

THE EQUITY.

No. 52, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

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

Mr. Norris Hodgins, who has secured a position in the biology department at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spent the week-end with his parents.

Notice to Farmers

300 bags of good sound potatoes wanted at Dover's, Shawville, on FRIDAY of this week—June 16. \$1.10 per 90 lbs. Bags returned.

POULTRY

To anyone who has not carefully followed the direction of poultry development in Canada, an understanding of the status which the poultry industry has now reached must constitute a distinct surprise. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the farmer or of the produce trade, it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Co-operation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The reorganization of methods by the trade is providing against loss in handling, is assuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firm basis.

It is estimated that Canada and Cuba, during the last twenty years, received from the United States about three-fourths of all the eggs exported by that country during that period. This situation, however, has now changed. As against an importation in 1913 of 13,240,111 dozen, we imported in 1915 not more than 3,783,052 dozen. On the other hand, while in 1913 we exported only 147,149 dozen, in 1915, we exported 7,908,322 dozen. This constitutes a net increase in production, in two years, of at least 17,000,000 dozen. Practically all of these exports went to the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the surplus in Canada which these figures indicate, prices during March, April and May have remained at an extraordinarily high level. For the first quarter of the year 1916, the price to producers, selling co-operatively, has been at least 4 cents in advance of the price received, for the same period, in 1915. For the month of March, it was at least 5 cents in advance and for the month of April at least 3 cents in advance of last year's price for these respective months. The demand for eggs for local consumption, for storage purposes and for immediate export, has rarely been so keen as at the present moment. This situation is clearly reflected in the prices just quoted. Heavy domestic consumption in the face of the high price for meats, partly explains this condition. Confidence in the export demand, on the part of the produce trade, confirms it in another direction. Notwithstanding increased production, the egg and poultry business in Canada is in a very strong position at the present time.

Under these circumstances, we believe that it will be a very wise practice to raise as many chickens as it is possible or practicable to handle. Early hatched chicks make good winter layers. Rough grains will probably be produced in abundance in Canada this year and the feeding of poultry at a profit should be materially assisted from this source. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, in any event. Poultry, alive or dressed, under present prospective market conditions, can unquestionably be reared and finished at a decided profit. A good flock of poultry if carefully handled, will serve to prevent waste on the farm and promote economy in living expenses, such as is particularly necessary when all farm products are becoming so marketable and so dear.

Bring your potatoes to Dover's on Friday of this week—16th.

The Bank of Montreal has opened a branch at Petewawa.

Garden Party at Alex. Hodgins', Radford, Wednesday, June 21st, in aid of the Red Cross Society. Everyone cordially invited.

The Shawville H. M. Club will hold their regular work meeting at the home of Mrs. G. A. Howard, on Thursday evening of this week.

GARDEN PARTY—The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a garden party on the parsonage lawn on Thursday evening, June 22. See posters.

Word comes to his father at Sand Point that Dr. Dave McFarlane has been promoted to a Captaincy. He was sent to Malta with a British unit. Now, Malta is one of the most detested spots in the British Empire to a soldier who has to do garrison duty. It is a lonesome place, with nothing to look at but arid cliffs and the waste of the blue Mediterranean that completely isolates it from civilization. However, it is most important as a naval base and coaling station. This Bristol boy only signed on for a year and was then brought back to England where he promptly signed again for war service. He was given the rank of Captain, and does not know where his next move will be on the "far flung line."

BRUIN ESCAPED.—An old subscriber sent THE EQUITY the following account of a bear hunt, which was staged in the neighborhood of Starks Corners on the evening of June 4th:—

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Hodgins and little daughter, Muriel, after spending the day at the home of Mr. George Hodgins, were returning when they espied a very large black bear on the property of Mr. L. A. Smart. Mr. Hodgins quickly gave the alarm that Bruin had disappeared in a small grove nearby and in a short time several men with guns and dogs were giving close chase. A glimpse of the animal was obtained once, but, alas, in this instance—as has not infrequently occurred before—the man who got his eye on the retreating form of Bruin, was, unfortunately the man without a gun! And so, as darkness drew on, the trail was lost and the chase had to be abandoned. Hence Bruin still enjoys his liberty, and may furnish the excitement for some other hunting party at a future day.

John Landry Wounded

A telegram was received on Monday by Mrs. John Landry, stating that her son, John, who went to England with a draft of the 77th last November, and who has been in the trenches for some months, is now in No. 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, suffering from gun-shot wounds in hand and arm, which he received on June 3rd.

June Rod and Gun

The June issue of Rod and Gun is on the news stands and its list of contents is of interest as usual to the sportsman and lover of life in the open. An article on the Nipigon and Canoe Routes to the East is the leader in this issue which contains among other stories "Bjornsen's Grizzly," an unfortunate encounter with an enraged grizzly; "Fisherman's Luck"; Trout Fishing on the Stave River; an article on the Destruction of Fish and Game in the Laurentian Mountains descriptive of the damage that is being done in that region by residents who are ignorant of or criminally careless as to the game laws; besides well conducted departments devoted to guns and ammunition, fishing notes, the kennel, the trap, etc. Rod and Gun, the sportsman's magazine, is issued by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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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.

WANTED A ONCE—Girl to do general housework. Apply at the Misses Wilson's Confectionery, Shawville.

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

Summer Millinery

A complete and up-to-date stock of Ladies' and Children's Millinery will be seen at Miss J. J. Findlay's home. Call at the house—next door to the old stand, Fort Coulonge.

DOVER wants 300 bags of good potatoes on Friday of this week. Don't forget the date.

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.

Mr. Geo. W. Pingle, piano tuner, is remaining in Shawville and vicinity for the balance of this week. Calls left at the Pontiac House will be attended to.

Remember the Thorne Farmers Club picnic on Thursday of this week. If assured fair weather this event will furnish the minimum of enjoyment to those who attend, taking past experiences as a criterion.

Miss Ballantyne's pupils assisted, by local and outside talent, will give a public recital on June 29th, Miss Irvine Reader, Miss M. Ballantyne, soloist. Place will be announced in next week's EQUITY. Collection to be taken in aid of Red Cross work.

Mr. Isaac McLellan, of Foxwarren, Man., in sending his subscription to THE EQUITY, under date of June 6, says that seedling in that district is mostly thorough, and that they just had a fine rain; but Spring has been very cold and backward.

Personal

Miss Lottie Shaw visited Ottawa friends last week.

Mr. Arthur Phillips of Montreal, is here on a visit to his mother, sister and brother, Rev. A. T. Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pingle of Ottawa, were among the guests at the Pontiac House this week.

Mr. Wm Wallace of Printing Bureau staff, is in town this week, the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. L. Hodgins.

Mr. W. F. Drum and family have removed to Norway Bay for the summer months. They are occupying Mrs. Lyon's cottage.

Mrs. G. M. Donaldson, of Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Alva Turner in town last Tuesday night and Wednesday.

THE EQUITY was pleased to have a call Wednesday from Mr. Willie Russell, formerly of Bristol, who for several years past has filled a position with the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dale went to Ottawa on Wednesday to witness the ceremony of presenting the Colors to the 77th Battalion, of which their eldest son Cyril is a unit. The boys from this section, belonging to the 77th, who had been home on a few days' leave, all returned to headquarters on Monday, with the expectation of being called out any time.

Births

At Timmins, Ont. June 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham, a daughter.

At Litchfield, Sunday, June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Dale, a son.

Deaths

DIED—At Shawville, Que., June 2nd, 1916, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stanley, aged 5 days.

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

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

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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.

WANTED—A house keeper—a middle-aged woman—to take care of two little girls. Have a good home. Answer, stating wages. GEORGE SMITH, Davidson, Q.

LOST—On King St., one day last week, a gold brooch. Finder will oblige by returning to this office.

FOR SALE—One well-bred Holstein Heifer, 13 months old—good milking strain. Apply to George Cater, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One second hand Single Buggy. A bargain to a quick buyer. GERALD C. HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Chester-white Hog, 2 months old. Apply to Geo. CATER, Shawville.

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

Rev. Peter L. Richardson, B. A., D. D., of Montreal was elected president of Methodist Conference last week.

The casualties in the ranks of the Canadian troops in the recent severe fighting near Ypres are placed at between five and six thousand. Sorrow is truly entering the homes of very many Canadians these days, whilst a feeling of the utmost suspense fills the minds of hundreds more who have loved ones in the danger zone.

Peter White Duck gets 15 Years

Pembroke, June 8.—After the two preceding trials in which the jury failed to agree, Peter White-duck, accused of the murder of Turnkey Robert Coxford in the Court House here on November 29th, 1914, was yesterday at his third trial sentenced to 15 years in Kingston Penitentiary on the charge of manslaughter, and five years on the second indictment of gao breaking to which he pleaded guilty. The sentences are to run concurrently.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Goods Now Wanted

LAWN MOWERS

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

SPADES and SHOVELS

LAWN RAKES

SCREEN DOORS, WINDOWS

SCREEN WIRE CLOTH

PURE PARIS GREEN

SPRAYERS

WILLIAM'S and PRATT'S FLY CHASER

Your orders will be much appreciated and promptly attended to.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Never in our history have Cottons and Woolens been so high, and scarce.

Some of the Wholesale Houses are already oversold in many staple lines for fall delivery.

Dye Stuffs are prohibitive. Raw Cotton is quoted round 20c You know about Wool?

So figure out the future and govern yourself accordingly.

We have bought and are taking delivery NOW of all the goods we can get.

Future prices will be a revelation to most people, we are assured there will be no decline for many a day.

OUR ADVICE - - BUY NOW.

Buy as liberally as you can afford.

W. A. HODGINS

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Selected Recipes.

Onion and Egg Salad.—Mince together five tablespoons onion, two hard-boiled eggs and part of one head of lettuce. Serve on lettuce leaves with boiled dressing.

Sponge Cake Pudding.—Bake sponge cake in ring basin. When cold, fill center with whipped cream and maraschino cherries. Pour thin chocolate sauce around outside and send to table.

Cider Jelly.—Soak a package of gelatin in a cupful of cold water for two hours. Add three cupfuls of sugar and the juice of three lemons, and the grated rind of one lemon. Dissolve this in a quart of boiling water. Add a pint of sweet cider, strain, pour into individual molds and chill.

Steamed Salmon.—Pick over and shred large can of salmon. Add salt, butter and tablespoon of lemon juice. Beat smooth and gradually fold in small cup of whipped cream. Put into buttered mold and steam three-fourths of hour. Turn out, surround with melted butter and parsley and serve.

Strawberry Blanc Mange.—One quart milk, one cup strawberry juice, one-fourth cup sugar, four tablespoons cornstarch. Heat milk to boiling point. Add sugar, strawberry juice and cornstarch which has been rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Cook until thick and pour into wet molds. When firm turn out and garnish with whole strawberries and serve with sweetened, whipped cream.

Mold Ginger Cream.—One-half cup milk (one gill), yolks of two eggs, one ounce (two tablespoons) sugar, half as much ginger syrup as milk, one cup double cream, one-half ounce preserved ginger, three-fourths ounce gelatin. Make custard of eggs, milk and sugar. When cool add syrup and preserved ginger cut into dice; also gelatin dissolved in two tablespoons water and cream whipped carefully. Stir all together gently and turn out when required. Decorate with chopped jelly.

Potato Nut Cake.—This makes large cake, but it keeps moist and fresh a long time. Two cups granulated sugar, one cup buttered, four eggs, one-half cup milk, one cup mashed potatoes, one one-half teaspoon cloves, two teaspoons cinnamon, one-half cup bitter chocolate, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, two cups English walnuts, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix butter, sugar and yolks of eggs together. When thoroughly creamed add cold mashed potatoes. Beat again lightly, then add milk, flour, baking powder, spices, grated chocolate, English walnuts (broken into small pieces) and finally stiffly beaten whites of eggs, with pinch of salt added to them. Bake in shallow pan in moderate oven for about fifty minutes.

Strawberry Roll Pudding.—Two cupfuls bread flour, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, about three-fourths cupful milk, one box strawberries, sugar. Make biscuit mixture of flour, salt, sugar, baking powder, butter and milk. Roll into oblong one-fourth inch thick and sprinkle thickly with one-half box of berries, quartered. Dredge with sugar. Roll like jelly roll, cut across in slices one-half teaspoonful salt, about three-bake about twenty minutes in moderate oven. Serve with sauce made with rest of berries. Sauce: Crush berries, boil together one-half cupful sugar and three-fourths cupful water five minutes. Add berries and juice and pour onto well beaten egg white, whipping constantly. Add one teaspoonful lemon juice and serve at once.

Plan Your Breakfast With Care.

Many a good housekeeper brings ennui to her home and gives harassed nerves to her husband because she gives too little thought to the problem of planning the morning meal. The failure may come from several causes, one housekeeper neglects the problem by serving the same breakfast day after day with few variations. The other goes to the extreme of making breakfast a full meal, which means an overloaded stomach and indigestion.

The breakfast menu must have enough food calories to keep the family well nourished. Variety and nourishment are the two cardinal principles in making your breakfast menus court. A well balanced breakfast includes fruit or cereal combined or alone. This should be supplemented by a principal dish, such as eggs and potatoes or chops and potatoes, a bread and a liquid.

Fruits are to be selected as they appear in the market. It is a debatable ground whether fruits are better eaten raw or cooked. It is largely a question which way they are digested more readily by the individual. Apples raw or cooked are wholesome, grapefruit and oranges are healthful and refreshing.

When it comes to selecting breakfast foods you have a large assortment such as rice, oatmeal, cracked

wheat, cornmeal and many others. The main dish can be bacon, chops or eggs cooked in different ways.

Rice and wheat are especially good cereals because they are cheap and nourishing. Rice is used in the whole kernel. It comes in two varieties—brown and white. Brown is a better nutriment. Either kind should be washed well to take out all particles. It should be washed in cold water, so the kernels do not stick; the cold water stakes out the starchy particles. Let the rice dry after washing and before cooking.

Breakfast foods especially require long cooking. These are better cooked in a double boiler for a long time, rather than for a short time directly over the fire. Have water salted and boiling well.

Then add cereal slowly, stirring constantly. Boil for a few minutes, then place upper part in lower part of double boiler.

Useful Hints.

As soon as milk begins to steam it is scalded.

A green salad should be served with a fish meal.

If the oven is too hot sprinkle a little coal on the fire.

Good macaroni is of a brownish color, not pure white.

Don't use solid suds for colored clothes unless you expect them to look muddy.

Furns will not do well if placed on the window sill. They cannot stand a draught.

It ruins the flavor of vegetables to remain in the cooking water after they are done.

A baked apple is more easily digested than apples prepared in any other way.

When boiling rice add a little lemon juice to the water. This will make the rice fluffy and separate the grains.

When preparing vegetables, cook enough so that there will be enough on hand for a cream soup for the next day's luncheon.

For washing windows, which should on them, use warm water with a on them, use warm water with a tablespoonful of kerosene added to each pail of water.

When you crush dried bits of bread don't roll with a rolling pin but put them in a clean salt or sugar bag and pound with a potato masher.

Remove finger-marks from wood-work, window panes or porcelain than by wiping them with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

A one-piece nightgown which is worn out above the waist can be utilized by making a new top with an empire waistline out of the lower half of another nightgown.

A piece of paraffine in your darning bag will save darning. After you have finished darning a hole rub the paraffine on the right side of the darn. This will prevent wear.

Feather pillows should be washed by turning the feathers into cheese-cloth bags and soaking them in strong soap suds with ammonia in it. Rinse in hot soap water then in clear warm water and hang out to dry in the wind and sun.

Ink stains on mahogany can be removed by painting them with a solution of six drops of nitre mixed with a teaspoonful of water. Then rub well with a damp cloth and polish with a dry one.

Wash leather furniture very gently with warm water in which there is a little vinegar, wipe with a dry cloth and then restore the polish by mixing the whites of two eggs and a little turpentine, which is applied with a flannel.

FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Norwegian Aviator the Latest to Discuss the Project.

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the following:

A young Norwegian aviator, Mr. George Kulbech, is at present engaged in preparations for a daring attempt to cross the Atlantic by aeroplane, or rather by means of what he calls a "flying boat" of his own design. He proposes to start from Jaederen, on the west coast of Norway, but to pay what may be called literally a "flying visit" to England on the way.

"My flying boat" he says, "is built exclusively to solve the problem of the Atlantic, and is, therefore, constructed as a seaworthy boat, its hull being entirely of mahogany. It has two seats, placed side by side, so that the aviators can steer by turns without changing places. Another peculiarity is the mechanism for starting the flying boat's motor, which can be effected by the aviator without leaving his seat.

"The machine is a biplane and has a plane surface of fifty square metres. It can lift a total weight of about 6,000 pounds. The motor is of 250 horsepower; it is watercooled and has a velocity of 1,800 revolutions a minute. With its full cargo the flying boat can attain a speed of 112 miles an hour, so that we should be able to strike the American coast in a little more than twenty-four hours."



FEEDING HUNGRY YOUNG IRISH.

For some days during the recent Irish Rebellion, food was practically cut off from the poorer districts of Dublin. The picture shows the beginning of a joyful dry bread banquet by hundreds of youngsters, gathered together in a narrow street, and supplied with bread by the clergyman in the centre of the group.

ROMANCE OF JAS. J. HILL'S LIFE

HE WAS ONCE A DOCK LABORER IN ST. PAUL.

A Glimpse of Some of the Characteristics of the Great Railway Magnate.

One of the intimate friends of the late J. J. Hill, the greatest of American railroaders and the man who opened up the North-Western States of the American Union to settlement a generation ago, is Mr. Elias Rogers, of Toronto, says the Toronto Star.

Mr. Rogers knew J. J. Hill in the early days, having met him first in St. Paul in 1882. Hill formed a strong affection for Mr. Rogers, largely because he had gone to a school in Rockwood presided over by Rev. William Wetherald, a member of the Society of Friends, of whom Mr. Rogers is also a member.

"J. J. Hill was the biggest railroad man in the United States or in the world," said Mr. Rogers. "There was not his equal. Van Horne was a friend of his and there were many points of similarity, but Hill made Van Horne. He brought him to the C. P. R. Strathcona and Stephens wanted Hill to manage the C. P. R., and Hill took hold for a while, but he picked Van Horne to take his place on the C. P. R. and went back to the Great Northern."

Was a Dock Laborer.

"J. J. Hill was a big looking man, although he was not so tall as I. He was square-shouldered with a leonine head. He was blessed with a very strong physique. He had worked as a boy on the farm, and when he came to St. Paul first he worked as a stevedore on the docks. They say the stump is still to be seen of the last tree he chopped at Rockwood. A man named Harris was working with him that day. Harris since came to work for me, and he told me the incident. Hill, who had conceived the idea of going West, laid his axe against a tree.

"That's the last tree I'm going to chop," said he.

"He started West on a ten dollar bill next day.

"Hill was a particularly quiet spoken man," continued Mr. Rogers. "But his words always carried weight. He was well read, one of the best readers in America, I suppose. He was well up on such subjects as the modern science of agriculture, botany, flowers, chemistry of soil, and so forth. He was strong in geology. There were few subjects he was not thoroughly familiar with, but he had no fads. Among other things he was a connoisseur on precious stones and jewelry, and had a cultivated taste in matters of art. But he was self-educated, the schooling he had received at Rockwood being chiefly valuable for teaching him how to learn. He had a prodigious memory.

Fond of Old Memories.

"He was fond of indulging in reminiscences. He used to talk to me for an hour at a time of the old days when he was a barefoot boy in Canada. There was one house where he used to call, and the woman there always used to give him a piece of bread and butter, although he never asked for it. He confessed to me that he was always very glad to get it, just the same.

"Hill always had a remarkable capacity for details, but he maintained his breadth of vision. He was opposed to extravagance and display, but was never penurious. He lived in a very nice house in St. Paul, with beautiful grounds around it, but it was not a showy place. He had another house in New York. Mrs. Hill is one of the finest ladies I have ever met. She is not a society woman, although she is accepted everywhere, of course. She is a motherly woman. She is a Roman Catholic, but of the broadest type.

"Hill had a model farm at St. Paul and a laboratory where he kept chemists employed. He had model farms dotted throughout the territory of his railroads to the coast. Here he experimented with crops, and had samples of different soils sent for analysis to St. Paul. Then he would determine what crops were best adapted for each particular region, and what fertilizer was the local requirement. This information he would publish for the benefit of the people, together with the comparisons of the crops in the different districts under the different treatments. His farms could generally produce twice what was produced on the farms of their neighbors. In this way he improved the agricultural standing of the territory through which his lines ran. His methods were always practical rather than mere academical or theoretical. He used to sell improved seed at a nominal figure. He also introduced the best stock. When he became impressed with a farmer as a progressive, common-sense man, he would often present such a man with a fine breeder, and thus improve the stock of his district.

Kind to Animals.

"Hill was very kind to animals, and it was because he saw the stranger's horse was tired, that time at Rockwood, that he carried a pail of water to it. The stranger, in appreciation, gave him a copy of an American newspaper, where he read that men were wanted in Minnesota, and wherefrom he derived his determination to go West.

"Hill wanted to fight for the North in the Civil War in the States, and organized a company. They would not let him go, however, because he was blind in one eye. It was not an apparent infirmity, in fact no one would ever have known it. His other eye was strong and did all the work. He told me himself a couple of years ago that one eye was blind or I would never have known it. He did not wear glasses except in later years to read by.

"He owned most of the First National Bank at St. Paul, and the controlling interest in the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. The three institutions occupy one building, newly completed, which takes up a whole block and constitute the finest building in St. Paul. The bank is in the centre, with a glass roof, one or two stories high. This allows the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific office buildings to tower up each side, and have plenty of light all around them.

Helped Strathcona.

"J. J. Hill helped to make Strathcona's fortune. I remember talking to Hill during the South African war and remarking on the big expense the Strathcona Horse must be to Sir Donald."

"He made easily stand it," said Hill. "I've made more than that for him in one deal that he knew nothing about." "Hill and Strathcona met the first time on the Red River trail between St. Paul and Winnipeg. Each was traveling with a dog sleigh.

"At the time of the first Riel rebellion at Fort Garry, when the people were housed up in the fort, it looked as if they would be starved out. Strathcona sent word to Hill asking if he would get word through to Fort Garry that there would be food there by the time spring opened up. Hill could not trust anybody, so he went himself, traveling by dog-sled a distance of over 400 miles, and taking an Indian with him to cook and help with the dogs. The Indian proved a traitor, however, and when about half way there, he refused to do as he was told, Hill got suspicious. The Indian had been told to cook breakfast, and not obeying, words followed, when the Indian attempted to seize the rifle. Hill was too quick for him, and grabbed it first. He told the Indian to run.

"If you look around or let up your stride until out of sight you're a dead man," said Hill. The Indian went straight ahead and stayed on. Hill then started for Fort Garry alone, traveling all day and all night, to get away from any possible pursuit. He was familiar with the Indians around Fort Garry, and was able to work into the barracks during the

THE FASHIONS

For the June Graduate.

Quite as important as the June bride is the June graduate. She must be just as daintily dressed in misty white, and her future is equally as promising.

It is no longer considered the proper thing for the graduate to be elaborately dressed in silk or satin; many of the daintiest frocks are fashioned by the graduate herself, from the sheer voiles, organdies, nets, or from the dainty flouncings of lace or embroidery. The high schools favor the idea of the graduate fashioning her own dress; some so as far as to suggest the material and the cut for the entire class. Perhaps this does not appeal to the average girl, with her ideas of individuality, but the notion of making her own frock should appeal to her, for this very reason, that she may add little distinctive touches which bring out her own personality.

Simplicity in Cut and Material

The very simplest, most youthful models are chosen for the June graduate. They are usually of organdy, or one of the sheer cottons, very sparingly and simply trimmed. Crepe de Chine or one of the very soft taffetas or satins may also be used, if preferred, but the cottons are more in vogue and daintier.

Net, which is such a general favorite for the typical summer dress, is quite as well liked for the graduation dress and proves extremely practical. White cotton net, combined with taffeta, voile, or organdy, fashions the daintiest of graduation frocks; one which may be worn later for summer afternoons, or the dance.

Skirts are short, sleeves range from the short puff, so charmingly in keeping with bouffant skirts of the moment, to the three-quarter or full length sleeve of organdy, net, Georgette or chiffon. Round necks are particularly modish, although the square neck and the V are also liked. If one wishes to be at the height of the mode, the graduation frock must boast a hooped petticoat. These are so softly boned and so unobtrusive



Commencement Frock of Voile

that the frock loses none of its simplicity but gains in grace.

Shoes, Gloves and a Fan

White kid pumps and white silk stockings are dainty and carry out the "all white" notion; black patent or kid pumps and black stockings, however, are in quite as good form. White silk gloves, if any gloves are worn, are better than kid, being cooler. A small white fan may be carried.

darkness and deliver his message. He stayed there a short time, and when he started back the river had broken up. He was waylaid by a party of Riel's Indians and forced to cross the river. This he did by swimming among the ice floes while the Indians were shooting. He got his dogs around him and crossed all right, but one of his dogs was shot while in the water. He made for a light and was taken in by a settler and put to bed. He was unable to travel for two or three days, but came out none the worse in the end.

Couldn't Be Idle.

"Hill used to plan vacation trips of two months' duration down the Labrador shore and elsewhere. He was very fond of fishing. But he never stayed out the period he had planned. His business instincts got the better of him. He could never stand being idle long.

"I saw James J. Hill in New York only five weeks ago, and he looked to me as well as ever he did, full of life and energy. He always moved as if on steel springs. I cannot understand how it was that the operation killed him. I thought he was likely to live for ten years or more."

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

Cool, Cosy and Comfortable

WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS



ried, both for use and ornament, for fans are extremely dainty this summer. Feathers are being used in the new fans. There are small ostrich feather fans and plain cock feather fans in white and colors. The small spangled silk fan is still favored. Any of these make most acceptable gifts for the graduate. Although the plainer the hair is dressed the better, a bit of tulle or a single comb may be worn, and Colonial silver or rhinestone buckles may adorn the pumps. Very little jewelry, if any, is permissible; a small brooch or a tiny Laval-here is quite enough.

Summer Frocks of Organdy

Organdy is one of the most generally favored of materials for the summer frock, whether for graduation, garden parties, or summer dances. It comes in all the delicate puffed colorings now favored and is also patterned with dainty, conventionalized designs, on white and colored grounds.

The plain and figured voiles are effective also, and there are many attractive combinations of voile and taffeta, organdy and taffeta, net and organdy and the like.

It is considered most Frenchy to combine organdy and taffeta, or net and taffeta. This is usually done in a frock which one has no idea of



Another Dainty Model for the Graduate

sending to the laundry, although there are at the moment taffetas and satins which wash very well.

The first frock illustrated here is a jumper model adapted from one of Poiret's designs. It is developed in net and taffeta and is a charmingly simple model for the girl who wishes to make her own frock for commencement.

In the second design is a particularly effective frock of plain and figured voile. The figured material is white with a white mercerized ring. The quaint neck line, puffed sleeves and full skirt, make it a very pleasing and youthful frock, suitable for graduation exercises or summer parties.

The Garden Party Hat.

It will do no harm to tell of a hat or two, which worn with the graduation frock after that wonderful day will complete a most effective garden party, or summer afternoon costume. There are large hats of organdy in the dainty colorings, just the thing for the organdy frock; large black and colored wenchows, stenciled with some quaintly conceived and colored figure, flower or bird; wide brimmed leghorns, with a flower or two on their drooping brims; and many others, for the large hat is again modish. These stenciled hats offer alluring possibilities to the girl who paints or understands the mixing of colors.

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

Far Better.

Clerk—Don't you want a burglar alarm?

Knicker—No, I should prefer something to put me to sleep if they come.

Have Been Tried and Found Good

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE
SO POPULAR

They Are Invaluable As a Tonic and Family Medicine As Well As a Preventive and Cure for the More Serious Kidney Diseases.

Chelmsford, Ont., June 5th (Special).—"We have found Dodd's Kidney Pills extremely good. We are in good health thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

These are the words of Miss Della Charron, a well known resident here. Others tell the same story. They have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good.

For Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic and family medicine are without an equal. When you feel worn, tired and run down the chances are ten to one that your kidneys are at fault.

When the kidneys become clogged or out of order, the circulation becomes sluggish, the impurities are not strained out of the blood and the result is weariness and lack of energy all over the body.

This condition is not only disagreeable but dangerous as well. The impurities in the blood are the seeds of disease. If they are not removed Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease may result.

Guard against these diseases and get back your accustomed energy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THE MONTENEGRIN "KAPA."

National Headdress for Prince and Peasant.

The round cap, or kapa, that the Montenegrin soldiers wear is a history of their country in miniature. The people of Montenegro, writes a correspondent of Pearson's Weekly, have a saying that "kapa talks," and they are not far wrong.

It is the national headdress for war, and it is the same for prince and peasant. In color it is a vivid crimson, but it has a deep black border, which leaves only a small crown of the foundation color visible.

The black border is a sign of mourning for the terrible Battle of Kosovo, when the old Serbian empire, of which Montenegro was a part, was overthrown by the Turks, and the Serbian army was annihilated. The red crown signifies "the field of blood" of the same great fight. When Constantinople falls, and their hereditary enemies are finally driven out of Europe then, and not until then, will the Montenegrins remove the black border and wear the kapa all red.

On the red crown, in one corner, are five semi-circles in gold. These have a double significance. They symbolize first the five centuries that have elapsed since Kosovo was fought, and, secondly, the five colors that the Montenegrins see in the rainbow, the sign of hope that one day the glories of the old empire of the Czar Lazar will be restored.

Furthermore, the different insignia of army rank are worn on the rim of the kapa, from the crossed swords of the officer to the simple 'eaten star' of the corporal. Also, the Montenegrin soldier wears his medals, if he has any, on the front of his cap, instead of on his tunic, as the soldiers of all other nations do.

No wonder the people of the Land of the Black Mountain say that "kapa talks!"

It is dangerous to ring a bell during a thunder-storm.

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former users of tea and coffee have learned that there is a pure food beverage made from wheat, which has delightful flavor.

It never exacts of its users the tribute of sleeplessness, heart-flutter, headache and other ills often caused by the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee.

Instant Postum

has a delicious, snappy flavour and is absolutely free from caffeine or any harmful ingredient. Instant Postum is in condensed, soluble form, and wonderfully convenient for the home—for the picnic—for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interferes with comfort or success, as it does for many users, try a shift to Postum.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Japan War Minister



LIEUT.-GEN. OSHIMA, recently appointed War Minister of Japan, who has submitted plans for the increasing of the Japanese army.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for childhood ailments. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish colds and simple fevers, and cure all minor ills of little ones. Concerning Mrs. H. N. Eisam, Owls Head, N.S., writes: "I always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and find them an excellent medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SKIING IN NORWAY.

An Exhilarating Sight to See a Troop of Soldiers on Skis.

When anyone writes of skiing in Norway, it is the purely Norwegian aspect of the sport that is of the most interest, says a correspondent of the London Times. Mountain skiing is, with the minor variations, due to local conditions, the same the world over; forest skiing is essentially the pastime of Norway. Those who are accustomed to the long runs over perfect snow common in Switzerland find little pleasure in following narrow and tortuous tracks through forest, and are, of course, incapable of marking out such a track for themselves; for forest skiing requires skill of a wholly different order from that necessary in the open. The paths are often hard and very bumpy, speed is quickly gathered, and great command over the ski is necessary to keep the balance and take the sharp turns between the trees. Few more exhilarating sights can be imagined than a troop of Norwegian soldiers flitting through the forest in Indian file, hard on each other's heels, all going full speed, prodding with their sticks to increase the pace even down the hills, never faltering at the bumps, and swinging round the bends without a check.

The course of the fifty-kilometre race, which takes place annually before the great jumping competition at Holmenkollen, is laid right through the great forest of Nordmarken, and is covered by many of the competitors in about four hours and a quarter—not bad going for thirty-one miles up hill, down dale, and cross lakes, with the finish no lower than the start. The track to be followed is marked by little red streamers hung to the trees at intervals. It is laid by officials of the ski club, who delight in choosing the most difficult way they can find, and the actual tracks of whose skis constitute the course.

Last year I spent a night in a hut in the forest and went out in the morning to see the runners pass. They had been going about six miles when they passed me, and I chose a nice, Ethick place on a good slope to see them go by. As they must go in single file they are started at two-minute intervals, and a competitor who is caught up with must give his pursuer room to pass him. There were thirty or forty starters, all very young men, and they went through the thicket at full speed. I had the ill-natured satisfaction of seeing two fall who failed to clear a particularly malicious bush with the tips of their skis; they pitched on their heads, but they were up again in a trice. Several

of them avoided that particular bush with a side jump taken at the last moment, which served further to increase their pace. They were all going with an easy swing, which carried them with hardly an effort over the ground.

CAT WARNED LOST CRUISER.

When Arethusa Last Left Port Its Pet Refused to Go Aboard.

Seamen may be a superstitious lot, but withal they are scientific. They want to know the reason for things. In witness whereof it the following story of the ill-fated Arethusa, British battle cruiser, hero of a number of thrilling sea frays at the beginning of the war. It was sunk by a mine off the east coast of England last February. A writer in the London Dispatch tells the story:

"Talking to a member of the crew of the late H.M.S. Arethusa, I was interested to learn from him the story of the ship's pet, a cat.

"It is a curious fact that when the Arethusa was taking in oil fuel before leaving port on its last journey the mascot jumped from the cruiser on to the oil craft, and refused, despite all entreaties and caresses, to return to the doomed vessel. The cat had never done this before, and the 'tars' regarded its defection as an ill omen."

STINGING NEURALGIA

The Trouble Due to Nerves Starved for Lack of Good Blood.

An eminent medical writer has said that "neuralgia is the cry of starved nerves for 'better blood.'" The one great symptom of this trouble is pain, fierce, stabbing pain, that almost drives the sufferer frantic. The one cause is poor blood; the only cure is to enrich the blood. Heat applied to the inflamed nerves will give relief, but does not cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood all the needed elements, and the blood conveys them to the nerves. The only way of getting food or medicine to the nerves is through the blood, and the only way to enrich the blood is through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In this way neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve disorders are promptly cured, and the whole system benefited and strengthened. Mrs. M. Gleason, R.R. No. 1, Uxbridge, Ont., who was a great sufferer from neuralgia, says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia for four years. My blood was thin and I was completely run down. I suffered intense pain all the time. At different times I consulted three doctors, but their treatment did no more than give me temporary relief. Then I tried different medicines, but the result was the same—they seemed no good in my case. I was growing steadily worse, and finally could not do a bit of work. The last doctor I consulted could do nothing for me but give me morphine tablets to ease the pain, and by this time I had about resigned myself to a life of pain. Then one of Dr. Williams' almanacs came to our house and I read of similar cases cured through the use of Pink Pills. I got three boxes and before they were all gone the pain began to decrease, and I began to have a better appetite. By the time I had taken six boxes I was again a well woman, and my neighbors could hardly realize that such a change could be made in so short a time. Later I was bothered with eczema and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I have found these Pills worth their weight in gold and I cheerfully recommend them to all who are ailing."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Higher Standards

The demonstration farms which the Canadian Pacific has set up, both east and west, have been employed with signal success in one special direction—the setting up of higher standards. Through precept and example the company has brought about a most flattering change in values. In other words, the example and encouragement of the railway company, through these farms and by other means, have caused those who have food products to sell to give closer attention to quality than was their former habit. The company insists upon the first-rate quality of food products on the cars; and has taught the farmers, both east and west, how best to supply A1 quality in butter, eggs, fowl, etc. In the neat and tidy putting up of food products, too, there has been decided improvement. The farmers have been set a fine example; and the people have seen, right at their elbow, that values can be greatly enhanced by careful attention to details.

Arousing Suspicion.

"That fellow pictures the delights of country life so vividly—" "Yes?" "That I am constrained to conclude he wants to sell his place."

From first to last shells are made by machinery.

ARE CLEAN
NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
HAMILTON
PRICE
5¢

No Palate-Joy Like This—The richest man in the world could not buy anything more pleasing to the palate or more strengthening than **Shredded Wheat Biscuit with Strawberries** and cream. A simple, natural diet that will bring health and strength for the Spring days. Try it for breakfast; eat it for luncheon.



Made in Canada.

400,000 MILES ON HIS YACHT.

Wonderful Record of Lord Brassey and the Sunbeam.

Lord Brassey, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, is always associated in the public mind with the ownership of one of the most famous yachts in the world, the Sunbeam.

The Sunbeam has now been presented to the Government of India for war service, and is doing duty as a hospital ship for convalescent officers off Alexandria. Built forty-two years ago, she has taken her owner all over the world at various times, having sailed approximately 400,000 miles on her—and his—travels.

Holding his "master's ticket," as seamen call a captain's certificate, Lord Brassey has come safely through innumerable dangers with the Sunbeam. Almost at the very start of her first voyage round the world a huge "following" wave as nearly as possible swept half a dozen of the party overboard.

Writing of the incident in her book, "A Voyage in the Sunbeam," Lady Brassey (Lord Brassey's first wife) said:

"We were all sitting or standing about the stern of the vessel, admiring the magnificent dark blue billows following us. A new hand was steering, and just at the moment when an unusually big wave overtook us, he unfortunately allowed the vessel to broach-to a little.

"In a second the sea came pouring over the stern. A coil of rope on which Capt. Lecky (Lord Brassey's skipper and Babette (one of the Brassey children) were seated was completely flooded by the sea. Providentially, however, he had taken a double turn around his wrist with a reefing point, and, throwing his other arm round Mabelle, held on like grim death.

"Capt. Lecky, being accustomed to very large ships, had not in the least realized how near we were to the water in our little vessel!—the tonnage of the Sunbeam is only 227 tons—"and was proportionately taken by surprise."

The correct nautical description of the Sunbeam is: "A three-masted topsail schooner, fitted with auxiliary power"—that is to say, she is equipped with both sails and engines.

Over 2,000 women and girls work in one shed alone in a Birmingham munition factory.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

What Mother Knew.

He—"Congratulate me! Last night your sister promised me that she would marry me."

She—"Oh, she promised mother she would marry you long ago."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C.B.

Get a Decision.

"He called me an ass!" "Don't stand for it." "What'll I do?" "Make him prove it."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

What He Was.

They met once before. It was after he had had a stormy meeting at the lady's house with her father. "Was your father a pirate?" he asked softly, as she flew to his arms and was enveloped by his enraptured embrace. She looked up at him and with the light of love shining in her beautiful eyes.

"Why no, darling, why do you ask?"

"He seemed to me to be a great deal of a freebooter," he murmured, as he once more sought her ruby lips.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

A VERY MYSTERIOUS TRICK.

A Simple Bit of Magic That is Very Puzzling.

A puzzling trick which will perplex your friends can be performed with an ordinary egg, some vinegar, and a bottle. Take an uncooked egg and let it stand for 15 or 20 minutes in pure vinegar. At the end of this time you will notice that the shell of the egg has become so soft that you can make a deep dent in it without making a hole.

Get a bottle, the neck of which is smaller than the egg, and with the fingers draw out the shell until you can insert it into the neck of the bottle. After you have the egg inside, pour cold water into the bottle and the egg will resume its original shape.

If the vinegar in which the egg is softened is not strong enough, add about two tablespoonfuls of acetic acid to a cupful of vinegar. Usually, however, ordinary vinegar contains sufficient strength.

Your friends will wonder how you succeeded in getting the egg unbroken, through the small neck of the bottle. People will sit for an hour examining the bottle and looking for a secret crack where they believe the bottle must have been taken apart.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

An Unfortunate Case.

"Can't you find any work at all?" "Plenty, sir; but everybody wants a recommendation from my last employer."

"Well, can't you get one?" "No, sir; he's been dead twenty-eight years."

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

One Reason.

"Do you know why money is so scarce, brothers?" the soap-box orator demanded, and a fair-sized section of the backbone of the nation waited in leisurely patience for the answer.

A tired-looking woman had paused for a moment on the edge of the crowd. She spoke shortly.

"It's because so many of you men spend your time telling each other why, 'stead of hustling to see that it ain't!"

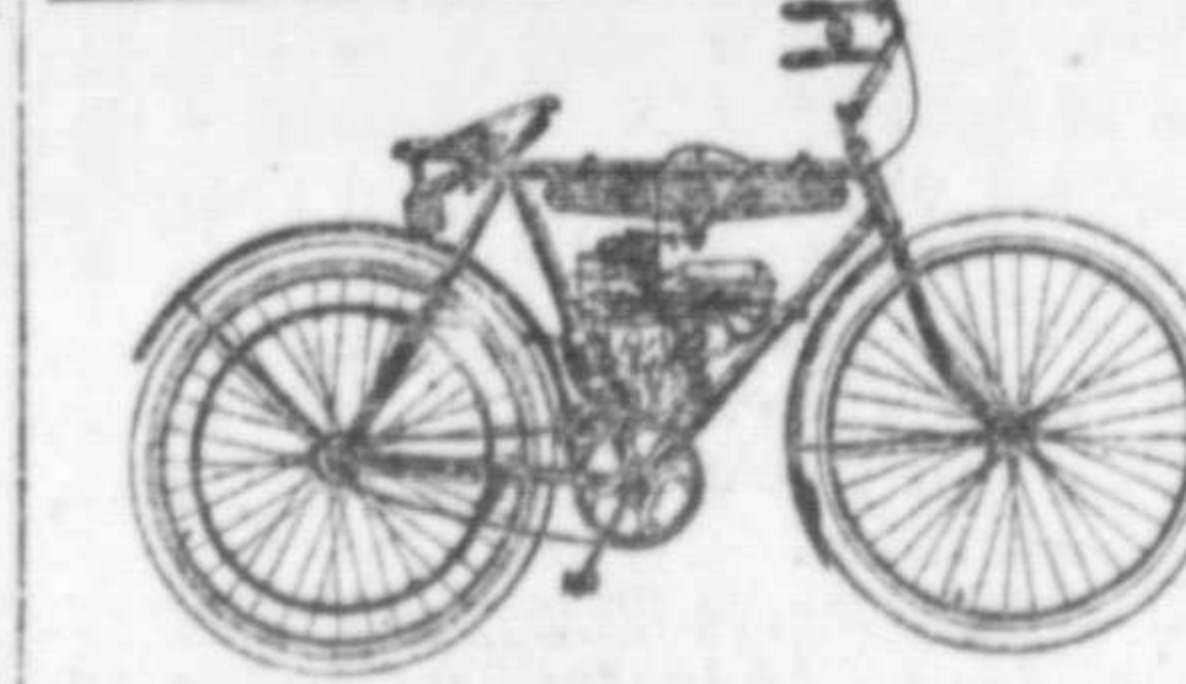
Rocking-horses are made entirely by hand.

PILES.
You will find relief in **Zam-Buk**! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with **Zam-Buk** means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

DEAFNESS IS MISERY
I know because I was deaf and had Noise for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and while it for you. They are **Ear Mesophones**. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are Unseen Comforts. "Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing." A. O. LEONARD
Suite 228 180 5th Ave. N. Y. City

For Freezing Ice Cream
you get best results with **CRUSHED ROCK SALT**
A more even freeze. Smoother Ice Cream. Takes one-third less salt and keeps Cream hard twice as long. Write **TORONTO SALT WORKS**
60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

FITS
We have cured a large number of patients cured of Fits, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness or Convulsions by a free sample of Dr. Ross' remedy. We put EXPRESSLY a FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN THIS AD in your letter. Address: **DR. J. H. ROSS, 1001 St. N., New York**



THE CYCLOMOTOR, reliable and cheap to operate, can be attached to any bicycle. Ask your dealer; if he doesn't handle it, write us for Catalogue H. Write to-day for exclusive agency if we are not represented in your town. **JOHN T. WILSON, LIMITED, 80 Jarvis St., Toronto.**

WANTED!

Help for Woolen Mill

Corders, Weavers, Fullers, Napper Tenders.

Good wages paid in all Departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning weaving, special inducement to Family workers. Write stating full experience if any. Age 18 to 35. **THE SLINGSBY MFG. COMPANY, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.**

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM
THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS: FULLY ASSIMILATED PURE BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, STARCH, AND CREAM OF TARTAR.

Facing the Enemy.
Recruiting Officer—Ever served a term of imprisonment?
Applicant—No, sir; but I don't mind doin' a short sentence if yer think it necessary!

"I see your neighbor, the banker, is looking for a cashier." "What! Again! He only engaged a new one a little while ago." "Yes; that's the one he's looking for."

Save Money on Roofing
Get my prices, direct from mill to you. I have Roofings for every purpose. Samples free. Address **Halliday Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.**

SEED POTATOES
SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. I. 3808, Brampton.

HELP WANTED.
EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED Girls for Hostelry and Underwear Mill. Also a few Young Men. Highest wages paid. Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton.

MEN WANTED FOR ALL branches of Finishing trade, including Rubbing and Polishing, also Cabinet Makers and Trimmers. Steady work and good wages for competent men. When applying state experience and whether married or single. Apply The Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited, Stratford, Ont.

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

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

"Ezy-Way Tie Form"
PATENTED
See that latch? It locks to collar button
With Form, tie is put on in two seconds, and tie is never tied but once. Constant tying ruins ties.
Locks to collar button. Tie can easily be removed without untying. 25c. or 5 for \$1.00.

J. E. BEAUCHAMP & CO.,
Dept. A, P.O. Box 242, Montreal
Agents Wanted.

Free Map

The maps of the Porcupine and Cobalt Camps, finished in colors, are now about ready for distribution to all who are interested. These will prove invaluable to those anxious to obtain success in the mining market.

The Issue is Limited
File Your Application at Once!

A Postcard Will Bring It.

Private wire connecting all markets.

HAMILTON B. WILLS
(Member Standard Stock Exchange)
4 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

FORD OWNERS

\$5.00 a year protects your new Ford Touring Car from loss by fire to the extent of \$500, including loss from explosion and self-ignition.

Covers fire loss while car is in any building, on the road—lower rates and more liberal terms than any other policy you can procure.

Write for rates on Ford cars up to three years old.

Similar rates and conditions are granted to owners of Chevrolet cars.



LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
F.D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR
HEAD OFFICE—33 SCOTT ST. TORONTO

ED. 7. ISSUE 24—16.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JUNE 15, 1916.

On Saturday Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks were nominated for president and vice president of the United States by the Republican convention. Hughes' proposed policy, as announced, is said to be satisfactory to Roosevelt and the Progressives who will unite with the Republicans to defeat President Wilson.

Reports of the battle which waged in the neighborhood of Ypres for several days, and in which Canadian troops took a prominent part and again demonstrated their superior mettle, is referred to as having been the bloodiest fought on the British front since the battle of Loos. A telegram received on Monday morning conveying intelligence of the wounding of John Landry on June 3rd indicates that some of our Shawville boys were in this fight, hence the keenest interest is being manifested here in the long casualty list that appears from day to day.

RUSSIANS DEALING SMASHING BLOWS ON AUSTRIAN FRONT.

Russia has come back along a 250 mile front against the Austrian positions in a manner that is surprising the world. The Northern Allies' new army, well trained and thoroughly equipped, seem to be irresistible in the terrific drive it has commenced. Position after position including several strongholds have fallen before the Czar's legions. Up to Sunday reports say that 108,000 prisoners had been captured with immense quantities of cannon, war munitions and army stores. The Russians' advance southward runs from 25 to 40 miles and when it is considered that this has been carried out within a week's time the tremendous force of the Bear's offensive can be appreciated.

The Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Kyte, M. P., during the past session, against the Shell Committee finished its labors last week, and all that now remains to be done is for the commissioners to make their report. The object of Kyte's charges—as everyone knows who read them—was to connect Sir Sam Hughes with alleged transactions which savored of huge graft and thereby deal the Government a deadly blow. The evidence taken shows that Mr. Kyte's effort to besmirch the character of the Minister of Militia, has utterly and miserably failed. It completely exonerates both Sir Sam Hughes and the Shell Committee from any wrong doing in connection with the great and responsible task which they undertook. To prove that Kyte was a defamer of character has cost the country a considerable sum of money, but the worst feature is that the result of his defamation has hampered Sir Sam in his work at a time when it demanded all his energy and attention.

KITCHENER DEAD!

Tragic Death of Britain's War Secretary. Nation Mourns Loss of Great Soldier.

London, June 6.—The news that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and his staff, who were proceeding to Russia, aboard the cruiser Hampshire, were lost off the Orkney Islands last night, was the most stunning blow Great Britain has received since the war began.

A telegram from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the fleet, giving the bare facts, was received at the Admiralty about eleven o'clock in the morning. The first official announcement was issued about 1.30 in the afternoon. Such news, however, cannot be kept entirely secret, even for an hour. Before noon rumors were spreading, and the telephones in the newspaper offices were busy with inquirers anxious to know whether this—one of the many reports circulating in these days of tension—had any foundation. They were told there was nothing in it.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the Admiralty was as follows:

"I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, was sunk last night about 8 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers no shore to leave the ship. The wind was north northwest and heavy seas

were running.

"Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot, and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

The Foreign Office was saddened by the loss of one of its most valued members, Hugh James O'Beirne, while Sir Frederick Donaldson and Brigadier-General Ellershaw, of the Ministry of Munitions were men whom the nation could little afford to lose.

The fact that the cruiser Hampshire, with between 200 and 300 men, had sunk was generally accepted as an unfortunate detail in these days when a thousand go under almost as an incident of warfare, and the Canadians' battle at Ypres gets a scanty column in the newspapers.

SAW TRAGEDY FROM SHORE. London, June 7.—The Scotman's Kirkwall correspondent, in sending details of the Hampshire disaster, says the night was wet and stormy, but the light was good. A man who was near the shore saw a column of water suddenly rise from the Hampshire, followed by a great amount of steam and smoke, and within twenty minutes the ship had disappeared. A strong northwesterly wind had been blowing all day, and very heavy seas were running at the place where the disaster occurred. Four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire, but up to the time of telegraphing none of these had been reported as reaching any part of the coast.

TWELVE SURVIVORS.

London, June 8.—One warrant officer and eleven men, survivors of the cruiser Hampshire, which went down off the Orkney Islands, with Earl Kitchener and members of his staff aboard, have been washed ashore on a raft, according to an announcement made by the Admiralty tonight.

Thurso, Scotland, June 8.—Several bodies from the cruiser Hampshire, are being brought here. Among them is that of Lieut.-Col. O. A. Fitzgerald, private military secretary to Earl Kitchener.

Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting of the Municipal Council of Shawville, held on Monday, June 5th, 1916.

Present: Mayor Argue and Councillors W. H. Hodgins, Smiley, Barnett, Hynes.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and adopted.

Motion—Smiley-Hodgins—That the following bills be paid: H. Smith, \$3.00; J. A. Beckett, 25c; A. J. Hodgins, \$12.00.—Carried.

Coun. R. G. Hodgins took his seat at the board.

Motion—Smiley-Hodgins—That this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

S. E. KODIGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners met June 10th, 1916.

Present: Chairman Draper, Commissioners Carson, Harris, Wallace and Tracy.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Com's Wallace and Tracy.

Miss M. E. Caldwell, New Carlisle, accepted for No. 14 School; Miss Duffy, Lachute, for No. 3, Sr. Dept.

A delegation from No. 12 waited on the Board praying that a school be given to the eastern division of No. 12 Dist.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Harris—That a second school be built in No. 12 District in north east of the Division, and that the Commissioners go out in a body and select the site.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Harris and Tracy—That we accept the offer of James P. Carson to the Commissioners to a piece of land, 60x200 feet, west of and adjoining No. 2 play grounds, at the regular price paid for school grounds—(the same will improve No. 2 grounds)—and the chairman secure the deed of same.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Carson and Wallace—That we ask for tenders for painting No. 11 School inside and outside; also for repairing No. 11 woodshed; also for building two out-buildings at No. 14 School. Specifications may be seen in Secretary's office. Tenders to be in hand before 10 o'clock, a. m., July 10th, 1916.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Harris—That Messrs H. S. Barnett and E. W. Hodgins be appointed auditors of books of School Corporation of Clarendon.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Carson—That the following bills be paid: C. Caldwell, board bill; J. A. Cowan, printing, \$30.50; Dr. Armstrong, professional visit to Starks School, \$3.50; Russell Richardson, lighting fires and kindling wood No. 7, \$5.50; Miss Harkness, supplies No. 4, \$2.70.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Carson and Wallace—That the chairman, Mr. Truman A. Draper, act as presiding officer for election of School Commissioners to take place July 3rd, 1916.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That the Board in a body go out on Monday, the 12th instant to No. 12 District and select site for second school, and to meet on return at Secretary's office for adjourned meeting.—Carried.

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

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS How They Help

ST. RAPHAEL, ONT. Four years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them, and found the pains were leaving me and that I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes of Gin Pills, I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old.

FRANK LEALAND.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 60c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co.

of Canada Limited, Toronto.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, June 5, 1916.

The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present: Mayor Campbell and a full board of Councillors.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Killoran and Campbell.

W. D. Dagg and John Lucas appeared before the board asking for powder to remove stumps off the road allowance in their respective road divisions.

Motion—Horner and Jamieson—That the request be granted and that the amount be charged to the two divisions; also that Com. Campbell look after securing the powder.

Motion—Young and Jamieson—That Com. Killoran inspect some cedar offered for sale by John Lucas and C. Dorion and report to the Secretary.

Application was received from Geo. Cuthbertson and W. J. Scobie for license to run temperance hotels at Norway Bay.

Motion—Killoran and Horner—That the applications be confirmed.

Motion—Young and Woods—That the following bills be paid:

W. G. Flemming, work on Onslow-Bristol line, 7.20

T. Sharpe, repairing scraper for S. Smiley's road division, 1.75

J. A. E. Cowley, nails for Sullivan's snow fence, 1.33

J. A. E. Cowley, expense shovelling snow in division No. 4, 8.44

W. G. Black, insurance on town hall, 8.00

Motion—Campbell and Killoran—That H. Creighton be notified to remove all brush and rubbish off the 6th con. line, opposite lot 13, at once.

Motion—Horner and Woods—That the following pathmasters be appointed: W. N. Emmerson to replace C. Dorion; Alex. McLeod " J. A. Cowley; R. Fitzsimmons " Jno. Munary.

Motion—Killoran and Campbell—That the Secretary write South Onslow Council re. dividing the Bristol-Onslow town line, so that each council will know what part of the line they are responsible for.

Motion—Killoran and Campbell—That the Mayor, Coun. Young and the Secretary inspect and draw up specifications of work to be done at Norway Bay; also that they advertise and let a job of work at a date they may agree upon.

Motion—Coun. Jamieson—That this council do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Sir George Foster made an Imperial Privy Councillor

London, June 8.—Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, has been made Imperial Privy Councillor, which honor so far has only been bestowed upon a few in Canada. He will attend the Allies' Economic Conference at Paris with Lord Crewe, Bonar Law and Premier Hughes of Australia. Sir George and Premier Hughes go as representatives of the British Government, the Dominions not being constitutionally recognized.

Although Premier Hughes was the special guest scheduled for today's luncheon of the Trade Congress, Sir George Foster was also present and spoke.

Sir George told the Montreal Gazette correspondent that the Commission had been well received and that he anticipated a successful mission. The delegates will cross to France also.

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.

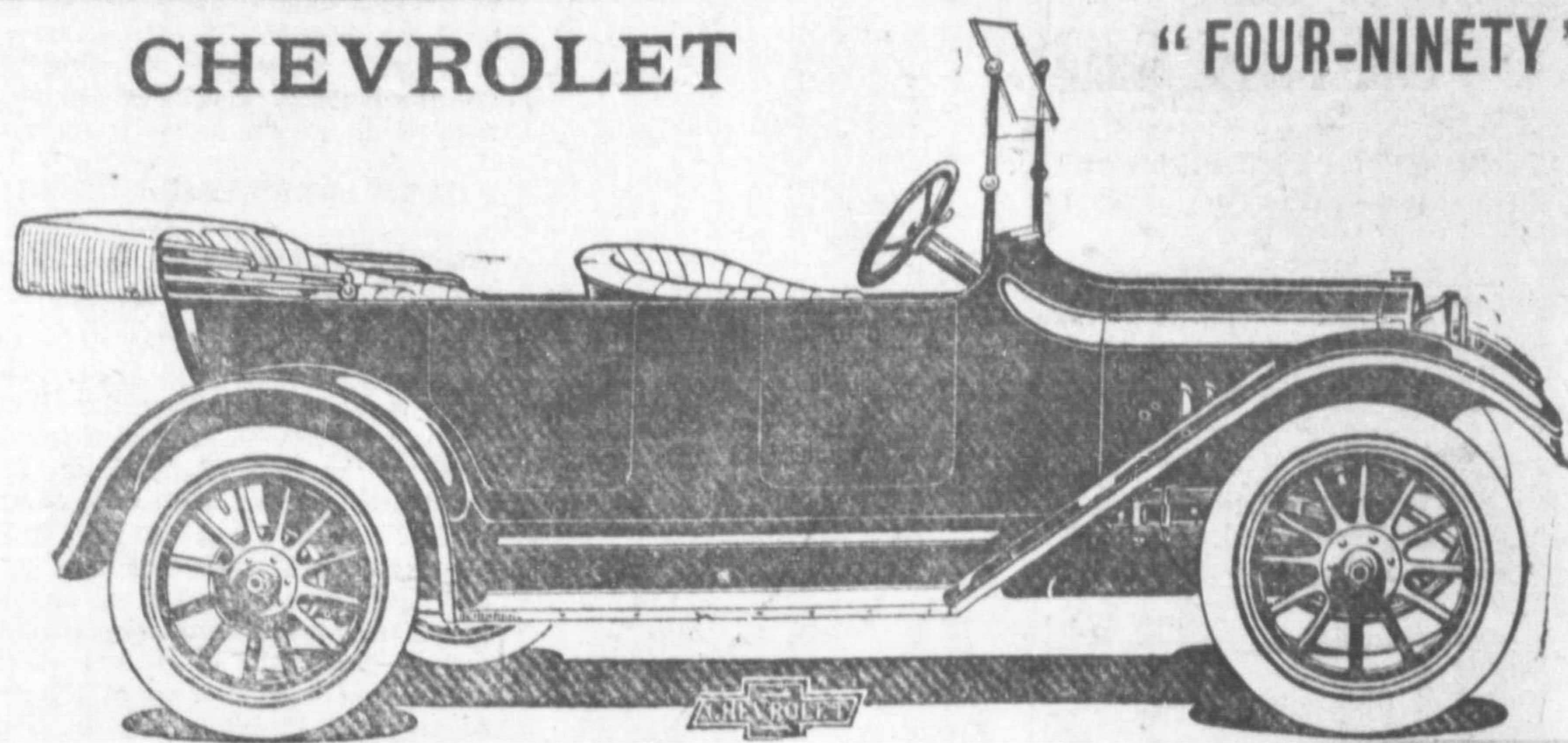
PUBLIC NOTICE

All parties having bills against the Clarendon School Board will forward the same to the undersigned before one o'clock, p. m., June 10th, 1916.

M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas. Shawville, Que., May 30, 1916.

CHEVROLET

"FOUR-NINETY"



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

Cars built to sell at what might be considered a popular price usually lack refinement in detail. The Chevrolet is a car you can own without apology for its appearance.

Electric Starter, Valve in Head Motor, Sliding Gear Transmission, Three-Quarter Floating Rear Axle, Cantilever Springs. All gears and shafts are made of Nickel Steel. Springs, Tie Rod Ends, Starting Spindles and Arms are made of Chrome Vanadium Steel, which is not usually found in cars selling below \$1100.00. Has 102 inch wheel base, 10 inch road clearance, weighs 1720 lbs. 30 x 3 1/2 20 p. c. Oversize Tires. This is not a car weighing over a ton on ordinary 30 x 3 1/2 tires.

THE MacLEAN MACHINE WORKS, AGENTS, CAMPBELLS BAY QUEBEC.

Musical Hash.

New Boarder—What is the landlady's daughter playing? Old Boarder—A mixture of airs from a lot of old operas—a sort of musical hash, you know.

No Excuse Whatever.

New York Man—Are you going to be at home this evening? New York Girl—Why should I? I feel perfectly well.

FRONTIER LAW.

The Magistrate in the North-West Compromised With Bootlegger.

"Laws is laws, but common sense is greater than all of them!"

A justice of the peace in North-western Canada, noted for eccentric and freakish decisions, thus delivered himself in answer to the technical quibbling raised by a practitioner in questioning one of the magistrate's unusual findings.

Yet, north of the fifty-fifth parallel of latitude in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Mackenzie territory, this type of man is found frequently holding office. Here, in addition to the Mounted Police, and for the purpose of hearing such cases as may be brought up, these local justices of the peace are appointed. Generally some old timer of good reputation, and who has the confidence of the scattered population of his district, is chosen. Seldom, if ever, is the appointed one possessed of the least glimmerings of law; very often he is illiterate to a degree. This results often in legal findings that are almost unbelievable in their ludicrous features. Too, given position and power, instances have occurred where the man on the bench tempered justice to suit his own personal interests, as will be seen in one of the stories that follow.

With men in the northland, perhaps from the very monotony of existence, the eternal sameness of things, John Barleycorn is in high favor. A bottle of "booze" is the one best visiting card. And yet, to emphasize the irony of man-made laws, no liquor is allowed to be sold north of fifty-five.

The northland is thus the stamping ground of the boot-legger—the illicit seller of intoxicants. And between these men and the mounted police is a never ending struggle.

On one occasion the King of all the northern boot-leggers, known as "Baldy Red," succeeded in running the gauntlet of the mounted police and arrived in a settlement at the upper end of Lesser Slave Lake with two ten-gallon kegs of whiskey, a hitherto unheard of amount to get through with. At ten dollars a bottle, the average price in these districts, the shipment represented a small fortune, for out of this amount, by the addition of burned sugar and a goodly percentage of water, the twenty gallons would be swelled into at least sixty gallons.

Shortly after his arrival the boot-legger was arrested on a charge of illicitly selling liquor. There was really no direct evidence against him. However, the magistrate found him guilty on general principles.

Now the man on the bench was possessed of an all-consuming thirst. After finding the culprit guilty and delivering a scathing diatribe on the evil of his calling, the justice ordered the constable to clear the court. While the few stragglers from the settlement, who had been in attendance, were moving out, the justice led the prisoner into his own private room. Here, in most dignified tones, he offered the bootlegger his freedom on condition that the location of the cache of booze be given. But the guilty one was equally as clever as the justice. At the worst his fine could not be more than a hundred dollars, which sum was as nothing compared to what his liquor would bring. So very politely he refused. But, having gone this far, his worship was not to be balked, and after a lengthy parley the whiskey runner was given his freedom in return for half of his stock. Probably with an eye toward future operations in the district and as an insurance for the good will of the magistrate, did the bootlegger agree to this, as even half the cache was worth more than his fine.

TAILORING

Call and inspect our stock of . . .

Serge Suitings

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

Gents' Furnishings

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

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Buy a Ford, not because it is cheaper, but a better car

Mark well the sterling construction of the Ford car.

The testing department of the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers of the French Republic made a highly scientific comparison between Ford constructive material and the material used in another very noted and expensive car. In every test the Ford material proved superior.

The service given by Ford cars in Quebec has fully substantiated the results obtained by these French scientists.

Buy a Ford, not only because its first cost is less, not alone because its maintenance cost is less, but because its quality of service is greater,—because it gives more mileage per dollar invested than any other make of car you can buy.

And if you want your Ford this summer, buy it today to ensure prompt delivery.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO. REGISTERED, SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Ford Runabout \$480
Ford Touring 530
Ford Complete 750
Ford Sedan 890
Ford Town Car 780
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario.

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

THE EQUITY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published 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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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 the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE,

Campbells Bay, Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K.C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wednesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

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

All calls will receive prompt personal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. INDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
264 University St., Montreal.

SPECIALS to Young Men Get your Summer Toggery.

With us your good money will at all times bring you full measure of value and full measure of satisfaction.

STRAWS.

You'll enjoy more comfort on Sunday with a
NEW STRAW HAT.

Our 1916 Sailors are well made, neatly finished, and have a distinctive appearance—Sennet Straws, Snap Brim Straws, Sailors.

Light Weight Underwear.

For the hot days of the summer season, comfort is the prime essential. Cool, comfortable, correct Underwear is a necessity. To meet this want we have different kinds and grades. Come and get your Summer Underwear, it is waiting for you here.

Combinations and Two-Piece Suits.

MEN'S OUTING BOOTS.

White Outing Boots, Rubber Soles, Leather Insole, Light, Cool, Comfortable, Stylish.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES.

Provincial Government Making Good Its Pledge.

The Ontario Government in making good its pledge to actively develop the resources in Northern Ontario has in the past three years spent close to three millions of dollars on northern roads and experimental farms. Up to the end of the provincial year of 1914 the Province had expended \$2,076,833, while last year, according to reports just brought down, the expenditure totalled \$689,910. Of this total the report of the Special Commissioner, J. F. Whitson, shows that \$582,914 was spent on road construction, \$8,075 in clearing land and in the operation of experimental farms and garden plots, and \$98,920 in supplying seed grain, potatoes, and grass seed.

Commissioner Whitson reports that 597 miles of new road were cut out of the virgin forest during the year, 281 miles of new and old roads were graded and surfaced with gravel or stone, and 113 miles of old roads were partly graded or improved. In all 872 miles of road were under construction. In addition to this a dam was built 450 feet in length, across the Frederickhouse River to improve navigation on Night Hawk Lake and tributary streams.

The work of clearing the forest was also carried on vigorously, 186 acres being cut and burned for experimental farm purposes. These farms were operated at Hearst, at Cochrane, at Ground Hog, and at Nagagami, the latter 170 miles west of Cochrane on the G.T.P.

"The results," reports Mr. Whitson, "were entirely satisfactory. Clover, alsike, and timothy grew in great abundance, on all the different farms. Fall wheat average 27 to 35 bushels, and was not injured by early frosts. All kinds of vegetables matured with the exception of tomatoes. On the farms west of Cochrane where the land was comparatively new and had not been worked more than two seasons, summer frosts did considerable damage, but not more so than in several of the older districts. No finer crops were seen in Ontario than those grown in the Timiskaming district. The excellent growth of crops last season has encouraged the settlers very much, and there is every indication that a much larger area will be under cultivation next season.

Millinery Suggestion.
"These sectional bookcases are fine things. You can start in a small way and add to them as you can afford it."
"Good idea. Why doesn't somebody invent a sectional hat for ladies?"

Hard Luck.
First Chauffeur—Bill got fined \$500 for taking his boss' car without permission! Second Chauffeur—But how did the boss know he took it? First Chauffeur—Why, Bill ran over him.

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 Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain 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 homestead right may take a purchased homestead 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.

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

ELLIOTT BROS.
wish the people of this district to know they are now in a position to serve them with Cement Curbing for Wells, Concrete Culverts and Pumps; also to dig new, clean and tile old wells. Prices right. Satisfaction our motto. Plant at Starks Corners. Write, phone, or call on

H. S. ELLIOTT,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville



Makes
Dreams
Come
True

The Car that Satisfies **\$850**
Every Automobile Desire

F. O. B. CHATHAM

The 1916 Gray Dort sells for \$850, yet it has the appearance and looks of a considerably more expensive car.

Electric starting, electric lighting, demountable rims, extra rim, gasoline gauge and speedometer on dash—and all those little conveniences that make motoring a pleasure are yours if you own a Gray Dort.

50-inch cantilever springs and a perfect distribution of weight make the Gray Dort one of the easiest riding cars on the market.

There is plenty of seat and leg room, too, in the 1916 Gray Dort, both in the driver's compartment and in the tonneau. You never feel cramped in a Gray Dort. In short, the 1916 Gray Dort is a car that satisfies every automobile desire at a price well within the reach of most families.

See the Gray Dort at our showrooms.

GRAY-DORT

J. L. HODGINS - - DEALER.
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

THAT FORTY INCH WAIST.

It Means Overeating, Underexercising and Future Poor Health.

"Beware of a forty inch waist line," says a bulletin from the North Carolina state board of health. "Ten to one the man who is five feet eight inches tall and forty inches about the waist will sooner or later have to consult a doctor for gallstones and kidney trouble and most likely for Bright's or some other serious disease."

"Forty inches about the waist is an abnormal size and condition and shows that he who carries such a burden around with him has an appetite of an abnormal size and proportion. It further shows that something is wrong with his diet or that his energy is reduced to naught. His appetite is either several sizes too big or he 'sits tight' on exercising. Most likely he eats excessively of meats, pastries and heavy foods, which means overworked kidneys and faulty elimination."

"There is usually one, and only one, diagnosis to be made of this class—'fat and forty.' Their bulkiness, flabbiness and shortness of breath are symptoms having for their cause 'overfed and underworked.'"

The bulletin concludes with, "Over-feeding contributes more to disease and premature deaths than under-feeding."

Confucius on Kingcraft.

"What is kingcraft?" demanded a disciple.

Confucius replied, "Food enough, troops enough and a trusting people."

"Were there no help for it which could be best spared of the three?"

"Troops," said the master.

"And were there no help for it which could be better spared of the other two?"

"Food," said the master. "From of old all men die, but without trust a people cannot stand."

The Turnip.

The turnip is supposed to be a native of Asia and Europe. It has been cultivated for centuries. The wild East Indian turnip is said to be remotely kin to the edible turnip. It is the size of a walnut and first tasted is sweetish, but in a moment the taster's tongue feels as though it were pricked by a hundred hot needles, and he feels like expectorating for hours after. It is the country boy's favorite medium for a joke on the visiting town boy.—London Tatler.

The Mouths of Leaves.

The botanist, the real investigator who has got down to making real explorations for himself, will talk to you about the thousands of minute stomates on the surface of a leaf. These invisible stomates are really the mouths through which the leaves take in carbonic acid. They are most abundant on the upper surface of leaves. Each is an oval opening guarded by a pair of lips which open and close according to requirements. They vary from less than 1,000 to more than 20,000 to the square inch of leaf surface.

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.

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.

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.

Teacher Wanted.

A Protestant Lady Teacher wanted for the Litchfield Upper School (Collfield) 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.

FOR SALE

Good quarter section, over 79 acres broken. Well situated, about two miles from town of Colonsay, Saskatchewan. Terms very reasonable.
Apply MRS. W. J. SIMMONS,
Simmons P. Que.

SALADA

FROM THE ORIENT TO YOUR TABLE
Every sealed packet of SALADA TEA is filled with fresh, young leaves of surpassing fragrance.

"SALADA"

SEALED PACKETS ONLY. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

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

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Cont'd.)

"That's so," put in Al. "There ain't so much as an old klooch left at the rancherie since the burning."

"How do you know, Al?"

"I sent one of the breeds to prospect."

"Where is he?"

"He never came back. I didn't calculate as he would, but I thought he'd be better with them than with us if that was the kind of swine he was. Then I sent Dan here and he says they've all vamoosed. Don't you, Dan?"

"Every last hoof of them."

For a moment there was a dead silence in the room, the men puffing quietly at their pipes and staring in the log fire. After so many years of undisturbed peace, it seemed impossible to believe in a general rising amongst B. C. Indians. It was almost as if the cattle had turned on the cowboys.

"What are we to do, Jim?"

"Well, Rolt, if these Indians were not Chilcotens, I should say that we had seen the worst of it, and it might all blow over, but they are Chilcotens, and Chilcotens are not like other B.C. Indians."

"Oh, them Coast Indians is like a pack of wet hens," put in Al. "These fellows are mean as wolves. They wiped out that sudvey party on Bella Coola pretty clean."

"That was a long time ago and all the ring-leaders were hanged."

"That's all you know, Boss. Khelowna was one of the ring-leaders, and he wasn't hung, worse luck. None of the ring-leaders were hanged. The fellows they gave up were slaves, that's all. There wasn't a Chilcoteen amongst them. Government knowed it, but couldn't do nothing."

"Do you remember, Doc, that smoke that I thought I saw late yesterday evening?" asked Jim.

"In the timber towards Grouse Creek?"

"Yes."

"I remember, but you don't think that that is where they are? If they had been there they would have seen us and cut us off."

"I'm not sure of that. They might have been scared that one of us would break back to Soda Creek. It would be safer for them to round us up here at the ranch."

"You think that they have cut off our communications then?"

"With Soda Creek and Faircloughs: yes. That's what I'd try to do if I was in their place. Al's plan is the right one. We had better go after

them. The first blow is worth a dozen later on, and it won't do to let them think we are scared, but we must leave a strong guard with you and the ladies."

"Yes, I mean to," said the Boss, waking up and taking command. "Pick your men to stay Combe."

"How would it be if the doctor, old Toma, two of the breeds, and the Fairclough boys stayed with you and Anstruther. I'm afraid about the Faircloughs. I doubt if they will ever get here."

"They're in the corral now. Won't believe a word about the rising, and think as we're scared at our own shadows."

"Go and bring them in, Al."

Al went out and returned presently with two fair-headed young Englishmen, beef-fed giants, with gaunters and other relics of the Old Country still clinging to them. Until now they had been looked upon with a certain amount of disfavor at the Risky as not belonging to quite the same class as most of the English importations and as intruders whose small hay meadow hardly justified their existence and the presence of their herd upon the range, but in the straits to which the Rolts had been reduced, the Faircloughs were accorded a very hearty welcome, although their obvious scepticism and too loudly proclaimed indifference to anything that "a pack of mangy Indians" could do, was a little trying to the old hands.

"The Chilcotens have not been near your place yet, Al tell me."

"No, sirree! I guess they know better," replied Bob Fairclough, handling a new Winchester with meaning.

"I hope so, indeed, Mr Fairclough, and I daresay that we exaggerate the danger having ladies and an invalid to take of. Would you mind staying with us for a day or two? Half of us are going out to try to round up Khelowna and his band, and your presence and your brother's would relieve the tedium of our absence for the ladies, and give them a greater sense of safety."

"Why, certainly. Delighted, I am sure, unless you would like to have us along with you and leave two of your men behind. Jack is a capital shot, you know, used to shoot at Wimbledon, and I can beat him a bit most times."

Rolt smiled at the ingenuous statement, but he wanted men who could hit something more difficult than a target at a measured two hundred yards from a rest. That style of shooting would do from the ranch windows, but if it came to shooting

off-hand from the saddle, he preferred to trust some of his boys who had never heard of Wimbledon.

"Thank you, very much. But I think you must be content with the place of honor. It will be good to know that two such shots are watching over the ladies' safety. I'll take the trail to-night, Jim."

"Better let me go instead, Boss."

"One of us two must stay, Jim and you have had your share of fun."

Jim hesitated, and prepared to argue.

"Besides, I don't want the wife to think that there is any serious danger, and if you stay behind she will not think so much of my going. She will argue that if there was anything really to be done I should take my best man with me. See?"

Finally it was arranged in this way, and in the dark, long after the ladies had retired to rest, Dick Rolt stood for a minute looking down at the face he loved, so white and calmly lovely in the moonlight.

It was too white, he thought, and then a hideous vision came to him of how that face might be when he next saw it.

"What a fool I am," he muttered to himself, "and all because a parcel of white livered Siwash burned my stacks. Even that was rather heroic for them."

But when he reached over his horse's shoulder for Jim's hand, which he gripped hard, his voice had a queer ring in it.

"You won't let any harm happen to her, Jim."

"Not whilst I'm alive," and if "her" meant Polly to one man and Kitty to another it made no difference since the two were together.

Then Rolt turned away from the corral and rode silently with his men through the night, believing that he had spared his wife the pain of parting and hidden from her the risk which he was running, not knowing, kindly fool that he was, that she had read him like a book; that her heart had yearned to him as he stood silently praying over her, marking but not guessing the cause of her paleness and that she, not he, was the one who had spared the other the pain of that which they knew could not be avoided.

A rancher's wife, like a soldier's, is obliged sometimes to take chances even with the life of her best beloved. It not there would be no ranching.

CHAPTER XIX.

"What is your programme, Al?" whispered the Boss, when the ranch lights had died out behind the hog's back.

"I was calculating to make for that gulch as leads into Grouse Creek. We could leave our horses there, and do a sneak down to Khelowna's camp."

"How do you know he is camped there?"

"It's the nearest water to the place where Jim saw the smoke. He might not be there, of course, but it's worth trying. We might get the drop on the whole outfit if we did a good sneak at night."

"We might, as they won't dream of our assum'g the offensive, but it isn't likely. They aren't white men and the woods talk."

"That's so, but if they spot us before we got the drop, it's only three to one. They'll run, sure."

That is the spirit of the West. Three to one is about a fair match in the eyes of the Western man, if the one is white, with rather heavy odds on the one, and history has proved that the handicap is not too heavy in most cases, although some "fool whites," as Al would have put it, may sometimes "get left."

The Boss, at any rate, seemed satisfied, and the five went on silently in the darkness, which was of the kind which absolutely obliterates everything. A chinook wind was blowing, one of those curiously soft warm winds which occur in British Colum-



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bia, cutting the snow off the hills in a few hours like a red hot knife. By their ears they could tell when they were riding over prairie, for then there was only the whisper of the grass at their feet, or through timber, for then the sighing of the trees made weird music for them, but in that solid damp blackness you might have burst your eyeballs in trying to discover the outline of a pine, or the edge of the timber against the sky and your efforts would have been in vain.

And yet with the instinct of a homing pigeon, old Al led them steadily on, never complaining of the darkness, never hesitating, or asking questions, and his companions felt their way after him, trusting implicitly to his guidance and to the instinct of their horses.

"Better get off here, Boss," Al said at last. "It's bad going. Hold on to your stirrup leather and let your horse come along after me," but he himself remained in the saddle.

It has to be more than bad going to persuade an old cowboy to foot it.

"Who's that blundering idiot?" he hissed a minute later as some one broke a stick, "can't you move your hoof without knocking the trees down. If they ain't deaf they'll hear that in Sody Creek bar."

Though the old man's language was more picturesque than accurate, a good many things seemed to have been said that unlucky stick. Until it broke, but for the solemn sighing of the trees, the dumbness of the woods had matched the darkness of the night. You would have thought that woods and prairie were alike untenanted, had you not remembered that all those who move in them by night, are stalking or stalked, seeking the life on another or shudderingly trying to save their own. As the stick cracked, there was a rustling in every bush, a stir in every tree, unseen feet pattered, unseen wings fluttered for a moment, and then again all was still,—listening.

As the five paused with all their senses on the alert, a tiny bright red star showed for a moment in the gloom ahead of, and above them.

"Gosh! I didn't know that we were that close," muttered Al. "If that fool hadn't have touched his fire I'd have blundered right into them. Lie low, boys."

For a quarter of an hour the five men lay motionless, and so still was everything that before the fifteen minutes had passed, the Boss felt convinced that the light which they had seen must have been born on their imagination. It could not be that there was any live thing in such a silence as that. But Al did not share in this feeling.

"It's a mercy none of the cayuses whinnied!" he whispered, "but it won't do to trust them any longer. Let me get past you, Boss. Now follow me back. Go easy, and for the love of life, don't break any more trees. Dan," and so saying he led them back by the way the yhad come.

At last he stopped. There had crept into the sky the faintest suspicion of light. Black darkness it would have appeared to most men still, but to these whose eyes had become accustomed to the utter dark it sufficed to show a hollow land. (To be continued.)

Intervention Unnecessary.

Excited Lady.—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight?
Bystander.—I was just a-goin' to mum; but you kin calm y'f fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.

The Queen Bee.

My wife is like the honey bee—
But while it gathers honey,
She cajoles me with honeyed words
And stings me for my money!!

The Farm

Milking on Either Side.

"Hey, there! You're milking on the wrong side!" shouted a neighbor one morning as he came upon me sitting quietly on the left side of a cow while I milked, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead.

Why, now, should there be any difference which side of the cow we sit on while milking? I asked this neighbor why, and he finally had to admit that it is all a habit, this having one particular side to milk on—the "right side."

Here on our place we train the cow from calfhood to be approached and handled from the left side the same as from the right, and by the time she drops her first calf there is no "right side" for her—we milk her from just whichever side is handiest.

Let us consider the numerous advantages we gain by milking the cow from either side. First, a cow is not so apt to be a confirmed kicker if milked from either side. It is a fact that the mere touch of the hand, extended too far over on the left side, causes the cow to kick. If she were milked from either side at will, anything of this sort would not excite her. Many times it is much more convenient to approach a cow from the left side than from the right side, especially in a pen or stallion. Sometimes we must disturb two cows to reach one, where the milking is done only on the right side, but if the animals are accustomed to being milked on either side, only the cow to be milked need be molested. Still another advantage gained by milking on either side is that of milking one cow on the right side, simply turning around on the stool without getting up, and milking the next cow on the left side. Again, a cow often is very damp and filthy on the right side, and if she has been used to being milked on either side, one can choose the cleaner side to milk on, thus saving considerable time and insuring cleaner, more sanitary products.

Some people claim that they can milk faster from the right side of a cow than from the left—that it is unhandy to milk on the left side. This is all because one learns to milk only from the right side in the beginning. With a little practice, I found that it was just as easy to milk from one side as the other—in fact, I now like to milk from both sides better than from a single side, as the change rests one's hands by handling the large teats at the fore part of the udder with the right hand awhile, then changing and milking the rear and smaller teats with that hand while the left hand manipulates the front teats. Where one has been accustomed to milking from but one side, however, he should be careful when first beginning to learn to milk from the other side, as the unusual position of the hands may cause him to take hold of the cow's teats in a way that will twist and pinch them, causing the cow to kick. With a little practice this is easily overcome.

Cost of Marketing Milk.

In bulletin 364 of Cornell University, A. L. Thompson, Ph. D., gives figures which show the actual cost of hauling milk various distances to factory or market. When each dairyman hauled the milk from his herd, the average cost per 100 pounds of milk for 38 farms was 7 cents, when the distance was one mile or less; 16 cents from one to two miles and 21 cents from 3 to 4 miles. Where the dairyman co-operated with one or more of the neighbors in hauling the milk, the cost per 100 pounds of milk was 12.4 cents for an average distance of two miles, 14.1 cents when the distance was 3.5 miles, and 9.5 cents for 5.6 miles. It will be noticed that the cost does not increase proportionately with the distance. As the distance from the factory increased the num-



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ber of dairymen working together increased, which resulted in more economical hauling, as the number of trips were decreased, while the size of loads increased. Where it was possible for a number of dairymen to hire the milk hauled, the cost was again reduced. For an average of 1.7 miles milk was hauled for 5.6 cents per 100 pounds. It cost 8 cents to haul a similar quantity 3.6 miles, and 10.5 cents to haul it 5.8 miles. Labor was charged at 15 cents per hour for value. The time spent on the road man labor, 10 cents for boy labor, and 12 cents per hour for horse labor. Milk was hired hauled for 11 cents less per 100 pounds than the individual could draw his own supply, that is, if his time was given any added the time of hitching and unhitching a team, and the time frequently lost at the factory. In all it makes the cost of marketing rather high for the individual. The cheapest way is for a number of dairymen to hire a man to haul the milk for the season. If this cannot be done, two or three dairymen taking turns in hauling the supply considerably reduces the expense of marketing milk below that of the individual method. Co-operation along this line might be worked to advantage in many dairy sections.

Selecting the Breeding Sow.

Look for a quiet, contented temperament. Discontented, noisy sows are cross at farrowing time, are seldom good milkers. Sows vary greatly in their milking abilities, and is more a family trait than a breaking quality. Sows that produce large litters are not always good milkers. A well formed udder is, of course, essential. There should be not fewer than twelve well developed, evenly placed teats.

The sow should be large and roomy, with great depth and length of side, but still neat and trim in outline, showing no tendency to flabbiness. She must be active, but not wild, in her movements.

Select from prolific families. She must raise a certain number of pigs each year to pay expenses, and each additional pig raised represents a profit. There is, however, a limit to the number of pigs in a profitable litter. Very large litters are apt to be weak and uneven in quality. Few sows can nourish more than fourteen pigs, and an even litter of eight to ten pigs, large, lusty and strong, is more profitable than sixteen weaklings.

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GERMANS WILL LOSE BUT END IS FAR OFF

LOVAT FRASER SAYS SOME WARS LAST LONG.

Verdun Failure Proves That the West Front Is Now Impregnable.

Lovat Fraser, writing in the London Daily Mail, declares the end of the war is not near. Sometimes wars, like Charles II., are "an unconscionable time a-dying," he says, and adds:

"Early last winter I cherished a vague secret belief that the war might begin to end next July, and actually finish about the end of October. I do not think so now, for it is clearer than ever that unless Prussia is invaded and the Prussians are beaten to their knees, this war, in some form or other, will be always with us. We had better get on with the war and not think too much about when it will end.

Verdun Foiled the Enemy.

"The battle of Verdun continues to rage intermittently, but there seems little doubt about its issue. The Germans have done exactly what they were permitted to do, and no more. They have flattened a salient with the shrewd and far-seeing acquiescence of the French, but they have not won an inch of ground which the French were not willing to yield in pursuance of their definite policy. The enemy have organized against the Verdun front the most formidable attack yet witnessed in the war, and they have utterly failed to achieve their purpose. They thus begin the spring with a deep consciousness of discomfiture, which has spread to their civil population.

"We are entitled now to draw from Verdun a further proof that the western front is probably impregnable, at any rate for the present. The lesson is one which may be found to cut both ways, until the German numbers are very much diminished. More than that it would be unsafe to say, although a shrewd commentator has pointed out that the western front is tending to develop a series of rather ragged salients. The conviction remains as strong as ever that, whatever may happen in other theatres, the war on land will be decided in the west. Wherever the Germans may go in their feverish search for a decision, always they must return to the calm and solid array of troops confronting them in France and Flanders.

Germany Short of Food.

"After Verdun the next prominent factor in the situation is the internal condition of Germany. Personally, I have never been much impressed by the stress laid upon Germany's weakening financial position. She is contracting huge liabilities among her misguided people which she will probably be unable to meet, and will perhaps eventually be compelled to repudiate; but shortage of cash is not likely to affect her attitude for a very long time to come. The shortage of certain kinds of food, as well as of certain materials needed for her staple industries, is of more immediate importance, and its effect grows steadily less obscure. One who knows more about Germany's internal condition than most people said to me: 'If we could only take the lid off Germany the world would be astonished.'

"Yet we must not count too much upon Germany's desperate straits. Remember that this race of cunning barbarians has been preparing for forty years to seek the mastery of the world. If they have to eat the soles off their boots, they will not yield at the end of twenty months.

Won't End Suddenly.

Having once more thrust vainly in the West, the German military authorities apparently propose to strike again at Russia. Report credits them with contemplating a move against Riga and Petrograd, and this time report is probably correct. They will have to operate in very difficult country, especially if they reach the region of the Pskov Lakes, and they will attack under very different conditions from those obtaining when von Mackensen began his march across Galicia last May. Two unfavorable factors should affect them. The first is the recuperation of Russia. Already she has begun a preliminary activity, and is endeavoring with considerable success to regain control of the important railway line from Vilna to Dvinsk. She is also pressing the Austrians in Eastern Galicia, and is preparing to wage a campaign on her southern front which will be largely independent of the struggle in the northern area.

"The second factor is that if Germany strikes at Russia this summer she will doubtless have to look to herself in the west also. The Council of the Allies assuredly did not meet in Paris to talk about the weather. The principle of concerted action will come into play, and Germany may find that fighting on interior lines has disadvantages as well as advantages. Should the situation thus hinted at develop, the climax of the struggle on land may be at hand. But remember always that though this war began suddenly it is not at all likely to end suddenly. Our little South African War lasted for two years after it

climax, which may be taken to be the fall of Pretoria.

Invasion of Britain.

"No examination of the military outlook can omit some reference to the possibility of the invasion of these islands, about which much has recently been said and written. The attempt will probably be made before the war ends, but unless the government and the military authorities grow heedless or make mistakes of judgment, we can now regard the possibility with reasonable calmness. In plain words, the Germans have probably missed their chance, as they have missed so many chances. The nearer we approach the end of the war the more vigilant we ought to be about invasion. It will come, if it comes at all now, as a desperate gambler's throw, and not as a deliberate and well-conceived military operation. These desperate throws sometimes succeed, and there can be no more silly attitude than to leave invasion out of our reckoning. We ought to be prepared to meet it any day and any night, and never more than now. But it ought to fail, and judging by present indications it will fail, should it ever come.

"I have tried to explain the outlook as it appeared to a layman with some opportunities of special knowledge. The conclusion may be summed up in a sentence. The ultimate victory of the allies seems more certain and inevitable than it was a year ago, but there is not one sure or safe sign that the war is anywhere near a close."

CANADIAN TROOPS PRAISED.

Credited by French With Stopping Drive on Calais.

"They are not such soldiers as we have ever known before—they do not obey any of the rules of warfare as we have learned them—but, mon Dieu—they can fight!"

That was the remark made to me by an officer of the French General Staff as we stood together on the road from Boesinghe to Elverdinghe, in Flanders, one of those terrible days just a year ago and watched ambulance after ambulance dashing past, each carrying its ghastly freight of wounded and dying Canadians, says Dr. William Alderson in Leslie's. It was the valedictory of the men from overseas who had thrown themselves into the breach and saved the line—who had fought against big odds and had piled their bodies man high to stem the German drive for Calais and who, against gas and flame, shot and shell, checked the Prussian tide of victory and wrested from the enemy the prize that was within their grasp—the road to the Channel, which meant the military segregation of Britain and France and the possible invasion of England.

Not until this war is over will it be possible to tell of all that happened during those fateful weeks from April 22 to May 10, 1915. By that time it will be stale in men's minds and may even be overshadowed by others of as great import. But the story of those days is here:

The casualty list of the Canadians engaged in that struggle around Ypres, from Boesinghe to Dickebusch, amounted to 85 per cent. of their strength! Of the "Princess Pat's," a regiment of over 1000 men, there are to-day less than a score alive and well of all who left Canada with the first contingent in October, 1914.

So it is hardly to be wondered at that I heard the remark voiced by the French officer repeated many times during those weeks by officers and men of the British, French and Belgian forces. A British officer said to me one day:

"You know, those Canadian chaps are a bally independent lot; so jolly cocksure of themselves an' all, an' rather hard to get along with if you don't understand them—but, they're first-class fighting men an' no error."

1232 INSANE IN FRENCH ARMY.

Only 69 Persons Suffer From Permanent Mental Derangements.

The war has not sensibly increased the number of cases of mental disorders amounting to insanity in the army. Professor Regis, of the Central Institution for Mental Diseases at Bordeaux, gives figures showing that of 1232 officers and soldiers sent to the establishment between August 20, 1914, and January 31, 1916, suffering from "mental commotion," there developed only 69 cases of permanent derangement.

These permanently insane were mostly reservists, and a third of them of the oldest contingent, from 40 years up. There was one officer, two subalterns and 66 privates. Forty-seven of them came from the front, 21 from the bases in the interior, proving that insanity is as likely to develop in the barracks as in the trenches.

More than a third of the cases are of melancholia, with characteristic symptoms of imaginary accusations or self-accusations relating to army discipline, to courage and conduct in face of the enemy and various details of military duty. There were only eight alcoholics in the number.

Mother scolds a lot about it but we notice that she'd rather see dirty hands sticking out of the bedcovers than a pair of pale little white ones.

There were female matchmakers thousands of years before matches were invented.

CLEAR THE FOE OUT THIS YEAR

LORD KITCHENER'S PREDICTION WILL BE REALIZED.

German Line in France and Belgium

Not Unbreakable Says Famous Soldier.

Two out of the three war predictions attributed to Lord Kitchener have already been fulfilled—the defensive of 1914 and the "draw" of 1915. What of the third—the successful advance of 1916? A reply to this question is essayed by a military officer in the "Fortnightly Review," in an article marked by so much insight and such obvious technical ability that its signature, "Special Reserve," might well cover the identity of a famous soldier. His reply to the question is comprised within twenty words. "I look forward," he says, "with absolute certainty to clearing France and Belgium of the Huns before the year is over."

He puts forward cogent arguments in support of his conclusion, and these are military and not economic arguments. The economic argument, indeed, he dismisses as wholly inadequate:

Must Defeat Hun Army.

"It is impossible for this country or its allies to depend for victory on nothing but the economic or financial exhaustion of the Central Empires. There is no record in history of any great military power which suffered defeat through purely economic causes as long as its fleet and armies and national spirit still remained intact and active, however such causes may have contributed in the long run to its military downfall.

"There will never be peace in Europe till the German army has been utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date."

Key to Victory.

He goes on to discuss the impossibility of leaving everything to Russia, "unless it is desired to extend the period of conflict at least into 1917 or even 1918"; shows that Russia has already borne more than her fair share of the war, and contends that without resolute help on the western front the coming autumn will not see her armies further advanced than her own original frontier.

This brings the writer to his third general contention—that an advance from the west this spring is the key of the whole military situation. Pessimists declare that the German line is unbreakable, and this argument has been supported by experienced officers at the front. The writer sets forth a phalanx of reasons against this proposition:

Depends on Railways.

"What is clear at least is that Germany is coming to the end of her first line troops—that is to say, men who are competent to go anywhere and do anything which efficient soldiers are expected to do. In the course of the last five months nothing but her interior lines of railways have enabled her to place her effectives now on one front and now on the other. . . . The attack on Verdun has taken its full toll. There must come a period when the spearhead of the German armies is blunted or destroyed, and an insufficient number of mobile soldiery exist for any given front."

Better Than the Foe.

On the other hand, our own personnel has inherited in full measure the spirit of the original expeditionary force, while the Territorials have become war-hardened troops with which anyone might be proud to serve:

"The main facts seem to be that our troops are now superior as tactical and mobile units to those of the enemy, and that we should possess a great superiority of force. The German troops on the western front are usually estimated at 2,000,000, but they could be, and no doubt would be, considerably reinforced in view of an attack being directed against them shortly. None the less, they would still be very inferior in point of numbers.

"At the lowest estimate, then, we should be able to put three Anglo-French soldiers against two Germans, while a concentration of two to one on the sectors selected for attack could be made with complete safety to the rest of the line."

Front Can Be Broken.

The three conditions which must be postulated for a successful advance are: Unlimited shells, greater numerical force, and an army not inferior in courage, skill and administration to the German. The two first conditions have been fulfilled. What of the third? The pessimist contends either that no army can break through modern field defences, or that, at any rate, our army cannot.

The answer to this argument has been given at Hooge, Neuve Chapelle, Loos, and elsewhere, though these actions have been often written down as "partial successes or incomplete failures." The German front has been broken frequently up to the first line, several times up to the second, and at least once up to the third.



A Vain Quest.

The Periscope (sadly): What I'm really looking for is victory—but it's nowhere in sight.—From the Daily Graphic.

Huns Across the Sea.

Citizens about to have the gold stopping taken out of their teeth.—London Opinion.

The Final Thrust.

There remains the question as to the form of attack:

"The ideal attack must combine a great variety of operations. . . . In the first place, the enemy must remain uncertain as to the precise point of danger. In the second place, the artillery preparation must so far abolish the resistance of machine guns, infantry fire, and wire entanglements, not on one line of the defence, but on all the lines of the defence, as to make the advance of infantry practicable at most points. Finally, the thrust must be made on a sufficiently wide front to prevent the victorious regiments being hopelessly enfiladed from either flank at the very moment of their triumph. Even then everything is not gained unless the attackers still retain sufficient strength and cohesion to repel a counter-attack or to go straight on as the circumstances dictate.

Can we do it? We must at any rate attempt it, and if we fail the first time we must try again, and if we fail the second time we must make a third effort, "and if British soldiers are what we think them to be, they will succeed before they have finished . . . and victory will crown our efforts with peace before the year has run out."

Calves on Skim Milk.

Two lots of calves were fed at the North Dakota Experimental Station. One lot was fed the whole milk way, the other the skim milk way. At the end of six months, the puzzle was, "Which are the skim milk calves?" The two lots looked equally sleek and thrifty. Mr. Peters, Animal Husbandman of the Experiment Station, explained that the experiment was undertaken to determine how well dairy calves could be grown on skim milk.

The first three weeks both lots were fed whole milk. From then on, Lot No. 1 was fed eight pounds whole milk and eight pounds skim milk daily, while Lot No. 2 was given 16 pounds of skim milk and one pound of boiled flax seed, which replaced the fat taken out in the cream. During the first three months Lot No. 1 made somewhat larger gains and looked a little more thrifty, but during the next three months, Lot No. 2 caught up. At six months several experienced dairy cattle breeders pronounced the calves in Lot No. 2 equal to those in Lot 1 in individual merit and dairy development. When the calves were five weeks old they were also fed clover hay and a grain ration made up of equal parts whole oats and bran. To this was added one-tenth by weight of linseed meal. It cost \$19 less per head to feed the skim calves than those fed half whole milk, to the age of six months.

BRIDE'S UNKIND RETORT.

How a Severe Jolt Was Administered to Love's Young Dream.

Alas, the honeymoon was indeed over! That morning they had come to words over the breakfast, and he had departed for the city in a rage, says Answers, London.

As the day passed, he began to think that perhaps, after all, he had been rather hasty. So, as he wended his way homeward, he carried a small but interesting looking parcel. To his amazement, his little wife refused to take the slightest notice of it—and him.

"Don't you want to see what's in my parcel, darling?" he pleaded wistfully.

"I expect I can manage to survive not knowing," she retorted coldly. "Well," he said playfully. "It's something for somebody I love more than all the world."

The woman's face brightened up. "Really?" she said. "Then I suppose it's that cigarette case you've been wanting so long."

With Powdered Alum.

"Now," said the boss barber, questioning an applicant, "what is the thing to do if while shaving a man you cut the hide?"

"Hide the cut," was the prompt answer.

NO LEGS, BUT THEY WALK.

British Cripples Deceive Onlookers By Brisk Movements.

When a wounded soldier or sailor is sent to hospital nowadays the amount of patching up made possible by modern science is so wonderful that by the very nature of its success it escapes full appreciation. Thus, if you see a fine looking young man walking round briskly with no more support than a walking stick you are not likely to realize that a short time ago he had no legs at all. An impressive number of marvels of this kind is to be found at the Queen Mary Hospital at Roehampton, England, where the fitting of artificial limbs is being accomplished on a scale that has never been known before.

Less than five months ago Sergt. Kent, of the Fifth Wilts, lost his legs in his country's service at the Dardanelles. The other day, consciously proud of his facility, he took an afternoon stroll round the grounds of the hospital, with only two walking sticks to help him. For six days he has been rehearsing how to walk—a joyous experience for a man who had contemplated a life with crutches.

In one of the limb shops disabled heroes were finding their feet with the aid of parallel bars. In order that the legs may suit them as nearly perfectly as possible, it is usual for the men to take their first steps in the practising room before the limbs are finished.

A one-armed man strode along a corridor swinging the one arm—his left—as he walked. His hand was gloved, and when the fingers gripped those of the visitor they were found to be unnaturally hard. The lower part of one arm was artificial and the opening and shutting of the hand and the deceiving swing of the limb were operated by shoulder movements. Private Chaplin of the Welsh Fusiliers is the owner of this wonderful hand, with which, among other accomplishments, he can write remarkably well. "It was a bit of a job at first," he admitted. "You see, it's a left arm."

NEW AUTOMATIC GUN.

Invention of Italian Officer May Solve Question of Aerial Raiders.

An Italian non-commissioned officer of engineers has invented a special telescope for anti-aircraft guns, whose aim is automatically rendered practically unerring.

For obvious reasons a detailed description of this wonderful device, which has been adopted in all the allied armies, cannot be given. It consists of a mirror attached to the gun in which the object fired at, aeroplane or airship, is reflected in such a way that the gunner is enabled not only to determine automatically the distance between the gun and the target, but to calculate the speed of the aircraft.

The error is graduated so that the distance and the speed of the target can be ascertained at a glance and no time or ammunition is lost. Provided the enemy aircraft is within firing range, and the range of the anti-aircraft gun has been considerably increased of late, the chances of its being missed when the special telescope is used are reduced to less than 1 per cent.

Three out of five seaplanes were brought down during a recent air raid at Ancona and about eight Austrian aeroplanes were hit and destroyed or captured a few weeks ago at the front.

SOLDIER HAS WOODEN LEG.

Succeeded in Passing Doctor and Entered British Army.

When it was announced some time ago that a man with a wooden leg had entered the British army most readers thought it was a joke. But Pte. J. L. Jones, Army Ordnance Corps, who has an artificial limb, is really about to go abroad on military duties.

He is a strapping Liverpool man, over six feet tall and twenty-three years old. When examined by the army doctors at the recruiting office he successfully concealed the presence of the wooden leg and marched past them without a limp.

On the discovery of the deception, the army authorities let Jones give proof of physical stamina and marching power and then accepted him outright.

Not Safe.

"Shall I lend him \$200?"

"I don't believe I would. He's one of those chaps that never lets anything worry him."

THE ENEMY IS BLEEDING POLAND

EXTORTION UNDER THE GUISE OF LAW.

Machinery and Raw Materials Stolen and Taxes Have Been Increased.

The amount of damage done by the Germans in Russian Poland is incalculable, according to information reaching the London Times. They have done it by direct requisitions and thefts, and by ruin inflicted on industry. From Lodz alone they have taken away machinery and raw materials to the value of \$16,500,000, from Czesochowa to the value of \$9,000,000; they have cut down irreplaceable forests and devastated the country. The time has not yet come for attempting an estimate of these losses.

The following account deals merely with the quasi-legal forms of the German exactions, with contributions, taxation and concessions to companies of German monopolists. The figures quoted below cover exclusively the Polish territory under German occupation and that only for the period up to January 1, 1916. They are derived mainly from public returns and are absolutely trustworthy as far as they go, but they are by no means complete; wherever estimates are made they tend to be well below the mark.

Put On Old Tax.

The contributions levied on the 18 towns for which it has been possible to obtain statistics (the list, however, is incomplete) amount to \$280,300. In November, 1914, the Russian Government, on account of the general distress, suspended the exaction of certain taxes. The German authorities not only reintroduced this taxation, some of it at increased rates; but decided to exact the payment even of the arrears. Thus, the Germans reintroduced the land tax (raised by 100 per cent.), the hearth tax and the tax on movable property in towns and urban districts, and also the land on occupied houses and the industrial taxes. These taxes had produced in 1912 \$17,000,000. They have also introduced new taxes on timber, on joint-stock companies, on dogs, and on fire-arms. A conservative estimate of the amount levied by these taxes, up to January 1, 1916, puts it at \$4,000,000.

Poorest in Europe.

Supplies, lodgings, etc., are being exacted from different towns for the German army and for the Government authorities. Up to January 1, 1916, Warsaw has expended in that way \$900,000 and Lodz \$1,250,000. These two industrial cities, probably now the poorest in Europe, are unable to feed their starving populations and have to raise heavy loans through German banks, and still they are compelled to pay these regular contributions. The same happens in the case of other towns.

In the chief urban districts of Russian Poland, the German Government has introduced a monopoly in grain and flour. The transaction is most complicated and involves an ingenious system of exports of grain to Germany and the reimportation of a certain amount of flour to Poland. It is calculated that the German Government and their concessionaires spend on the rye, wheat and barley which thus passes through their hands \$1,500,000 a month. As they charge for the same \$2,000,000 they make a profit of about 25 per cent. on the transaction. In the agricultural districts a tax of 1 mark is raised on the grinding of every 220 lb. of grain. It is calculated that this tax yields \$100,000 a month.

The tax on sugar has brought during the four months up to Jan. 1, 1916, a total of over \$1,000,000. The total surcharge made on coal is calculated for the five months in 1915 at \$6,000,000.

Vodka Again Sold.

As the beginning of the war the Russian Government abolished the sale of vodka. The German administration have reintroduced it for fiscal reasons—in spite of protests. Out of the monopoly in alcohol, established in December, 1915, it makes a revenue of about \$3,500,000 a month.

But, as has been stated, this survey is incomplete. It does not include excise taxes levied in the provinces, fees for permits to travel, the revenue from tobacco and beer, etc. It is certainly a most conservative estimate to put the monthly revenue derived by the Germans from the part of Russian Poland under their occupation at \$7,500,000 a month. The average revenue which Russia used to derive in 1914 from the whole of Poland amounted to \$9,576,000 a month, which sum included import duties paid on goods which merely passed through Poland, but were in reality paid by the consumers in Russia.

New Broom.

Gillet—How many people work in your office?

Perry—Only one. He came to-day. The others have been with us some time."

An air-propelled hydroplane has been built in France for use on shallow rivers in Africa.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Lifebuoy Tennis Goods.

This season we are selling the "Lifebuoy" brand of Tennis Footwear, which we have proved by actual test to be the best on the market. We have them for

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and CHILDREN
in White and Tan.

See our "Sporting Extra" for Men, white, with extra heavy rubber sole, leather insole—nothing better. Also our "STROLLER" for Boys, tan, with tan rubber sole, leather insole.

If you wear them once you will always wear "LIFEBUOY." They always fit and wear well.

P. E. SMILEY,
Pontiac's up-to-the-minute Shoe Store.

MUSIC.

MISS H. BALLANTYNE
TEACHER of PIANO, etc.

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

The Renfrew Methodist congregation has decided to pay their pastor a salary of \$1500 per annum, with free parsonage.

The surplus potato crop of this district has found a ready market through several of our local dealers this Spring at profitable prices. The quantity shipped has been considerable.

The weather of the past week like that of many that preceded it, was very discouraging, indeed, to a large number of farmers throughout the country. The season is so far advanced, that there is now longer any doubt of an alarming shrinkage in the crops of Eastern Canada this year.

BRISTOL.

A very interesting afternoon was spent at the Bristol Brick Church when the Mission Band met on Saturday. During the program a rather unique incident occurred when Miss Annie Grant was called upon to present to little Janet McMullen, a junior member's certificate (which corresponds to a life membership in the W. M. S.). It consists of a fine certificate, (framed) and a beautiful silver blue enameled pin, and carries with it a membership in the society until 18 years of age. Miss Annie Grant was the kind donor of this gift.

After the presentation the Band were very busy piecing a quilt for the mission gift box. Then supper was served to a large number of the members and a splendid representation of ladies from the W. M. S.

The Bristol Presbyterian Young Men's Bible Class met on Wednesday evening and completed their organization, the constitution was adopted and plans laid down for work. A splendid evening was enjoyed by a score of young men. The class ball team meets for its first practice on Tuesday.

The first C. N. R. summer special passenger brought a goodly number to Norway Bay on Saturday, and several new faces were seen at Bristol Presbyterian Church on the Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Harris conducted the services, preaching from "The Parable of the Soils" (Matt. XIII) in the morning and "The Contrasts by the Beautiful Gate" (Acts III) in the evening.

The S. S. is busy practicing for a big day on June 25th Patriotic Sunday, when special music and readings will be given, the honor roll unveiled, and a patriotic address given.

The Rev. T. A. Woods, of Fitzroy Harbor will conduct the services on June 18th.

The Elmside Homemakers Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Edward Morrison, Tuesday, June 20th at 1 o'clock p. m. Program: Report of Convention; Sewing and business. All members are requested to attend.

Mrs. E. M. Haggins and son, Melville, Ottawa, spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Jack McNeill, Elmside.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$6.00
Wheat, per bushel, 80c to \$1.10.
Oats, per bushel, 40c.
Beans per bushel, \$3.50.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 23c.
Potatoes per bag, 1.10c.
Eggs per dozen 20c.
Wool, washed, 40c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Pelts 1.00 to 1.50 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskin each 1.00 to 1.25
Veal Skins, each 90c

Mrs. Jack McNeill and Miss Amelia Cuthbertson, Elmside, left Monday morning by C. N. R. for Macdonald College to attend the Homemakers' Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ross have gone West, Mr. R. being a delegate to the General Assembly at Winnipeg.

Obituary.

On April 24th there passed peacefully away to his eternal rest, Francis Scully, who had been in failing health for several years.

The deceased was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1843, and was, therefore, in the 73rd year of his age. He came to Canada with his parents when he was eight years old, and removed to the township of Leslie with his wife about 45 years ago where he resided until the time of his death.

The deceased was a man of quiet disposition and industrious habits. In politics he was a Conservative, and a member of St. James' (Anglican) Church of Leslie, of which also he had been warden for several years.

He leaves to mourn his loss besides a sorrowing widow, two sons and five daughters: George, of Seaman, Sask.; David, who resides on the homestead; Mrs. Robert Dale and Mrs. W. H. Corrigan, Shawville; Mrs. Arthur Queale, Radford; Mrs. W. J. Sheppard, McKee; Mrs. Thos. Queale, Otter Lake. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. John Strutt, of Yarm.

Rev. Charles Reid, Charteris, assisted the pastor, Rev. I. Strowbridge, who preached a touching and impressive sermon, appropriate to the occasion.

The pallbearers were: Robert Dale, Arthur and Thomas Queale, W. H. Corrigan, W. J. Sheppard, and grandson, Pte. Cyril Dale, of the 77th Batt'n.

Com.

Following is a letter from Pte Stanley Reid, brother of Neil Reid of Lussland, Sask., (formerly of The Equity staff). The letter comes from the battle front in France and describes the trench warfare and the feelings of the soldiers about as well as any letter we have had the privilege of reading.

Dear Bro:—

Just a line to let you know that I am still in France but not in the trenches at present. I have been sent to the hospital after spending about eight days in the trenches. Well, Neil, it was certainly some experience, our first time in the trenches. You can never imagine a person's feelings when they hear for the first time the roaring of the guns and bursting of the shells. I am quite willing to admit I was so frightened I didn't know which end was up and I shook as though I had the ague. However, after the first day or so I got rather used to it and didn't mind it much.

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

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL & ASPHALT CO. LTD.

**SHARES 20c. EACH
WELL DOWN 300 FT.**

BUY NOW.

Money Orders made payable to the Northern Fiscal Agency and address to

F. G. CASEY, Agent,
Box 112, Wainwright, Alberta.

There is not much actual danger from rifle fire if you keep your head below the parapet but at night this is impossible as you are put on sentry duty and must keep a sharp lookout for German scouts or snipers. It is a terrible strain on your nerves at night when you are keeping a lookout straight ahead and it is pitch dark, and presently you begin to imagine all the stumps and trees are walking about. Things will be fairly quiet for awhile and then all of a sudden, bang goes a "whizbang" or else a German machine gun starts to sweep your parapet and, of course, you dodge down, after the bullets have gone whizzing past your head and lodged somewhere back of your trench. It is certainly some exciting.

You would laugh at some of the stunts some of the fellows pull off when a shell bursts near us; it is surprising how quick you can move.

The first night we were there I was sent out with a working party to fill sand bags out in what we call "No Man's Land." That is between our trench and the Germans. We got about a dozen sand bags filled when a German machine gun spied us and began to pump the lead into us. We lost no time in dropping behind the sand bags which we had so thoughtfully piled up in case of emergency but they got one fellow,—the first man I saw killed. He was in our company but I didn't know him. We came off very lucky though, with only three or four casualties.

The weather was very bad while we were there, snow and rain all the time.

***There are a few German prisoners in the hospital that I am in. I don't think they feel sad at being here either as I think they are well looked after and I guess they would rather be here than facing the British boys in the trenches.

HISTORIC CASTLE A HOSPITAL

Given Over to Canadians Free of Rent and Entirely Rebuilt.

It has fallen to private enterprise to secure the offer of one of the most historic and beautiful castles in England for use as a Canadian hospital. A cable has acquainted Canadians with the fact that Lympne Castle, near Hythe, County of Kent, has been offered by Mrs. Tennant to Mrs. Sandford Fleming for this purpose. Mrs. Fleming established a convalescent hospital for Canadians last year at Selling, a few miles from Canterbury. This is worked in conjunction with Monkshorton convalescent base in the Shorncliffe area, of which Major Guest has charge. Lympne Castle is more suited for a hospital than might be expected. Although it has been a castle since the days of the Roman occupation, the interior has been entirely rebuilt on modern lines, so far as comfort goes, while retaining old oak and other features of bygone days. As a matter of fact, the place is so palatial that the Canadian medical authorities want to use it for officers, and have advised Mrs. Fleming to allow the transferred hospital to be modified in this direction. The castle has been offered by Mrs. Tennant (sister-in-law of Mr. Asquith) rent free, but the expense of fitting up and equipping the place will involve an amount almost equivalent to rent.

At Selling Hospital (which occupies a country house, with an adjoining cottage), there are now 65 convalescents. Sergt.-Major J. H. Graham, of Toronto, 2nd Battalion, is in charge of discipline. He was wounded last November with five pieces of shell in one lung, and was slated to return to Canada, but at the last moment was assigned to this work. Graham was a familiar figure in Toronto athletics as a hockey player. Sergeant Curwen, of the 2nd Field Ambulance, who is in charge of the adjoining cottage ward, is from Montreal. Private R. E. Brades, of Winnipeg, who lost a leg at Festubert, was the head of an orchestra, and, being a gifted pianist, was thankful that it was not an arm that suffered.

Other inmates include Private A. M. Allan, of Montreal, who came over with the 4th McGill draft for P.P.C. L.L., and who was too sick to go abroad; Private Albert Burch, St. John, N.B., (2nd Division Engineers), wounded last December.

For Service.

Purebred Holstein Bull. Service fee—one dollar. Apply to
ED. McLARNON,
4th Range Clarendon.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

A car-load of first quality New Brunswick cedar shingles. Price on application to

H. T. ARGUE,
Shawville.

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.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders for the erection of a New School in No. 12 District of Clarendon will be received by the undersigned up to 10 o'clock of July 10th, 1916.

Plan and specification may be seen at my office.

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

School Municipality of Clarendon.
Shawville, Que., June 12, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.
Public notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Clarendon, County of Pontiac, will proceed to revise the Valuation Roll of this Municipality, with the Valuator present, in Hynes' hall, Shawville, at the hour of ten in the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of July, 1916. Interested parties are asked to attend.
Given at Shawville this 10th day of June, 1916. **W. E. N. HODGINS,**
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Shawville.
Public notice is hereby given that there will be held on Monday, the third day of July, 1916, at the hour of 10 in the morning, in the Academy Building in the village of Shawville, a meeting of the proprietors of real estate of the municipality of Shawville, entered as such on the Valuation Roll and having paid all their school taxes and other contributions, to proceed with the election of two School Commissioners in the room and stead of W. A. Hodgins and H. S. Barnett, whose term of office expires.

Given at Shawville this 10th day of June, 1916.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.
Public notice is hereby given that there will be held on Monday, the third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, at the hour of ten in the morning, at the office of the Asst. Sec.-Treasurer in the village of Shawville, a meeting of the proprietors of real estate of this municipality of Clarendon, entered as such on the Valuation Roll, and having paid all their school taxes and other contributions, to proceed with the election of two School Commissioners in the room and stead of Messrs. Wm C. Harris and John Carson, whose term of office expires.

Given at Shawville this fifth day of June, 1916.

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

Shop Here For Wedding Gifts.

When you get an invitation to a wedding and you are undecided as to what form the gift will take, please feel free to come into this store to look around; it will help you to make up your mind as well as to give you some idea of the amount of money you wish to spend.

In Table Silver you will find here a wonderfully complete line of Gift Things that are particularly useful and not expensive. If it is Plated Wares you decide upon, W. Rogers will give almost the same service as Sterling.

We will assist you in any way we can, and not urge that you should make a purchase. We feel that this is a matter you can decide for yourself.

PHONE 54.

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.

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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The House of High-grade
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Correct Clothes for Men and Young Men

We present what we know to be the most distinctive range of Spring and Summer suitings ever shown by the House of Hobberlin Limited—and that means volumes.

Let it be a Hobberlin made-to-measure suit for the new season and you'll not find anything more comfortable and satisfactory in every detail.

New Season Suits
made-to-measure
from smart materials

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