechanic on board. As a result of this episode, as he terms it, he was confined to his bed for nearly two weeks.

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

G. A. HOWARD.

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Serge Suitings

in Black, Navy Blue and Gray; also other  
Tweeds in late colors.

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Semi-Ready Suits, Felt and Straw Hats, Shirts, Collars, Underwear and Hosiery . . .

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

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

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH  
Shawville, Que.

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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.



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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.

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A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.  
Published every Thursday  
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All arrears must be paid up before  
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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

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O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd  
Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.  
W. G. COWAN, E. WORKMAN,  
W. M. Rec. Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each  
month.  
J. B. ARMSTRONG, REG. HODGINS,  
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on  
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H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,  
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

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Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
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ADVOCATE,  
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Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

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Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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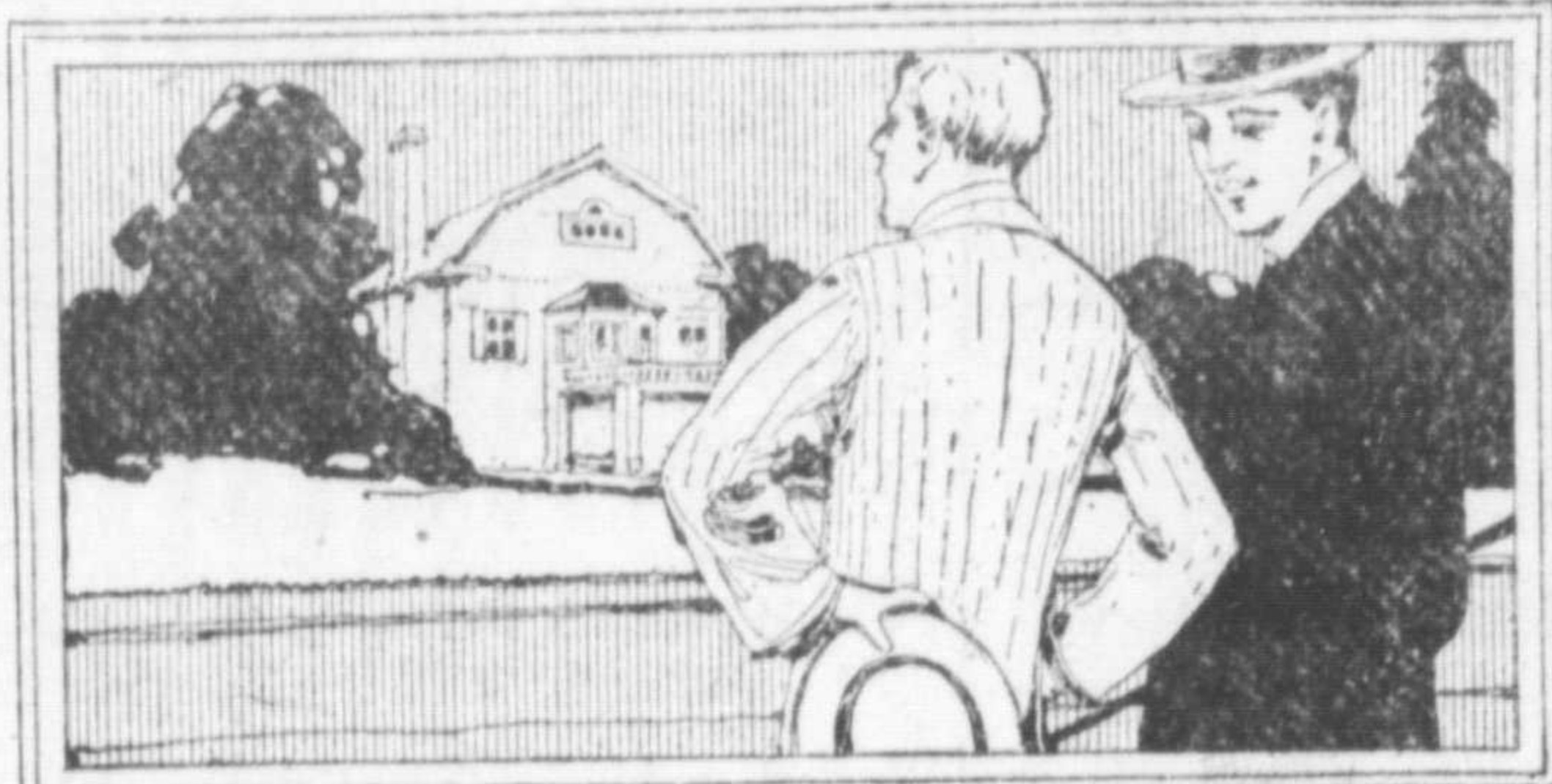
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Don't postpone the painting of your buildings.  
Unpainted buildings deteriorate rapidly. Paint  
protects them against the wear and tear of the  
weather.

## ELEPHANT LIQUID PAINT

will give you good satisfaction in wear and appearance.  
It has been used by Canadian property owners for over  
half a century. It is made by The Canada Paint Co. in  
all the most attractive and serviceable shades.

Come and see us to-day, we will be glad to help you  
choose a pleasing combination of colors for your home.

## G. F. HODGINS CO.

## ANTIQUITY OF THE HARP.

The Instrument Was In Use In Egypt  
3,000 Years Ago.

The very first authentic record of  
the harp, predating even the Greek  
myth of Orpheus, although it is very  
hard indeed to assign dates to myths,  
is obtained from the discovery of  
Egyptian harps, not unlike the modern  
in general design, bearing dates of  
3,000 years ago, or 500 years before  
Craffine made his harp of willow.  
Old Irish chronicles are full of inter-  
esting references to the harp and its  
functions. Let us select the compara-  
tively modern date of 718 A. D.—mod-  
ern indeed when we consider Craffine,  
who was a contemporary of Sappho—  
which contains these lines from a  
poem describing the tragic death of  
Curio MacDaire, king of West Munster  
at the period of the Incarnation. They  
are addressed to Ferceirtne, the king's  
chief minstrel:

Make amusement for us, O'Donnob,  
Because thou art the best minstrel in  
Erinn.  
At pipes or tubes, and at harps, and at  
poems,  
And at traditions, and at the royal stories  
of Erinn.

This extract will serve to show the  
versatility of the harp of the Mac-  
Daire. He seems to have taken the  
place which a whole opera company  
fills at the present day, including the  
orchestra and the composer of the music  
and the writer of the libretto.

## The Spinning Mule.

Samuel Crompton, a boy of sixteen,  
copied the best features of the spin-  
ning machine invented by Hargreaves  
and Arkwright, added to them some of  
his own and, after three months of  
anxious and secret experimenting, pro-  
duced the first spinning mule, so called  
because it was a kind of hybrid be-  
tween Hargreaves' jenny and Ark-  
wright's water frame. The raw ap-  
prentice lad was, however, no match  
in cunning for the cotton lords, who  
soon found out the secret of his new  
machine and shamelessly robbed him  
of the fruits of his ingenuity. Many  
years afterward, it is true, they used  
their influence to secure for him a par-  
liament grant of £5,000, but he was  
then a broken hearted and disappoint-  
ed man, to whom the money came too  
late to be of any real service.

## Alaric the Goth.

Alaric, the first of the barbarian  
kings who entered and sacked the  
Eternal City and the first enemy who  
had appeared before its walls since the  
time of Hannibal, is said to have re-  
ceived as the price of his departure  
from the city (during the first siege, in  
A. D. 408) 5,000 pounds weight of gold,  
3,000 pounds weight of silver, 3,000  
silken robes, 3,000 pieces of scarlet  
cloth and 4,000 pounds of pepper. In  
order to furnish a portion of the ran-

## Paid For the Advice.

Old Hunks (meeting a physician at  
the club)—Doc, what ought a man to do  
when he has an all overish feeling as  
if he were going to have an attack of  
the grip? Crusty M. D.—He ought to  
consult a good physician about it. Old  
Hunks—Well, that advice ought to be  
worth a dollar anyhow. Here it is.  
I'll go and hunt him up.

## Conscience.

"On what grounds do you desire to  
withdraw the plea of 'not guilty?'"  
"On the simple ground that we are  
guilty. However, we must call the at-  
tention of your honor to the regrettable  
fact that the statute of limitations  
lets us out. Too bad we were not asked  
about this matter earlier."

## Meteors.

Swift meteors become visible at an  
average height of eighty-four miles and  
disappear at fifty-six miles, while  
the very slow meteors come in sight at  
about sixty-five miles and fade away  
at thirty-eight miles. Of the very slow  
meteors those that become visible at  
the greatest heights come twenty miles  
nearer the earth than those of very  
low radiant.

## Cruel.

Old Aunt (on her deathbed)—I am  
just making my will, my dear Hein-  
rich. I know, alas, too well that you  
are not religiously disposed and have  
no desire to promote the cause of—  
Nephew (hastily)—Beg your pardon,  
aunt; quite the contrary.  
Aunt—Heaven be praised! Then you  
will be glad to hear that I have left  
all my property to the church!

## Animals and Flesh Eating.

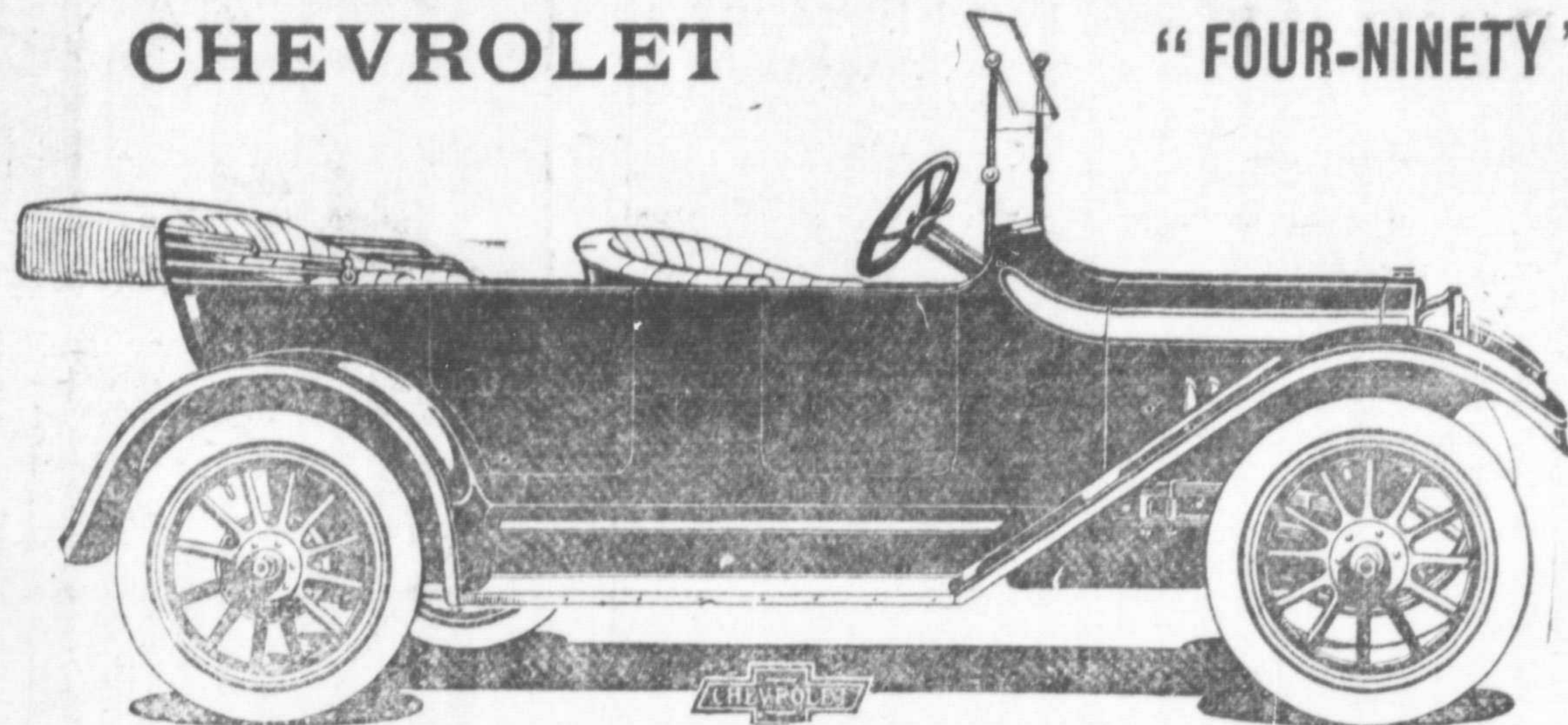
Arguing against the eating of meat,  
an English writer remarks: "Almost  
any animal can be made to eat flesh.  
The kangaroo has canine teeth. Horses,  
oxen and sheep may be taught to eat  
flesh. Norwegian cows have been  
known to eat flesh. Goldsmith saw a  
sheep eat flesh. Spallanzani has shown  
that a pigeon may be made to live on  
flesh and an eagle on bread."

## Realistic.

"Why is Rosalie weeping so?"  
"She and Bessie and I were playing  
at keeping house. Rosalie was the  
wife, and I was the husband."  
"I hope you were not cross to her.  
Husbands and wives should never  
quarrel, you know."  
"Oh, we didn't fight. Bessie was our  
maid, and she quit without giving us  
notice."

## 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.

## PORTUGAL'S HOMER.

Camoens, Who Wrote "The Lusiad,"  
Died In Abject Poverty.

"The Lusiad" is one of the noblest  
records ever written of national glory  
and success.

Camoens, its gifted author, determin-  
ed to do for Portugal what Homer had  
done for Greece. The great poem was  
written in the sixteenth century, which  
has been called the heroic age of Por-  
tugal, and its main feature is the  
rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by  
Vasco da Gama, while a most interest-  
ing episode is the crowning after death  
of Inez de Castro as queen of Portugal.

"The Lusiad" took its name from  
Lusius, who was said to have founded  
Lisbon. Its author was born about  
1520, and his career, which began bril-  
liantly, was blighted by the death of a  
broken heart of the lady of his love,  
for whose sake he was banished from  
the land.

Camoens wrote "The Lusiad" in his  
banishment and was recalled in 1571,  
losing on the way all his property ex-  
cept his poem. Pensioned at first by  
the king, this great epic poet of Por-  
tugal died in great poverty and misery  
in 1570, when his patron was also  
dead.

## Knowledge and Culture.

A great memory does not make a  
philosopher any more than a dictio-  
nary can be called a grammar. There  
are men who embrace in their minds a  
vast multitude of ideas, but with little  
sensitivity about their real relations to-  
ward each other. These may be anti-  
quarians, annalists, naturalists; they  
may be learned in the law; they may  
be versed in statistics; they are most  
useful in their own place. I should  
shrink from speaking disrespectfully  
of them. Still, there is nothing in such  
attainments to guarantee the absence  
of narrowness of mind. If they are  
nothing more than well read men or  
men of information they have not  
what specially deserves the name of  
culture of mind or fulfils the type of  
liberal education.—Newman.

## England's First Almanac.

The first almanac printed in England  
was the "Kalendar of Shepherdes,"  
which appeared in 1497, just forty  
years after Gutenberg printed his first  
almanac at Mentz. From that time on-  
ward almanacs were numerous, "omens  
and prognostications" being added in  
most cases to the calendar information.  
One of the earliest specimens preserved  
enjoys the title of "The Prognostica-  
cyon of Master John Tybault," of the  
influence of the moon, of peas and  
warre and of syknesses of the yere,  
with the constellacions that be under  
the planets and the revolutions of  
kynges and princes.—London Mirror.

## Church Steeples.

The church steeple was originally de-  
signed as a means of advertising the  
situation of the church. Among the  
low buildings which originally prevail-  
ed the steeple was an impressive bea-  
con, but under modern conditions it is  
a failure, as even the most towering  
steeple is lost among the higher indus-  
trial structures reared around it. The  
steeple is really being replaced by elec-  
tricity, which answers the purpose  
much more satisfactorily. Electrically  
illuminated signs are being introduced  
quite extensively for this purpose.

## Napoleon's Power.

General Foy, the French military  
critic of the time of Napoleon, speak-  
ing of Napoleon's strength and his  
weakness, said: "Only the founders of  
religion have exercised upon their fol-  
lowers an authority comparable to that  
which made him the absolute master  
of his armies. This moral power be-  
came to him a fatal gift. He came to  
believe that he could prevail even  
against the most powerful material  
force, and this led him to scorn certain  
rules, the long continued violation of  
which could not remain unpunished."

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.

## NOTICE

To whom it may Concern

All parties are hereby notified that I  
will not be held responsible for the pay-  
ment 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.

## 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  
"Directum's Poster." Dam—"Rosey Po-  
sey." (registered.) At my stables, Shaw-  
ville.  
R. J. HAMILTON.

## For Service

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

## STRAYED

Strayed from my premises about May  
10th, two yearling heifers—one red and  
white; the other all red with white in  
forehead; no horns. Information lead-  
ing to their recovery will be thankfully  
received.  
CHAS. WORKMAN,  
Charteris.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

Live stock may be substituted for  
cultivation under certain conditions.  
In certain districts a homesteader in  
good standing may pre-empt a quarter  
section alongside his homestead. Price  
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each  
of three years after earning homestead  
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-  
stead right may take a purchased home-  
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00  
per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in  
each of three years, cultivate 50 acres  
and erect a house worth \$300.

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

## 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-  
euted.

H. B. HODGINS,  
Yarm, Que.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

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

Every Tuesday from March 7  
to October 31, 1916.

Return limit two months.

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



## About the House

### Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

#### Choice Dishes.

**Parsnip Fritters.**—Thoroughly wash the parsnips and bake them in their skins until tender. Peel and cut into thick round slices. Sprinkle with flour, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat till a golden brown.

**Date Pie.**—Simmer one pound of dates in milk enough to cover. Mash and add one-half cup sugar, yolks of three eggs, one pint hot milk and sprinkling of cloves and cinnamon. Bake like custard pie, adding, when set, meringue of white of eggs and three tablespoons sugar.

Browned flour will impart flavor and coloring and make soups and gravies especially good. To brown flour, sift it into a granite pie pan or flat pan, using about one cupful. Then place it in the oven to brown; it must be stirred and not allowed to burn. Remove from the oven and sift it as soon as it is browned evenly; keep it in a tin box or fruit jar. It will always add flavor to warmed over meats.

**Stewed Parsnips.**—One-half pound salt, lean pork, two quarts cold water, three pints sliced raw parsnips, three tablespoons flour, pepper to taste. Cut pork into thin slices, cover with water and boil three hours. Half an hour before serving time, add parsnips, and when they are tender, thicken with flour wet with cold water. There should be about three pints of liquid left. If not, water should be added to make this amount. Add pepper to taste, and if necessary, a little salt.

**Caramel Pudding.**—One cup sugar, two cups water, four egg whites, one and one-fourth teaspoons gelatin, one-third teaspoon vanilla. Caramelize three-fourths of sugar, and dissolve by pouring over boiling water and cooking for few minutes. Turn in remainder of sugar and gelatin, which should have stood ten minutes in cold water to cover. Beat egg whites stiff, flavor with vanilla and beat liquid into them. Beat thoroughly, pour into wetted mold and when stiff, unmold and serve with boiled custard made of egg yolks.

**Soft Raisin Cookies.**—One cup brown sugar, one-quarter cup butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, flour, one tablespoonful of warm water, one-half teaspoon baking soda, one-quarter teaspoon salt, raisin filling. Cream sugar and butter. Add eggs well beaten, soda dissolved in warm water, salt, vanilla and enough sifted flour to make soft dough. Roll out, cut in rounds, spread layer of raisin filling between two cookies, press filled cookies lightly with rolling-pin and bake in buttered pans in hot oven until lightly browned.

**Cream of Tomato Soup.**—One two-pound can tomatoes, two small onions, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, one-half teaspoon soda, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, dash cayenne pepper, small sprig celery or dash of celery salt and one cup water. Boil all ingredients except milk together for twenty minutes. Strain through colander. Add milk, first warming it, and let all come to boiling point, then serve. If thicker soup is desired, cream equal amounts of butter and flour together, say one tablespoon of each, and add to soup at a boil.

To make orange cake take the weight of two eggs in butter, sugar and flour, the grated rind of one orange and the juice of a half. Beat butter and sugar together, then add grater rind and flour, mix with the beaten up eggs and juice, beating the mixture till quite smooth; add half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and bake for half an hour in a moderately hot oven in a well-greased sandwich tin. When cold, ice with six tablespoonfuls of icing sugar, which has been well rolled until a fine powder and mixed into a paste with the juice of the remaining half of the orange.

Anyone who will try the following recipe will never buy corned-beef from the butcher again: For 10 pounds of beef take one pint of salt, one teacup of brown sugar, one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, allspice and pepper, and one tablespoonful of pulverized saltpeter. Rub the beef with this mixture and place in a jar. Rub each piece on all sides with the mixture twice a day for a week, then wash off the spices, put in a pot of boiling water and let simmer for five hours. Remove from fire and press under a heavy weight until cold. The same pickle will do for another 10 pounds of beef by first rubbing into it a handful of salt.

#### Preserving Eggs.

Now is the time to preserve eggs. The water glass method is very simple. Eggs put up according to it will retain their original flavor. The eggs must be fresh and clean. Washing an egg spoils its keeping qualities. Galvanized iron vessels, crocks, jars or wooden kegs may be used. The vessel must be clean. If of wood it must be thoroughly scalded. Use a good grade of water glass. One like a heavy white jelly that flows like cold molasses. Use one quart of the water glass to 10 quarts of pure water that has been boiled. Pour into the vessel, when cool. Fresh eggs can be put into it from time to time until

the jar is filled. There should be two inches of the solution above the eggs. Keep the preserved eggs in a cool place as in a cellar. The eggs will contain some gas and so crack when boiled. This can be prevented by making a pin hole in the blunt end of egg before boiling them.

#### Household Hints.

Honey should be reckoned as food and not merely a confection.

Whole wheat bread is always best made up in very small loaves.

Oxalic acid, dissolved in hot water, will clean paint from windows.

A red-hot iron will soften old putty so that it can be easily removed.

Do your own thinking, and do not be afraid to overwork your thinking machine.

Never hurry with the family mending. It is not worth doing unless it is done well.

Blunt skewers are fine for poking out contrary corners of pillow-cases, bags and such articles, when turning.

An iron stand which can be fastened to the ironing board is a great help on ironing day.

Patent leather shoes should be cleaned with milk, or a little sweet oil may be rubbed into them.

To take the shine off a serge skirt sponge with hot vinegar and rub until the shine disappears.

In decorating the home have all the rooms that are closely connected tinted in harmonising colors.

A small square of velvet is excellent to use as a polishing cloth, and is cheaper than chamois.

Spoons used in cooking should be of wood as far as possible. A few metal ones should be kept for measuring.

Do a lot of baking before beginning housecleaning. You may not have time nor strength for it after you get busy.

Many soaps are injurious to painted walls and woodwork. It is safer to use a little borax powder or ammonia in the water when doing such cleaning.

Flies may be kept from damaging gilt frames by going over them with a soft brush dipped in a pint of water in which three or four onions have been boiled.

Do not use water or oil to clean gilt picture frames, as both are injurious. Instead, apply the white of an egg with a soft cloth, which will solve the difficulty.

When a pot or teakettle has boiled dry, pour boiled water into it, never cold water. There will be little danger of the vessel cracking, or of the enamel peeling off if this is done immediately.

Children do not love working alone, but enjoy laboring in a pleasant, companionable way, especially if their co-worker is a cheerful mother, and not one who considers them as a bother.

A towel with an initial on it has a dainty appearance. By using a little ingenuity one may work the initials in the form of a monogram that looks neat and gives the towel a distinction all its own.

When Buffalo moths or common moths are in a carpet lay over it thick wet cloths and press these with very hot irons, driving the steam down through the carpet. Repeat to kill later hatches.

When washing lamp chimneys wash and rinse them in hot water and stand them in a safe place to dry. Put them on a wire dish-drainer, and the glass will emerge bright, clean and sparkling.

Shears in the kitchen are very useful. Use them to trim lettuce, cut raisins and figs, dress chickens, prepare grapefruit, and for many other uses that may be discovered daily by the thinking housewife.

#### BOOTS BY THE MILLION.

##### British Factories Turning Out Supplies for Many Armies.

No less than \$1,600,000 worth of boots a week are being turned out by the Northamptonshire factories, who are supplying not only the British army with footwear, but are also making boots for the French army and navy, the Belgian, Serbian and Italian armies. And now there is a likelihood of an order for three million pairs of high-legged boots for the Russian army being placed in England.

It is pointed out that if this order should be placed, it will have a remarkable effect on the leather trade, for each pair of legs will cut into nine feet of leather, and each pair of fronts will take another two feet. It would, in fact, absorb well over thirty million feet of upper leather, in addition to 250,000 bends for the soles and 200,000 bends for repairing, the leather altogether being equal to 500,000 hides.

Many curious boots, by the way, are being turned out by the Northampton factories. There is a thigh boot for sailors in which he can almost float; short-footed boots for Gurkhas; sandals for West African soldiers; special boots for the Flying Corps; and last but not least, mosquito boots for our soldiers fighting in tropical countries.



"Fader, who did you do during the great war?" —From John Bull.

## THE FASHIONS

#### Some Summer Accessories.

Hats, veils, shoes, parasols, dainty little collar and cuff sets, and all the numerous other accessories which go to complete the costume are charmingly designed this season to fit in smartly with the new silhouette and the general lines of the costume.

Shoe manufacturers are loud in their praise of the short-skirt vogue. In former years skirts have varied in width and trimming, but until this season have always remained at a conservative length. With the modish short skirt of the moment, smart, trim shoes are absolutely necessary to the general effect of the costume. The high laced boot of tan, brown, black or gray is popular with the tailored suit; for afternoons, with the light silk or the novelty cotton frock, the old-time Colonial pump, with its huge buckle of silver or gun-metal, is once more a low-shoe favorite.

#### Veils, Parasols and Collars.

At the beginning of the season there were any number of novel effects in veils, but with the advance of the season the call for veils for street and general use, aside from motoring, dwindles usually to the face veil, of almost invisible mesh, intended merely to keep the hair in place. The trick of arranging the veil over the hair, under the hat, is practical and clever, especially with the larger hats. The hat may be readily removed and the veil remain, keeping the hair smoothly and neatly in place.

Parasols promises to pay a more prominent part in this summer's wardrobe.



Spanish Dance Dress.

robe than for many a summer past; they are oddly shaped and vividly colored. One of the newest ideas is the blue-bird parasol; these are embroidered, stencilled, or appliqued, and spread their wings all around the outside edge of the white or softly tinted parasol, or scatter here and there over the inside surface. It is an extremely dainty notion, completing the summer frock in a most fascinating manner. Ostrich feathers edging the parasol is another effective fancy.

Neckwear this season is as fascinating and offers as many possibilities for individuality as ever. Some smart little novelty ruffles from Paris, now being shown in the shops, to complete a costume effectively, are narrow and finished with buckle, or tie with narrow ribbons.

#### Popularity of Lace and Embroidery

The extreme favor being shown the typical lingerie frock has brought lace and embroidery into wide use again this summer. Lace is being



Voile and Embroidery Flouncing

used for trimming dresses and blouses, and often forms the greater portion of the garment. The sheer lace flouncings are particularly pretty for summer dance and evening dresses. Metal lace is effective on the more formal gowns for daytime and evening. A particularly pretty use of lace flouncing is illustrated in the Spanish dance frock shown here; upper portion of skirt and bolero are of taffeta, bodice and flounce of a thread-lace flouncing. An effective bit of contrast is introduced in the dark girle and the narrow ribbons banding the short puff sleeves. Another, a simpler, even more youthful dress, is illustrated of voile and embroidery flouncing; it is charmingly suited to the young girl for summer wear.

The tub-frock is more popular than for many a year; Paris herself endorses the cotton dress this summer. Many attractive novelties are being sent us from the French looms; among them are the artistic plaques, voiles, and other fabrics of Rodier, with their quaint patterns and effective colorings. A particularly pretty voile for blouses and frocks is a fine check in color, with a solid selva; this colored selva is used as a finish for collar, cuffs, jabots and the like.

#### The Colored Lingerie Blouse.

The colored blouse of organdy, voile, Georgette, and wash satin, has taken such a hold on the popular fancy that it is quite difficult to find a really attractive plain white blouse, excepting those for sports wear. Pale pink, all tones of tan and yellow, soft blues and grays predominate. The costume-blouse of pale cream lace or Georgette, usually has an interlining of the palest flesh chiffon; the blue waist is piped with pink, or another harmonious contrast. It is indeed a

season of color and one may indulge to the heart's content.

For the sports blouse, handkerchief and butcher's linen are both popular; pongee, the rough Chinese crepes, and the coarser voiles are also practical and well liked. Costume-blouses and shirt-waists are mostly finished with the open throat or adjustable collar, although with the strictly tailored suit one sees now and then a fetching choker.

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

#### FROM A HOSPITAL COT.

By Carl Hawes Butman.

At first they said I was dyin',  
But I prayed to my God not to go,  
There's the folks back 'ome and Jimmie;  
I've been missin' 'em lately, you know.  
I fought best I could in the trenches,  
Do you think that I wants to be 'ere?  
But wot could I do? I was shot through and through.  
An' they ordered me back to the rear.

We'd 'ad an 'ard fight with the Deutschers;

I must 'ave plugged forty or more,  
Orders came to advance on the beggars—

I must 'ave got 'it in the fore,  
But I never knowed that until later,

When I woke in a 'ospital cot,  
With a nurse fussin' round, 'andy some'ow;

I was clean, but the fever burned 'ot.

To-day I'm more fit an' quite 'opeful,  
That last charge—it ain't 'arf been told;

We'd been waitin' and waitin', most tiresome,

With weather first 'ot and then cold.  
When it rained you were wet to your middle,

You couldn't keep dry an' stay whole;

Everyone was clear out of tobacco,  
And the stench from the field 'urt your soul.

Well, the charge come at last, on Sunday,

We was up an' away at the sign,  
'Twas me and Jimmie, me Bunkie,

Were a-leadin' that khaki-clad line.  
There was bullets and shrapnel a-plenty—

Small wonder we didn't all die,  
But we fired from prone on our bellies

At nothin' mostly, an' 'igh.

—From The Canadian Magazine for May.

#### WHERE FRANCE WAS BORN.

Verdun is Where Charlemagne's Sons Divided an Empire.

It is a curious thing, worth remark in passing, that at Verdun, where the turning point of the war between France and Germany is likely to be, these two great nations were born, says an article in the Philadelphia Record. The empire of Charlemagne, 1,000 years ago, took in under one sovereignty the lands that are now France and Germany. At Verdun in 843 the sons of Louis I. Charles, Louis and Lothaire, met to portion out among themselves their father's empire.

The map of Europe as it is now began with this memorable meeting at Verdun. The city then fell to the lot of that portion of the empire which became Germany. For 700 years Verdun was German. In 1552 it was ceded to France. From that day on it has been a great fortress, commanding the great highway along the River Meuse to Belgium and the road that runs from Metz to Paris. The fortifications date from an old keep built by Vauban on the site of a Benedictine monastery, which was torn down to make room for the fortress. Gradually the ring of encircling forts has been built. Of late years they have been modernized, until at this day they are as nearly impregnable as military science can make them.

#### "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

French Officer Tells of Phrase That Saved Verdun.

"The fundamental secret of French resistance before Verdun was psychological," said a high French officer, incapacitated from service by wounds, to a correspondent. "It was universal auto-suggestion on a vast scale. All were so self-hypnotized by a constant repetition of the phrase: 'They shall not pass' (Ils ne passeront pas), that no idea save that of resistance to the uttermost could enter their heads."

Continuing his novel explanation of the French success, the officer said: "Anyone familiar with crowd psychology must have noticed that immediate response of bodies of men to suggestion. Of all the peoples on earth the French are the most sensitive to such influences. Imagine, then, the result when General Petain transferred doubt and discouragement into iron determination, when throughout the whole army flashed his resolution that the Germans should not get through. That is what enabled the infantry to undergo unexampled bombardments and then push forward with the bayonets as eagerly as fresh troops. That is the explanation of the confidence in victory, seen even in captured Frenchmen, which has amazed their German captors."

#### Import Labor From Denmark.

An employment bureau has been established in Copenhagen, Denmark, for twenty large factories in Germany. Contracts are made for two months, with travelling and passport expenses. Wages are about 35 cents an hour, the working day usually consisting of from ten to twelve hours. The bureau has already secured 400 workmen.

## From the Ocean Shore

### BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

#### Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

Fresh fish arrivals at Halifax one day last week totalled 59,000 pounds. Twenty-one deaths were reported to the Board of Health at St. John, N.B., during last week.

From February 10th, 1915, to April 18th, 1916, over 1,200 men have enlisted in Fredericton.

The long-talked of bridge is to be built across the Jemseg at Jemseg Corner, N.B., this year.

William Graham and Alec Conrod, of Three Fathom Harbor, were last week reported drowned.

Pte. John Burke, who was killed in action last week, was one of the first volunteers from Quebec.

Mr. Abraham Langille, of Pictou, celebrated his 94th birthday last week by sawing wood in his yard.

Dartmouth will fall in line with Halifax, Yarmouth and Windsor and adopt the daylight saving scheme.

There is a good run of black salmon in the Miramichi at Boiestown, and anglers are enjoying good sport.

A valuable performing "silk-haired" dog, worth \$500, strayed away and was lost in the Moncton woods last week.

Fredericton is contributing at the rate of \$100 per month to the fund for the Canadian prisoners of war in Germany.

The famous "pavilion" is now being moved by stages from Victoria school at Moncton, to the race track.

Liquor Inspector Jones is working energetically to eradicate the illegal transportation of liquor into Scott Act towns in New Brunswick.

The house and barns of Charles Gillespie, at Pennfield, were totally destroyed by fire with loss at between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The building containing the office of the American Consul at St. Pierre, Miq., was recently destroyed by fire of undetermined origin.

The returning soldiers residing in Fredericton have formed a European War Veterans' Association, and thus far the organization has met with success.

Colin McLean, contractor, who was born in Nova Scotia 72 years ago, died of pneumonia, at Baltimore, Md. He built the Statute of Liberty and Brooklyn Bridge.

As a result of the explosion of a dynamite cap which he was playing with, Harry Purcell, son of Robert Purcell, ferryman, at Halifax, had several of his fingers blown off.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Black, M.P.P. of Sackville, who has been home convalescing after several months' service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Flanders, has gone to the front again.

#### ALL FOR THE CHILD.

My folks an' me are going to see The circus this here week,  
My Paw he'll go, an' my Aunt Flo,  
An' Maw an' Uncle Zeke,  
My Paw last night allowed he might Take me to see the show.

"It's on'y just," sez he; "we must Amuse the child, ye know.

Of course, I've got an awful lot 'O' work on hand," sez he,

"But I suppose I'll fix it so's 'Twon't interfere with me."

Then Maw sez: "Jake, for goodness sake!

Are you expectin' me To set home while you take that child

Where all them wild things be? Why, I'd jist set an' fret, an' fret,

Lest somethin' might go wrong; So if you go I'll have ye know

That I'm a-goin' along." Then Uncle Zeke, who come last week

Along o' my Aunt Flo To board with 'Paw an' me an' Maw,

Allowed that they would go. "I'm sure," sez he, "that Flo an' me

Would feel sick loneliness, Left here alone when you were gone,

We'd best go, too, I guess."

Now, ain't my Paw an' dear old Maw As kind as they kin be?

To plan so much, providin' such A splendid treat fur me?

#### SCHOOLS FOR HORSES.

Methods Adopted by Instructors of the British Army.

The method of educating a horse is rather a lengthy process, and that followed by the horse instructors of the British army has answered splendidly. A horse is first taught to lie down at a given signal. Then he is taught to trot around a field; then to jump hurdles. He is always rewarded for doing well.

Gradually he is accustomed to various pieces of harness, until, when the time comes for him to be mounted by a man, instead of plunging about and having to be thrashed into submission, he sees at last what the whole thing is about, and thoroughly enters into the spirit of it.

Then he is trained to charge at dummy figures, and he is always coaxed and soothed if frightened, and soon learns that the dummies do not harm him; and after that he is taught to knock them over. A course of noises of gradually increasing violence teaches him to keep his head, and he is finally put to charging figures stuffed with fireworks.

If some men fail to get their just deserts they have cause for rejoicing.

If women looked like the pictures in fashion magazines men would take to the woods.



Only Fine, Flavours Teas  
are used to produce the famous

# "SALADA"

blends. Every leaf is fresh, fragrant  
full of its natural deliciousness. Sold  
in sealed packets only. B 107

## A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY  
(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

### CHAPTER XV.—(Cont'd.)

He could hold on to it, he would go with it rather than let go, but he could not find the strength needed to draw it to his own place of safety.

Jim felt his body slipping away from the rock which sheltered him. Gently, insistently, like an angler who puts all the strain he dare upon a lightly-hooked fish, the waters drew him from his hold, and then there came one of those strange chuckling sounds which water makes amongst the boulders.

In his light-headed condition it was to Combe the laugh of a devil who wins, and it touched some spring in his nature, of which for the moment he had lost control, the strength came back to his muscles, and with a last desperate effort he drew Protheroe to him; dragged him somehow to the river's brim, and then there where the waters lapped over the first boulders of the dry land.

For a long pause there was silence, but for the ravings of the river, bawled of its prey, and the little wind, which whined like a wolf amongst the sage brush along the cliff's edge.

Utterly spent, the two men lay where they had fallen, as did the pin. Only the roan stood upright, and even his strong knees were bent, his head hung, and his whole body was shaken with shivering fits.

Combe was the first to recover. Dragging himself to his feet, he went over to the doctor's horse.

"You've got to get up, old fellow," he said, "or you'll die on our hands, and we can't spare you yet," but the poor beast lay with head stretched along the ground and took no notice of him. It had made up its mind to die.

"Can you help, Doc?" Jim asked, but the doctor shook his head, and lay still, nor was it until nearly an hour later that Combe contrived to get his companion and the two horses up to the top of the cliffs, upon which he built a roaring fire, not only for the sake of comfort, but as a sign to any whom it might concern that they had survived the river crossing.

"And now, Doc, I guess you might as well get along towards the ferry. There'll maybe be someone there still, unless they've all given up for dead. You will have had about enough for one while, I expect."

"What! Give up the run when I've jumped the big brook? Not much, Jim."

"Then you mean coming on?"

"I started to get there, and I'm going to get there with both feet, my son, as you would say in your picturesque fashion."

Jim pulled at his pipe in silence for some time, then in a shamefaced way he said:

"I owe you an apology, Doctor."

"For abduction? Yes, I believe that there is some trivial penalty attached to that form of amusement."

"No; not a blanked bit for that. You'd have done the same only I didn't know it. It's just for not knowing you; I'm sorry. I ought to have known you were a man."

"I was drunk. Anything is good enough for a drunk."

"There ain't another man in Caribou would have risked his life as you did, drunk or sober."

The doctor laughed.

"You did for one, and that is life anyway. Do you think that the loss

"Suffering is harder than either," said a quiet voice at his elbow. "Kitty, make Mr. Anstruther take this, and don't let him worry about Jim. Jim is quite able to take care of himself."

Jim's best friend was his worst advocate. It was just that ability to take care of himself which told against him with the woman he loved; just he helplessness and dependence of Anstruther which appealed to Kitty.

It almost seemed as if the quiet of the sick room had leaked through the log walls, and pervaded not only the whole ranch, but nature itself. Even the storm had quieted down after that one wild night.

As the house lay somewhat lower than the surrounding country, it was wrapped in a veil of mist, through and above which the rising fells showed, patched with thin snow, which emphasized the great distances, and the beggarliness of the November foothills.

It was the time of the year in which, to a girl like Kitty, the contrast between the sheltered life of the Old Country and the homelessness of the new would be most apparent, and as she dwelt upon this, looking hour after hour into the gloom outside, the only relief to her thoughts was the necessity for waiting upon the man who had become to her typical of England. To her, in the midst of her reverie, came Phon, the Chinese cook.

"Miss Rolt here?"

"No; isn't she with the Boss?"

"No can find her. Ole Mary come, want some clothes. Heap cold" and the Chinaman gave a sympathetic shiver. "You go find Missy Rolt; me plenty busy cook him grub."

Kitty looked at Anstruther. Apparently he was asleep, so humoring the cook, she went down to the library, where Rolt and his wife were sitting. "Poor old soul; what a day for her to come," was Mary Rolt's greeting of the message.

"Just the sort of day to make one want more clothes, dear. Have you anything to give her?" asked Rolt.

"I can find something, I expect. I am rather glad that she has come, aren't you, Dick? It looks as if the trouble with her people is blowing over."

"Perhaps; but the fact that an Indian begs of you means nothing. You know what cultus potlatch means."

"A free gift, that is a fool's bargain. I know, but I think poor old Mary is grateful and really likes me."

Her husband smiled. He was not quite certain which would be the greater miracle, that anyone should not like Mary Rolt, or that an Indian should be grateful. He had known Indians for a lifetime.

After his wife had left the room on her mission of charity, taking Kitty with her to "rummage" in the old clothes box, the Boss sat for some time, smoking and thinking, and his thoughts were not cheerful ones.

A good many of his castles in the air had fallen since Anstruther's arrival, and without Jim's help he did not feel as sanguine of ultimate success on the Roky as he had done.

A sharp cry called him back from the future to the present.

"What is it," he called, opening his door.

"I don't know, dear, answered his wife from the lumber room. "It must have been Mr. Anstruther who called."

"Where is Kitty?"

"Here with me, looking out something for old Mary."

"She ought not to—"

But at this point he and his wife reached the sick room together, where Kitty was already bending over Anstruther.

"He had fainted again," she said, chafing his hands helplessly, but even as she spoke consciousness returned to him.

"I beg your pardon," he murmured, very faintly. "I give you all so much trouble, but when I tried to call you, I got another nasty one, and went off, I suppose, as usual. It seems to me I can't do anything without fainting."

and he closed his eyes wearily, almost as if he were going to illustrate his last words.

"What did you want, old fellow?" asked Rolt, kindly. "We won't leave you again. It was very careless of us to do so."

Anstruther lifted his hand in deprecating fashion.

"Nonsense. I don't want so much looking after, but when Kitty was away I thought that I saw someone in that little room."

"In my bath room?"

"Yes, Kitty sits there sometimes when she wants me to stop talking and sleep, and I thought that she had come back."

"There is no one there now," said Rolt, coming back from the room. "Who did you think it was?"

"I don't know. I saw someone peeping round the door at me. I thought that it was an Indian when I sat up and called, you know what happened."

"Did you hear the man move?"

"No; I only saw the face, or thought that I did, but perhaps it was only a sick man's fancy."

"He is a fraud, Kitty," decided Rolt, with a good-humored laugh, he wanted you back, and invented this bogie as an excuse to bring you back. Better not leave your post again, and so saying he dismissed the subject, but nevertheless he went into the little bathroom and looked round it very carefully.

On the table beneath his looking-glass lay a handful of small silver, with his studs and some old gold seals in a china tray, and his watch was hung on a nail in the window frame. These were the only

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small moveables of any value in the room and neither they nor anything else in the room appeared to have been touched. As he went out of the room he noticed a damp patch upon the polished wood of the stairs, which a vivid imagination might have made into the outline of a wet moccasin, but the Boss disregarded it.

(To be continued.)

### GERMANS TO TRAVEL AT HOME.

Perceive That They Will Not Be Welcome Guests Abroad.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" is perturbed regarding the effects which the war may have on Germans who after peace has been declared, may desire to travel abroad. The German and Austrian Alpine Clubs have held several meetings on the subject, and believe that in Germany and Austria-Hungary there is scope enough for such tourists. The Rhenish newspaper says:

"In this war every German has been so seriously, deeply, and wickedly insulted by his enemies that the nation will not soon forget the injury. It will, therefore, be our duty to observe the strictest reserve towards our enemies, and no good German will visit the enemy countries in the years immediately following the war."

"This is the greater reason why those countries should be visited who have proved their fidelity and friendship. Before all else the bonds must be drawn closer between Germany and the Dual Monarchy. It will not be enough to visit the Tirol and Salzburg. There are Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola. Then there are Turkey and Bulgaria, which deserve recognition. They are both unknown lands to us. In future the German must turn to the south-east. There are the Carpathians, famous because of the part they have played in the war. There is Transylvania, the Austrian coast lands, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Adriatic, and Dalmatia, with its picturesque beauties. These latter will serve as a substitute for Italy, whose earth every German will avoid for years to come."

### MORE BRITISH MARRIAGES.

Infant Mortality Increases, According to Official Records.

Two remarkably interesting facts regarding the year 1915 are included in the Registrar-General's annual report for 1915 issued recently. They are:

The marriage rate in 1915 rose to 19.4 per 1,000 of the population. Infant mortality increased to 110 per 1,000 births.

It is evident from the first fact given that the war has had a striking effect on the number of marriages. For some years past there has been a steady though small increase in the popularity of marriage, but each year has only seen a rise of a decimal point or two. Thus 1914 showed an increase in the number of marriages over 1913 from 15.7 per 1,000 to 15.9 per 1,000.

Compared with this slight rise, the increase in the proportion last year of no less than 3.5 per 1,000 is extraordinary. In round figures it means that in addition to the normal number of marriages for the year there were no fewer than 80,000 war brides.

The second fact gives rise to somewhat melancholy reflections. For many years past strenuous efforts have been made to reduce the heavy waste of child life. So successful have been these efforts that the infantile mortality, which in the '90s ranged about 150 per 1,000 births, has fallen to about 100 per 1,000 births.

### This is "Told On" Rockefeller.

A man was impressing upon a son of Erin that a marvellously rich person Mr. Rockefeller was, but the Irishman did not seem to grasp the idea of such riches at all. "Why, look here," exclaimed his friend, "see that clock over there? Every time that clock ticks Rockefeller gets another hundred pounds!" "Is that really so?" asked Pat, light suddenly dawning upon him. "Fact, I assure you," was the reply. "Then," said Pat, scratching his head, "why not stop the clock?"

## The Farm

A Paper Farm.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman asks: "How much capital would one need to start in with dairying with 15 cows on 60 to 80 acres of land? How many cows would 80 acres support, all feeds grown on the farm?" The Editor's reply is as follows:

There are so many factors that enter in the consideration of a problem of this kind that it is impossible to do more than generalize or assume some condition and work from that. The soil, climate, location, markets and greater than all else, the man, are all factors which have to be taken in account.

The owner of an 80-acre farm will have to keep, besides cows, the young stock, horses, hogs and chickens.

Fraser of Illinois says that corn silage and alfalfa will furnish all the feed necessary for a cow giving up to 8,000 lbs. of milk per year. He states that on the dairy farm belonging to the University of Illinois he grows these crops in about equal acreage and feels 40 lbs. of good corn silage that would make 50 bushels of corn per acre and 16 lbs. of alfalfa per cow. The average yields then will enable him to keep one cow for each 1.37 acres. From two to 10 acres of the 80 will be given over for house, barns, yards, garden, orchard and paddocks.

If the farmer pastures his cows he will have to have not less than one acre per cow for about 75 to 80 days' feed, or nearly two acres for the season. On high priced land it would seem better to feed the alfalfa and silage throughout the year rather than to utilize so much land in pasture.

On an 80-acre farm one could probably keep from 20 to 30 cows and enough of the heifer calves to keep up his herd, a bull, six or eight head of horses, a few brood sows and chickens. The profits will vary according to the kind of cows kept and the skill of the farmer.

According to Fraser, a cow will have to give 4,000 lbs. of milk in a year before she pays for more than her feed and the labor, interest, taxes, depreciation and other items of expense. A 5,000-lb. cow will pay \$10 profit above these expenses; a 6,000-lb. cow, \$20; a 7,000-lb. cow, \$30; an 8,000-lb. cow, \$40; and a 15,000-lb. cow, \$128.

Grade cows of this character will cost all the way from \$75 to \$200 each, and it is difficult to find cows giving 8,000-lbs. or more at any price.

Horses will cost from \$300 to \$500 per team. Machinery and tools will cost from \$750 up to as high as \$2,000, depending on local conditions and whether the farmer can hire such tools as silage cutter and power to operate them.

An 80-acre farm would represent an investment of anywhere between \$12,000 and \$25,000 depending on the price of land the character of buildings and the completeness of equipment. For example:

80 acres land at \$150	\$12,000
Machinery and equipment	1,000
30 cows at \$100	3,000
1 bull	300
4 horses	800
10 brood sows	200
1 boar	30
Cash	500

Total capital ..... \$17,830

If the 80-acres of land could be purchased for \$75 per acre, it would reduce the investment to \$11,830; on the other hand, if the land costs \$250 per acre, the prevailing price in some sections, would increase the investment to \$25,830.

### Dust Prevention on Roads.

Dust is one of the nuisances of a road. It is disagreeable both to the traveller and to the one living near the road. In many places the roads are oiled, but this is expensive. The road-drag is a good dust prevention, and the cost of using it is small. Much of the dust in a road comes from the wearing down of ruts, and the ruts were formed in the road because water stood in it. The road-bed that is well crowned in the middle and packed hard will not loosen up much in wet weather, and if no ruts are formed

## The Secret of Flaky Pie Crust

It's in our Recipe Book—with a lot of other recipes for making good pies. But—we're going to tell you right here how *easy* it is to have the top crust fine and flaky—and how to have the under crust just right, even when using fresh fruit.

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there will not be much material to form dust. The road-drag should be run over the road after every rain. In this way the soil is laid on the road-bed in thin layers and is packed on.

When the road-bed is hard and crowned in the centre it will hold just about the right amount of moisture, unless it is sandy. Grass and weeds growing along the road-bed send their roots under it, and thus remove the moisture that holds the soil grains together. The weeds and grass should not be allowed to get within several feet of the travelled part of the road.

Clay or loam will pack hard when it contains the right amount of moisture. When too wet it becomes soft, and when too dry the soil grains do not stick together. The best way to keep a fair amount of moisture in the road-bed is to keep it at least 18 inches above standing water. To keep it packed hard and well crowned in the middle, and to keep a strip on each side free from weeds. When ruts are allowed to form they will be ground to dust as soon as drying weather sets in. Use the road-drag to keep ruts from forming.—W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Experiment Station.

### The Dairyman's Indicators.

In order to put dairying upon a business basis, every farmer needs to use the milk scales, the tester and the record book. The successful business man has a ledger to guide him in his transactions. Every dairyman needs to enter a separate account with each of his cows so that he may have an indicator to tell him at the end of the year just how much feed each cow has consumed, the amount of milk produced and the percentage it tests.

Too many farmers of the country are keeping the scrub cow, feeding and milking her twice each day, 14 times each week, 60 times each month and 720 times each year, merely for the pleasure of her company, when a portion of this time might well be expended in estimating the feed, weighing and testing the milk and crediting same to each cow. Many good dairymen squander 30 minutes each day gambling with the scrub cow, when three minutes time with the scales, tester and record book would put the herd upon a paying basis and money in their pockets. The keeping of records is a business transaction and means the essential difference between knowing and guessing, pleasure and drudgery, profit and loss, success and failure.—G. L. Martin, in Farm and Dairy.

### Not His Own.

Murns—"I have just received a letter from a friend."

Burns—"Yes."

Murns—"He says, 'Every rib is gone, I've only one shoulder, and I expect my legs will be gone before you get this letter.'"

Burns—"Poor fellow. Is he in the hospital?"

Murns—"No, he owns a butcher shop."

### Fond of Comics.

"Every time the baby looks into my eyes he smiles."

"Well, it may not be exactly polite, but it shows he has a sense of humor."

GOOD DIGESTION — Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

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## TRAINING DISTEMPER

Ever heard of this? Yes, of course you did, but under a different name. You have seen it in cases where the horse was "over-trained," worked a little too fast and regular. The nervous system gets the shock after the voluntary muscular system has been taxed too heavily. The trouble starts in the mucous surfaces, and the digestive apparatus, too, must then be impaired. He begins to cough when the glands are materially affected.

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When buying your Footwear ask to see them.

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

#### MUSIC.

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TEACHER of PIANO, etc.

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

#### LOCAL NEWS.

##### The Elections Campaign

The election campaign in Pontiac notwithstanding the immense area of the County—larger than several of the countries engaged in the great war—was practically confined to the week beginning with nomination day. Before that date there were a few scouting expeditions in all directions, but little real interest was taken in the matter till the process of threshing out the issues which the situation presented to the people, got fairly in operation.

Considering the inopportune time for holding an election, more marked disinterestedness would have been manifest, had the conditions for seeding been favorable; but as it was the majority of the farmers were tied up with wet weather and therefore had leisure time to attend the public meetings which were held by both parties in the chief centres of the constituency.

The last shots in the campaign were fired at a big joint meeting held in the skating rink on Saturday night. Shawville always leads in attendance at meetings of this kind, and the late event was no exception.

Mr. Hodgins was supported on the platform by Mr. Roland Millar, advocate of Campbells Bay, and also by Mr. Jacobs, a legal gentleman from Montreal and a very brilliant campaigner. On the opposition side Mr. Campbell was represented by Messrs. Elliott and Beauchamp, also of Montreal. This meeting was a very interesting one and at times the passages at arms between opposing counsel waxed hot.

Another meeting which evoked considerable interest was held at Ladysmith—during the week. This meeting was called by Mr. Campbell's friends, but as the date clashed with Mr. Hodgins' meeting, it was agreed to make it a joint affair, and so, again, the event produced some fun for the boys. Mr. Hodgins was supported by Messrs. Wm. McCuaig and Jacobs. Mr. Campbell was represented by Messrs. Brabazon, M. P., Cowan and W. Weichel, M. P. for North Waterloo.

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses. Eight thousand have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the East and in the West. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

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ularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

Mr. Alex Macdonald of Pembroke while on the way home recently, suddenly collapsed on the side walk and was beyond the power of human aid when a doctor reached his side. He was 81 years old.

Enlisted men to the number of 18,500 have been released from their respective battalions to assist farmers in their seeding operations.

#### The Patriotic Bias.

Blind is the humor of Canon Oswald Rigby, of St. Bartholomew's-in-the-East, Ont., also, when he wishes it, delicately barbed. The Canon, who was a Dean of Trinity College before it gave up its university charter, and held, at the same time, the chair in history, is an enthusiast on the subject of Shakespeare, whose tercentenary is being celebrated this year.

"Of course," said the Canon, the other day, when on his favorite theme, "the plays of Shakespeare might not do as the sole text-book on which to plug up for a history examination, but if you want to absorb the spirit of the English people, there is no better source of supply. Shakespeare had an intense love for England—his feeling for her was one of almost religious devotion."

"An American critic, a Mr. Warner, objects to this trait in Shakespeare. He calls it his 'patriotic bias,' and seems to feel that it is a quality from which the poet should have been free. One knows, to be sure, that Shakespeare did have a conviction that an Englishman was more than a match for any three men of another nationality, but that is just the attitude for which one should expect to find the fullest American sympathy."

"I so very well remember"—the canon's mellow voice was reminiscent, and his smile disarming—"I so very well remember my first visit to the United States, just twenty-four years ago, and my first conversation with one of that country's leading men. He said to me shortly after I arrived—and I have never forgotten it—that 'the New York State militia alone could easily 'whop' the whole British army.'"

#### Canadian Woods.

Not very long ago Lord Shaughnessy announced that so far as possible Canadian woods only would be used in connection with the construction and interior finish of all Canadian Pacific buildings, railway cars, etc., an announcement which was hailed with great satisfaction by the lumber interests of the Dominion. That such a program was possible was known to the forestry experts who have supplied to the various Canadian Government exhibits in Europe and the United States magnificent samples of hardwoods with beautiful grains and attractive finish. It would seem that these woods are not being exploited sufficiently, but, no doubt, now that it is known there will be a good demand for it, manufacturers will give the matter greater consideration.

## 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.

#### GREAT NORTHERN OIL & ASPHALT CO. LTD.

SHARES 20c. EACH  
WELL DOWN 300 FT.

BUY NOW.

BUY NOW.

Money Orders made payable to the Northern Fiscal Agency

and address to

F. G. CASEY, Agent,

Box 112, Winnipeg, Alberta.

#### For Service

Registered Chesterwhite Hoz. Fee \$1.00 single—\$1.50 double.

J. W. BROWNLEE,  
Shawville.

#### ANCIENT TRAFFIC PASSES.

Railway is Driving Out Voyageurs of the Far North.

The coming of men in ever-increasing numbers with axe and plow and railroads is year by year pushing ever farther back the frontier in the Dominion.

Where a hundred years ago the daring and light hearted courier-des-bois journeyed through far-reaching wilderness upon the great navigable network of inland waterways, which made possible the moving of flotillas of fur-laden boats over thousands of miles of territory, there is to-day the home of thousands of prosperous farmers.

Only in that territory lying north of parallel fifty-three, in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Mackenzie Territory does the fur trade still rule supreme. Here the descendants of those old pioneers yet pursue their ancient calling. But they are no longer picturesque, these modern courier-des-bois. Even that euphonious name has ceased to be applied to them; instead, just the commonplace, everyday word, "Scowmen."

Looking at them, even in the rough clothes of whiteman texture, you will see little resemblance of their forefathers. For, though their names are European—Fraser, McDougall, Macleod, Fassonneure, Deschambeaux, Beaupre, and Gladu—their countenances are of swarthy red-man cast, and their words most often are of one of the many Indian dialects of the northern region.

In the service of the fur trade these husky halfbreeds have yearly barged down the northern rivers tens of thousands of tons of trade goods and food for the dwellers in the lonely spaces of the land, for here, too, is a wonderful system of connecting waterway similar, but superior, to that existing farther east, over which their forefathers were forced to go.

This still used stretch of waterways is a remarkable one. The Peace, Slave, and Mackenzie Rivers form a connected and navigable route for twenty-seven hundred miles from near the continental divide in British Columbia to the Arctic Sea. Another equally great and more traveled way is farther eastward in the shape of the Athabasca River and Lake Athabasca, which, too, connects with the Slave and Mackenzie. Farther north again all these streams are joined with Great Slave Lake, which, in turn, through a long chain of smaller lakes lying in a north-easterly direction, connects with the Backs and Coppermine Rivers.

The period during which navigation is open over these waterways is, however, short, May tenth to September fifteenth being the general dates of opening and closing. So this brief four and a half months of time is one of tremendous activity. The floating of the scow flotillas into the north land does not take a very great time, for the rivers are swift flowing. But, the journey ended, one or two out of perhaps ten scows with a return load of four have to be drawn back against the hard-pulling current. This is a labor beside which the ancient toil of galley slaves was a sinecure. With long rope attached to the scow, the men walk along the shore tracking slowly against the stream. Sometimes the shore is rocky or steep, adding to their already hard work. But always they must press forward with all speed, for ever-nearing are the days of coming cold.

#### Teacher Wanted

A Protestant teacher, holding an elementary diploma for Davidson school. For particulars apply to JNO. C. HOWARD, Davidson, Que.

#### Teacher Wanted

Teacher for No. 1 school, Lower Litchfield, holding a first class elementary diploma. Duties to commence August 21st 1916. Apply not later than June 3rd, stating experience and salary expected. ELISHA BEEMAN, Secy-Treas. Portage du Fort.

#### 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.

#### Teacher Wanted.

A Protestant Lady Teacher wanted for the Litchfield Upper School (Coll-field) holding an elementary diploma or permit for a term of nine months, beginning 1st September next. Applications, stating salary wanted, to be sent to the undersigned before the 24th of June, 1916.

JOHN STEVENSON,  
Sec.-Treasurer,  
Campbells Bay, Que.

#### Place German Firms on Black List.

The powerful movement in Great Britain to destroy the commercial prestige of Germany, in which the Anti-German Union has taken the initiative, is to be aided by the British Government, who will issue a black list containing the names of German firms in neutral countries of Europe and America with whom British subjects are to be prohibited from trading.

The British Board of Trade has announced that it has been decided to close up eleven German business concerns in England, including the well-known Feber and Stollwerck firms. The Canadian Government will probably act upon similar lines, and thus aid the work of the Anti-German League in this country.

## 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.

## FARMERS:

We are in the market to purchase

any quantity of WOOL washed or unwashed.

We guarantee

Highest Prices

Call and inquire.

We have 28 Boys' Suits, Double Breasted style Coats, Bloomer Pants, which we will sell at a discount of 25 p. c., in order to clear them. Sizes 26 to 34. Call and see them.

## ARCHIE DOVER