THE EQUITY.

No. 37, 34TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917. $1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	$ 4,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	4,868,179
Total Assets over	55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, ALEXANDER McLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
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The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT .. .. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT .. .. K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR .. E. F. HEBDEN.
GEN. MANAGER .. .. D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital	$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..	7,250,984
Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, ...	108,956,996

217 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

How are YOU starting off the New Year? By saving a little monthly from your income? If not, why not? Let 1918 find you with a bank balance, no matter how small. $1.00 starts it, then BUILD.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

THE HARDWARE STORE

Campbell's Varnish Stain

Is there any Old and Dingy Furniture in your home?

If there is you can make it look like new; give it a rich material wood finish with Campbell's Varnish Stain.

Fine for Wood Work too, not a new "fad" product, but one that has been made and sold widely for years. It correctly imitates all the hardwoods. It spreads easily, and anyone can apply it. A small can goes a long way—try one. We'll be glad to show you color cards.

J. H. SHAW.

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Why not have that family group made to-day?
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

The S. M. C. of Stark's Corners has postponed the Bazaar and entertainment on March 9th, indefinitely, on account of illness in the community.

In the absence of Mr. MacCallum, Mr. D. F. Martin of Ottawa, will conduct the service on Sunday, March 11th. At Bristol in the morning, at Starks Corners in the afternoon, and at Shawville in the evening at seven.

The Austin Homemakers' Club takes this opportunity of thanking the neighbors and the people of the surrounding country for the help they received when out collecting. $36.00 was realized which is to be used for making supplies for the soldiers in the hospitals.

MORE SMOKES—THE EQUITY acknowledges subscriptions for the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund from the following:—
Wm. Moore, Otter Lake, $1.00
Wm. F. Smith, Shawville, .50
O. Cuthbertson, Maple Ridge, Bristol, $1.00.
The soldiers are very thankful for the smokes sent to them by their Canadian friends, and now that the number of troops has vastly increased, the supply of tobacco is quite inadequate to the requirements. If you have done nothing for this fund, dive into your jeans at once and fish up a contribution. All subscriptions acknowledged through these columns.

Macdonald College Short Course

Young ladies who may be interested in the Short Course in Household Science, at Macdonald College, which is to be conducted from March 26 to June 14, may obtain forms of application for admission to the College from Mrs. S. E. Hodgins, secretary of the Shawville H. M. Club. The following subjects are embraced in the Course referred to:—Cookery, Home Nursing, Household Accounts, House Furnishing, Laundrying, Millinery, Needlework, Textiles, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry.
Tuition for Quebec farmers' daughters, free.
Charge for board and room for period of about 12 weeks, $60.00.
Laundry fee, $5.00.
Caution money, deposit, $5.00.
Doctor's fee, $2.00.
Candidates must have entered their 18th year.

Seed Grain is Assured

Last fall owing to the large amount of rust in the west there threatened to be a serious shortage of good seed grain for this year. The situation was worse even in the United States. American buyers were invading Western Canada and the outlook was serious. The Government decided to take action and a commission was appointed to buy up seed grain. No publicity was given to the commission; publicity would have killed the project. Working quietly and co-operating with the municipalities the commission purchased large quantities of good seed grain. Today they have stored in the Government elevators in the west a quantity which it is estimated is sufficient to meet all the requirements this spring of the Prairie Provinces. The Government advanced the money for the purchase and the grain will be sold at cost. The prompt action of the Government has meant millions of dollars to the country, for if the action had not been taken Western Canada might have been without seed or else have had poor seed for this year's crop, so vitally needed for the Empire and the Allies. This is only one example of the many ways in which the Government is acting in the public interest at the present time, publicity to which is not given.

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

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Jameison, Wednesday, March 14th at two o'clock, p. m. Subjects:—Dry cleaning—Mrs. Bailey; Waste and economy in the home—Miss Lizzie Campbell. Roll call—Uses of kerosene.

Owing to so much sickness in the vicinity, the H. M. Club of Starks Corners, will not hold their annual monthly meeting, which should have been held on Thursday of this week. If anyone wishes to do knitting or sewing, material can be procured from the secretary, Mrs. L. A. Smart.

Personal.

Mr. Dawson McTiernan, Ottawa, spent Saturday in town.

Miss Hilda Mackie, North Bay, was a visitor at Mr. J. W. Eades' last week.

Miss Pearl Eades, Ottawa, was a week-end visitor in town, the guest of her parents.

Mrs. James Vio, of Beachburg, is at present visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Wilson.

Mr. William Dawson has returned to Meyronne, Sask., after spending the past three months visiting friends in the vicinity of Shawville.

Mrs. Harold Steele, Miss Johncox and Mr. Everett Steele, of Quyon, were guests of Messrs. Frank and Raleigh Morrison Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. "Sandy" McLean, Pembroke who has been visiting her parents at "Village View Farm," for the past couple of weeks, returned Monday, accompanied by Mr. McLean, arriving Saturday to spend the week-end.

Mrs. G. M. Donaldson, of Ottawa, was in town last Tuesday, closing the deal for the sale of her property on Main Street, presently occupied by the Macdonald College Demonstration offices.

In company with Mr. Roland Millar, D. M., THE EQUITY was favored with a call on Saturday from Mr. Geo. E. Morency, a licenced Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyor, who until recently has been engaged in Government survey work in the last Great West. Mr. Morency has decided to open an office in Hull, and will make it a point to give his services to anyone in Pontiac requiring them.

Don't eat all the potatoes. Keep enough for seed. It may be hard to get next May.

Some municipal councils are still passing resolutions recommending the Government to start something that was started last year, viz: a nickel refinery in Canada.

Mrs. Geo. Smith, who with her daughter, Miss Violet have been residents of Shawville, since her husband went overseas with the first Canadian Foresters battalion, has purchased and is now occupying the house which was formerly the residence of the late John M. Hodgins, near the station.

At one of the evening meetings of the Short Course at Macdonald College, just closed, The Faculty presented the following men, prominent in agriculture, with honorary diplomas: Dr. Duncan McEachren, Dr. J. C. Chapais, Mr. Robert Ness and Mr. Robert Brodie.

D. Raymond, of Chapeau, whose wife and three children were burned last December in a fire which is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a mixture of kerosene and gasoline, is entering an action against the Imperial Oil Company for $10,000 damages. It is said here that others who suffered loss through the same cause will follow his example.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time.
We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work.
Since January, 1913, more than 265 students from other local colleges have joined our classes.
Students are assisted to positions. More than 115 were placed during the past year—most of them in the Government. Send for circular.
D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.
Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

Marriages.

YORK—BLACK.

On Thursday, February 22nd, 1917, at 53 Lees Avenue, Ottawa, by Rev. G. H. Harber, Leila Merle, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Black of Shawville, to Mr. Earl York of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas York of Rockland, Ontario.

THOMAS—HODGINS.

The marriage was quietly solemnized at the Parsonage, Yarm, on Wednesday afternoon, Feby 21st of William Harvey, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thomas, Bristol, and Janet Victoria, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, Yarm. Rev. Hurst officiated.
The bride was attended by her sister Myrtle while Elmer, brother of the groom, was best man.
The young couple returned to the home of the bride were supper was served to the immediate friends.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will reside at Bristol Corners.—COM.

Deaths

Mr. John Inglis, an old and respected resident of Bristol township, laid down life's burden on Thursday morning last, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. The aged gentleman's end came at the home of Mr. William Cuthbertson, whom he had been residing for some time. The remains were conved to Ottawa Saturday morning for interment at Beechwood.

Bristol lost another old and respected resident last week in the person of Mr. Harper Lothian, who passed away on Wednesday night, after a protracted spell of illness. He was 73 years of age. Funeral to Norway Bay cemetery on Friday afternoon.

A copy of the Elkhorn, (Man.) Mercury of February 22nd received last week, contains a report of the death of Mrs. Frank Armstrong,—(a brother of Mr. James Armstrong of Green Lake)—which occurred on February 19th—the 60th anniversary of her birthday. She had been a resident of Manitoba since 1879, and in 1886 was married to Mr. Armstrong, who survives her, with six children—three boys and three girls. The deceased's maiden name was Elizabeth Connelly—a daughter of the late Archibald and Isabelle Connelly, formerly of Wellington Co., Ont.

Another Home Boy Makes Sacrifice.

The wires conveyed the sad intelligence on Tuesday morning that Loren Hodgins, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hodgins, of the 7th line, who went overseas with the 136th battalion, had been killed in action on February 22nd.
Pte. Hodgins was born Sept. 23, 1899, and enlisted March 21st, 1916.

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.
Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.
W. E. GOWLING, President. H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, Principal

A big element of uncertainty is removed when you have a photograph made by H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

WANTED—At once, Bricklayer to build Chimney at Wyman. H. N. ANSTISS.

FOR SALE—A Chest of Carpenter's Tools, complete, and in good order. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to MRS. R. G. LITTLE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One hundred bushels good, clean Twentieth Century Oats.
Also one milk Cow.
ALEX. MELDRUM, Wyman, Que.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good Seed Oats—"Granary Filler" variety; also some "Marquis" Wheat. Price on application to HUGH A. HORNER, 5th Line Clarendon, or Shawville P. O.

WANTED—A number of young calves. Parties having such to dispose of, please communicate with Shawville Egg Circle.
W. E. N. HODGINS.

WANTED—Teams to haul from Campbells Bay up to Gillies' depot, on the Coulonge. Apply to JOS. LAWN, Campbells Bay, or WM. LABELLE, Waltham.

FOR SALE—One horse, weight 1450 lbs. color black. Also for sale, a quantity of good "Filler" Seed Oats at 75c. a bushel. CHARLES A. SMILEY, R. R. No. 1, Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE—One frame house, summer kitchen, and woodshed combined on Patterson St., Campbells Bay, close to station—on easy terms. For further particulars apply to JAMES ROONEY, Campbells Bay.

FOR SALE—Two comfortable dwelling houses, situated on King St., on easy terms. For information apply to THE EQUITY.

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

O. Y. B. members are reminded of the regular meeting on Wednesday, March 14th.

Given Up As Dead

The casualty list on Tuesday last contained the names of several Canadian soldiers who were reported missing after the severe engagements of June 2nd and 3rd last at Ypres salient. They are now listed as "Believed to have been killed." Among the number may be mentioned the name of Carleton E. Wainman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas H. Wainman, who have cherished hopes all along, since the first intelligence came, that he would some day turn up. The late news, alas! rather discourages the prospect.
Carleton was attending the Academy here when he enlisted with the 77th. He was among those composing the first draft from that battalion sent to England. At school he was a bright student, always taking a leading position in the successive grades through which he passed.

W. A. HODGINS
SHAWVILLE

TEAS

Teas have been steadily going up for three months and the recent advances have been serious.

We have been loading up with

JAPANS

and we can give our customers almost as good values as ever

for 35c.

We have a splendid Bulk Tea and our old line of Boquet pound packages

for 30c.

Our Leader, a nice sweet drawing, old fashioned Japan Tea

We have this line also put up in 25 lb. Chests, specially priced for $7.25

for 20c.

A Splendid Coarse Leaf Fannings.

BLACKS

We can only get one month's supply and prices are up 10 cents per pound.

W. A. HODGINS

A Few Words About Hogs.

There is no kind of live stock, we believe, so much affected by panicky conditions as are hogs. It is evident that fewer swine than usual will be fed this winter and fewer sows will be bred to farrow in the spring. There can be no doubt regarding the price of pork next spring and summer. It has been pretty well proven by investigation and practical farmers that a pound of gain can be accomplished with about four pounds of meal. In many cases a pound of gain can be accomplished with less, but, under average conditions, we are safe in saying that four pounds of millfeeds or chop will produce a pound of pork. This being true, it appears that even with the present price of feed, hogs can still be fed at a fair margin, when the farmer does not put too much value on his labor. If prices are as attractive next summer, as conditions indicate they may be, it is likely that the man who feeds hogs this winter may receive a good average return for his efforts.

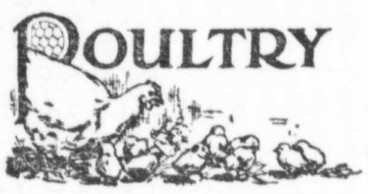
Some farmers make a practice of wintering young pigs without making any attempt to finish them for spring delivery. They perfer to let them run a while on the grass and finish them in warm weather. It appears that cheaper gains result under summer conditions than in winter. It may be that many farmers with lighter stores than usual should carry their young pigs through the winter in a thrifty, growing condition, and then turn them to grass in the spring until the wheat is threshed if need be. They could then be finished off at weights averaging around 200 pounds, at moderate cost. Farmers should give this matter some consideration for it is poor policy to follow the crowd at a time like this.—Farmer's Advocate.

Winter Work.

One of the farmers' most troublesome problems is the equalization of labor throughout the year. Among the suggestions for winter work are the following: Repair each piece of farm machinery, make tools and do other carpenter and repair work, oil and repair harness, haul manure, sharpen all tools, sharpen mower sickles, sharpen post for fences, prune orchard and other trees, clean seed, repair buildings (particularly inside work), and market grain and hay. Where cows freshen in the fall, the larger care in milking them and caring for their calves comes during the winter months.—Farm and Dairy.

The Ice Harvest.

During February, the ice crop is at its best in the greater part of Canada. The farmer should utilize his spare time to secure a supply of ice for use during the summer months. With the advent of hot weather, regrets at the lack of ice to cool beverages and to preserve food will be useless. Action at the present time will result in much comfort and pleasure next summer.



Turkey Culture

Turkeys can not be raised like other fowls, nor by any set rule. Nature plays too important a part in the life of the young to expect any definite results. Turkey raising is a study, and a most fascinating one at that.

Patience of the rarest kind is absolutely necessary, and the industry can not be relied upon as an exclusive affair, for there are too many risks to be taken; but as a side issue, under proper conditions, it is profitable and interesting.

An ideal location is a farm of about fifty acres or more, high ground, partly wooded with pine, oak and chestnut trees, with an abundance of fair grazing land, and watered and drained by a brook or two.

Feed a good quality of oats, and when very cold weather sets in add whole corn well seasoned. About the first of March cut out the corn, and feed lightly on oats and soft feed exclusively. Have ground oyster-shell and charcoal within reach.

Turkeys must never be yarded with other fowls, as they don't agree, and the latter are apt to cause disease in the flock.

If kindly treated during the winter, turkeys are not so apt to wander very far away from home to lay their eggs. They seek their own nests in the under-brush or on the edge of the woods. It requires watchfulness and patience to locate the nests. Cautiously follow the turkey as she is about to lay. Keep an eye on her, and soon the victory will be won. Leave a nest egg in each nest.

Before the breeding season starts it is best to get rid of all young males, keeping over the hen turkeys that raised the most young the year before. Mate them up to last year's mate another year. Every other year a new male should be added, so as to keep new blood circulating always. The best hen turkeys should be kept as long as they are profitable; about five years, however, is the limit.

Grow plenty of corn, potatoes, melons, squash, oats, rye,—anything to keep the turkeys contented during the summer and fall months. They won't then care to wander off in search of a neighbor's cabbages and turnips, of which they are very fond. They will clean up anything that may be on the home place, unless fenced in with four-foot poultry netting. The cornfield affords a dusting place during the summer, and a good place to forage in the fall.

Selecting Hens By "Lay Bone" Test

An expert says in speaking of the "Lay Bone Test": "It is no secret, but is nature's method of preparing the hen's body for reproduction. Just below the hen's tail at the end of the bone commonly called the backbone are two projections of a bony composition. They are called the 'pelvic, or laying bones.' When the hen is not laying or nature is not preparing her body for egg laying, these bones are very stiff and so close that a finger can scarcely be placed between them. When the hen is laying or nature is preparing her body for the depositing of eggs these bones are two or three finger-widths apart. If this test is carefully studied it will be found very profitable and practical. The hens that produce many eggs during the Winter months should be kept for the breeding pens another year. In this way a strain of fowls may be produced that will be great Winter layers."

News to Her.

A travelling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a washout on the railroad caused by the heavy rain, which was still coming down in torrents. The travelling man turned to the waitress with:

"This certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?"

"The flood. You've read about the flood, and the ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely."

"Gee! Mister," she returned, "I ain't seen a paper for three days."

Unnecessary.

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are all going out together, what need is there for anyone to watch the clothes?"

NEW ZEALANDERS' HEROISM DESCRIBED

INSTANCES OF BRAVERY OF MEDICAL CORPS AT COMME.

Malcolm Ross, War Correspondent, Tells of Work of Doctors and Army Nurses.

An interesting article written by Malcolm Ross, war correspondent with the New Zealand forces, and dealing with the work of the New Zealand Medical Corps on the Somme, has been issued by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand in England. The following are extracts:

"No account of the fighting on the Somme would be complete without reference to the splendid work done by the New Zealand Medical Corps. It was on September 13 that the corps 'took over' from the English division that our troops relieved. In a German dugout at a place known to us as Flat Iron Copse the advance dressing station was established. It was all the time under shell fire. Two of the orderlies were killed on the first afternoon. Several bearers were killed in the vicinity of Thistle Alley, another station. Others were wounded. One night both doctors and men worked for hours in their gas helmets, and that is not an easy job.

Battle Was Raging Near By.

"Two thousand yards away was Flers, about which the battle raged for some time. From there the bearers had to carry uphill over sodden ground through a fairly heavy barrage of 5.9 high explosives and shrapnel. It was a long and difficult job, but rain or shine they never ceased their efforts. In many cases it took six bearers five hours to bring a wounded man from the relay post 500 yards south of Flers. A medical officer and twelve men were sent out there. The post was no sinecure. There it was that Major Martin and Capt. Boyle were killed. They were splendid fellows and very brave.

"During the whole of the first week the Germans kept up their barrage, with a view to preventing transport and troops getting up to Flers, but during the whole of the fighting not a single man ever hesitated to go forward when required.

Worked Without Sleep or Food.

"Some of the bearers worked for forty-eight hours, some for seventy-two, without sleep and with little food. One who brought a wounded man right down to Flat Iron Copse was at the finish almost worse than his patient. Another bearer was wounded, but went on carrying in other wounded till wounded a second time. He was shot in the leg. Later he was shot in the arm, but even then he picked up his stretcher and wanted to carry on, and would have done so were it not for the fact that a doctor had ordered him away. He now proudly wears the riband of the military medal.

"Owing to the casualties in the New Zealand Medical Corps, orders were given by the army corps that regimental officers and other officers and bearers were to go out only at night. So far as I could see, there was no very laudable intention of carrying out that order.

"The New Zealanders salved their consciences by counting night as day. In this way they got one long night of twenty-four hours. In other words, they went right through, night and day; many instances of bravery and untiring devotion to duty in the big event might be given.

Worked 20 Hours at a Stretch.

"There were men who day and night went out under shell and machine gun fire, time and again, and at great risk of their own lives saved the lives of many wounded who otherwise would have died or been killed. Some of them worked continuously collecting wounded under fire for twenty hours at a stretch. But there is no need to multiply instances. Our stretcher bearers earned undying fame in Gallipoli. The Somme enhanced the lustre of their laurels.

"The work of the doctors from beginning to end was magnificent. They do not say much about it themselves, but those of us who saw something of it can estimate it at its true value, and the estimate is a very high one.

"At all the advanced dressing stations and aid posts they were under fire, but they stuck to their work day and night, with a heroism worthy of the best traditions of British doctors. Three out of our small band lost their lives on the Somme.

GOD AND HIS WORLD.

The Mystery of Human Suffering Solved by Life of Service.

How can there be a God of goodness and mercy and love when the world is full of agony? If He is all-powerful and all-loving, how can He let such things be? It is the question of tortured souls of every generation—never, perhaps, asked by so many hearts as during the past two years. Is there an answer? Does He prove Himself to men, or is He only a dream of the weak and credulous? Science cannot answer the question, for God is not measurable by mechanical devices but by human experience.

A certain man had become totally deaf and, in rebellion at his misfortune, had lost his faith. Looking at the world through the lens of his own bitterness, he saw only cruelty and injustice. After a while he learned lip reading. It gave him back much of what he had lost, but did not soften his bitterness. He was still angry with the God in whom he did not believe.

One evening, sitting at his window, he saw a man and a woman in the little park in front of his house. Something in their attitude betrayed their misery. He got his glass and "listened"; he could read their words clearly. They had come to the end of their resources, and were saying that the only thing that seemed to be left was to end it all. A fierce anger swept the watching man.

"That," he cried, "is a specimen of God's administration! I can do better than that, at least. I'll take care of those poor wretches myself."

He sent for them and had a long talk with them. As a result of the talk he put the young woman into a school where she could learn to earn her own living and he found a position for the man. The experiment turned out so well that he began to search for other people to help, and still others. His life became very rich and full.

One day he began to think back. The trail led to his own deafness, which had been the direct means of his discovering the first two whom he had helped. Every step of the way was clear; the God he had denied had led him all the way. When he began to do God's work he knew that God was!

It is the proof that never fails. No man or woman can honestly try to live the life of love and service that Jesus Christ asks of His followers and not know that God is—that He is caring for His world to-day exactly as much as He did two thousand years ago, and that the reason there is still such endless pain and sorrow in His world is because there are still so few among the millions of earth who yield themselves to work with Him.

Mexico's Shape.

In shape Mexico is like an enormous cornucopia, with its opening towards the United States.

You will be surprised to find how much good there is in the world if you will only take notice.

Cold-Weather Hints.

When you enter your garage on a zero morning, jump into the front seat of your car, almost exhaust the storage battery cranking the engine, and dislocate your vocabulary vainly trying to get a "fire" out of the engine, doesn't the easy starting problem strike you as being a logical one for you to study?

While the real fault may not be yours, you are as much to blame as the gasoline, the carburetor, the ignition, or what not, because you can, if you understand a little about these things, end all your cold weather starting problems, writes an expert motorist. The principal cause of hard starting is the quality of the fuel, and when you buy gasoline for your motor you accept it with all its limitations, and in self-defence you ought to know what those limitations are.

The whole subject of hard starting can be forgotten if the automobile owner will do one of three or four things, or all of them. The present grade of gasoline you are buying might be renamed "hard-starting gasoline," for it is such. Absolutely certain starting, 100 per cent. success, a fire each time (provided there is a spark), even if the thermometer shows 50 below zero, can be had if the engine is primed with 76 degree gasoline. As an alternative petroleum ether may be used as the priming fluid. Either of these substances may be obtained from a first-class oil dealer, or surely from the oil refiner, who usually has branches in the larger cities. The priming may be done in the regular way or by means of a dash priming outfit. There is no doubt about the action of these liquids being certain at low temperatures. The writer has repeatedly tried priming in this way, and each time the engine fired as soon as it was turned over two or three times.

A dash primer for using petroleum ether or the grade of gasoline mentioned, consists of an air-tight tank of about one quart capacity fastened to the dash under the hood; a pipe leading from this tank to the inlet manifold, and another pipe from the tank to a control or a pump on the dash within easy reach of the driver. Outfits such as these may be purchased.

In those cars fitted with acetylene tanks for lighting, it can be arranged so that acetylene can be used for priming. The concern supplying the tank is in a position to supply the necessary attachments for using acetylene in this way.

If one does not wish to use the substances named, although there seems no sane reason why he should not, there are others, but of far less efficacy. The old-fashioned method of draining the radiator and refilling with hot water brings results, but it cannot be used unless one is in the home garage, or near some place where hot water can be obtained. Thus it has restricted use. The application of heat to the inlet manifold or to the fuel in the carburetor bowl will bring results, but the difficulty lies in getting sufficient heat to these parts.

The gasoline you now are buying has a high initial boiling point as compared wth petroleum ether or 76 degree gasoline, and that is why it is so hard to get quick initial firing on a cold day.

A THEOLOGIAN'S REVENGE.

How a Russian Student Got Even With His Teacher.

Thirty years ago, Alexander Schmidt was dean of the university at Dorpat in the Russian province of Livonia. "The Bloodsmith," as the students called him because of his researches concerning the circulation of the blood, was noted for the severity of his discipline. An amusing incident is told of him by an army chaplain in the Zeitung der 10. Armee.

A certain theological student once wanted to get leave from the university to attend his sister's wedding. The dean refused the necessary permission on the ground that the reason was too trivial. The student was greatly offended both because he wanted to go to the wedding and because he suspected that Doctor Schmidt had not believed that his excuse was a true one. Accordingly he was determined to get some kind of revenge.

It chanced that on the day after the affair he was reading St. Paul's second letter to Timothy, when he suddenly saw a very clever way to get satisfaction. Laying down the Bible he wrote to the Dorpat newspaper and ordered an advertisement inserted in large type that said simply, "2 Tim. iv, 14-15a." Every reader of the paper, surprised by that line, reached for his Bible and looked up the verses. Imagine the amusement of the university students when they found that the passage was, "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works: of whom be thou ware also."

Build Ship in Month.

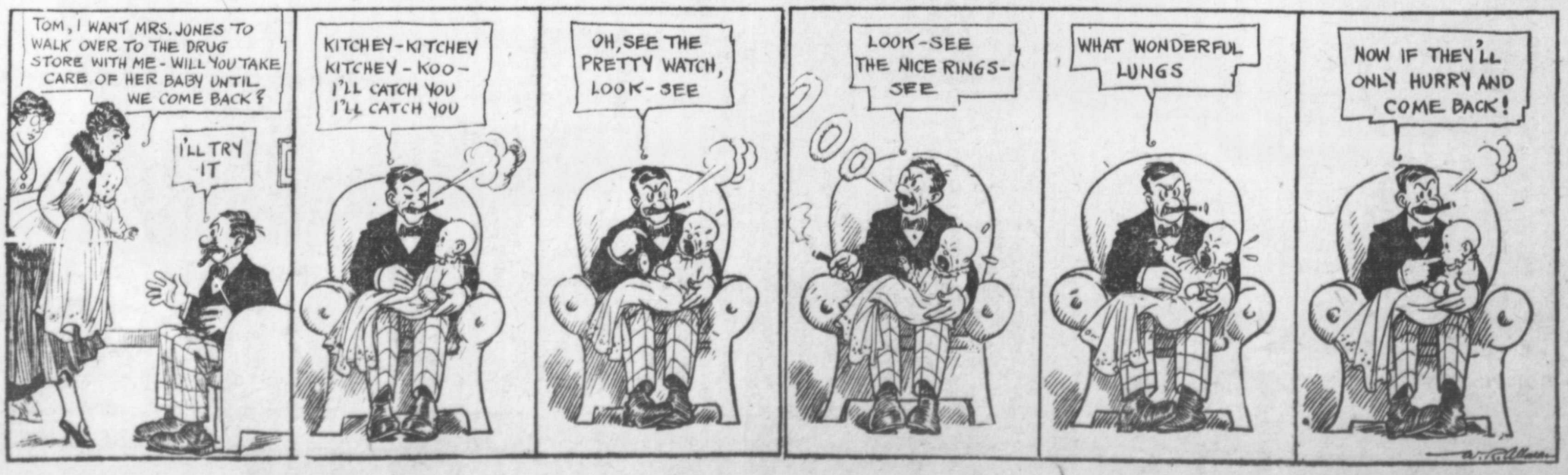
The new British Minister of Shipping, Sir Joseph Mackay, is expected shortly to outline his programme in connection with the construction of merchant ships. Already contracts have been placed for several vessels, and others will be given out as fast as arrangements can be made. In the United States and Japan standard ships have recently been built in about four months. One British shipyard expects to cut the time of construction to about three months, while another concern has agreed to deliver fifteen standard steamers in a year.

To The Doctor.

"Um. Yes. Ah!" remarked the medico in his best bedside manner to his patient as they stood in the consulting room. "I'll give you the following prescription," and he handed him three small packages.

"A powder for my headache," he said aloud; "a pellet for my liver," he continued; "and a capsule for my gouty foot." Then he stopped and pondered deeply for a moment. "I say, doctor," he qeried, "how'll the little beggars know the right place to go when they get inside?"

The Doings of the Duffs.



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Tea is Delicious and Pure

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

E218

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd).

Her husband kissed her again, and without another word left the room. Giving some directions to the neighbor who was still in the shop, he set out at once on his journey. He drove into Hampton and took the first train to London, where he intended to tell his father-in-law the whole story, and learn what details he could; for he did not wish over to bring up the subject again, so far as Lucy was concerned.

Now it happened that Mr. Harker was late at the office that night, bending, sad and wrinkled, over his interminable papers; the whole business connected with which was so repugnant to him. Sigh after sigh escaped his thin lips, as he read the piteous appeals, and knew that he must refuse them; must deal out fresh misery against his will. It was hard to be the tool of such a merciless fiend; to be the servant of such a master of deceit, villainy and found; but so greatly did the father love his child that he would scarce have hesitated in committing a murder had Jasper Vermont set that crime as a price of his forbearance and silence. He would have purchased his daughter's safety and happiness with his heart's blood, if need be.

Unconscious of the release that was so fast approaching, he worked on, setting in order the various accounts which Vermont would require to be laid before him on the following day; and entering in a book concise histories of the debts and difficulties which placed dozens of Jasper's acquaintances within his power.

A knock at the door startled him, and roused him from his task. Hastily shutting the ledger before which he was seated, and covering the deeds and documents with a large sheet of paper, the old man rose and opened the door.

It was his son-in-law, John Ashford, and at the sight of his round, kindly face, Harker staggered back, and clutched at the table.

"Lucy!" he pasped out. "Is she ill?"

"All right! All right!" said John reassuringly, but in a quieter voice than his usual jovial one. "Don't be frightened. But when she says 'Go and fetch father,' you see, I come and fetch you directly."

Mr. Harker was not to be deceived by this attempt at a jest.

"She is ill!" he cried, the perspiration breaking out on his forehead.

John nodded.

"She is better now," he said. "But I should like you to come down at once. We shall catch a train to Hampton Court, and I have a trap waiting for me there." Without any further explanation—for after thinking the matter over, he had determined that Lucy herself should break the news to her father—he helped the old man, still trembling and shaking, to put on his coat, and to lock up the office; and it was not until they were well on their way, that John told him he had found his wife a fortnight ago, lying unconscious on the ground.

Mr. Harker's troubled face darkened, and his thin hands clenched and unclenched themselves, for he knew Mr. Vermont only too well, and the thought had already crossed his mind that this sudden illness was in some way due to the gentleman's interference.

Outside Hampton Court station they found the horse and cart for which John had arranged; and the two men got in silently and started off once more. They were within a short distance of their destination, when John pulled up the horse with an exclamation of astonishment. They were in a narrow lane, with barely room enough for the cart to pass along, and almost within a yard of the horse's hoofs stood the figure of a young girl.

Ashford recognised her in an instant; with a shout of warning, he threw the reins to his father-in-law and, leaping to the ground, caught the girl by the arm.

"Jessica!" he cried reproachfully. "What are you doing here?"

She looked up at him in silence, and her eyes filled with tears.

"I am coming back to you," she said at last, in a low voice, "if you will have me? There was someone I wanted to see again in London, or I would never have gone; for, oh! sir, I know how good you and Mrs. Ashford have been to me."

John appeared relieved.

"I thought you weren't one of the sort to go off and leave my Lucy just because she was ill and wanted extra help," he said, in a tone of relief.

"Ill," repeated Jessica, with a look of bewilderment. "She was not ill when I left her. It was the other lady who was ill."

John, of course, knew nothing of Lady Merivale, and gazed as Jessica as though she had taken leave of her senses.

"I don't know what lady you mean," he said; "but my wife has been very ill for the past two weeks, and asking for you often. You see, I thought you had run away and left her."

"I will drive back with you, please, sir, if you have room for me. I didn't know Mrs. Ashford was ill," said the girl, humbly following him, as he turned towards the trap.

He lifted her up, and fastened her in securely.

All this time Mr. Harker had taken no notice of the little episode, save to wonder slightly at the delay. But directly he caught sight of the vivid, dark beauty of the girl, he started.

"Who is this?" he asked John, who was hurriedly driving on again.

"A poor girl whom Lucy has befriended," he replied. "Why, did you think you recognised her?"

Mr. Harker shook his head. She strongly resembled someone he had seen; but, for the moment, he could not call to mind who that person was.

"What is her name?" he inquired.

"Jessica," replied his son-in-law. "She doesn't seem to know any other."

They drove on in silence, broken presently by Mr. Harker, who had stolen another glance at the silent girl.

"A wonderful likeness," he murmured. "I could have sworn that was Ada Lester, the actress, as she used to be."

He relapsed again into silence, and John was too much wrapped up in his own thoughts to question him further.

They reached the little shop at last, and Jessica ran lightly and quickly up to the bedroom. She was welcomed warmly by Lucy, who had grown to like the girl, and had been greatly upset by her absence.

"I'm glad you have come back, dear," she whispered, as Jessica bent over her. "Where have you been?"

"To London, dear Mrs. Ashford. I did not know you were ill. I came back with Mr. Ashford."

"John!" exclaimed Lucy, the color rising in her face. "My father as well?"

"Yes," said the girl. "I will call them."

She did so, and a moment later John and Mr. Harker entered the room.

"Here he is, dear, you shall tell him the news yourself, while I take the horse back," said the kindly John. He bent over and kissed her; and Luck followed him with wistful, adoring eyes, as he went out accompanied by Jessica.

The next half-hour was an affecting one for father and daughter. Harker could hardly believe the good news; for so long had they tried and succeeded in keeping the truth back from Ashford, that it seemed incredible indeed that he had forgiven freely and wholly. Mr. Harker looked a different being when, after kissing his daughter affectionately he left her and went down to the little parlor.

John was sitting smoking his pipe; but he started up when the old man entered.

"What is the matter?" he said, as he looked at his pale face. "Is she worse?"

"No," said Harker. "She is better, thank Heaven! John Ashford," he continued humbly, "I have come to get your forgiveness for the pain we have caused you. I knew my girl to be a good girl, although she had once been so foolish. I knew she would make you a true loving wife, in spite of her sin. It was I who overcame her scruples, and bade her marry you. I did it for the best. I did it that she might be happy; for I knew how she loved you, and she so feared to lose your love and respect. She tells me you have forgiven her, but can you forgive me?"

John grasped his hand.

"Of course I do," he said heartily. "You did it for her, so I have nothing to forgive. If my poor darling had only plucked up courage and told me all, the hour we were man and wife, she would have learned how dearly I loved her, and it would have saved you both many unhappy years."

Tears of gratitude stood in Harker's eyes, as he returned the handclasp.

"Heaven bless you, John," he murmured. "Not many men would be so merciful. We will never speak of this again. You will not repent your generosity."

"What are you going to do?" asked Ashford, struck by something unusual in the old man's voice.

"I am going back to London," said Harker smiling grimly, as in anticipation of a pleasant task. "I have work to do, an account to settle now—for Lucy and myself. You don't know all, yet, John; you don't know, you never will know, all that Lucy and I have suffered."

He paused as if overcome by his emotion; then continued in a trembling voice:

(To be continued).

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FOR BREADS-CAKES-PUDDINGS-PASTRIES

Crisp, Crackling
COOKIES
and a glass of milk—taste the delicious blend of flavours.

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand.....

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink..... naked, and ye clothed me....."

Then shall they answer him, saying—"Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? ....or naked, and clothed thee?"

And the King shall answer.....
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me".

Overseas, in ravaged Belgium, more than 3,000,000 of "the least of these" are hungry, thirsty, thinly clad—looking to us! Have you done what you could for any of them?

Whatever you can give, send your subscription weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees or 41

SEND CHEQUES PAYABLE TO TREASURER

Belgian Relief Fund

59 St. Peter Street, Montreal

The Greatest Relief Work in History.

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND IN THE STOMACH—ACIDITY, HEADACHES—CONSTIPATION

ARE SIGNS OF INDIGESTION.

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

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects. 4015

ASSISTS DIGESTION

The new 1.00 size contains *three times as much* as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

Use A Fertilizer—

Says Gov't. Agricultural Dept.

Why fly in the face of Providence? The sound advice, contained in the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, is based on the knowledge of the best agricultural experts in the country and the accumulated experiences of thousands of farmers.

Almost every soil lacks some element of the plant food necessary for a maximum crop, and each crop leaves the soil poorer. Therefore, those important sustainers of plant life—potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid—must be put back into the soil in the form of a fertilizer.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

is in growing demand amongst farmers who want the best. It gives much more satisfactory results than a home mixed fertilizer because the ingredients are scientifically proportioned to meet the requirements of both soil and crop and are blended into a perfectly balanced plant food. Expert chemists have prepared these formulas, checked by Government analysts, and the mixing is done under careful supervision.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer is finely ground, making it more economical to use and easier to apply. It will not burn or sour the soil, and is very rich in humus. There is a formula to fit the requirements of every soil and every crop. These are fully explained in our booklet, "Bumper Crops," and also general directions for their use. A copy is ready for you, if you will ask for it.

Gunns Limited, West Toronto 79 C

Increase Your Yields and Profits

Why envy others who reap larger crop yields than your land produces? Commercial fertilizers, properly selected, are increasing the war-time profits of growers everywhere. Is it not well worth your while to look into this great opportunity? Even if your land is producing big crops you can get bigger and better yields and make more money by using

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS

These natural fertilizers stimulate the plant, without impoverishing the soil. They nourish both land and crop. They are made from blood, bones, trimmings, etc., and have no unnecessary filler in them. Every ingredient has proven fertilizer value. Every one of our twenty-five different fertilizers is a proven success.

Write for bulletins and booklet. We will promptly mail them to you free of charge.

Ontario Fertilizers, Limited, West Toronto.

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Think of PARKER'S whenever you think of cleaning or dyeing.

Send for a FREE copy of our useful and interesting book on cleaning and dyeing.

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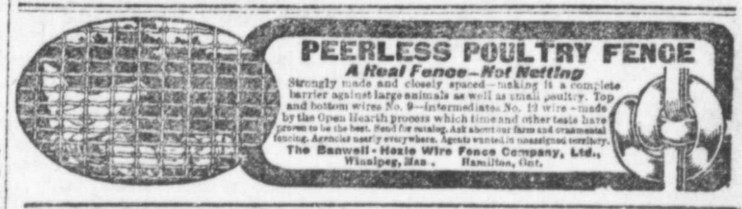

Three Essentials for Children

Children, if they are to become strong men and women, must have proper food, proper air and proper rest. It would be a very good thing if all mothers could be trained to recognize the danger signs that show that there is a deficiency of any of the three. With respect to proper food, the digestive disturbances of young children are easily enough recognized. Sometimes the fault is with the kind of food, but more often it is with the quantity that is permitted. In these respects children differ just as adults do. It does not always follow that because one child thrives on unlimited quantities of a certain food it will suit the next child as well; stomachs vary in tolerance at every age. Teach the children to drink water. Drinking a glass of water a half to three-quarters of an hour before each meal will rinse out the little stomach and better prepare it to receive the food that follows. Then between meals encourage them to drink water; from one to two glasses. Nature's demands for either food or water are similiar and to give the stomach food each time one feels the sensation of hunger is often the cause of chronic stomach trouble. The good physician always stands ready to work with the mother in determining the proper quantity of food for a child to have.

The signs of fatigue should be carefully observed. A child never says in words, "I feel absolutely exhausted," but he says it in excitement, in irritability of temper, in tired eyes, and especially in wakefulness. All children should be good sleepers; if they suffer from insomnia, something is wrong. Sometimes the trouble comes from too much romping and excitement just before bedtime. That is a great temptation to both parents and children, but it should be resisted. The feet of a wakeful child are often cold; that shows that its circulation is poor and that there is a tendency for the blood to go to the head. A warm bottle at the feet is serviceable in such a case.

Still more must the question of rest be left to the mother. A child who wakes very early in the morning has used up an enormous amount of nervous vitality before bedtime comes round again. Nervous parents often have nervous children, and unless a strict regime can be established the inherited nerve fatigue will show itself early.

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10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 9

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAR. 8, 1917.

Sir William Hurst, Premier of Ontario, in a statement to the Legislature last Tuesday, committed his Government to the passing of a measure which will give the women of the province the right to vote at the next general election.

Late despatches from the the Eastern theatre of war state the British force under General Maude is continuing to drive the Turks back in the most approved fashion. Thousands of prisoners have been taken, and the casualties among the enemy have been enormous. The intelligence is gratifying.

A newspaper somewhere in this province has discredited itself to the extent of refusing a Government advertisement calling for recruits for a railway construction battalion needed overseas. With such instances as this cropping up every now and then, it renders it hard for the province to rid itself of the stigma of lacking patriotism.

A call has gone out for increased production in 1917, and townspeople are urged to cultivate every acre of waste land. If everybody who can will do his bit in this way it will keep down the cost of living and the exercise itself will add to the general health of those who employ their spare hours in cultivating a garden or in raising poultry or in any way that produces foodstuffs. Look about you now and see if you cannot help others by helping yourself. Self-help is more blessed than self-denial.

Three citizens of the United States met their death through the sinking of the Laconia—a negro member of the crew, and two ladies—Mrs. Mary Hay and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hay. The two ladies died from exposure in an open boat and their bodies were buried at sea. Austin Y. Hoy, son and brother, who is the representative of a Chicago firm in London, when he heard the sad news at once cabled President Wilson, demanding that the United States avenge his mother's and sister's death, and intimated that if nothing was done, his intention was to join the forces of a nation which affords protection to its subjects. If the majority of U. S. citizens think as Mr. Hoy does, they should put it up to the Government in a manner that will leave no room for a continuance of its shuffling policy.

National Service Literature

One of the most valuable of literary contributions to the great cause is a booklet by Professor Leacock, entitled "National Organization for War." In this book Dr. Leacock makes an urgent call for national thrift and national saving. He attacks in vigorous style the evils of extravagance at this crisis in Canada's history, and by trenchant phrase and apt illustration disposes of various common errors in regard to individual spending of money during war time.

This pamphlet was originally published by Dr. Leacock himself, but the National Service Board were so convinced of its value in connection with their Thrift Campaign that they have had it republished and have undertaken its distribution. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the National Service Board at Ottawa, or by applying to the National Service Director in any Province.

In their comment on the recent New Brunswick provincial elections the Liberal press indulges in a rather peculiar paradox. The claim is made that the Liberal victory is a great "personal triumph" for one Frank B. Carvell, M. P., but no mention is made of the fact that Mr. Carvell's own riding (Carleton) went solidly Conservative. So where does the "personal triumph" come in? Whatever the reasons may be for the change in New Brunswick, and there were doubtless several contributing causes, it cannot be honestly claimed that the result was a vindication of Mr. Carvell for his vicious attacks on the Federal Conservative administration. Mr. Carvell's only just claim to notoriety lies in the fact that he has seldom made a speech that did not reek with falsehood. The infamous "Shell Charges" were concocted by him and the crime perpetrated by his willing tool, W. G. Kyte, the Liberal member for Richmond, N. S. When a Royal Commission had probed the charges to the bottom, at the specific request of Sir Robert Borden, and the utter falsity of the charges was about to be announced, Mr. Carvell had the audacity to declare that Mr. Kyte did not make any "charges" but merely "statements."

The recent New Brunswick elections do unmistakeably indicate one thing and that is that Mr. Carvell's career is about closed. The sooner the better for decent public life in Canada.

The biggest sensation connected with the strained diplomatic relationship between the United States and Germany was sprung upon the world last week when President Wilson disclosed a German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to attack the United States if our neighbors to the south went to war with Germany. The plot seems to have been discovered through the instrumentality of U. S. secret service agents, and the incriminating evidence was placed in the President's hands some days before he decided to break with Kaiserdom. He patiently kept his counsel until Bernstorff—the chief intermediary in the unsavoury mess—was off on his safety-guaranteed voyage across the Atlantic. To the President's forbearance in this behalf, the late Hun ambassador should consider himself deeply indebted.

The revelations were timed to impress upon Congress the wisdom of granting to President Wilson the power he sought with respect to the arming of merchant ships, and also the adoption of such other measures as he deemed expedient to cope with the submarine blockade which has had a demoralizing effect upon American trans-Atlantic traffic since February 1st. As a result of the disclosures, it was naturally expected that all obstacles to the carrying out of the President's ideas would have disappeared. Yet not so: There were to be found in the U. S. Senate twelve men who, running counter to the wishes of the House of Representatives and also to a large majority of the senate, resorted to what is known as a "filibuster," and during the dying hours of Congress, succeeded in killing the bill which would have given the President the power he asked for. As regards the plot itself, it is given out from authoritative sources that the arch-conspirator's proposals to Mexico and Japan would have been flatly rejected had those countries received them before the scheme was laid bare.

"A Vote for Laurier is a Vote for Bourassa."

The Halifax Chronicle, that doughty Maritime province champion of Laurier Liberalism, professes to be peeved that the statement should be made that "A vote for Laurier is a vote for Bourassa." Surely the Chronicle will be content to permit the question to be settled by Mr. Bourassa himself.

Writing in his daily newspaper, Le Devoir, a short time ago, Mr. Bourassa made the following definite charges:

"Let us suppose for one moment," wrote Mr. Bourassa, "That Mr. Laurier's accusations are true and that the Nationalist resistance is inspired by hatred towards England, at what school were we given such lessons of hatred and distrust? At the school of the Liberal party, under the supreme inspiration of Mr. Laurier. It was Mr. Laurier who taught us, as early as 1890, that 'never would Canada take part in the wars of England.'"

"Really if the Nationalists, and generally the French Canadians, do not feel in a hurry to shed their blood for England or for any other country than their own, Mr. Laurier may say: 'Here is the generation I have brought up and educated; here are the principles, the ideas and sentiments which I have impressed upon my dear compatriots.'"

Is it not therefore quite logical to say that "A vote for Laurier is a vote for Bourassa?"

DUNRAVEN.

(Left over from last issue.)

Mrs. S. Cahill spent the week-end with Westmeath friends.

Mr. Silas Sparling made a few hasty farewell calls in this district on Monday before leaving for home in Milestone, Sask.

Miss E. Knox has returned to McKee after visiting friends here.

Rev. Carl Allum, of Rooney's was the guest of Mr. James Letts recently.

The young people of this vicinity spent an enjoyable evening on Monday night at the home of Mr. G. Sparling, some reaching home in the small hours of the morning, while others waited for the guidance of "Old Father Sun."

Mr. Earl Lett has returned home from Pembroke, where he was visiting friends before leaving for Blaine Lake, Sask.

Miss Mabel Letts of Rooney's, has been home sick with lagrippe for some time.

A large number attended the D. L. Club on Friday evening at the home of Mr. J. Carswell. COM.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned has taken the quality of heir under benefit of inventory to the estate and succession of his son, the late ZOTIQUE ABRAHAM ELISEE LAFOND, during his lifetime, notary, of Ville-Marie, in the district of Pontiac.

Claims must be filed with my attornies, J. A. Guay and J. D. Pellerin, notaries, at Ville Marie, P. Q.

Bryson, January 24th, 1917.

ZOTIQUE LAFOND.

Plough Up Grass Lands.

The Scottish Department Committee on Food Supplies report that there are about 1,500,000 acres of permanent pasture in Scotland, and 1,500,000 acres in temporary pasture. Much of the permanent pasture is only suited for grazing stock and certain areas also of grazing land are unsuitable to break up, but, it is added, in the hands of both farmers and occupying owners there are many acres which, in present circumstances, should be brought under the plough. The report considers that steps should be taken to find out what land now in grass is suitable for growing grain and other crops, and to secure that it be cultivated. Also that steps should be taken to cultivate lands now let as grass parks and home policies, where the ordinary organization of a farm does not exist, it also recommends that when deemed advisable, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, by themselves or their nominees, should enter, occupy, and cultivate such lands.

TORONTO OF OLD.

Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn Formed Link With Picturesque Past.

The recent death of Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn will recall to many the Toronto of forty years ago when social life was not as crowded as it now is. Her dinners and soirees in the Principal's residence of Upper Canada College in King street were events of importance in those days. Mrs. Cockburn's humorous sketch of their epergne, which formerly had graced the dining-table in the Tuilleries, was worthy of De Maupassant. It appeared when the decoration was purchased that a new dining-table worthy of the epergne was necessary; then chairs worthy of the table; then a carpet worthy of the chairs; then curtains worthy of the carpet, etc., and then the upsetting of a lamp caused the destruction of everything in the room—except the fateful epergne.

The bright cricket afternoons, over which Mrs. Cockburn so graciously presided in the terrace overlooking the well-remembered playground, were social-athletic functions of special interest to Toronto people. Her memory was remarkable, and her recollections of the boys who had distinguished themselves in the class lists or in the athletic field were wonderfully clear.

Mrs. Cockburn was a Miss Zane, the daughter of a distinguished Kentucky family. Louis Philippe when an exile in America stayed for a time with the Zanes, and when later he was on the throne of France and members of the Kentucky family visited Paris their former hospitality was graciously acknowledged. Her father, Mr. Hampden Zane, came to Canada at the time of the Civil War, his lameness unfitting him for military service. It seems the family came from England at the time of the Restoration, when members of the Hampden and Zane families would feel more comfortable in the colonies than in England with the recollection of the Civil War and the names of the Cromwellian leaders still fresh in the minds of the people. Miss Betty Zane's exploit in furnishing an Indian-beleaguered fort with ammunition is one of the heroic episodes of early Virginian history. Mrs. Cockburn's mother was a Miss Churchill, of a well-known Virginian family.

While Mrs. Cockburn, by reason of her long residence in Canada, was thoroughly British, she never forgot her southern origin nor lost her southern sympathies. She was a young girl living in Louisville at the time of the Civil War, and was accustomed to recall incidents of that great struggle. Kentucky was occupied by the North, though the occupation was interrupted by frequent raids. On one occasion she was on a train journeying from the plantation of an uncle north to Louisville. The train carried, besides passengers, some hundreds of Union soldiers. It was stopped by a large body of raiders led by Colonel Morgan, a brother of the still more famous raider. A fusillade ensued and the Union soldiers retired. Miss Zane rushed to the platform of the car eager to see our (southern) soldiers. She was recognized by Colonel Morgan, for the Morgans also were Louisville people. He said that he deeply regretted he had to burn the train, but that he would first remove the baggage of the passengers and provide for their further journey. The young lady told Colonel Morgan that this was the first chance she had had of seeing any large body of southern troops, whereupon the gallant Colonel lined up his cavalry, over a thousand strong, and they sang for young Miss Zane's benefit "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," as she stood on the platform of the car. The incident illustrates the chivalrous spirit of the South even when at war.

Mrs. Cockburn is survived by her daughter, Lady Tait of Montreal. Her son, Major Churchill Cockburn, was killed a few years ago by the kick of a horse. It will be remembered that he held the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving two lives in Lake Rosseau, and also the Victoria Cross won in South Africa. He seemed to have inherited his daring from his southern mother, and his coolness in danger from his Scotch father.

NOTICE

All parties having claims against the estate of the late William Hodgins, of North Clarendon, are hereby notified to file the same with me, on or before the 28th day of February, instant. After that date claims still outstanding will not be considered.

JAS. M. HODGINS,
Charteris, R. R. No. 2.

G. F. Hodgins Company, Limited.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1917, incorporating George Frederick Hodgins, merchant, Georgina Hodgins, married woman, Samuel Rupert Broadfoot and John Robinson Osborne, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and Henry Seymour Barnett, general merchant, of the village of Shawville, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:

(A) To buy, sell, import, export, deal and barter in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, and to carry on the business both retail and wholesale of general merchants;

(B) To take over and continue as a going concern the business at present carried on at the Village of Shawville, in the County of Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, under the firm name of "G. F. Hodgins Company," or any other concern having the same or similar objects and to pay for the same in shares, debentures or other securities of the company;

(C) To acquire, sell, deal in and dispose of hay, grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural produce of every kind, and to manufacture, sell, deal in and dispose of flour and other foodstuffs manufactured therefrom, and to build, acquire operate, sell or otherwise dispose of mills, elevators, buildings, plants and machinery for the transportation, storing and handling of all kinds of grain, cereals and agricultural produce;

(D) To acquire, erect, maintain, operate and manage warehouses, storehouses, including cold storage warehouses, and similar plant and conveniences and to carry out any transactions necessary for such purposes;

(E) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(F) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(G) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licences, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

(H) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(I) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(J) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority, any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such agreements, rights, privileges, and concessions;

(K) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions or allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

(L) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

(M) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(N) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof;

(O) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(P) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferrable instruments;

(Q) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

(R) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof;

(S) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;

(T) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations;

(U) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(V) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

(W) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(X) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "G. F. Hodgins Company Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into $1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Village of Shawville, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of February, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

OSBORNE & BROADFOOT,
74 Sparks Street, Ottawa.
Solicitors for Applicants.

TAILORING

We keep a good line of Serges of fancy patterns always in stock.

Also Overcoats, Caps, Sweatercoats, Underwear and Heavy Pants.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

We Can Supply You

.. WITH ALL KINDS OF ..

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

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE 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.

G. G. McDOWELL, W. M. — W. E. N. HODGINS, Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.

EDWARD DALE, W. M. — REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, W. Comp. in Com. — REG. HODGINS, 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. FINDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montréal.

Easter Novelties.

35c. 50c, and 75c.

Bury Very Dainty New Collars.

Exclusive designs in lovely Crepe Neckwear, all daintly trimmed with fine lace or hemstitched, in all the newest shapes. These are surprisingly low prices you will admit when you see the Collars.

Voile Blouses

A good range of Voile Blouses, or Middies, Lingerie and Shirt Waist styles, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed.

New Season's Ginghams

A few pieces of our New Spring Gingham is to hand. These came in **Pink, Blue and Black and White Checks,** with a piece or two of **Plain Blue.** These are excellent goods for Men's and Boys' Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Aprons, Blouses, Rompers.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

German Writer Admits Defeat

THE vigilant censor, like Homer, sometimes nods, and then articles slip into the press which make us gasp when we read them. Such is a brilliant essay in The Frankfurter Zeitung from the pen of no less a personage than Geheime Hof-Rat Prof. Dr. Freidrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, one of the German historians of the first rank. The professor tells us that the entire German war-plan "collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne." This idea has long been current in the Allied press, but up till now no Teutonic publicist of any standing has endorsed the view that the "strategic retreat" at the Marne and the failure to take Verdun must be counted as German defeats. Professor Meinecke has a new theory as regards the commencement of the conflict, for he tells us that "only in a political sense did Germany begin the war as a defensive war," while "in a military sense" it has been distinctly a "knock-out war." The professor writes:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carrying out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success, and then, under favorable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the continent. This peace, also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole program, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategical success for the French. Perhaps our program would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia."

Dr. Meinecke goes on to sketch subsequent developments, and says that they could no longer win, and that they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun. But this time the new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode.

"If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we, in the interval, had still further developed the possibilities of trench-warfare."

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme has led to the conviction in Germany that it is no longer possible for either side to arrive at a military decision "in the full peace-compelling sense," and that Germany's offer of peace arises from—

"the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military results which can still be expected, and that it is statesmanlike, intelligent, and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction and to seek a reasonable compromise."

FICTION MADE TO ORDER.

Weird Stories With Small Beginnings Rounded Out by Gossips.

Most people in London are hearing, in one form or another, the legend of Lord Kitchener being alive and a prisoner in Germany, says the Manchester Guardian. It is now as popular, and of course as baseless, as the legend of the Russian soldiers in England was in 1914, and takes quite as many forms. I have taken the trouble to follow out the course of these fables, but each time its origin eludes discovery. What impresses one most is the extraordinary ingenuity of the stories, the wealth of circumstances surrounding them, and how they always begin with a lie. The most extraordinary form is the charwoman's story.

This charwoman told her employer that at another house where she worked the lady was always in mourning for a son who went down in the Hampshire. One day the charwoman found the lady dressed in white, and the lady told her that she had just received a letter from her son to say that he was a prisoner in Germany, having been saved from the wreck, and "you would be very much surprised to hear who is with me here."

Inquiries were made, and the charwoman admitted that there was no such lady, but that the story came from some third party who could not be traced. She had added some of the circumstances herself. Another form is this:

"A business man was told by the manageress of a factory connected with his business that one of the girls of the factory had had a letter from her brother, who had been on the Hampshire, to say that he was a prisoner in Germany, and Lord Kitchener was with him. The girl, she said, had taken the letter to the War Office. Again, it was found that the origin was that one girl had heard some such story from the untraceable relative of a married sister.

The explanation of these personal legends is probably the same—the ancient human belief that a great hero cannot be overcome even by death, and the human desire to attain importance among strangers by claiming a personal connection with a great event.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

Terrible Cruelty Inflicted on Captives by Germans.

Hideous in the extreme, and only equal in awfulness to the frightful horrors of the Inquisition of the dark ages, is the story told in a semi-official French communique of the tortures inflicted upon French, Russian, and English prisoners in German prison camps.

Examples are given, as follows:

In reprisal camps of occupied districts of Russia this treatment has been applied with terrible refinements of cruelty. Thus, a mattress was at times placed between the stake and the head of the sufferer to render his position more exhausting. Sometimes the victim was tied bareheaded at midday with his face toward the sun, and with the points of barbed wire arranged so that they penetrated his chin.

At Landshut seventeen Frenchmen were enclosed in a cage four metres long by three metres wide, exposed to all weathers. As a result, several of them went mad.

Punishment of the pit. The victim was forced into a hole in the earth, of an average length of one metre and eighty centimetres deep. The floor was strewn with sharp stones and the walls covered with barbed wire.

In Courland the lashing was administered on the loins of prisoners. At Stargard on Sunday mornings the wives of officers and other persons were invited to witness the bastinado.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th March, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract of four years, six times per week on the route

Sheenborough Rural Route No. 1,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Sheenborough and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, February 14th, 1917.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector

Incubators for Sale

Praiire State Incubators for sale (new). Also for sale two second-hand machines.

Apply to E. T. HODGINS, Agent, Shawville.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Comfortable six room Frame Dwelling House with Kitchen and Woodshed situated on King St, Shawville. Stable for one span of horses and carriage house. For terms and full particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Shawville, Que.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

EST. 1871.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE is in its 46th year of business, an old established Life Company, with great strength. Big Dividends to Policyholders, and absolutely fair treatment.

Before placing your Life Insurance secure Rates and Plans from

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

substantially: We took to trench-warfare, the enemy did likewise; we tried, and failed, to break through both on the Yser and on the Bzura and Rawaka; the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champagne. People at home began to argue that the war had finally developed into one of attrition. Then in May, 1915, German troops succeeded in breaking through in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The French and the English tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Champagne. The professor then passes to Verdun and the Somme, and his comments run:

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-center of the enemy's force. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experiences of the war of position and to psychological calculations. We should, in fact, break in at a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective time and place mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

Superior Court—District of Arthabaska.

No. 371. THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY, a body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the village of Plessisville, in the province of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.

ALEXANDER LOISELLE, manufacturer, of the township of Makamik, in the township of Temiskaming, Que., and now of Saint Victor de Tring, county of Beauce, in the province of Quebec, Defendant.

The claims and pretensions of the Defendant, in that certain parcel or tract of land forming parts of lots seven and eight (7 and 8), of the third range (3rd R.) of the township of Royal-Roussillon, in the county of Temiskaming, measuring six (6) acres in superfices and bounded as follows: In the front by the Transcontinental Railway, on the east side by the sideline between lots eight and nine (8 and 9), on the west by the western or rear portion of lot eight (8) and part of seven (7), and on the north by the north side of lot seven (7), of said third range, and the ownership of the buildings thereon erected and also the claims and pretensions of said defendant in one saw mill consisting of one boiler, one engine, one butting machine, all saws, shafts and belts thereto belonging, actually in the buildings and upon the lands above described and subject to the conditions of lease and to the place of the plaintiff.

To be sold at the registry office of the county of Temiskaming, in the village of Ville-Marie, Que., on the TWENTY-FIRST day of MARCH, 1917, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bryson, Que., 6th February 1917.
[The publication of the 27th January, 1917, is null.]
[First published, 17th February, 1917.]

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres, all arable, the property of the late Noble Armstrong, 8th range, Clarendon.

15 to 20 acres wood, balance improved land, said to be 50 acres ploughed. Fine deep loam, two good dwelling houses with barns and stables. Good water. Five minutes walk to school; two miles to nearest church; two miles to Green Lake, a beautiful summer resort; four miles from thriving village of Shawville. Possession May 1st. Special price for quick sale. For particulars write

MRS. MATHESON, Shawville, or
W. J. SKELTON, Weston, Ont.

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 Monday,
of each month.

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 the 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 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

Equity Advts. Pay.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Henry G. Bell.

Question—S. H. (1) How can I best get humus into a sandy soil? I have a field of about 5 acres which is unproductive. Last year it was not even good for grazing. I ploughed it last fall and have been thinking of sowing it in the spring, and turning it under the following spring. What would you suggest that I sow and get a fair crop the same year, yet improve the soil?

Answer—You would do well in the spring, as soon as the ground will work, to harrow it down to a smooth seedbed, first having given it a dressing of from two to five tons of manure to the acre; then seed it to an early variety of oats, such as O. A. C. No. 72, or Daubeney, using about 1½ bus. of seed to the acre. Seed this with about 10 lbs. of Common Red Clover and 4 lbs. of Alsike to the acre. The oats will harvest early, and the clover should get a pretty good growth by fall. As soon as it has made a satisfactory start in spring, instead of cutting it, plow it under, and you will have enriched your soil by a good addition of organic matter.

Question—(2) What is the best fertilizer to use for potatoes on sandy soil, and what quantity should be applied per acre?

Answer—Potatoes on a sandy soil should receive a fairly high-grade fertilizer. You will do well to use one carrying from 4 to 5% ammonia, 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid, and as much potash (up to 3%) as you can get this year. If you cannot buy a fertilizer with a high amount of potash, you will do well to apply wood ashes, up to ½ ton to the acre, working it into the soil before you apply the fertilizer. If you do apply wood ashes, be sure to treat your seed potatoes with formalin in order to kill the spores of the scab which is likely to thrive where wood ashes have been applied. In applying the fertilizer, if you are putting on 500 lbs. or more to the acre, apply one-half through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, if you have a grain drill with fertilizer attachment, or spread it broadcast over the potato field before the last harrowing if you do not have a drill distributor. Thoroughly harrow this fertilizer into the soil and apply the rest of the fertilizer through the fertilizer dropping attachment of the potato planter. It is not advisable to apply more than 300 lbs. to the acre through the fertilizer attachment of the potato planter; hence any excess of this amount should be worked in broadcast when preparing the potato seedbed.

Horse Sense

If a horse has a loud, dry, hoarse cough, becoming moist later on, loud and frequent respirations, dullness, ropy saliva from mouth, bowels costive and urine high colored, and stands continuously, he is showing symptoms of bronchitis.

See that he has comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, excluded from draught. Apply mustard to breast and sides. Steam nostrils, holding head over boiling water with a little carbolic acid. Give cold water with 3 or 4 drams nitrate of potassium in it. When inflammation subsides, give dram doses each of gentian, ginger, and sulphate of iron 3 times daily.

If hay is kept in front of idle horses all the time they will keep on eating it, to their own detriment, and at the waste of a lot of good feed.

It is more economical to give a small feed of grain at noon than to stuff them with hay. Give just as much hay morning and night as will be eaten up clean in a reasonable time.

Study your horses. Some require more roughage than others to keep them in condition. Some horses will never stuff themselves with hay, no matter how much is given them; others will eat everything in sight. The intelligence of the feeder must control the situation.

Bring the head-stalls into the kitchen at night if the stable is frosty, or cover the bits with smooth leather. Never put a frosty bit in a horse's mouth.

The idle work horses and the colts should spend a few hours every pleasant day in a sheltered yard. Never leave them out until they are chilled; that doesn't pay.

Be very careful with the breeding mares. Don't let them slip, and don't make them back heavy loads. A good teamster will manage to make his team back as little as possible. Backing is unnatural and very straining.

Men Carry Fans.

In China and Japan men and women of all classes, callings and professions, carry fans.

New Motor Tire Pump.

An electric motor of one-fourth horse-power runs a new pump for inflating automobile tires.

Italy prohibits export of cheese.

Poultry

Never feed chicks till the third day after hatching, let them have all the the dry sand and water they will take. Their first real feed should be rolled oats and hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Two tablespoonfuls are sufficient for 100 chicks.

Are pens mated up? Don't delay any longer.

Fowls, like men, tire of sameness in diet. They must have a variety in the bill of fare to do well.

Select the breed intelligently, and then care for it judiciously. The man who sticks to his breed, getting out of it all that is possible, is the man who succeeds.

Neglect does a lot of mischief in the poultry yard. The fowls need regular attention. There are many details that must be heeded, or disaster may result.

It doesn't seem possible, in this era when the pure-bred fowl has proved its worth to be double that of the mongrel, that any intelligent farmer should tolerate the latter. But, alas, there are still some Peter Tumbledowns in our rural districts!

If a hen is not comfortable, if she is not provided for according to her demands, she just simply refuses to produce eggs. She can not be fooled; she can control her egg output at will.

Hogs

Don't expect to succeed with hogs if you give them any old thing to eat.

Pigs must be fed clean wholesome food if you wish to eat fine hams and bacon of delicious flavor.

The ill-smelling pig-pen is a relic of the past in up-to-date farming communities.

Cleanliness is the watchword for success with pigs.

To expel worms from hogs the following prescription is right for a pig weighing about 100 pounds: Santnio, five grains; calomel, two grains; areca nut, two grains; sodium bicarbonate, one dram. Keep the hogs off feed for about twelve hours and give the dose in a slop of middlings. The evening of the same day give a mash of wheat bran. This will flush the bowels. Gather all worms and burn them.

Worms often are the forerunner of disease.

If hog or pig has a big appetite and thriftless condition, with dry dead hair, it is a good indication of the presence of worms.

The Dairy

Silage furnishes a juicy food for winter, and thus helps to keep the digestive organs of cattle in good order.

On the same acreage, two cows can be kept on silage at the cost of keeping one cow on hay or other roughage.

Plan to look over the pasture fences as soon as the winter is over. No time to stop to fix them after the stock is turned out and you are busy with the plowing.

Fear, cold, any kind of discomfort, are expensive in a dairy herd. Comfort always means profit. It is up to you if your cows do not turn you a profit.

Give the heifers that are to calve in the spring very special care. They should have exercise, but not where they can be knocked around by the older cows.

They should be handled every day, and made very gentle and tractable. This handling will be found to have been time well spent when they come into milk.

More Military Precision.

A colonel in the French army, who had a great eye for neatness but not much of an ear for music, took occasion one day to compliment his bandmaster on the appearance of his men. "Their uniforms are neat," said the colonel, "and their instruments are nicely polished and kept in order, but there is one improvement that I must insist upon.

"What is it, colonel?"

"You must train your men, when they perform, to lift their fingers all at exactly the same time and at regular intervals on their instruments, so—one, two, one, two!"

HOW WE GET OUR NEWS OF BATTLE

METHODS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN FRANCE.

The Despaches Are Censored at the Front, But Not in London.

Frederick Palmer, the American correspondent with the British army in France, tells how war news is sent from the front.

War news from the Somme is not censored in London, he says. Once it passes the field censors it comes through without the changing of a word. All news is handled by censors who travel with the correspondents, and who read their copy as fast as it is written, and the judgment of these men is supreme. A copy of every despatch is taken off in London, and is filed there for reference, but the message itself passes through to the newspapers of Great Britain, Australia, Canada, the United States and New Zealand without change. The only delays encountered are those that arise when the field censors are in doubt. Then an appeal is taken to the chief intelligence, or to the general staff. Anything that does not betray positions or disposition of troop bodies is allowed to come through. Any information that falls into the hands of the Germans is given immediate publicity.

Before the great offensive commenced it was known for several days. All preparations had been made. The lines had been strengthened, ammunition in almost unlimited supply was brought to the front, and the troops placed where they might render the most effective service. On that morning Mr. Palmer, with five English representatives, accompanied by censors, entered an automobile, and went to a post of observation.

Ordinarily the six men divided up the front among themselves, one man here, another there, and so on, in order that, combined, they might observe everything on the 12-mile sector. The correspondent takes the soldier's chance. He is likely as not to be killed.

Rushing the News.

In that day in July, after witnessing the opening of the "big push," Mr. Palmer, with the other correspondents, returned to their chateau, 20 or 25 miles behind the line, and wrote their messages. These were given to the censors, of whom they are three, to facilitate the movement of the messages; and, because it was the unusual, they were sent "full rate," and not "press rate." The full-paid message takes precedence over press news.

The intricate telegraph system was crowded then. The army has control of the wires. It was only during the lulls in the forwarding and reception of orders that other messages were squeezed in, after the news filtered through the hands of the censors. It trickled over the wires, seeking the lines of least resistance, going from point to point, on its way to the French coast, for transmission by cable to London. Once in the British capital it was rushed over the land lines to the Atlantic cables. The difference in time from the Somme front to New York is five hours. Allowing five hours of observation, 4¼ more were necessary to get the message through to the American shore, where the leased wire system of the news associations is always ready, night or day, to drop everything else to receive it.

The account of the long-awaited British assault came through in 4½ hours—on the busiest and most exciting day of the war, and in time for the Toronto evening newspapers to give the intelligence to their readers in their noon editions. And every line that was given to the Canadian public from the front that day came from Frederick Palmer.

Authorities Help.

"I want to pay a tribute to the bravery of the English correspondents on the Somme front," Mr. Palmer said. "They are fine, honest, honorable men. It is a pleasure to know them and to be associated with them. In every way they have measured up to the magnitude of their task, and in no case have they failed."

The armies, comprising the different corps, are closely connected by telephone and telegraph, and an elaborate signalling system, any one of which suffices to rapid communication of orders. After a fight the correspondents visit the corps, not altogether, but singly, which explains the reason the number is limited. The five men effect a clearing house, each telling the other what they have seen, and exchanging news, in this way connecting up the battle of the day into a complete story.

When they visit the corps commanders they get the news of the participation of that particular group of 40,000 men, and here they gather human interest stories. Later they visit the different brigades and the battalions, and finally get down to the men themselves, searching for incidents out of the usual, to support the stories they have sent, and for the purpose of getting some particular point that stands out from the others.

A Friend of the Caseys.

The driver of a runabout had carelessly butted his vehicle into the rear of a large touring car. The big policeman on the spot approached the offender and, shaking his finger at him, bawled out: "Now, see what ye've done. Gimme yer name."

"Casey," was the shivering driver's reply.

"Casey? Where d'ye come from?'

"It's five years since I left me native town of Limerick."

"So, ye're wan of the Caseys from Limerick? Wait a minute till I get the name and address of this boob that backed inta ye."

spinal fluids to aid in diagnosing mental diseases.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 78 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

S. W.:—1. Efficiency is indeed a word to conjure with, and nowhere is it more needed than in the Canadian household at the present time. A food expert gives the following five ways in which he estimates twenty per cent. of the money expended for food is wasted. 1. Needlessly expensive material. 2. A great deal thrown away. 3. Bad preparation. 4. Failure to select rightly according to season. 5. Badly constructed ovens. Protein foods are eggs, meats, fish, beans, peas, cheese. Starchy foods are the grains—wheat, rice, rye, oats, corn, etc., and potatoes. Fats are nuts, cream, butter, lard, fat meats. Minerals are contained in carrots, lettuce, spinach, beets, parsnips. A well balanced meal consists of one protein, two starch, two mineral and one sweet. You will see therefore that beans and peas should not be served with meat. 2. The proper height of working surface for a woman of five feet three inches is 29½ inches. For every inch in a woman's height there should be a variation of half an inch in the height of table, ironing board, sink, etc. 3. Time savers are: Food choppers, bread mixers, cake mixers, washing machines, dish dryers, silver clean pans. There is also a long list of electric devices: irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters, grills, percolators, fans, ventilatorss.

C. H. D. :—1. A cleaning liquid for the nails can be made as follows: One dram tartaric acid, one dram tincture of myrrh, two drams cologne water, three ounces water. Dissolve the acid in the water, mix the tincture of myrrh and cologne and add these to the acid solution. Dip an orange-wood stick in this, apply to the nails, and polish with a chamois skin. 2. When eating soup the spoon should be dipped away from oneself and the soup be taken from the side of the bowl, not the tip.

H. B.:—1. To disguise castor oil pour a small quantity of lemon juice in a tumbler, then add the castor oil, and on top of this more lemon juice. The acid taste completely disguises the oil. 2. If tapes of about 4 inches in length are sewed to the tops of stockings and each child is taught to tie his or her stockings together before putting them in the wash basket, the time and trouble taken in mating the stockings when they come from the wash may be avoided. This is done at many boarding schools and is found to be satisfactory.

A. F.—1. To set the color in gingham put the garment before washing into strong salt water. Let it stand for ten or fifteen minutes and then dry thoroughly and as quickly as possible before washing. Adding one teaspoonful Epsom salts to each gallon of water in the washing is another good way to set color. Of course, under present dye condition, some dyes will run in spite of all you can do. 2. Rice should be stirred very slowly into rapidly boiling water and the water kept at a brisk boil if the rice is to be flaky and not mushy. It should be stirred lightly with a fork, as a spoon will crush the grains. 3. A cloth should be wrapped tightly around a frozen water pipe before pouring hot water over it to thaw it out. 4. One pair of stockings will make a capital iron-holder if split and folded neatly into a square, quilted and bound round the edges. Slip a piece of asbestos cloth between the folds to keep the heat from the hand.

Sheep Notes

Sheep will stand a lot of cold weather, but draughts are as dangerous to them as to other animals.

Do not crowd the flock. Exercise is very essential to the ewes and the coming lambs.

Feed regularly, and be quiet and kind to the flock. Sheep appreciate a kind, well-modulated voice.

Provide for plenty of clean fresh water in the sheep barn. Give it fresh every day.

Are yours just sheep, or the very best you can find?

When a sheep does not chew its cud or eat, you have a sick sheep on your hands. Good treatment is to take the sheep out of the flock, put it in a sunny yard or pen and give it a chance to drink what pure water it will. Don't urge it to eat, and be patient.

Cost of Bad Roads.

A company in Stanislaus county, California, that buys skimmed milk from the farmer has demonstrated to the rural residents in an emphatic manner the value of good roads to them. This company sends trucks directly to the farms to collect the skimmed milk, but it pays higher prices to farmers living on good roads than on bad roads. On poor roads the company pays 17½ cents per 100 pounds, but on the good roads it pays 20 cents. Of course, the farmer always has been paying this tax on every hundred pounds he hauled over bad roads and he has been relieved of it on every hundred pounds he had hauled over good roads, but that fact has not been brought to his notice as in the case cited. When he measures his distance from town in minutes instead of miles he will realize the profit of good roads.—American Lumberman.

MORE DIVIDENDS FROM GARDEN CROPS

This Year, If Ever, the Opportune Time for Making Money From Vegetables.

Five acres of Ontario soil near a good market can be made to easily support a family in comfort. In potatoes alone the returns would run, under ordinary prices, at from $100 to $200 per acre. From $400 to $500 per acre can be made from cauliflower. Many people will be inclined to regard these figures as exaggerated, but they are facts, and many cases can be pointed out to substantiate our statements.

With proper soil treatment, the average garden will produce at least a half more than it now does. Several things must be borne in mind, however, to make a success with garden crops, such as onions, potatoes, cabbage, etc. The soil must be suitable, cultivation must be thorough, varieties the best for the district and the market, and good salesmanship.

The plot selected for the garden should be well drained, and must not be shaded to any extent. Drainage takes away surface water rapidly, and keeps the soil water away from the surface, thereby allowing the roots to grow deep and the air to enter the soil and aid in decomposing it. Fertility is another most important feature. The need for fertilizer is shown by low growth and pale color in the plants. Stable manure, bone meal, or good commercial fertilizer should be used to renew the elements required by the soil.

Germination.

Crops are often lost through the failure of the seeds to germinate. Don't blame your seedsman for this. It is usually because in planting the soil is left loose about the tiny seeds, and the dry atmosphere penetrates to them, shrivelling them up until all vitality is destroyed. Vegetable crops as a rule are sown in rows, and in every case, as soon as the seed is sown, it should be pressed down in the drill with the foot, then covered up level by the back of a rake, drawn lengthwise of the drills, and again firmed by the roller or back of a spade. For want of this simple precaution, perhaps one-quarter of all seeds sown fail to germinate. Again, for the same reason, when setting out plants of any kind, be certain that the soil is pressed close to the root. We have seen whole acres of cauliflower, cabbage and strawberry plants lost solely through neglect of this precaution.

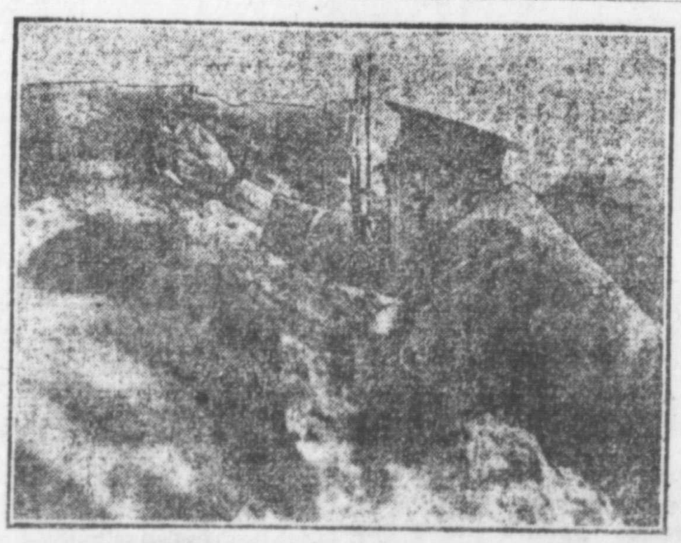
Value of Rotation.

In order to secure maximum yields, and to keep down weeds, the systematic rotation of farm crops is an acknowledged necessity. Why not, therefore, plan the varieties of vegetables and their planting time so as to secure a continuous and abundant supply of good, fresh green things? It is just as easy as any other method of garden management, and it is much more satisfactory.

For example a crop of radishes, turnips, spinach or lettuce sown in April, will have ripened so that the ground can be cleared, dug up, and manured, and again used by the first of June, when such crops as cucumbers, peas, tomatoes, or sweet corn can be planted, and so on all through the list.

The crops should be moved around from year to year, so as to give the soil a chance to recuperate. Where a number of successive plantings are desirable, as with peas, it is an excellent plan to plant a third or fourth crop between the rows of the first crop, removing the vines of the first crop as soon as the peas have been picked.

The observance of the foregoing suggestions, along with instructions for planting, which most reliable seedsmen supply with purchases of seeds and plants, should enable any thoughtful and ambitious person to make a success of growing the common and most popular summer vegetables.



New Periscope to Save Countless Lives in Trenches.

Dutch soldier firing rifle using the "Eradus" periscope. This device was designed by J. H. Eradus, a Dutch inventor, and is named in his honor. It is attached to the butt of the rifle and enables the soldier in the trench to aim and fire accurately without danger of death from the enemy's bullets. It is in use in the Dutch army and should revolutionize sniping along the battlefronts.

RECRUITS FOR NAVAL SERVICE

The Women of Canada Are Asked to Support Campaign for Royal Navy Volunteers.

The Pendant Offered by Lady Gwendolen Guinness

Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, A.D.C., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.V.R., Senior Officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and his wife, Lady Gwendolen Guinness, sailed a few weeks ago for England after having spoken in almost every town of any size in Canada from Sydney and Halifax on the Atlantic, to Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific.

Their aim was to organize Committees to secure recruits for the Overseas Division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, and the work which they launched and which was unreservedly helped along by the Hon. Mr. Hazen for the Canadian Government, has already had splendid results, and hundreds of good recruits have joined the Navy under the auspices of the R. N. C. V. R.

Before leaving, The Lady Gwendolen made arrangements to have a specially designed souvenir pendant distributed through the various recruiting centres to the Mothers, or Wives—or Sweethearts whose influence had helped to secure recruits.

This pendant is a very pretty one of silver—gilt—and bears the motto "I helped to serve."

The badge is now, we are informed, being distributed by the Committees and will doubtless be worn by many women as a badge of honor, as well as a souvenir of their loved ones. The illustration gives some idea of its general appearance.

The Workers of the World with hand or brain, in doors or out doors, under all conditions and in all climes, will find in **Shredded Wheat** the food that supplies all the material for building healthy tissue and good brain—a food that nourishes every organ of the body and keeps the bowels healthy and active—the one universal cereal food that appears on the breakfast table of most Canadian homes every day in the year. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast with milk or cream, for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

Sports Clothes

Nothing has been more talked of during the past seasons than sports clothes, so much so, that nowadays they have come to be an essential part of the modern woman's wardrobe. As a rule, bright coats or blouses are worn with white or light colored skirts. Included in the list of gay colors that are used, red is often found, which is rather unusual, as this color has been looked upon formerly as more appropriate for fall and winter than for spring and summer.

Sports clothes of silks and satins appear in greater numbers this season than those of cottons. There are, however, some novelties in cottons which promise to prove very popular. One of these is cotton gabardine brightly striped and plaided in colors. Basket weaves which have the new striped and dotted designs also have a fair showing, and the heavy linens will undoubtedly be worn.

The setch shows one of the favorite models with the smart hip-length blouse. Stitched box pleats, start-

A Sports Frock Developed in the New Plain and Dotted Silks

ing from under a deep yoke and disappearing beneath the pleated pockets, give the Norfolk effect which has always been considered a good style for outing wear.

Separate coats of fuzzy white material, somewhat like blankets, with stripes of many colors around the edge, and also on the collar and cuffs, are among the latest offerings in sports attire. The colored stripes are also carried out in the same way in coats of oyster-white tussur.

Wide girdles crushed softly about the waist are quite often seen on the new dresses. They are generally of satin or silk in some bright contrasting color.

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

How To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises

If you have catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises caused by catarrh, or if phlegm drops in your throat and has caused catarrh of the stomach or bowels you will be glad to know that these distressing symptoms may be entirely overcome in many instances by the following treatment which you can easily prepare in your own home at little cost. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Parmint (Double Strength). This will not cost you more than 75c. Take this home and add to it a pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. An improvement is sometimes noted after the first day's treatment. Breathing should become easy, while the distressing head noises, headaches, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., should gradually disappear under the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell, taste, defective hearing and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms which suggest the presence of catarrh and which may often be overcome by this efficacious treatment. If nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are caused by catarrh, there must be many people whose hearng may be restored by this simple home treatment.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c., postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

PLAGUES OF MESOPOTAMIA.

Discomforts of Campaigning in Land Where Plagues are Continuous.

Quite apart from the unhappy results of battle and disease, campaigning in Mesopotamia, says Mr. Edward Candler, correspondent of a London paper, is sure to be uncomfortable and discouraging.

Mesopotamia in May rivals Egypt in the matter of plagues. There is no respite or truce, and the only thing you can count on is that the plague cycle is unbroken and continuous. The plagues of May are dust, heat and flies, and the greatest of these is flies. The multitude of flies that swarm in the tents, dugouts and trenches, unless seen, are unbelievable.

You cannot eat without swallowing them. You wave your spoon of porridge in the air to shake them off; you put your biscuit and bully beef in your pocket, and convey them surreptiously in your closed fist to your mouth; but you swallow flies all the same. They settle in clouds on everything. As I write, I cannot see the end of my pen. I overtook a squadron of cavalry the other day, and in that state of semicoma in which the heat wraps you I thought they were wearing chain armor. I had walked my horse beside them several minutes before I discovered that what looked like mail was a steel-blue mesh of flies.

It is a country of excess; nothing is ever moderate. There is something almost Biblical in the way the gods of this ancient land have conspired to punish us. There is malice in the sky and soil; malice of heat and drought, hunger and thirst and flies, damp and cold and mire, flood, hurricane and rain, fever and ague, and malice interwoven in the web of circumstance.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure —Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, red blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some, life itself, to the pills. Mrs. Charles Goddard, Chatham, Ont., says:—"Four years ago my nervous system was so run down that life seemed nothing but a burden. I doctored for two years with little or no benefit. I could neither work, eat or sleep well. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before doing so I thought I would consult my doctor and he told me he knew of no better medicine for building up the nervous system. I started to take the pills and after a short while found they were helping me. I took the pills for nearly three months and am thankful to say that they completely cured me. Ever since I have kept a box of the pills in the house but have not found it necessary to take them."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERALS

Development of Mineral-bearing Lands in North Thompson Valley.

The following interesting letter has been received by the Canadian Northern Railway Company at Toronto, from Chu Chua, British Columbia, regarding the development of the mineral-bearing areas tributary to its main line through the North Thompson Valley:—

"There are about twenty claims staked near here; the first car of gold ore taken from the surface of the Wind Pass Claim had a gross value of $1,648.00, and there is another car load ready for shipment.

"As soon as the Spring opens up so that we can build wagon roads, there will be large shipments during the coming summer. At present the ore is being taken down the mountain side by hand sleds. There is about $50,000 worth of ore in sight on these claims without very much development work.

"At the head waters of Boulder and Canyon Creeks, there are large bodies of copper ore that carry gold and silver values, and large deposits of magnetite iron ore that carry some gold values.

"At Blackpool there is ore being shipped that carries both lead and silver.

"From the Fog Horn Group at the head of Boulder Creek there were shipped 50 tons of Galena ore with a gross value of $4,000.00. A further shipment of this ore will be made this winter.

"In addition to this part of the North Thompson Valley being a fine farming and ranching country, it is destined to be one of the richest mineral-producing districts in B. C. All it needs is capital for development."

CANADA AND BEEF PROBLEM.

Farmers of Western Provinces Increas Number of Live Stock.

With the price of beef and other meats soaring to hitherto unheard-of heights, and every newspaper carrying stories about the future prices of boots and shoes and other articles made of leather, there may be a modicum of comfort to be taken from the fact that the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada are now turning their attention to cattle and stock raising to an extent that would not been believed possible a few years ago.

According to the figures given in the Census and Statistics Bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, all three of the western provinces show large increases in the number of livestock raised in 1916, as compared with 1913 the year previous to the war. The figures for hogs show a decrease, due to the several large war orders received by some of the western packing firms from the allies. One firm alone is said to have received an order for ham and bacon that called for 350,000 head of hogs.

The increase in the number of sheep is one of the outstanding features of the government report. The increase, approximately 30 percent. is very gratifying. Many of the smaller flocks of sheep as they have found out that the climate was very suitable to them, provided a certain amount of shelter was supplied during the short periods when the weather might otherwise be too severe.

The report estimates that there are at present 2,048,354 cattle in the three western provinces, 565,709 being milch cows and the balance beef and other cattle. This shows an increase of nearly 15 percent over 1913, and also the very large number of beef cattle that have been marketed during the past couple of years must be taken into consideration. Many large war orders were filled in Western Canada.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Agricultural and Animal Industry Branch, have all aided the farmers in every possible way, and have published broadcast literature showing the best results that have been obtained on the various experimental and demonstration farms. The Canadian Pacific has several of these farms throughout the West, with an expert in charge of each, and at every cattle sale these farms are represented by animals of a very high class, both for breeding, milch and beef animals. The experts in charge of these farms will at all times aid in any way they can the farmer who seeks advice with reference to the best stock to go in for and also the proper way to secure the greatest results.

While there is no prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of meat as a result of the increased interest displayed by the farmers of the west, the prairies of the Canadian West have unlimited room for the raising of all kinds of livestock, and with the farmers taking a greater interest in livestock than ever before, Canada is destined to play a large part in solving the meat problem which the world now faces, and which is likely to become still more acute at the close of the war when European countries will be buying animals to replenish their herds.

Clean up the Garden.

Before ploughing the garden patch this spring rake together and burn all the dead vines, grass, sticks and any other sort of rubbish and save this season's plants from a host of plant pests. Scientists at the Experiment Station have found that cutworms and adult tarnished plant bugs, squash bugs, cucumber beetles, potato bugs, harlequin cabbage bugs, bean leaf beetles and other insects live during the winter in trash about the vegetable garden. Clean culture also tends to prevent many fungous diseases, as wilts and rusts from spreading.

Cold weather aches follow exposure. Soothe and relieve them with Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply, it quickly *penetrates without rubbing.* Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

For rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, bruises and stiff sore muscles, have Sloan's Liniment handy.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

He Feels He Owes His Life To Them

Telegraphed 200 Miles for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sandy Goulette, Now Strong and Hearty, Tells How He Found Health After the Doctors Had Given Him Up.

Old Fort Bay, Labradore, Que.—Feb'y 26th (Special.)—"Do I believe in Dodd's Kidney Pills? Well, I telegraphed two hundred miles to get two boxes of them." The speaker was Sandy Goulette, an old settler here. Nor did Mr. Goulette require to be pressed to tell the rest of his story.

"I was swollen out of shape from head to foot. I was so short of breath I could hardly speak. The doctor could do nothing for me. The minister gave me the holy sacrament and a good priest came and told me I could not live much longer.

"Then I telegraphed for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took three pills the night they came and I got relief before morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am able to do my day's work now as well as I was ten years ago."

Mr. Goulette offers to answer any letters written to him regarding his case. He feels that he owes his health, if not his life, to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Spare the Birds.

Birds have sometimes eaten half their weight in insects in a day. Unmolested they would save the country millions of dollars annually. The natural savage seems to be in every man and is shown by the desire to shoot and kill every living thing seen. Thoughtless parents give boys air guns and regular powder and ball rifles, aand accidents and deaths frequently result; scores of useful birds and animals are wantonly slaughtered. Who will join the Let Live Association? No initiation fees, no dues. Only agree to let every useful thing live, as far as possible, to encourage others to do the same to lend a hand cheerfully to man or beast when help is needed. Wonderful how body and soul expand as soon as one becomes a member of this organization. Members are not restricted by location, race, creed, color or financial standing.

This Simple Rule Soon Strengthens A Delicate Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with pepsin pills or artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is to take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water with each meal. Bisurated Magnesia is non-laxative and harmless and possesses medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions of the stomach, gas, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. As magnesia is prepared in various ways be certain to insist on obtaining it in the Bisurated form, especially recommended for stomach purposes. Sold by all druggists.

Advance in War Surgery.

In surgery and sanitation the war has brought out many improvements. There have been no great epidemics such as have marked other wars, and England is greatly pleased with the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps, which has solved great medical problems during the war. The Somme advance with its death grapple of mighty armies lasting months was a great test for the medical service, with many and serious wounds to treat and the danger of infection.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.

If the British navy were beaten, Germany next spring could land a large army on the east coast of Canada and there would be nothing to prevent it crossing the four thousand miles of the continent, leaving a trail such as was left in Beligum, in Poland, in Serbia and in Rumania.

Mansonville, June 27, '13.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N. S.
Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,
Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

Not Big Enough for Swiss Needs.

Cette, the sole sea outlet permitted to Switzerland by the German submarine note, is absolutely incapable of supplying the country's needs, according to a representative of the Matin, who went to the port to make an investigation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Sign of Rain.

If ducks or geese are expecting bad weather they dash water over their backs. They do this to prevent the first few drops of rain penetrating to their bodies through the dry, open feathers.

AUSTRALIANS ON SKATES.

Canadians Try to Teach Anzac Pals How to Skate.

The unusually cold weather in England in February and the consequent revival of skating has proved a great novelty to the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand, many of whom tried to skate on the various safe stretches outside London. One man with one leg and two rubber-shod crutches made quite good progress at Richmond, with occasional lapses from the perpendicular. At Walton-on-Thames, where the New Zealand Hospital is, the men were enjoying the sport greatly.

There were some Canadians who were experts in skating, and at Regent's Park one wounded man from Montreal gave a good exhibition of figure-skating. Afterwards he tried to teach a Queenslander. Both were in full hospital kit, and their "blues" and scarlet ties made an effective note of color. At last the Queenslander retired baffled, contented to watch the experts, among whom was Princess Patricia of Cannaught.

Many New Zealand and Australian soldiers have had their first experience of ice in large areas. On Sunday there were many Australians who wandered along the bank of the Serpentine gazing with interest at the frost-bound waters. To the man from Queensland or Western Australia this is particularly a new experience, and very few, if any, New Zealanders hailing from north of Christchurch have seen such large areas of water frozen over.

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., writes :—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

We Will Have Considerable Share in Development of Slavic Empire.

Not the least of the avenues of trade that will be opened up after the war, and of which Canada can naturally be expected to claim a considerable share, will be afforded by the harnessing of Russia's immense industrial and agricultural resources, says Bradstreet's Bulletin. The dormant condition of the peoples of Asiatic Russia, it is agreed by industrial and financial writers who have made first-hand investigation during the last eighteen months, has come to an end, and an improved social and economic life may fairly be said to be greatly hastened by the awakening shock of war.

With the realization of possession of practically inexhaustible mineral resources, and with many millions of acres of fertile farming country awaiting the introduction of improved agricultural methods, Russia will look towards Canada and the United States to supply a great part of the materials with which to bring her industries to a maximum of production.

That Canada has not lost sight of the opportunities of this post-war commerce is indicated by the fact that a special representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce made a thorough investigation of the condition of the people and the possibilities of the country, together with the articles likely to be most needed.

Negotiations for the construction of another transcontinental railway through Russia have been opened in the United States, and the raising of $250,000,000 has been proposed by an American corporation to meet part of the construction costs of the railway company, which will have its headquarters at Moscow.

While the present is hardly an opportune time for closing a contract of such magnitude, the fact that active preparation is already being made for the after-war period gives guarantees for the future in connection with the development of the Slavic Empire.

Name Cut On a Tree.

"Now, girlie, shall I cut your name and my name in the bark of his tree?"

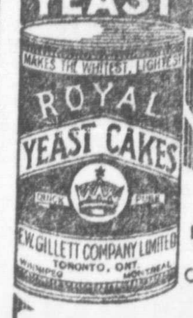
"I suppose there will be nothing to criticize in that," said the dear girl, "provided you also cut the name of my chaperon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Proper planning now will save time in seeding.

"The trouble with you, sir, is—if you will pardon me for saying so—that you think nobody is good enough for your daughter." "Yes, sir, and that is where we differ so radically. You appear to think anybody is."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The best yeast in the world.
Makes perfect bread.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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Ireland's Peat Deposits.

Peat covers about one-seventh of the area of Ireland and the deposits are estimated to contain 40,000,000,000 tons of fuel.

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Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes, Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Heals—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
Care for Them. You Cannot Buy New Eyes!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

"Act so in the valley that you need not fear those who stand on the hill," is a Danish proverb.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD BOARDING House in Owen Sound. In good repair, good location. Near Depot and Factories. Apply R. McGrath, Executor, Transcona, Man.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Money in the commercial Poultry business? Yes! if you have a laying strain. We admit ours to be the greatest Poultry success in Canada. Circular of facts Free. Hatching Eggs 100 percent fertility guaranteed. Stock for Sale.
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"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

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A fraternal and insurance society that protects its members in accordance with the Ontario Government Standard. Sick and funeral benefits optional.
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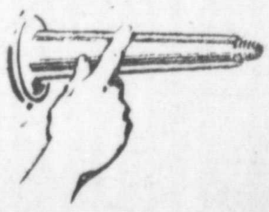
W. F. Campbell, Grand Organizer. J. H. Bell, M.D., Grand Medical Ex.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO



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forms a smooth, slippery surface on the axle spindle. The ground Mica fills the pores of the steel and makes easier turning. Dealers everywhere.
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FOR DISTEMPER PINK EYE, EPIZOOTIC, SHIPPING FEVER, and CATARRHAL FEVER.
Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

HOSIERY.

In Women's we have

Best Quality Cashmere, sizes 8½ to 10	50c. a pair
" " Plain Wool " " "	50
" " Ribbed Worsted, all Wool	75
" " Fleece Lined	25
" " Ribbed Wool	40
" " Cotton Heavy Weight	25
" " Boot Silk	50

In Men's we have

Best Quality Cashmere	60c. a pair
" " " light weight	50
" " Pure Silk	50
" " White Cashmere	50
" " Natural Cashmere	50
" " Fancy Lisle	40
" " Pure Wool Ribbed Worsted	50

CHILDREN'S

"Little Daisy" and "Little Darling"	35c. a pair
Best Quality Lisle	25
Boys' Rock Ribbed	25

Give our stock a look through before buying, as we know our prices and quality are right.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

Amateurs : Now is the time to bring in your choice negatives and have enlargements made from them.
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

HOCKEY

Two events were featured during the past week, of which this paper has knowledge, because of the fact that Shawville puckchasers figured in both. But there may have been others no less exciting connected with the operations of those hockey aggregations in the rural centres, who do not waste time with official announcements.

The two events referred to were, first, a game at Campbells Bay new rink between the Shawville Juniors (a new aggregation) and the youths of the town named, in which honors were pretty evenly divided, after the visiting youngsters got warmed up to their work. The home team, however, got too big a lead in the start for their opponents to overcome, and the match closed in their favor with a score of 8--9. E. H. Workman, "Steve" of THE EQUITY staff, was behind the whistle ; but the kids were good, as kids go, and he had no occasion to hand out any major penalties.

The second match was on Shawville ice Friday evening and was given, rink free and all, with a view to helping Patriotic work. But the response, we regret to say, fell considerably short of expectations. The weather was fine, the roads good and there should have been a big crowd. The reverse was the fact. The reason for the aloofness may be found, perhaps, in the knowledge of the match being between two Shawville teams, and the impression formed from that fact that they would not dish up anything very spicy. If that idea kept people from coming, those who did honor the event with their patronage were not the people who got fooled ; as all agreed that the match was a lively and interesting one. The Senior team, which included four of the ex-champions of the county league last year, had their hands quite full enough in taking care of Cy's Pets, and if the latter had on their regular goal-keeper, the opinion is that the score would have been much closer at the finish. As it was, the figures stood 11--6 in favor of the veterans.

The ice was in great condition and play at times was very fast.
Referee--Cy. Hodgins.

Dominion Department of Agriculture.

DAIRY DIVISION.

Your cow that stands in the third stall may have deceived you. When she freshened last June very likely she gave about thirty-five pounds of milk a day and you thought her possibly the best cow out of the eighteen you own. But she may have dried off rather early and you overlooked that fact in the light of her good flow in June : you remember she was 9 years old, a fine looking, quiet cow, easy to keep.

Now think of Eliza Jane, homely, eleven years old, who never made any big record for a day or a week. But recall the fact that she stuck to the job splendidly and gave a fairly good mess per day right through her ten months.

Two actual records in an Ontario herd received by the Dairy Division show that, with milk at $1.60, cow No. 3 brought in $72.66 from her 4,541 lb. of milk 148 lb. of fat ; but cow No. 14 brought in from her 6,675 lb. of milk and 225 lb. of fat, just $106.80. It will pay to keep records of each cow for the full period of lactation. Write for milk record forms, they are free, and find out if some cows you own bring in $34.00 more income than others.

A despatch from Ottawa on Thursday last says that the Government has practically decided to prohibit the export of potatoes from Canada and that an order-in-council embodying this decision will be passed.

Presentation.

Feb. 24.—The members of Clarendon Literary Society assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Carey, on Friday evening, the 23rd inst., where for some time music and social intercourse engaged their attention, combining with their literary efforts the object of presenting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olmstead with a china tea set and silverware, a function which was gracefully performed by Miss Annie Carey, whilst the following address was read by Mrs. Dawson Armstrong :

DEAR MR. AND MRS. OLMSTEAD :

We, the members of the Clarendon Mutual Literary Society, having learned of your going away from us feel we cannot let you go without showing our esteem for you both by presenting you with this china set and silverware, hoping they will be as useful to you as you both have been to our Society, by way of putting forth efforts to further our literary work. We are very sorry to have you leave us, but hope if chance permits, that we shall always have you with us. Trusting that God's richest blessings may always abound in your home, and that you may long be spared to enjoy them, we now conclude by subscribing ourselves "Members of the Clarendon Mutual Literary Society."

Needless to say, the couple were completely taken by surprise ; so much so that they could scarcely find words to express their thanks in a suitable reply. Having done so, however, the remainder of the literary work was finished with great success, enabling the young people to indulge in games of all description. Excellent music of various kinds was also rendered, after which refreshments were served to over fifty people, and all enjoyed themselves to the utmost to the "wee sma' hours."

After singing "God be with You till We Meet Again," the assembled guests turned their faces homeward after expressing thanks to their host and hostess for their kindness to all. COM.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for Shawville and District
--FOR--
"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"
Spring 1917 list now ready. Splendid list of hardy fruit and ornamental stock suitable for the province of Quebec, including McINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.
Start now. Terms liberal
STONE and WELLINGTON,
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When you want the best valu for your money n ..

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Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards Flooring End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings Doors etc try

A. F. CAMPBELL,
BOX 55
Arnprior, Ont.

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

Honors for Three Sons.

A record of three sons out of four on service having won distinctions is furnished by the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nasmith, of Weybridge, Surrey, England. Lieut.-Commander (now Captain) Martin Nasmith, the second son, won the V. C. for his exploits in a submarine in the Sea of Marmora, where he destroyed seven Turkish ships in addition to driving another ashore, and then returned to torpedo a Turkish transport. Captain Arthur P. Nasmith, the eldest son, gained the D. S. O. for displaying great courage and initiative in organizing and leading a successful attack; and Major Reginald Nasmith, the youngest son, has been awarded the Military Cross. The fourth brother is Lieut. Sydney Nasmith, who joined his old territorial unit at the outbreak of war and is at present in India.

A Good Sleeper.

The tortoise is a great sleeper. London Spectator has a story of one which was a domestic pet in an English house. As his time for hibernating drew nigh, he selected a quiet corner in the dimly lit coal-cellar, and composed himself to sleep. A new cook knew not tortoises. In a few months the tortoise woke up and sallied forth. Screams soon broke the kitchen's calm. On entering that department, the lady of the house found the cook gazing in awe-struck wonder, as she pointed to the tortoise: "My conscience! Look at the stone which I've broken the coal wi' a' winter!"

An Echo of 1914.

In its annual trade review The Monetary Times says: Prior to August, 1914, settlements at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Victoria were made in legals (Dominion notes), but the following month, when money began to get tight, the banks wished to concentrate and centralize cash reserves at convenient points, and accordingly arranged for settlement of daily balances by means of cash only at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. It was decided that henceforth Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and Victoria should settle by draft on Montreal. But in the beginning of October, 1914, the British Admiralty advised the Canadian authorities that it was likely Victoria and Vancouver would be bombarded as a result of the operations of the German squadron (commanded by Von Spee) in the Pacific Ocean. The banks represented at the Pacific Coast, forthwith, made rush shipments of legals, gold, and a large portion of their own notes to Winnipeg for safety, and it was arranged that Vancouver should settle by draft on Winnipeg. When all danger of bombardment had passed, it was decided that on and after 1st May, 1915, the Vancouver clearing house should settle daily balances by means of legal tenders and the Canadian Bankers' Association ruled that after the same date all other clearing houses in British Columbia (i.e., Victoria and New Westminster) were to settle by draft on Vancouver.

To the Man on the Land.

For two years and a half, war, red and ruinous, has raged through the world, and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty, will have been won, or be greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importance. Extraordinary measures are being taken by the allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the Empire. A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year . In the tremendous strain yet to come a vital factor will be ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more.—Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

Mennonites Are Serving.

The guarantee of exemption from military service to Mennonites and Doukhobors must be kept with the original parties. It is another question whether it is applicable to all people who may profess these faiths in the future. The Mennonites, who were parties to the original contract forty years ago, claimed to stand aloof from all public affairs, and renounced all privileges of citizenship such as voting and holding office. The younger generation have departed from these rules, and become electors. This imposes upon them the obligations of citizenship, and many have recognized it by enlisting. The Church elders of the old school ask that these volunteers be sent back home, but they will ask in vain.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Strange Story Heard in Court

A STRANGE romance of the great war has just been disclosed and also ended by a breach of promise case heard in the courts of Toronto, in which Miss Nechana Dvoritsky, a young Russian Jewess, secured damages to the amount of $5,000 from a prominent young Toronto lawyer, Samuel Joseph Birnbaum. In spite of its pathetic and rather sordid ending, the story told by Miss Dvoritsky in court was a strangely romantic one, and the breach of promise suit was the culminating point of four years of wandering that were filled with tragedy and adventure. When only fourteen years of age she was sent by her father, a wealthy wine manufacturer of Boronovichi to Jerusalem in Palestine to study the Bible and Jewish history. She had been in a seminary there for over two years when the war broke out, and she was driven from Palestine by the Government. On her way back to Russia she stopped at Alexandria, in Egypt, and there learned that the Germans in their first onrush at the beginning of the war had taken possession of her home town. In order to get to New York, from where she might communicate from a neutral country with her people, she taught in a private school at Cairo, and eventually reached New York. There a Jewish newspaper wrote about her that she was a graduate of a seminary in Palestine and was a cultivated, refined, and well-educated young lady.

As a result of this publicity she was asked by Rabbi Gordon to come to Toronto and teach a kindergarten class about to be opened. She arrived in Toronto in August, 1915, and met Mr. Birnbaum, who was chairman of the committee responsible for the school. While continuing to teach school she conducted classes in pure Hebrew, and defendant became one of her pupils. From studying the two fell to love-making, and the question of marriage was first broached in Jan., 1916. Mr. Birnbaum came so often to the house where she roomed that the Jewish community began to think that they were engaged. The defendant's attentions to her became so marked that all her other gentlemen friends went into the background. Finally, the parties became engaged, and it was soon known that they were to be married. Miss Dvoritsky, after finding the work in the school too much for her, went to Detroit for a holiday, and was arranging to take up classes there when defendant phoned her to come back and he would find her another class and she did so. On a Friday, in May, he called and arranged that the wedding should take place on May 29. Next day when he called he said his family objected to the marriage. The following morning the couple, accompanied by a Mrs. Steinburg, procured the marriage license and the wedding ring.

They then went to a Rabbi, who desired them to furnish twelve witnesses, but as this was not satisfactory they went to a second Rabbi, who also declined to perform the ceremony. The third Rabbi they went to tried to persuade Miss Dvoritsky to give up Birnbaum, and when she refused, it was suggested that the ceremony be postponed for a year. Soon after this Mr. Birnbaum's attentions towards her cooled off and she finally arrived at the conclusion that he was trying to get out of his promise to marry her. Eventually he met her on the street and from a remark he passed she was certain that he would not marry her. At another interview he told her he would not marry her unless she left the city, but later made it clear to her that he did not intend to keep his promise. Then the action for breach of promise, the Russian refugee against the Canadian, was started. Miss Dvoritsky does not speak English very well and has a very pronounced Russian accent.

An Old Voyageur.

One of the few remaining links in the past was severed last week when Narcisse Marion, a French half-breed, who has been living near Red Deer, Alberta, for the last thirty years, quietly passed away at the age of 68 years. He came from Manitoba in the early eighties, and was well known to the old timers in Central Alberta, and to know him was a real pleasure. He was truly representative of the "Voyageurs" referred to by Whittier in his poem, "The Red River Voyageur," and to know him intimately was to respect him abundantly. Perhaps in the stillness of the night, around the camp fire, he would give you a glimpse of his beliefs in simple and quaint language. Nor were they very complex or intricate, for he would say that, in substance, he thought that a man who was honest and truthful and kind was living the life that the Great Spirit demanded and his life was more largely governed by his belief than perhaps some are influenced by a much more involved theology. He had a great kind heart, was courageous and determined, and possessed a native dignity which never, under any circumstance, failed him.

Rhodes Scholar Serving.

Captain W. Burton Hurd, B.A., now serving in France with the Western Canadian Infantry Brigade as Y.M.C.A. officer, has been chosen Rhodes Scholar for Manitoba for 1917. He is the sixth Manitoba Rhodes Scholar now on active service. He was born at Brockville, and received his common and High school education at Toronto.

NOTICE

I wish all who owe me would call at my office in Shawville and settle accounts immediately.
J. W ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
Montreal, Que.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVIILE

Flour per barrel $9.50
Wheat, per bushel, $1.50 to 1.60.
Oats, per bushel, 60c.
Beans per bushel, $6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag. 2.25.
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 50c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations :

Butter, in prints 40c to 45c
Butter in pails 40 to 43c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 55 to 60c
Potatoes per bag, $2.50
Pork per 100 lbs $17.00 to 20.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, $12 to $15
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00

Horses for Sale

One span dark Browns—mare and horse—good general use team ; weight about 2600 lbs. Also mare colt coming 3 years old ; good, stout plug.
ANSON MURPHY,
Shawville R. R. No. 2.

Seed Grain for Sale.

300 bushels Banner Oats, at 75c. per bushel, and 150 bushels Marquis Wheat, at $1.75. All good, clean seed. Apply
W. H. CORRIGAN,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

For sale—five acres of land fronting on Main street (east) Shawville, on which are erected a good dwelling house and stable. Soil well adapted for raising small fruits, garden stuff and roots.
For terms and particulars write
BOX 46 SHAWVILLE.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified Protestant Teacher wanted for No. 12-B, Clarendon. Applicants state experience, grade of diploma, church of choice and salary expected. Duties to begin immediately.
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,
Shawville, Que.

Seed Grain.

Opening the 1st of March, we will be in a position at the Elevator to supply

all kinds of Grain, fit for Seed.

We have installed **A CLIPPER CLEANER,** one of the best on the market, specially designed for the Cleaning of Seed Grain of all kinds.

Cleaning done at 10c. per 100 lbs.

Highest Prices paid for all kinds of Grains.

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