

THE EQUITY.

No. 43, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 4,808,179
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
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PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

Council minutes, district correspondence, and other items are held over till next issue.

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

The work night meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held this Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. McCullough, on Centre Street.

Nobody will put up a kick if that old moss-covered saying of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring" is exploited to express the general opinion these balmy (?) November days.

See the beautiful cabinet of silverware (50 pieces) to be given away to the person holding the key that opens the padlock attached to the cabinet. Every purchase of \$2.00 entitles the purchaser to one key; \$4.00 two keys, etc. Make it a rule to buy your footwear at P. E. Smiley's and get a key. You may get the lucky one.

The casualty lists published last Wednesday contained the name of Pte Duncan Lunam, of Campbell's Bay, who was "killed in action" and in honor of whose memory a memorial service was held at the Campbells Bay Presbyterian Church on Sunday. The deceased soldier was the twin son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lunam of Upper Litchfield. The surviving twin James and another brother, are also at the front. James was reported wounded some time ago.

MORE SMOKES.—One dollar comes from H. M. Davis, of Schreiber, Ont., to help lighten the cares of our Tommies in France. Thanks, friend.

THE EQUITY acknowledges the receipt of fifty cents from Mr. W. J. Craig, of Creemore, Thorne, as a donation to the Soldier's Tobacco Fund. It is a pleasure to note that the appeal from the trenches for smokes, meets with a response from all sections of the country. There are a great many thousands of men at the front who look to their Canadian friends at home to keep them supplied with this little comfort, and all who are not prejudiced against the use of the "fragrant weed," should willingly contribute a small sum for that purpose.

Things are beginning to take on new life at the Shawville Motor Co's garage after the hard winter, during which, differing from the cities, the car trade in the rural parts of the Ottawa valley, are practically tied up. Manager Cy Hodgins is installing some new machines wherewith to handle the repair work which has now grown to considerable proportions in this section. In addition to a large stock of tires and other supplies, and repairing incidentals, the first consignment of Ford cars have been received, and are now on exhibition. On account of the backward season and bad roads, car traffic thus far have been nil, except for the local stunts that are being daily pulled off by "Tin Lizzie," now transformed into the similitude of a motor truck.

Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, who went west some time ago and who subsequently enlisted, and became the Chaplain with the rank of Captain of the 217th Battalion which recently left for overseas, was denied the privilege of going with his unit as chaplain, owing to the new regulation which debar chaplains going from Canada, since the policy of breaking up the colonial battalions began in England, in order to supply decimated units at the front with reinforcements. Capt. Macfarlane, (who has a son at the front) has seen the frosts of too many winters to come within the military age limit, otherwise it would be pretty hard to keep him from shouldering a rifle and taking his place in the ranks. The Capt. and Mrs. Macfarlane went to Campbells Bay by Thursday evening's train to visit relatives.

Amateurs: Now is the time to bring in your choice negatives and have enlargements made from them.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.
By buying 4 pairs of our 50c. cashmere hose you get a key for the silverware cabinet and you also get the best value in Canada for your money. Just drop in and see them.
P. E. SMILEY.

Births

At Clarendon, on March 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Belsher a son.

At Lower Litchfield, on April 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Moore, a daughter.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. R. J. Black was in Ottawa last week visiting his daughter, Mrs. Earl York.

Corp. Greenwood, C. A. M. C., London, Ont., visited Mrs. R. V. Anderson last week.

Miss Pearl Smith of Kimburn, a relative of Mr. B. G. Anderson, has taken the position of book-keeper for the Shawville Motor Co.

The visit of Mrs. Shadel to her relatives at Mille Roche, Ont., also the home-coming of Miss Ferné Belsher, who is teaching at Aylmer, and Miss Gladys Hodgins, from Macdonald College, are personal events that were omitted from last week's list.

Miss Irene Paul, of Bryson, who has very efficiently filled the position of assistant to the postmaster here during the past four years, left for home on Saturday evening, with the intention of remaining in Bryson for the summer months. Miss Marjorie Murray has been engaged as assistant in the post office.

RECEIVED PARCELS.—Sergeant Billy Carey, writing home from France, under date of March 7th, tells of he and brother Ben (who is near him at the front) having received the parcels that were sent to them last December by the ladies of Shawville, with the other soldier-boys from this section.

BRISTOL BOY WOUNDED.—Mr. John McCriston, of Bristol, received official intelligence on Wednesday last that his son, Pte Elton Howard, (No. 88834)—who enlisted with the 188th Battalion, recruited in the West—had been wounded at the front. The information given was "gunshot wound in the head."

Returned Soldier Honored

A noteworthy event took place at Waltham Station on Friday evening of last week, when a public reception and banquet with an address of welcome accompanied by a purse of twenty-five dollars were tendered to Pte Robinson (son of ex-mayor Robinson) who recently returned home minus one leg as a result of his participation in the war. The function was held at Mr. Jas Marcotte's hotel, and it is reported by parties who gave this journal the information, that about 200 guests were present, made up of residents of the community, and some from more distant localities.

The spread provided for the memorable occasion, was all that could be desired by the most exacting epicure, and when all present had heartily partaken of the good things, the decks were cleared, so to speak, to make room for the intellectual feast which then became the order. Short, pithy speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Beachburg, Mr. Roland Millar, D. M., and A. J. McDonald, barrister, of Campbells Bay, and others. In short, the whole proceeding passed off most satisfactorily, reflecting much credit on all connected with its inception and carrying out.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR . . . E. F. HEDDEN.
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

228 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

—GOOD TIMES AND BAD TIMES—

GOOD TIMES are here today, and what are you laying aside for BAD TIMES which may follow and find you wanting? Provide against this by SAVING, not SPENDING. One dollar (\$) starts an account with us. Special attention is paid to deposits by mail which are acknowledged upon the day of receipt.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND "Canada's Best" SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.
More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.
We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc.
Send for circular.

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

That is a very beautiful cabinet of silverware at P. E. Smiley's. Some lucky person will get it. By buying \$2.00 worth of goods you get a key. You may be the lucky one. Try it.

Marriages.

BELSHER—HODGINS.

On Wednesday, March 28, Harry F. Belsher and Eliza Maud Hodgins, of Yarm, were united in the bonds of matrimony by the Rev. John Hurst at the Methodist Parsonage, Yarm. A number of the young people of the vicinity gathered at the parsonage to witness the ceremony and to shower the happy couple with rice, etc.—COM.

TUBMAN—ATKINSON.—A very pleasant event took place at the home of Mr. Gregory Atkinson, at 1 p. m., March 1st, when his eldest daughter, Ida, was united in marriage to George E. Tubman, of Greymount. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Chas Reid. The bride, who was attended by her cousin, Miss Christina Atkinson, wore a gown of pale blue satin, while the bridesmaid was gowned in white voile. The groom was attended by his brother, D. G. Tubman. After the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served to a large number of friends. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents.—COM.

Deaths

DIED.—At Calumet Island on April 10th, Jaue Ann Ostrom, beloved wife of John Creighton, sr. The remains were interred in the Dunraven Union Cemetery on the 12th, the Rev. Carl Allum officiating. A very numerous attendance testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held.—COM.

Mrs. William Rooney of Yarm, who had been in poor health for a considerable time past, died at an early hour on Wednesday morning last, leaving to mourn her loss, besides her husband, a large family of children, mostly all of tender years. Her remains were interred in the Shawville cemetery on Thursday afternoon following service at the Methodist Church, in which the pastor, Rev. Mr. Tripp, was assisted by other resident ministers.

The remains of our late townsman, Mr. George Findlay were laid to rest in St. Paul's Church cemetery on Wednesday, in presence of a large concourse of relatives, friends and old acquaintances. All the immediate relatives of the deceased, except two brothers, (somewhere in the West) were present, besides a large family connection. Several rich floral offerings from the family and friends adorned the casket. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, who made a very impressive address on the solemn occasion.

GOWLING Business College

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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 Gowling's Advocate.

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WILLIS GRADUATES EACH MONTH.

Employers ask me each month to supply them with an average of 40 young women young men and boys.

During the past year I have filled 250 good positions; I have had calls for fully 250 more.

Our Shorthand training is universally recognized by the largest employers in Canada as THE STANDARD.
THEY ARE THE ONES WHO COUNT.
If you have the equivalent of a Public School education, and are fifteen years of age or older, we can train you to fill one of these good places and to secure one of the good salaries that are being paid.
Full particulars upon request. Do not delay.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE . . . OTTAWA.

FOR SALE—The Pontiac House Livery—Reason for selling, wish to go west. ALF DRAFER, Proprietor.

MEN WANTED—to work in Saw Mill when saving operations commence at Davidson, Que. For particulars apply to JOHN C. HOWARD, Davidson, 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 curbs for wells sold at Works Contracts made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville, Que.

BULL FOR SALE—We are now offering for sale, our fine Shorthorn Herd Bull, Heather King (91401). He is a big thick-fleshed roan, rising four years old. His breeding is the very best and he has proved himself an extra good sire. For particulars apply to E. L. HODGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Portage du Fort, or Wm. Hodgins, Shawville.

To LET—The premises on Main Street formerly occupied by the post office, with dwelling apartments in connection. Apply to MISS M. PRENDERGAST.

Renfrew Journal:—A disastrous fire broke out at the plant of the British Chemical Co., on Sunday evening, April 8th, about 7.30. It took place in Solvent Recovery Building, used for extracting the ether and alcohol from the powder. About 60,000 to 75,000 lbs of powder were destroyed, there being several big explosions, with the flames shooting high into the air. The building was completely gutted. One young man, Russell Forrest, was badly burned, and is now in the Renfrew Hospital. There were six or seven men in the building at the time the accident occurred. The amount of financial loss is not exactly known. The plant will not be closed down, but the work will necessarily be delayed for some time.

THE HARDWARE STORE

EVERYONE PAINTS

During House Cleaning Time there is always more or less Painting to do--The question is what Paint to use.

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Sherwin Williams

It costs just as much as a Good Paint ought to cost, not a cent more. If you pay more you pay too much. If you pay less you don't get as good a Paint.

Best Paint is always most economical to use.

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SHAWVILLE

Invincible Fencing

See our Stock and make your selection. People who ought to know tell us fencing will not be any lower in price for years to come. We purchased a Car Load and have priced our stock to meet all competition.

5 line Fencing, 40 in. high	33c. per rod
7 " 40 " "	42 " "
7 " 48 " "	42 " "
8 " 48 " "	48 " "

Hog Fence, 7 line, 26 in. high 30c.

Heavy Poultry Fence, 18 lines 48 in. high 65c.

Barb Wire, \$6.50 per hundred

Brace Wire, Steeples, etc.

We have also procured a new Steel Fence Stretcher, which will be loaned for a reasonable term to parties purchasing fencing.

W. A. HODGINS

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—F. P.:—(a) What fertilizer would you suggest for corn in medium soil, and how much? Have no manure. (b) What is the best kind of soil for buckwheat, and when is the best time to sow, and how thickly?

Answer:—(a). For corn on medium soil I would advise from 300 to 500 pounds per acre of fertilizer: carrying 1 to 2% ammonia and 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid. If it is possible to obtain 1% potash, the addition will be of advantage to the crop. A satisfactory method of applying this fertilizer to the corn is to drill it in through the fertilizer, dropping attachment of the wheat drill. Such a method of application puts the plant-food into the soil where the material can dissolve. The available plant-food acts on the young crop somewhat the same as whole milk fed to the young calf. It gives it a strong, healthy, vigorous start.

In using fertilizers do not neglect to grow clover or rye on this ground inside the next two years and then turn under a second crop of clover or a fair growth of rye or some other green manure. In using fertilizers you are adding plant-food but you are not adding organic matter or humus. Humus is essential to the producing capacity of the soil, hence must not be neglected.

(b) Buckwheat will do well on most any type of soil with the exception of muck. It is successful sown later than the average farm crops—even sown as late as early June. Probably late in May is the best time to seed it, using from 3 to 5 pecks of good seed per acre.

Question—T. L.:—What is the best fertilizer for strawberries, and when should it be used, on the vines that are bearing this year or the vines to be set out this year?

Answer:—In fertilizing strawber-

ries, good results are obtained by using from 400 to 600 pounds per acre of fertilizer analyzing from 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid, and possibly 2 to 3% potash. This is best applied when preparing the bed for the planting of the young vines. When the ground has been thoroughly disked this available plant-food should be drilled in through the fertilizer dropping attachment of the wheat drill, or it should be broadcasted over the proposed strawberry bed and thoroughly disked and harrowed in. When the young vines are set they will profit greatly by the added vigor obtained from this available plant-food. As a rule, top-dressing growing strawberries has not been the most profitable way to apply.

Question—M. C.:—What is the best way to get rid of wild mustard?

Answer:—A practicable way to get rid of mustard is to spray the young plants before they come into flower. For this purpose a spray machine such as is used for spraying potatoes might be used. Empty a 100-pound sack of sulphate of iron into a kerosene or vinegar barrel. Fill it up to the chime with water and stir until the sulphate of iron is dissolved. Strain the solution through several thicknesses of cheese-cloth when pouring it into the tank of the spray machine. To be most effective, it is well to apply 52 gallons of this material to the acre. The more powerful the spraying machine the better, since the mist is most effective when divided into finest particles. A pressure of 80 to 100 pounds at the nozzle should be maintained. A two-horse spraying machine will spray from 20 to 100 acres of grain in a 10-hour day. In actual tests which have been carried out, this method of treatment has proven very efficient in killing out this troublesome weed. It does not hurt the grain crop.

Horse Sense

The symptoms of spasmodic colic are: Uneasiness, stamping, pawing, throwing himself down, rolling, getting up, etc. The attacks are spasmodic, and during the intervals patient is normal, may appear to want to urinate.

Drench with 1½ oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Repeat in 2 hours if necessary.

The general indifference to horse-breeding at present in some farm sections offers all the more encouragement to those who follow the less popular course and raise horses before they are actually at a premium on the markets.

Brood mares must be properly exercised, preferably with light work but not where there is danger of straining or falling or being crowded between shafts. Watch the mare carefully at foaling. A clean, thoroughly disinfected bright cheerful box-

stall is the best place to foal a mare, unless the weather is warm and a clean comfortable grass paddock is available. Yearlings and foals well fed and free from vermin will make the greatest and most profitable gains on summer pasture, but if the pasture is short, a grain supplement is a most profitable investment. The secret of successful horse rearing is to keep the animals clean, healthy and constantly gaining in size and weight until maturity.

Kitchener's Prediction.

There may be nothing to it, but in seeking for the explanation of the slow German retreat on the Somme, there comes to mind Earl Kitchener's oracular utterance in the fall of 1914, after the trench warfare had begun. "The army that first leaves the trenches," he said, "will be beaten." If this prediction is justified it will deserve to be set alongside his then startling prediction that the war would last three years.

TRAINING THE PRECOCIOUS CHILD

Great Wisdom is Needed That the Brilliant Child May Be Well-Balanced and Win Success in Later Life.

Whenever we meet an unusually bright or precocious child, there is sure to be some fond and admiring friend or relative hovering near, anxious to "show it off." As a matter of fact, the child of average ability is in much less danger than the backward or precocious one.

The backward child may not be understood or it may not have the most intelligent methods used in its management. For this reason, such a child may fail to achieve as much as he might under favorable circumstances. However, no one expects very much of a deficient youngster, and if he is given healthful surroundings, good care and sympathetic understanding, his handicap may in time be partly overcome.

Very often the child who is exceedingly bright in certain respects, is decidedly average otherwise. If you press a ball in at one point, it will bulge out on the opposite side. The bulging or noticeable characteristics is pretty sure to be balanced by a dent somewhere. This may be the reason that many people who are really brilliant in some directions are not well-balanced or evenly developed all around.

There is also grave danger that precocious children may have too much expected of them and be urged beyond their normal capacity. A little boy who was fond of music and who really did exceptionally well with his violin lessons was urged to long

periods of practice and encouraged to take part in many public entertainments. These things were accomplished at the cost of play and sleep. The child developed a nervous trouble and was obliged eventually to give up both school and music.

It is frequently remarked that the pupil who is unusually brilliant in school, winning much favor and many honors, is not always a success in later life. There are reasons why this is often so. If book knowledge comes too early through an extra good memory or the ability to see through a problem quickly, little mental training is given, and when that individual goes out into the world, superficial methods and the expectation of getting much and giving little, do not make for success.

The precocious child is in danger of becoming over-confident, egotistical, lacking in thoroughness, and patronizing in manner. Too often such children do not develop the mental and moral fibre which effort and discouragement, more determined effort and final victory bring out. One star pupil was recently heard to boast that he could stay out of school three days, attend one day, and still keep up with his class. It may be the old story of the hare and the tortoise. He is gaining a contempt for educational advantages and is likely to be handicapped for life with the idea that persistence and conscientious effort are not necessary for him. Teachers often remark that they right-

RENNIE'S North Grown Canada's Best Seeds

Rennie's Prize Swede Turnip, for table or stock . . . 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 65c
Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, biggest cropper . . . 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 70c
Perfection Mammoth Red Mangel, for stock . . . 4 ozs. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

Yellow Leviathan Mangel, good keeper, . . . 4 ozs. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c
Rennie's Jumbo Sugar Beet, for feeding . . . 4 ozs. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

Improved Early Ohio Seed Potatoes . . . Peck \$1.00, bus. \$3.50
High Grade Longfellow Yellow Flint Seed Corn . . . Peck 85c, bus. \$3.25
High Grade Compton's Early Yellow Flint Seed Corn . . . Bus. \$3.25
High Grade White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn . . . Peck 75c, bus. \$2.75
High Grade Wisconsin No. 7 White Dent Seed Corn . . . Peck 75c, bus. \$2.85.

Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts . . . lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
English Multiplier Potato Onion Setts . . . lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40
Gold Medal Gladstone Bulbs (no two alike) . . . 10 for 85c, 100 for \$6.00
Rennie's Mammoth Squash, specimens 403 lb. weight . . . Pkg. 25c
XXX Scarlet Round White Tip Radish . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
XXX Melting Marrow Table Peas (dwarf) . . . 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Round Pod Kidney Bush Butter Beans . . . 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.40
Cool and Crisp Table Cucumber . . . Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c
XXX Early Table Sugar Corn (very fine) . . . Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90
Rennie's Fireball Round Table Beet . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
XXX Early Summer Cabbage (heads 12 lbs. each) . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c
Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed . . . Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.90.

Seed Corn and Potato Prices do NOT include freight charges.

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are the best instructors in the subjects which were hard for them to learn as pupils. They know where the difficulties lie and how discouraging they are.

Great wisdom is needed in handling the precocious child so that it may be well-balanced and kindly, and realize the necessity of achieving its own best.

Sheep Notes

Sheep will turn to profitable account more waste products than will any other class of farm animals.

A sheep has a low nervous organization, and once neglected gives up with little effort. But kept in thrif with good care it will be as hardy as any other animal.

This is the season of the year when sheep need most care and labor. Reasonable attention in the lambing season will save a heavy mortality. A good shepherd will raise a 125% lamb crop.

Don't forget the spring dipping. Although other work may demand attention, yet this is the one phase of sheep husbandry that should never be neglected.

Shear fairly early, at least before the very warm spring days arrive, and thus save the ewe discomfort and loss in weight. With wool as valuable per pound as butter, the greatest care should be taken to produce the cleanest, best fleece and properly to care for the same after shearing. Co-operative marketing will add from two to eight cents per pound revenue from your wool.

Give the lambs an extra good start on grass. A lamb creep in the corner of the pasture and light grain feeding will usually be found most profitable.

The Dairy

For specific information regarding breeding, feeding, and general care and management of livestock, apply to your nearest experimental farm.

Feed is high, but it is not so high that one can afford to ruin a good pasture by turning stock on it too early.

Labor on the dairy farms this year is going to be hard to get, and undoubtedly will cost all it is worth. It is a condition that will start many dairy farmers thinking about mechanical milkers.

A few years ago it was considered a normal thing for cows to give 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of milk in a year. Today yields of twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds pass almost unnoticed. Animal husbandry has become one of the most important and progressive vocations.

Seventeen ladies are peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right.

MAID OF ORLEANS INSPIRES FRENCH

MEMORY OF JEANNE D'ARC HAS ALWAYS BEEN HONORED.

War Has Stirred French People to Religious Fervor and Churches Are Filled.

Once more is France inspired by Jeanne d'Arc, and it is this spirit which has made the French, as Thomas Edison says, "the most glorious people in the world." William T. Martin, writing in the New York Sun, says that war has stirred them to a religious fervor that scoffs at nothing. Churches that used to be empty are now filled. On Sunday Paris turns out to church with almost one accord; while all through the week there are steady streams of those who enter the church to pray for the repose of the soul of some dear one or that a husband or a father may be spared. There are many, too, who pray for France. One case is mentioned of a French nobleman who had been at the front almost incessantly until a short time ago, serving as a chaplain. Then he was wounded, and one arm became powerless. He could no longer help France at the front. Now daily every morning and every evening he goes into the Church of the Magdalene. He could pray for victory, he said, and so he could help.

The Voices Again.

A superstition that the Blessed Maid of Orleans may again visit the earth and in person lead the armies of France to victory is said to be very widely held in the French armies, and the soldiers read eagerly of every little incident that seems to indicate that such a miracle may come to pass. A farmer's daughter in the Vendee was reported to have said that she heard voices instructing her to lead the armies of France. The Bishop of Poitiers sent a priest to interview her, and later it was said that she had been brought to Paris and put in charge of a sisterhood. Whether the girl is of unsound mind, carried away by hysteria or whether she may in truth turn out to be the savior of her country is a question upon which tens of thousands of French soldiers retain an open mind. They do not scoff at what they cannot understand. They have seen so many amazing things "out there" that their capacity for astonishment has been bankrupted.

The Angels at Mons.

It is said that many of the British troops share these beliefs, and we know how the story of the angels at Mons swept over the world. The fact that the author of the story which appeared inconspicuously in a London paper afterwards explained that it was pure invention, and that he had not even a soldier's legend to work upon, did not prevent hundreds of thousands of people from believing that a miracle was wrought at Mons. Many soldiers will swear that they saw a figure on horseback, whom they readily identified as St. George, leading a band of soldiers to their help

Your Problems

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, 75 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

M. E. S.:—A child four or five years old should drink at least a glassful of water between five o'clock supper and seven o'clock bedtime. Children should get the habit of drinking water both morning and evening. This will prevent a good deal of sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and will obviate the need of laxatives, which are used altogether too freely.

F. H.:—It is misconception to believe a kitchen should be large. It should be small, compact, cheerfully and sanitarily finished, with cross ventilation, and an abundance of illumination. It should not, of course, be so small as to be cramped or congested. A long, narrow pantry should be studiously avoided. Built-in cupboards in the kitchen might take the place of a pantry and save steps. 2. Any worker desiring to eliminate waste motion and increase her efficiency 50 per cent., can ask herself these questions: 1. Is my table, stool, board, or working surface at the right height? 2. Are my utensils and materials needed for this task all before me when I begin? 3. Do I have to stoop unnecessarily? Do I take unnecessary steps? 4. Are my utensils arranged with proper regard to each other, and to other tasks? 5. Is my position comfortable? 6. Am I using the best and right tool for the purpose? 7. Is the tool properly adjusted and in good condition before I begin work? 8. Am I making any awkward motions, or ones I could omit?

L. N. T.:—Here is an extract from a book entitled "The Efficient Life," which may suit your case. It is a plan that is decidedly worth trying. A tired and nervous mother will often find fault unnecessarily, and cause friction in the home. Give mind and body a real rest every day, as this message advises:— "Many mothers slave for their children so many hours a day that they have but little energy left with

which to enjoy them and love them. As a result, the dullness and drudgery of existence are all they come to experience.

"One mother of five children for years took at least one hour a day for rest and quiet reading alone by herself. Nothing but absolute necessity could induce her to break into this hour.

"The result of this is not only that she had kept her own superb health, but she is a constant joy and inspiration to her children, her husband, and her friends.

"It is true that she might have done more dusting or mending stockings than she has actually accomplished, but it would have been at the sacrifice of that whole part of her life which meant the most to herself and others."

W. E. K.:—Probably you will find all the good recitations you need in "Jessie Alexander's Platform Sketches." The price of the book is \$1.00. As for drills, there are three little volumes you would find useful: "Ideal Drills," "Wilson's Drills and Marches," and "Twenty-five Drills and Several Motion Songs." They are 25 cents each.

R. W.:—How April Fool Day came to be no one really knows. Probably the best guess is that which credits the day to France, the first nation of all Christendom to begin the year on January 1 instead of March 25. Before the change was made the octave of the festival, April 1, was the day on which the celebration culminated, when visits were made and gifts exchanged. With the adoption of the reformed calendar in 1564, New Year's Day was celebrated on January 1 and only pretended gifts and mock ceremonial visits were made on April 1, with the idea of making fools of those who had forgotten the change of date. The custom once started was kept up after its origin was no longer remembered.

when they were hard pressed. Whether the Germans were victims of the same optical illusion is unknown, but they drew off when it seemed that nothing but a miracle could save the British troops. Then did the miracle happen?

Honor to Jeanne.

France has always honored Jeanne d'Arc, even when France was supposed to have turned her back upon religion and to have embraced atheism or agnosticism, but since the beginning of the war the respect paid to her many monuments has been intensified. Mr. Martin tells of the French troops sent from the front to Paris to march through the streets last July on the national holiday of France. They marched soberly and talked little, for they knew, the review over, they would return immediately to the trenches. They came to a large statue in the centre of a side street, a statue of the Maid of Orleans covered with flowers. Hands flew to the salute or heavy helmets were lifted. Cheers broke forth for the Maid. "Patron saint of France, guide us!" cried the soldiers. "O, Maid of Orleans, give us strength. Pray for us!" To witness this scene on the part of veteran soldiers was to get a glimpse of the religious fervor with which the heroic armies of France are carrying on the war.

Tributes From the Trenches.

There is a great statue to Jeanne standing before the Cathedral of Rheims which has so far escaped the German shells. In the town of Rheims now there are few but soldiers, yet this statue is always gaily decorated with flowers in the Spring and Summer-time. In the Winter there are artificial flowers which have been made by the men in the trenches, and sent back in honor of their patron saint. So the French may be said to pray as well as to fight for victory. It is curious, too, that their allies now should be the descendants of those same Englishmen who burned Jeanne to death. But the Frenchman is too polite to mention the fact, and long ago he has forgiven the English for their cruelty. The English troops, too, salute the statues of the girl when they pass them, and perhaps they are not wholly uninfluenced by the feelings of awe and hope with which the French ponder on their Blessed Damozel, and wonder if another miracle will be wrought, and she will again place herself at the head of a victorious French army.

Wellington's Regret.

The unsettled state of Irish affairs reminds one of a slip made by the Duke of Wellington during a House of Lords debate on Ireland. In the course of his speech he mentioned that two clergymen had been murdered in Ireland. A noble lord on the other side of the House rose at once to correct him. "No, no, only one." "Only one?" rejoined the Duke. "Well, if I am mistaken I am sorry."

Prosperous farmers as a rule are good bookkeepers.

WOODEN SHIPS COME BACK.

Wind-jammers Are Recalled From Beach Graveyards.

Through all the centuries of history until the last the world went to sea in ships of wood, says a United States newspaper. Then, after the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac, iron supplanted wood. Later, steel supplanted iron, and gradually our shipyards from Maine to Florida, where the American clippers which were the pride of the maritime world had been built, became abandoned.

All along the New England coast lie the skeletons of old ships—schooners, barques, full-rigged vessels, cast up on the beach graveyard because competition was too great.

The shortage in tonnage brought about by the war is bringing the old wind-jammer into her own again, and old vessels almost forgotten where they lay are in commission once more. New vessels are being completed as rapidly as possible. Maine ports are doing business as in the old times.

Conditions have also given rise to a new plan. It is proposed that the United States build a thousand little wooden boats of a thousand tons each. The cost, we are told, would be about \$100,000,000. Driven by motors, this fleet could easily dodge submarines. Their draft would be so small that a torpedo would pass beneath them, and their size would aid in escaping unwelcome attention from sea pirates.

America may go to sea again in the wooden boat.

Spray Fruit Trees Early.

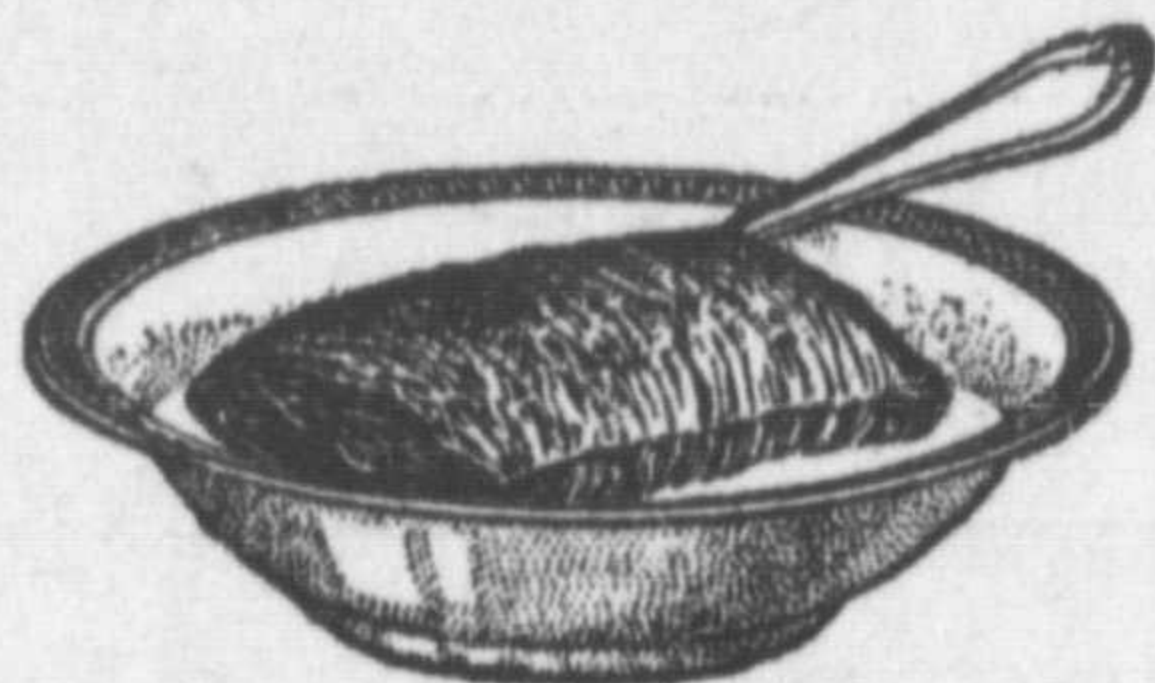
Early spraying to kill scale insects before any leaves appear may mean the difference between success and failure in the fruit crop. All fruit trees, except sour cherries, since they are seldom attacked by San Jose scale, should be sprayed with either commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution diluted with seven parts of water or a good miscible oil diluted with fifteen parts of water, before the leaves expand. It is better to spray even as late as when the blossoms are showing pink than to omit this spray for trees infested with scale. The material may be applied with either a hand or a power sprayer. Thoroughness of application is essential to success in controlling scale insects.

Wooden Shoes.

On account of the high price of leather, sabots, or wooden shoes, are in such demand in England that an English firm has had to decline a Belgian order for one hundred thousand pairs. The mill workers and the school children are taking again to the clogs that were worn in earlier times. Those for children cost about seventy-five cents a pair.

Iron ore is found in almost every Chinese province, but it is mined extensively in only a few.

Believe in Preparedness? Are you ready for Mr. Germ? Catching cold is a crime. Fortify yourself against cold germs and other germs by eating **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, the food that supplies the necessary warmth and strength to resist disease. A better balanced ration than meat or eggs at a much lower cost. For breakfast with milk or cream.



Made in Canada.

POINTERS FOR GARDENERS.

Practical Advice for Amateur Growers of Vegetables and Flowers.

It is desirable that the frost should leave the soil of the vegetable garden as soon as possible, therefore anything that prevents the full force of the sun's rays reaching the soil should be removed. Warm sun and rains will soon rid the open spaces of all frost, and dry them sufficiently to justify digging.

Clear the ground and give the sun a chance if you are anxious for an early start in the garden. Rubbish heaps, boards, straw or litter of any sort on the surface of the garden will tend to keep the frost in the soil where these coverings exist long after the exposed surface has become frost-free. Litter is scattered over the surface of perennial beds to keep the frost in as long as possible. This is done because alternate thawing and freezing is injurious to these permanent plants. In most cases the covering should remain until the spring is sufficiently advanced so that anything in the nature of a heavy frost is unlikely.

There is no reason why an attempt should be made to turn over the whole garden at once. A much better method is to first dig a plot sufficient for radishes, lettuce, cress, onions, etc. This plot should be raked smooth, firmed and planted just as soon as it is ready. It will be ready for planting when the soil has become warmed up and not one minute before.

Garden seeds are too expensive this season to be wasted, but that is what will happen when the amateur fails to mix his commercial fertilizer with the soil in the furrows. If the seeds come into contact with the fertilizer, all their vitality will be burned out of them. This is a common error and explains why a great many seeds fail to sprout. The seedsman is not always to blame.

A common cause of poor results in vegetable gardening is too deep planting of the seeds. Germination will be much better in the spring when the plan of shallow planting is adopted. Later in the season, when the soil becomes warm, the seeds should go in deeper. With large seeds like peas and corn, it is often advantageous to sow them in a little trench, filling it in as the plants grow until the ground is level.

Put all your wood ashes on the garden, and if you get any quantity of soot when you clean out your furnace or chimney spread it around the roses or the aster plants.

Gathered The Materials.

"Grocery butter is so unsatisfactory, dear," said Mrs. Youngbride, "I decided to-day that we would make our own."

"Oh, did you?" said her husband. "Yes; I bought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be left here regularly. Won't it be nice to have really fresh butter?"

Grape-Nuts

contains the rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley. Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks. And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify.

"There's a Reason"

BROTHERS IN THE TRENCHES.

War Has Broken Down The Class Distinctions of Peaceful Days.

To illustrate the fact that soldiers of very different social classes, after fighting side by side, often become affectionate friends, the author of Notes on the War, a Frenchwoman, tells the following story:

A very jovial young soldier used to entertain his companions most delightfully by his irrepressible gaiety. One day his spirits failed. When one of his comrades asked the reason, he said:

"In time of peace I am a clown in a music hall. It's my business to entertain people; but to-day I got a letter from my wife telling of the illness of our two children. She can't go out to work, and things look black. That's why I can't joke to-day."

Some days later the same comrade said, "You are merry to-day. What's happened?"

"Why, a letter from my wife says a man called and handed her three hundred-franc notes from his client, M. Jean Breton; so things are bright again for us. But who can M. Breton be?"

The other soldier was silent for a moment, but finally said, "Don't worry, mate. I am Jean Breton. I am rich enough to afford it. Now cheer up with one of your comic songs, please."

What He Was Going To Do.

Princess Patricia of Connaught has an autograph album and in her childhood days, she used to rule this book out into neat little divisions, one for each signature. When she asked the Kaiser to write his name, he scrawled it right across the page, and surrounded it with three bold circles—quite irrespective of the neatly-drawn little departments. At the time Princess Patricia was much grieved, but from subsequent events she considers this page of her album a symbol of what the "All Highest" was going to do to Europe.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CABBAGE WORM.

How to Combat the Ravages of This Destructive Enemy.

The common cabbage worm, the most destructive insect enemy of cabbage and related crops begins its depredations as soon as the young plants are set out in the spring. Steps to combat it should be taken at an equally early date. Spraying with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, four pounds of arsenate of lead in paste form, or one pound of Paris green to fifty gallons of water should be begun as soon as the plants are set out and should be repeated as often as examination of the plants shows it to be necessary.

The common cabbage "worm" is the first generation usually develops on wild plants.

Hand picking may be practised successfully in small gardens. Where sprays are employed they should be applied in a fine mist, since coarser applications tend to gather in drops on the leaves and run off.

larva of a white butterfly having black tipped wings. The butterflies appear on warm spring days and continue about gardens and fields until after several severe fall frosts. Eggs are laid on cabbage and related plants where they hatch in from four to fourteen days after hatching. Three it eats voraciously and grows rapidly,

For Wideawakes to Memorize.

Say, boys, did you ever stop to think That we are the coming men? That we've only a few short years to prepare Ourselves for the work, and then The fate of the world will rest in the hands

Of those who are boys to-day? I tell you it makes a fellow feel that He wants to be armed for the fray! We can not afford to hamper ourselves With habits that work us harm; We need to be true of head and heart, With a steady, strong right arm; We need to be men—real, honest men, With a love of life and its joys, But ever ready to stand for the right; And in order to do that, boys, We've got to begin right now, or else— No, I am not "Preacher Ben," And don't let's forget in our work or our play That we are the coming men!

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DIVIDING THE SPOIL.

Accident Which Foretells Similar Horrors in Shell-Swept Europe.

Greediness wiped out half the population of a small village in China, according to Capt. Fritz Uttmark. There were only thirty people in the village, a retired spot on the Hwang River, and of the thirty, fifteen were instantly killed.

The Chinese government had been making experiments with some new shells. A mile from the village a company of soldiers had been doing target practice with the shells, and had then been sent to garrison a fort some distance away. During the target practice the soldiers would not let the villagers get nearer than half a mile to the guns, and the people, all ignorant of the nature of the shooting, remained.

Some months after the target practice had ceased and the villagers had forgotten about it, two coolies, digging in a field, came upon a bright, round object. It was very heavy, and pointed at one end. Neither knew what the object was. As a matter of fact it was an eight-inch shell that had not exploded. "It is mine," said the man who had dug the shell up.

"No, it is mine! I saw it first!" cried the second coolie. "You would not have known it was there if I had not seen it."

"And you would not have seen it if I had not dug it up."

For half an hour the two argued, each advancing his claim in high-pitched, squealing tones. At last they agreed to let an aged Chinaman, who was said to be very wise, settle the question for them.

"You must divide it equally," was the verdict of the old man.

Then came the question as to how they should divide it. They tried to break it with a rock, but the shell could not be crushed that way.

"Let the blacksmith divide it," suggested the old man.

To the blacksmith they went. "I do not work for nothing," declared the smith. "I will divide it into three parts: one for the man who found it, one for the man who saw it first and one for me."

That arrangement had almost been decided upon when the old man who had given the decision in the case objected. If the blacksmith was to have a third, then he himself ought to have a piece for settling the dispute.

"Divide it into four parts," urged the man. "One for the finder, one for the man who saw it first, one for the blacksmith and one part for me." To that they all agreed.

By this time the entire village had become greatly excited, the relatives of all four men crowding into the little blacksmith shop to see that justice was done. The blacksmith laid the

HAVE YOU? ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price? Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidentally give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—



ISSUE No. 15-17.

SAWYERS, BOX MAKERS & LABORERS WANTED

FIRSTBROOK BROS., Limited
283 King Street East, Toronto

shell on his anvil, and round him gathered all the people of the village. He swung his heavy hammer in the air and brought it down on the shell.

Bang! The explosion killed all but two of the coolies who were in the blacksmith shop and injured half a dozen others who were standing at the door and the two windows.

For a long time the Chinese government could not find out the cause of the accident. The natives were convinced that a miniature sun had fallen from the clouds and, offended by the rough handling it had received, had become angry, and annihilated the guilty ones with their relatives and friends. The mystery was not explained until a small part of the shell casting was found.

THE CONTINENT OF LONDON.

At the Hub of the Empire Are Found All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

It is curious how ignorant the born Londoner is of his own city. All the wonders of the world are gathered in London, yet the Cockney takes long journeys in order to see them elsewhere.

In peace times he would go to France, to Belgium, to Norway, to Switzerland, while all the time he could take a bus and visit these countries in London, though certainly minus their natural scenery.

But the essential atmosphere was to be found within a short radius of Piccadilly Circus. How many Londoners could say off-hand where to find the Swiss Quarter, the Scandinavian Quarter, the Chinese Quarter, the Russian Quarter, the Dutch Quarter, the Armenian Quarter, or what now remains of the German Quarter?

Wherever the Continental peoples wander they take their own country with them and reconstitute it, while the Briton invariably fits himself into native backgrounds. Thus you will find the true Paris in Soho; the real Russia in Stepney and Bethnal Green; the glamor of Italy in Clerkenwell; the spirit of Holland in Spitalfields; the mysterious Orient in Limehouse; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in Shadwell; Switzerland off Tottenham Court Road; the repellent atmosphere of Germany in Great Charlotte Street; and the Armenian Settlement is—well, I wonder how many Londoners can locate that interesting colony?

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN
Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

River Beds.

In Siberia some of the rivers are said to flow over ice many years old and almost as solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena is reported to have a bed of pure ice over nine feet thick.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murdine is for Tired Eyes—Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Gravitated Mydriasis—Refracted Mydriasis—Murdine 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 Murdine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Adversity sometimes gives a man courage; prosperity too often takes it out of him.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Preserving Eggs.
Chinese ship fresh eggs long distances in good condition by coating them with a paste made of sea salt, vegetable ashes and water.

MONEY ORDERS.
SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Read all the Books on every Shelf—But do your Thinking for yourself.

Russia's Railway Plans.
The Russian Council of Ministers has approved a plan for constructing 20,779 miles of new railway during the next five years at a cost of \$300,000,000, says the New York World. A revolutionary Government which is concerning itself with these projects of peace is apparently on a substantial foundation.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Post Orderly (to last-joined recruit, whose letters, addressed "Mr. Jones," having caused the former much trouble in discovering the right owner)—My lad, every man has a rank. You must tell your friends to put "Private" on your letters. "Very good, Sergeant." The next letters arrive: "Strictly Private—Mr. Jones."

A Great Sight.

The old gentleman beamed upon the little boy who stood on the crest of the hill one night at twilight, a happy, contented smile on his lips.

"I am very pleased to see you watching the beautiful red glow of the setting sun, my little man," he said, patting the youngster's back. "Do you watch it every night?"

The little lad chuckled.

Montreal Man Tells Wonderful Story

Bad Case of Bright's Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

George Sullivan, Who Suffered From The Dread Disease For Two Years Gives Credit for His Recovery to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Montreal, Que., Apr. 9th, (Special.)—Completely cured of that most dreaded of all diseases, Bright's Disease of the kidneys, Mr. George Sullivan, 284 de St. Valiers St., this city, is spreading the good news that he found his cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered from Bright's Disease for two years," Mr. Sullivan states in an interview. "I was unable to work for weeks at a time. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any real benefit and received outdoor treatment at the Montreal General Hospital."

"I was feeling very badly discouraged when a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using three boxes I was much better. I kept on till I had used nine boxes, when I was completely cured."

"Naturally I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a wonderful remedy." Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They cure kidney diseases of all kinds from backache to Bright's Disease. The proof of this is their growing popularity in Canada for over a quarter of a century. If you haven't used them ask your neighbor about them.

Spite is anger which is afraid to show itself, it is an impotent fury conscious of its impotence. eight days.

The caterpillar is velvety green, about the color of the cabbage foliage. Good roads make better markets, better schools, better churches, better neighbors and better living.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands, J. M. CAMPBELL. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS. I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGLEY

"What are these?" "Elderberries, mum." "Oh," said the young housekeeper, "I want some young berries, please."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Nowadays.

"So it's the fifth grade for you now, Louis? Will you be in fractions or decimals?"

"Neither, sir. It'll be in beadwork and perforated squares."



MICA HELPS THE HAUL

Dry hubs strain
1. The horses
2. The harness
3. The wagon

MICA AXLE GREASE

helps all three factors in the haul. It smooths the axle surface. MICA is the important part of axle grease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



INFLUENZA

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured: colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOON'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND: 3 to 6 doses often cure. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist will supply you. LEWIS MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years. Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

EWING & CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Must Coin a Word.

Being no longer "subjects," for the time being at least, the Russians are embarrassed to find that their language contains no such word as "citizen," or its equivalent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

AGENTS WANTED

SAFE—QUICK—CLEAN. THAT'S why my Ideal Lamp Filler sells everywhere lamps are used. Fills all flat-wicked lamps without removing chimney or burner. Send to-day and try one. 25c. postpaid. Refunded if unsatisfactory. Men and women can profitably handle our goods. Write for information. Free Factories, 300 Main St., Foster, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND Hand. \$12.00 up. Send for special price list. Variety Cycle Works, 413 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

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.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BLACKSMITH FLOOR-man. Good wages and steady work to a good man. Apply Hendrie & Co., Limited, Hamilton.

BOYS WANTED

To sell JACK CANUCK—the greatest weekly paper in Canada. Make big money in spare time. Write at once.

IMPERIAL NEWS CO., Ltd., 87 Queen St. East, Toronto.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND

For All Boiler Feed Waters
Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bars for all requirements
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BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York



Sore shoulders, lame back, stiff neck, all pains and aches yield to Sloan's Liniment.

Do not rub it. Simply apply to the sore spot, it quickly penetrates and relieves. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin.

Keep a bottle handy for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, toothache, neuralgia, gout, lumbago and sore stiff muscles.

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

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

CATARHAL FEVER, PINK EYE, SHIPPING FEVER, EPISCOTIC

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured: colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOON'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND: 3 to 6 doses often cure. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist will supply you. LEWIS MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APR. 19, 1917.

Uncle Sam is not going into the big scrap without an adequate provision of the "sinews of war." The U. S. Congress last week passed without dissent the seven billion dollar revenue authorization measure, which places this huge sum at the disposal of the Government for all purposes connected with the prosecution of the war, including loans to the Allies.

The news which has been coming from the western war zone since the present month set in, is the most satisfactory that has been received from that quarter in many months, signifying results more far-reaching than those attending last summer's drive at the Somme and regarded as second only in importance to the great achievement at the Marne in 1914, when the Kaiser's legions were hurled back from the gates of Paris, thus shattering the War Lord's hopes of the speedy subjugation of France and the invasion of England.

The driving force which the British army has been enabled to exert against the enemy in the recent operations, as the result of mature preparation and practically unlimited equipment, surpasses anything hitherto witnessed in the present conflict, while the history of the world's greatest wars affords no parallel to the intensity of the British attack, which seems to have been irresistible, notwithstanding all that human skill, aided by time, could advise or invent in the form of defensive works.

In this grand assault, which means the beginning of the drive that will eventually free the invaded soil from the presence of a ruthless foe, our Canadian troops are reported to have taken a most conspicuous part, carrying out the difficult task assigned to them—that of capturing the exceptionally strong position called Vimy Ridge—with marked cleverness and signal bravery. Of the fifteen thousand prisoners taken in the general round-up over three thousand are credited to the Canadians, who, justly jubilant over their success at Vimy, continued to press upon the heels of the foe, in his hurried retirement before the victors. The feeling among our men is that at last they have got Fritz on the move, and they intend to keep him going, if a constant overwhelming rain of metal will do it.

The Duty of Parliament

"Germany is not yet beaten. She is going back in the hope of becoming stronger, and numerically she is stronger now than at any time during the war. She has now many more divisions in the field than last year and has increased the number of her soldiers by about one million."

This is not the pessimistic wail of an ignorant croaker; it is the grave warning of Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, appealing for half a million more men before July.

Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons on August 19th, 1914, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared:

"Speaking for those who sit around me, speaking for the wide constituencies which we represent in this House, I hasten to say to all these measures we are prepared to give immediate assent. If in what has been done, or in what remains to be done there may be anything which in our judgment should not be done or done differently, we raise no question, we take no exception, we offer no criticism, and we shall offer no criticism so long as there is danger at the front."

In the summer of 1915 Sir Wilfrid emphasized his position in an address delivered in Toronto before the Ontario Federation of Liberal Clubs, as follows:

"I have this to say to the Prime Minister and his colleagues: I don't care for an election. Let the Prime Minister and his colleagues say there shall be no election as long as the war shall go on, and I pledge myself and the party that we shall stop all preparations and think of nothing but the war."

A few months later, addressing the Montreal Reform Club, Sir Wilfrid declared that

"At the present time the only thing we have to think of is the war, and to adjourn to a future date those domestic problems which will have to be taken up later on."

And finally in his great speech in the Commons, advocating an extension of Parliament, the Liberal leader said:

"The issue is still pending and, so long as it is pending, so long as Belgium has not been restored to her independence, so long as the enemy has not been thrown back beyond the Rhine, for my part—and I speak again as I have spoken always—my supreme thought

will be to give all the assistance in our power to Britain in the struggle which she has undertaken against the common enemy of mankind."

The issue is still pending. Belgium is still under the Prussian yoke. France has not recovered all her lost territory; the Allies are still far from the Rhine. In the light of Sir Wilfrid's patriotic attitude in the past and present serious war situation, as outlined by Sir William Robertson, the Canadian people undoubtedly look to Parliament to prevent this country being weakened and divided by internal strife of conflict at the polls.

Some of Last Week's Achievements in France

Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press at Canadian headquarters in France, cabled the following on Saturday last:—

"The full fruit of the battle of Vimy is ours tonight."

The Germans are in full retreat, and the Canadians advancing as rapidly as the mined and wrecked roads permit, are hard upon their heels.

Givenchy, Petit Vimy, Vimy itself, Farbus, and Willerval are ours.

Lens is on fire, together with the adjacent villages, and it is believed that it will be evacuated before morning.

All morning our artillery has been dropping shells on the German lines, especially on the village of Vimy, and the response was feeble and spasmodic.

Yesterday afternoon there was a series of violent explosions in the mining villages around Lens and Lievin, where heavy charges were being used to destroy the shafts and overhead structures of the mines. The sound waked the whole front into life.

Our infantry pushed down into Vimy and Givenchy, where they came in touch with the enemy's rear guard. At this hour they continue to go forward, meeting little resistance.

The spoils will be great and the advantage resulting from the possession of the Lens-Lievin mining district tremendous.

The Hun is at last headed for home and going strong. Vimy has helped."

Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting of the municipal Council of Shawville held Monday, 2nd April, 1917.

Present: Pro-mayor Elliott and Councillors Morrison, Woodley, Shore, Dagg and Hodgins.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. Dagg and Shore.

Motion—Hodgins and Morrison—That bill of T. Lister for \$1.00 be paid.—Carried.

Motion—Dagg and Woodley—That petitions of W. Howes and C. Caldwell for permission to keep temperance hotels be granted.—Carried.

Motion—Dagg and Shore—That the Council get legal advice re. water course.—Carried.

The Council adjourned.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF CLARENDON.

BY-LAW No. 58.

At a regular meeting of the Municipal Council of the township of Clarendon, held at Hynes' Hall in the village of Shawville on the 5th day of the month of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, in conformity with the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, at which session were present: F. W. Thomas, Mayor, and Bert Hodgins, W. T. Barber, M. Sinclair and Wm. Dale, Councillors, forming a quorum under the presidency of the mayor:—Proceeding upon the resolution adopted at the present session to pass a by-law for the establishment of an annual compensation fund for the benefit of owners or possessors of dogs and sheep, out of the proceeds of an annual tax to be imposed on each dog and bitch kept within the Municipality of the Township of Clarendon, and for the imposition of such tax:—

notice of such motion having been duly given, as required by law, at a regular meeting of this council, held at the said Hynes' hall on the fifth day of the month of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen—it was ordered and ordained by by-law of this council as follows:—

1. That an annual compensation fund for the benefit of owners and possessors of sheep in this municipality for damage done to their sheep, be established in this municipality, consisting of the proceeds of an annual tax of one dollar to be imposed on each dog, and of four dollars on each bitch, kept within this municipality;

2. That an annual tax of one dollar on each dog and of four dollars on each bitch be imposed, and is hereby imposed and levied and shall be exigible and payable by the owner or possessor of any dog or bitch kept within this municipality. (Upon the production of a certificate from a veterinary surgeon to the effect that a bitch has been spayed, an annual tax of one dollar only shall be exigible from its owner);

3. That all owners or possessors of any dog or bitch in this municipality shall be compelled each year in the month of April to declare to the Secretary-Treasurer of this municipality the number of dogs or bitches under his

care, under a penalty of a fine of ten dollars, recoverable by this municipality for the benefit of the said compensation fund;

4. That this council shall appoint one or more competent assessors, whose duty it shall be to examine without delay any sheep which have been injured by dogs or bitches in this municipality, and to fix the amount of the damage;

5. That out of the special fund so created by this present by-law this council shall pay a compensation equal to two-thirds of the damage done to the sheep by dogs or bitches, according to the report of the assessors, provided that the claim of the owner or possessor be made within three months to be reckoned from the date when the damage was caused; nevertheless this council shall not allow compensation of more than fifteen dollars for any one sheep. Valuator or Secretary must be notified of damage within 48 hours of discovery;

6. That from and after the coming into force of the present by-law no person or persons shall keep or harbor any dog or bitch in this municipality without first having paid the annual tax so imposed and levied by this present by-law; the penalty for the contravention of this by-law shall be a fine of ten dollars, recoverable by this municipality for the benefit of the said compensation fund so established by the present by-law; and in the event of the said fine not being paid within eight days after the officer appointed by this council shall have given notice to the owners of unlicensed dogs that they are liable to the above fine, all unlicensed dogs shall be destroyed by the officer appointed for that purpose by this council;

7. That the said annual tax so imposed and levied by this present by-law shall be exigible and payable on the first day of May of each year, and shall extend from the first day of May of each year until the thirtieth day of April of each year;

8. That at the end of each annual tax, to wit: on the 30th day of April of each year, the balance of the compensation fund of the preceding year remaining unused, as well as the sum composed of penalties and damages collected by this municipality, shall continue to form part of the compensation fund for the following year, until this by-law is repealed;

9. That this by-law shall remain in force from year to year until repealed;

10. That this by-law shall come into force fifteen days from its sanction.

Moved by councillor Hodgins, seconded by councillor Sinclair that By-law No. 58 be read a first time.—Carried.

Moved by councillor McDowell, seconded by councillor Barber that By-law No. 58 be read a second time.—Carried.

Moved by councillor Hodgins, seconded by coun. Dale that By-law No. 58 be read a third time.—Carried.

By-law No. 58 read a third time and passed.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

"Rocherfendu Ranch, Limited."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies Act, letters patent have been issued by the lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty eighth day of March, 1917, incorporating M. M. George A. Beach and Warren E. Gillewater, farmers, of the township of Grand Calumet, district of Pontiac; John Livingston, mechanic, Herbert M. Beach, miner and William S. Manchester, draftsman, of the city of Ottawa, Ontario, for the following purposes:

To breed, rear, buy, sell, trade, rent, and generally deal in every phase of the sheep ranching and wool and mutton business; to either give or receive sheep on shares for any period of time;

To enter into any of all forms of Agricultural operations, such as buying, selling, raising, and generally deal in all kinds of livestock and farm produce;

To construct, improve, maintain, exploit, sell or lease any flour mills, grist-mills and woolen mills and in general deal in any farm products or foods, and in the wool business or its different industries;

To acquire, exploit, lease, sell hydraulic powers to manufacture, purchase acquire in any manner and exploit light, heat and power necessary or suitable for the company's purposes, in the district of Pontiac;

To own, buy, sell, exchange, mortgage or otherwise acquire and dispose of moveables and immovables in the interest of their business;

To buy the rights and interests which other companies or individuals may have in similar business or to amalgamate with said companies of similar business;

To sell or dispose of the assets of the company to individuals or companies carrying on a similar business;

To buy and specially assume and acquire the liabilities and the lease which have been incurred and signed by individuals in view of the forming and incorporating of the present company together with the assets and the goodwill of the business carried on up to now by said individuals, and to pay such either in cash or in shares of the company, under the name of "Rocherfendu Ranch, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two thousand (2000) shares of ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

The principal place of the business of the corporation, will be at Rocherfendu Farm, in the township of Grand Calumet, district of Pontiac.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty eighth day of March, 1917.

C. J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

Galician Villages.

The villages of Galicia are especially interesting on Sundays and holidays, when the national costumes are donned. The cottages are generally made of stone or boards plastered over, and are then covered with a coat of whitewash. The straw roof is frequently crowned with green-growing moss, which adds to its picturesque appearance, if not to its healthfulness. Water is drawn from the wells by a long pole balanced near the centre. These wells have a decided old-world appearance. The interior of the cottages is usually divided into two rooms. In one room the entire family live, eat, and sleep; in the other, in more or less harmonious contentment, dwell the cows, pigs, chickens, and geese. No household would be complete without a number of geese. Around the cottages a number of children are sure to be seen playing. A dozen or twenty or thirty of such cottages, each separated only by a small yard, make up a village.

Made Exhaustive Report Of the Nickel Industry And Put an End to Gossip

THE report of the Royal Nickel Commission appointed by the Ontario Government in September, 1915, has been completed. On all points the report fulfils the expectations of Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines, that it would be the last word on the metallurgy of nickel refining in Ontario. The report points out that two questions have been uppermost in numerous discussions that have taken place concerning the nickel industry during the last twenty-five years. The first, can nickel be economically refined in Ontario; and, second, are nickel deposits of Ontario of such a character that this Province can compete successfully as a nickel producer with any other country?

To both these questions the Commission answers yes. "The nickel ore deposits of Ontario are much more extensive and offer better facilities for the production of nickel at a low cost than do those of any other country," reads the report. Any of the processes now in use for refining nickel could be successfully worked in Ontario, and conditions and facilities are as good here as in any other part of Canada. The most satisfactory method of refining in Ontario will be electrolytic. The refining of nickel in Ontario will not only benefit the industry locally but promote the chemical and metallurgical industries and lead to their growth. The methods employed by the two large operating companies in Ontario are modern and efficient. Both have passed the experimental stage without receiving any Government assistance and have earned the success which they have achieved.

On the important question of mining taxation the report is most explicit. After an investigation into the methods of taxation in practice in other countries where mining operations are carried on extensively the commission finds that "the present system of mining taxation in Ontario is just and equitable and in the public interest, and is the best system for this Province. Any question of change is rather one of rate than of principle." The tax in Ontario is based upon the net profits of the mine, and this the Commission recommended should not be higher than 5 per cent. Although the report makes certain recommendations the bill to carry these recommendations into effect at the time of writing has not been introduced to the House. It is understood, however, that the Government will probably accept the recommendations of the Commission which, as has been pointed out, approves of the present basis of taxation on net profits, but thinks that the rate should be higher and on a progressive scale, the rate of tax increasing as the profits grow. If the recommendations of the Commission are entirely adopted by the Government it will mean that Ontario will secure a revenue from this source on the basis of last year's operations of about \$2,000,000.

This is what was anticipated by the Minister when the Commission was appointed, but rather than deal with the question in a piecemeal fashion time has been taken to consider the question from every angle and reach a decision that will be permanent and satisfactory.

The report is a lengthy document of some five hundred pages with an appendix. It is perhaps the most exhaustive study of the nickel industry that has yet been made, and will prove an important contribution to the literature on the subject. As a result of the enterprise of Mr. Ferguson two refining plants in Ontario have already been assured, one by the International Nickel Company at Port Colborne, another by the British America Nickel Company at Sudbury. To facilitate the operation of these plants an extensive development of electrical energy will be required, and as a result of having these industries in our midst, apart from patriotic advantages, important industries of a minor character will spring up from time to time requiring a large investment of capital and the employment of many hundreds of hands.

The public is not interested in the technical aspect of the report, but it is only fair to the Commission to say that they have brought to the discharge of their duties a devotion to the general welfare of the Province that is as worthy in its achievement as the importance of the whole subject warranted.

TARIFF OF TOLLS to be collected during season 1917 by The Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited,

For use of Improvements:

Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	10 Cents.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	12½ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet board measure.....	15 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet.....	150 "
Pulpwood, per cord.....	10 "



HORSEMEN! Don't delay in ordering your Route Bills. We can print them if given a little time to do so.

WAR SUPERSTITIONS.

Story That Kitchener is Alive Cannot Be Killed.

The theory that we live in an exceptionally rational age is daily discounted by the eagerness of large numbers of people to accept popular superstitions. In fact, we are inclined to think it a very credulous era. To be sure, the old belief that the devil goes walking about the earth playing practical jokes, and making compacts with men for their souls, no longer prevails to the extent that it did five hundred years ago; but many good people still cling to the belief that a heavenly host did intervene at the Battle of the Marne. Some years after Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen, a young woman made her appearance in another part of France and claimed to be the maid of Orleans, alleging that the story of her incarceration was all a fabrication. Not only were large numbers of people convinced of the truth of her story, but the governor of the particular province where she told her tale gave her a pension out of the public funds. We smile at this as evidence of the credulity of medieval France, and the inconvenience the people of that day suffered from the lack of newspapers and other means of communication. Yet the acceptance of this fable is not more curious than the legend which has sprung up in many parts of the British Isles that Lord Kitchener is still alive, and the not less fantastic story that Sir Hector Macdonald is still alive, and is in fact General Brusiloff of the Russian forces. The late Lord Kitchener had not been dead a fortnight before the story was afloat that he had not been drowned at all, but was in Germany. Friendly souls said he was a prisoner, others that he was fighting in the German armies. Imagine the German Government concealing from their own people and from the world at large that they had Kitchener!

Yet the logic of facts has never had any influence over credulous minds, and we have it on the authority of such an excellent periodical as "To-day" that the legend is not abating, but spreading, though now the mythologists tend to locate Kitchener in Russia rather than Germany. The story has gained even wider acceptance in France than in Great Britain. According to To-Day, the majority of Frenchmen believe that Kitchener actually reached Russia, the country for which he was bound when he left London, and is living anonymously there for some occult purpose. The fact that the body of his private secretary was recovered near Kirkwall a few days after the Hampshire was seen to disappear by watchers on shore, does not shake the adherents of this latest and most curious of myths. They argue that, although his staff may have been on the Hampshire, he was not necessarily there himself; that he perhaps proceeded to Russia alone. The theory is advanced that he may have crossed the Atlantic to Canada, and hence by Victoria to Vladivostok. At any rate they are determined, willy nilly, that Kitchener is alive. The myth seems to flourish among those numerous individuals whose minds eagerly turn toward conspiracy, and who are quite certain that what they see in print is false. Perhaps some future student of historical mysteries, like the late Andrew Lang, will, long after the war is over, make this latest superstition the subject of an essay.

The Fortress of Ham.

It was in the old fortress at Ham that France's last Emperor was a prisoner for many years. After Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo a Bonaparte was as popular with the succeeding French kings as Jim the Penman was with banks presidents. So Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, heir to the little Corsican dynasty, was first banished and then shut up at Ham. He escaped from that place after fixing up a dummy in his bed to fool the attendants and putting on the clothes of a carpenter. He walked through the prison gates with a piece of timber on his shoulder, went to Paris, was elected president, made himself emperor, and was snuffed out finally at Sedan. It was at Ham from which the routed Germans fled recently and whose fathers were his own conquerors that Napoleon III. found himself another man of destiny. And for a couple of decades it seemed as if he were.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Collection of Dog Tax.

In pursuance of By-law No. 58, of the Records of the Municipality of Clarendon respecting the Collection of Taxes on all dogs owned within the limits of said Municipality, public notice is hereby given that all owners of dogs are required to make a declaration to the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer as to the number of such animals owned by them; also to pay the amount of Taxes due on same on or before the 30th day of April, otherwise they will be liable to the penalties prescribed by the By-law aforesaid.

Dated at Shawville the 10th day of March, 1917.

E. T. HODGINS,
SEC.-TREASURER,
Municipality of Clarendon.

For Sale.

Large English Berkshire Hog with Pedigree, coming 2 years old. Price right. Apply to
COURTNEY HUTCHETON,
Wyman, Que.

NOTICE

The people in this section are probably the "best pay" of any in our country. Yet, a few accounts are outstanding. These may be settled at the office.
J. W. ARMSTRONG, M. D.
Shawville, March 17, 1917.

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, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy must be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries must count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

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. E. N. HODGINS,
W. M. Rec. Secy.

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

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

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 Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's).

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

W. J. HAYES, J. V. FINDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

YOUNG MEN!

We Invite You Personally

to come in and see our display of

Spring Haberdashery.

There's no obligation to buy--suit yourself
on that point:

Stylish Hats, Dressy Gloves, Rich Neck-
wear, Hosiery, New Spring Suits,
Boots and Shoes.

The New Wall Papers

The New Wall Papers are all here, prettier
and in larger variety than before. Kitch-
ens, Dining Rooms, Bed Rooms, Parlors
and Halls.

Two Books of high priced Papers which we order
specially for you.

The Tea Market Still Advances

The lowest new price for Package Tea
is now 55c. per pound. A fortunate
purchase enables us to offer you a
special blend of Orange Pekoe Black
Tea at 45c. per pound.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Russian Women Will Get Vote

THE first official act of the
Minister of Justice in the
Provisional Government at
Petrograd was an order for
the recall from Siberia of the aged
Catharine Breshkovsky, the "Little
Grandmother of the Revolution." In
that act the culmination of a people's
war for freedom during half a cen-
tury found its appropriate symbol. To
how many of those who have read
that the Constituent Assembly, which
will lay the foundations of demo-
cratic government in Russia, is to
be chosen by universal suffrage, has
it occurred that by universal suffrage
the men now in charge at Petrograd
really mean universal? The women
of Russia are to have their share in
the upbuilding and operation of Slav
democracy. Every liberal mind in
Russia takes that as a matter of
course. It is not a question of sen-
timent or abstract justice. It is the
recognition of an accomplished fact.
In no other country has the comrade-
ship of men and women taken such
firm root. Partly the reason lies in
the national temperament. More di-
rectly it arises from the history of
the nation's efforts for freedom.

It has been so from the beginning.
When the revolutionary movement
was as yet a missionary movement in
the period immediately following
upon the emancipation of the serfs in
1861, women and men alike went out
from the universities, the technical
and professional schools, and from
prosperous homes, in the guise of
school-teachers, doctors, midwives,
house servants, and factory hands, to
bring the doctrines of social and po-
litical freedom to the people.

Among the first outstanding fig-
ures in the history of militant Rus-
sian protest is Vera Zasulich, the
daughter of a family of the nobility,
who in 1878 shot and wounded Gen.
Trepoff, Prefect of St. Petersburg.
So strong was the current of liberal
thought at that time among all sec-
tions of society that Vera Zasulich
was acquitted by a jury. Within the
next two years there were attempts,
successful and unsuccessful, on the
lives of high officials in the capital
and in the provinces. No less than
three attempts were made on the life
of Alexander II. before the success-
ful coup in March, 1881, under the
leadership of Sophia Perovsky. She
was the daughter of a former Gov-
ernor-General of St. Petersburg; but,
in accordance with the common prac-
tice of the time, had devoted herself
to the social welfare through the
humdrum profession of school-teach-
ing before she graduated into terror-
ism. She was the first woman revo-
lutionist to undergo the death pen-
alty. Associated with her was
Jennie Helfman, a young woman of
Jewish parentage whose home was

headquarters for the plotters against
the life of the Czar. Condemned to
death, she was relieved because she
was about to become a mother, and
died in the prison hospital soon after
the birth of her child.

Death in prison or exile at an
early age has been the fate of a long
succession of women fighters from
Sophia Perovsky to the victims of the
revolution of ten years ago. Only to
few has it been given to live to see
the victory of the cause for which
they offered life and freedom so
cheerfully. Among these is Vera
Figner, who was condemned to death
in 1884, had her sentence commuted
to life imprisonment, and spent
twenty years in the Schlusselburg
bastille. She was released after the
revolutionary outbreak in 1905 and
now lives, broken in health, outside
of Russia. Most fortunate of all has
been "Babushka" Breshkovsky, in
whom long years of imprisonment, of
exile, and defeated hopes, have not
shattered that indomitable, buoyant
spirit which her American friends
know so well. "Passionate and prophe-
tic Breshkovskaya," so Stepiak
calls her in his memoirs of the Rus-
sian revolution written thirty-five
years ago. In that time there has
been no change in the spirit of Rus-
sian women. Young girls went into
the sailors' resorts at Cronstadt in
1906 when it was a question of win-
ning over the garrison of that great
naval port to the revolution. Some-
where in a Russian prison up till the
events of a fortnight ago there was
still living Marie Spiridonova, who in
1906 assassinated the Lieutenant-
Governor of the province of Tam-
bov. People will recall the horror
with which the outside world read
of the indescribable iniquities to
which this girl was subjected before
sentence was passed on her.

Marie Spiridonova's address to her
judges is a commonplace in the re-
cord of Russia's revolutionary his-
tory, commonplace and typical, that
is, for Russia. Elsewhere we are ac-
customed to read of men uttering
their faith and justification in the
face of death. It is a document
which illuminates the history of fifty
years:

"Gentlemen Judges: Look around
you! Where do you see the bright
faces of the happy and contented?
There are no such faces. Even those
who seem now to have the upper
hand are afflicted by grief; they
know their hour of triumph is short.

"I am about to be sent from this
life. You may kill me—you may
kill me over and over again as you
have already done. You may subject
me to the most terrible penalties,
but you can add nothing to what I
have already endured. I do not fear
death. You may now kill my body,
but you cannot destroy my belief
that the time of the people's happi-
ness and freedom is surely coming,
a time when the life of the people
will express itself in forms in which
truth and justice will be realized,
when the ideas of brotherhood and
freedom will be not mere empty
sounds, but part of our every-day,
real life. If this is truth, it is no
grief to lay down one's life.
"I have finished."

It Pays in the End to Buy Good Tires

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Size	Dominion Plain	Maltese X Plain	Dom. Chain Tread	Maltese X Para. Tread	Dom. Hobby Tread	Maltese X Non-Skid	Dominion Tubes	Maltese X Tubes
30 x 3 1/2	\$15.00	15.00	16.50	16.95	21.00	20.00	3.75	3.65

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early in the season, we are in a position to give our customers the same prices
as the large Mail Order Houses.

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We are agents for the County of Pontiac for Hyslop
Bros., the largest Accessory House in Canada.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR COMPANY Registered.

THE WITCH OF ENDOR.

Old Subject Presented in New Light
by Ontario Poet.

Rev. Robert Norwood, of London,
Ontario, the brilliant Canadian
preacher-poet, in his romantic
drama, "The Witch of Endor," gives
a new and beautiful interpretation
of the old Hebrew story, which An-
drew Lang, who revelled in such
things, called one of the most fas-
cinating tales for children in the
literature of the world. This charm-
ing English bookman tells how on
wet Sunday afternoons he as a child
used to love to turn to the picture in
the old family Bible which showed
the white-bearded shadowy figure of
Samuel rising up out of the ground,
and the old witch shrinking back in
astonishment and awe, and Saul fall-
ing forward to the earth.

Mr. Norwood's Witch of Endor is
a beautiful creation, in no way sug-
gested by the conventional picture of
Andrew Lang's childhood, and in no
way related to the wild and weird
sisters, with choppy fingers and
skinny lips, of "Macbeth," or to the
withered beldams, old and droll, of
"Tam o' Shanter." In grace of
form, and beauty of spirit, and
charm of personality, she recalls
Shelley's witch of a witch, who lived
in a cave on Atlas Mountains, whose
soft smile shone afar, whose low
voice was heard like love, and drew
all things to her.

According to this latest inter-
pretation of the familiar Bible story,
Saul fell in love with the Witch of
Endor when he met her in early life,
and who can wonder at it? If the
Salem witches had possessed the ir-
resistible charms of the beautiful
heroine of Mr. Norwood's exquisite
drama, it would have been difficult
even for the unemotional and unsus-
ceptible Puritans of New England to
find an executioner. This interesting
drama, with its touches of romance,
and tragic heart-breaks, and supreme
sacrifices of love, leaves a haunting
memory in the soul.

A Picturesque Ceremony.

The colors of the 124th Battalion,
the Toronto unit known as the
"Pais," have been deposited in Wit-
ley Parish Church for safekeeping
until they can be reclaimed after the
war. This church, which is dedicat-
ed to All Saints, is one of the oldest
in England and is so ancient that it
is mentioned in Domesday Book
about 1081. Architecturally and his-
torically it appeals to Canadians as a
fitting sanctuary for the safekeeping
of battalion emblems, and a short
time ago the 123rd Battalion, an-
other Toronto unit, deposited its
colors in the same place. The Pais
Battalion, which was recruited by the
Mississauga Horse and the Governor-
General's Body Guard, completed its
training at Bramshott and Witley
Camps, going to the front from the
atter. Papers recently received
from England give an account of the
ceremony of depositing the colors in
the historic building. Under the
command of Lieut.-Colonel Vaux
Chadwick, the battalion marched
from the camp to the church with
fixed bayonets. It was an impressive
sight when the four companies lined
the streets in double ranks, each
platoon presenting arms as the
King's and regimental colors passed
through, carried by Lieut. J. A. Bell
and Lieut. L. B. Duckworth, while
the band played "Auld Lang Syne"
in slow time. The men then filed
into the church to the tune of "On-
ward Christian Soldiers." A short
service followed, and the vicar placed
the colors on the altar with the fol-
lowing words: "We, the vicar and
the churchwardens of this ancient
Church of All Saints, Witley, do
herewith receive the colors of the
124th Battalion, Canadian Infantry,
and God helping us, will keep them
in all security until such time as
they are claimed by the battalion. In
token thereof we lay them upon our
altar in the name of the Father, the
Son, and the Holy Ghost."

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Dark, Gray and Navy Blue Serges,
Which will keep their color. Prices right

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

PHOTOGRAPHING ENEMY TRENCHES

MADE POSSIBLE BY BRAVERY OF
FRENCH AIRMEN.

Describing Wonderful System of
Trench Photography From
Aeroplanes.

The most wonderful photographs of the war are taken in the air, and very few people see them. They do not appear in the picture papers, but they are constantly before the eyes of the generals.

As near as they possibly can be, they are kinema pictures of the daily life in the German trenches. Everything that is going on in the enemy's lines that can be seen by the naked eye is pictured by the marvellous French air photographers, says a writer in London Answers.

If a new gun is put up in a German trench one night, and any part of it shows to the observer in the air, you can make a bet that the flying-men will get a picture of it the next day.

How is it done? It is made possible by a wonderful system of organization, in which every section of the German trenches is minutely mapped out. Every photographer who "goes up" has his little bit of enemy ground to photograph day by day. He sits behind the pilot, with a large camera fixed in front of him.

The Prey of the Germans.

The camera has a very powerful lens, and the snapshots are taken through an aperture in the floor of the chassis. The aeroplane is built more for stability than for speed and fighting.

Its business is concerned solely with photographing. It has to fly low, and is consequently a target for the enemy guns and a prey for the enemy fighting machines.

For protection the aeroplane is attended by fast "chasers," that keep hovering near by for any sign of an enemy plane on the prowl for the scalp of an air photographer.

If he gets back safely his plates are developed. He and the experts who examine the pictures are so used to these daily photographs of the shell-ploughed land and battered trenches that they can piece them together with infinitely greater ease than a jig-saw puzzle. They will detect a slight change in the appearance of one particular trench. When the photograph has been enlarged it will become apparent that extensive barbed wire has been put up since the previous day. In the few hours during the night the Germans have made the trench stronger.

Trench Histories.

Now, this particular trench, like all the other trenches, has its own history all carefully recorded in a book of pictures and records—how many times it has been shelled, how many shells fired, what damage they did, what repairs the Germans did, and so on. The experts, if they cared, could tell you the day and the exact time that trench was last bombarded.

When they discover that the barbed wire has been fixed up, they will simply telephone to a certain battery that "looks after" this little sector, and in two minutes all that beautiful barbed wire will be blown into pieces as small as pins.

Then, a few hours later, our friend the photographer, before it gets dark, will fly out and take another picture just to prove the barbed wire is no more.

The Huns Can't Do It.

The battery commander will write down in his notebook how many shells—six or seven, maybe—it took to do the damage, and will perhaps discover that he might have done it just as well with only five shells. Down it goes in the notebook, and the next time he has to fire at that trench he will save one precious shell.

All this is made possible by the bravery of the French air photographers. It is their business, like that of our own camera-aimers, to tell picture stories every day about the movements of the Huns, and there is very little of importance that can escape the camera when it is in the

clouds. Happily, our aeroplanes are much too numerous, and have put too much fear into the hearts of the Hun air-men, to enable them to take satisfactory photographs of our lines.

THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

The Secret of Health and Longevity is Moderation in All Things.

Sickness and death have always existed in the world and always will so long as man's physical constitution remains what it is. The body is evidently intended to last only a certain time, although man himself has unquestionably greatly shortened the length of its endurance. The limit of threescore years and ten, set by the Psalmist, deprives us of many years that are our due.

Students of longevity have established the rule that the animal body, including man's, should endure, barring accident, five times as long as it takes it to reach full maturity, as marked by the complete ossification of the bones. In man that period is about twenty years, and man should, therefore, live to round out a century. That he usually lives only a half or three quarters as long is his fault and the fault of his ancestors.

A French writer once asserted that a man is as old as his arteries, meaning that the degenerative changes of old age were dependent upon or measurable by the degree of hardening of the arteries. That is undoubtedly true to a certain extent, but epigrams do not solve problems or even explain facts. It affords slight comfort to know that we are as old as our arteries if we do not know how to prevent them from aging prematurely.

Fortunately, we do know many of the causes of the presenile degeneration that cuts us off before our time. Heredity counts for much. Some families are long-lived; in others, most or all of the members die young. That sounds hopeless, yet we can do much by hygienic living to lengthen our days even if we come of a short-lived family. More than that, we can transmit to our descendants a still higher degree of stamina. The other causes of early aging may be summed up in the one word excess—work, mental or physical, worry, over-eating and even oversleeping. Moderation (not insufficiency) in all things—eating, drinking, working, playing, sleeping—is the secret of health and longevity.

DYNAMITE AND PEACE.

Donor of the Famous Nobel Prizes Invented a High Explosive.

The Huns were recently boasting that Germany was vastly superior to the rest of mankind because she had been awarded fourteen Nobel prizes, while France and Britain had only been awarded six between them. This statement anybody, if he takes the trouble, can verify for himself; and anybody who does so will find that up to date the number of Nobel prizes awarded to France and Britain, instead of being six, is twenty-one.

The Nobel prizes constitute one of the most piquant things in history, for they were instituted by the late Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, the first of the line of high explosives which have figured so constantly in all our talk and writing about the present war, and—most piquant of all—one of the big prizes is to go every year to "the person who has done most, or labored best, for the cause of fraternity among different peoples, for the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or for the formation and promotion of peace congresses."

There are five prizes provided, supposed to be given annually, although any one of them can be withheld if no candidate is considered to reach the highest standard. The five subjects are physics, medicine, chemistry, literature, and peace, and it is a fact that Germans have been awarded fourteen science prizes and not one peace prize!

The only English writer who has carried off the literary prize is Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who annexed it in the year 1907. In 1914 it was not awarded, and in 1915 it was divided between two Danes, one Swede, and one Frenchman. The donor was a Swede, and the value of each prize is about £8,000.

ONE WOMAN WORKER IN THE OLD LAND

TICKET-INSPECTOR ON RAIL-
ROAD INTO LONDON.

Telling of the Mirth, the Money, the Misery in the Life of a Lady "Jumper."

In pre-war days I used to travel from my suburban home to the City by the District Railway, says an English woman.

And when I was oblivious to everything except the contents of the latest magazine, I would suddenly be brought to earth by a whiskered autocrat standing before me and demanding "Tickets, please!" He would pop in at irregular intervals at various stations, inspect the tickets, and pop out again at the next stopping-place. Sometimes I would go a month without seeing him, and I have received two separate visits from him in one week.

I conceived an antipathy to this bearded gentleman. I wondered he could not find something better to do than to be constantly popping in and out, worrying honest passengers like myself to show their authority to travel.

Defrauding For Fun.

Now I sympathize with him. For the war having changed everything, I now hold the position once held by my bearded antipathy, and am a lady "jumper," otherwise a ticket inspector—on the District Railway.

We work in pairs, and it is our duty to board trains running anywhere on the strip of line between Barking in the east and Acton Town in the west, with its innumerable branches, to see that the company is not defrauded by passengers travelling beyond their distance, or riding first-class with a third-class ticket.

You may have seen us in our neat blue uniforms, with clipper and the shining black satchel in which we keep the money we take and the little receipt-book for excess fares.

We have to keep a duplicate of all money transactions, hand it over every evening, take the names and addresses of those who refuse to pay, and report any irregularities to head-quarters.

I have learned quite a lot, since I have been a lady "jumper." One thing is that men and women who attend church regularly, and who would scorn to do a dishonest action in other walks of life, regard the railway company as fair game for fraud. Numberless men whose income runs into hundreds a year will chuckle with glee when they have bested the railway company for three-halfpence.

The Would-be Lady.

My work is full of variety and interest, and I get good money and reasonable hours. When it is remembered that several millions of people use the District Railway every month it is hardly necessary to state that I meet some interesting characters.

I get most fun from the "would-be's"—those people who, to impress their fellows, ride first-class with a third-class ticket.

Women are the worst offenders. A few days ago I overheard a stylishly-dressed matron, who chanced to meet an acquaintance at Charing Cross, explain in reply to a question:

"Oh, my dear, of course I always travel first! I hate those third-class boxes! How people can endure them I do not know."

"Well, I'm going to do it to-day because I've had a bit of luck. In the ordinary course of events I think first-class is an extravagance. We can go down to Ealing together," said her friend.

When the train came in I boarded it from the rear, and before Westminster was reached I had worked my way along to the compartment where the two ladies were chattering.

"Tickets, please!" I said sweetly. What I had expected happened. The lady who never travelled third-class had a third-class ticket, and as she paid me the balance her face was the color of beetroot.

Threatened With Violence. I have had proposals of marriage,



MURAD

CIGARETTES

Everywhere
Why?

The blending
is exceptional

Margaros

been invited out to dinner and the theatre, been threatened with violence, and once I was actually assaulted by a man who refused to show his ticket. Had I prosecuted him he would have been sent to prison, for magistrates everywhere are determined to protect women who are doing men's work.

On the way to the stationmaster's office, where he was to be given in charge, however, he chanced to let out that he had just lost his only boy at the front and to drown his grief had taken a little to drink.

Tears came into my eyes. I grasped his hand and told him to go home, and somehow I feel happy even to this hour that I did not prosecute.

It is no easy matter to keep an even temper when your fingers are stiff with cold and you have to write out a receipt for a grumbling passenger, who blames you because the fares have gone up fifty per cent; but I at all events, have released one man for the Army.

BRITAIN'S SINGLE OBJECT.

An English Factory Twenty Miles Long and Four miles Wide.

Everywhere I travelled in England I saw new factories being built. In a journey of three hours I saw six different factories of great extent in course of erection in the vicinity of towns and villages where there were no other factories. In the great manufacturing centers new extensions are being built. All these new factories are for the purpose of increasing the munition output, says an American visitor in England.

Although the manufacturing ability of England has been greatly increased, both by greater activity on the part of workmen and by increased facilities, eighty per cent. of all the manufacturing facilities in Great Britain is devoted to munitions and armaments.

One of the establishments I visited employed 10,000 persons. Seven thousand of these employees were women. It was a small portion of the plant of a great munition concern.

In one factory it was almost impossible to see the boundary wall in either direction, and this factory, as big as several city blocks, is occupied almost solely by women, working at their lathes, producing fuses.

There is one Government munitions works, where they deal with explosives, that is twenty miles in length and averages four miles in width. Contracts for munitions are being made by the Government that will require five years to fulfill.

England is devoted to one single object; that is, to waging this war.

Very Awkward.

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got someone in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't follow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mothe, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"

THE SENSITIVE APES.

Wild Animals Thrive in Captivity With Exception of Gorilla.

So well do the keepers of the modern "zoo" care for their charges, the wild animals, that much of the sympathy that the visitors feel for the captive beasts is out of place. Any sympathy that soft-hearted persons have for captive gorillas, however, is not misplaced, says Miss Ellen Veivin in From Jungle to Zoo.

Many gorillas have been captives, but in spite of the greatest care none have lived more than a comparatively short time. There seems to be no particular ailment from which they suffer; nothing except intense home or heartsickness. They grieve themselves to death.

At first they show some interest in what goes on round them—perhaps because of a feeling that there is some way of escape. After a time they show less and less interest and take smaller quantities of food. There invariably comes a time when they refuse food altogether. Then the case becomes hopeless. They sit with their shoulders hunched up, their knees under their chins and their hands hanging listlessly in front of them or else raised to their heads, as if they suffered from headache.

They never lift their sad and weary eyes for hours at a time. If you induce them to look up, there is an expression in their eyes that haunts you, so immeasurably sad and forlorn it is. They even cease the little futile show of temper that previously broke out at intervals.

All the anthropoid or man-like apes, such as gorillas, orang-utans and chimpanzees, are extremely sensitive to surroundings and environments. In order to keep these big apes in good health it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of company, either of their own kind or of men—anything, in fact, to relieve the tedium of captivity, which they undoubtedly feel. When a chimpanzee gets a new companion he goes into the wildest state of excitement; he thumps the floor and walls, scampers round his cage and screams with delight.

QUEER CRAFT ON TIGRIS.

Used by British Army in Advance to Bagdad.

In their successful advance on Bagdad the British used some of the queerest craft in the world to navigate the Tigris.

These included the heavy teak-timbered craft which the Arab describes as chias and of which the ship carpenters attached to the force built 130. These craft carry about 40 tons. They have short, stubby masts and just a bit of sail. Larger craft of similar design are called saffara. A total of 310 boats of these types were used for freight in the advance on Bagdad. These queer craft kept in touch with the advanced base throughout the operations northward from the Persian Gulf.

Other craft used included the "ballam" or canoe, ranging from over 100 tons down to the tiny craft of three-quarters of a ton, which causes Basrah to be described as "The Venice of the East"; the "mashooof," a hollow wedge-shaped craft for navigating the reed mazes of the great marshes, and the "guffah," a round basket, four feet deep and from four feet to nine feet in diameter, made of palmfrond ribs held together by juniper wattles.

MANY NEW INDUSTRIES.

Developments in Eastern Canada's Plants Since 1910.

Approximately 75 new industries representing a capital investment of \$12,000,000 have been located along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in eastern Canada during the past year, according to the report of the Commissioner of Industries for that railroad. These industries will employ 10,000 men when in full operation. Extensions of already existing plants representing a capital of \$5,000,000 and employment for another 4,000 men, have been made in the same period.

Among the plants under construction is a large refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., for the International Nickel Company of New York and New Jersey. This plant, which will mean an investment of several million dollars, places within the Dominion the refining of invaluable nickel ore and the distribution of the finished nickel, work which was previously done outside of Canada.

Other large concerns selecting locations in this district during the past year were the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., at Chatham; British Munitions, Ltd., Montreal; St. Catharines Steel and Metal Co., at St. Catharines; Kellogg Toasted Cornflakes Co., at Toronto; Dominion Dustless Sweeper Co., at Peterboro; and William Kennedy and Sons at Collingwood. These six plants represent an investment of approximately \$3,000,000.

Since 1910, five hundred industries, with a total investment of about \$100,000,000, have been located along the Grand Trunk Railway, with the co-operation of the railway.

GOLD ORNAMENTS REFUSED.

Bank of France Declines Patriotic Offer of Jewellery.

"Is gold wanted by the Allies?" "No," says the Bank of France emphatically. "Many patriots possessing valuable gold ornaments and others having family jewels have offered to lend these or even sacrifice them on the altar of patriotic duty, says a Paris correspondent. Those who approached the Bank of France with a view to the melting down of gold held in collections or in commerce, met with a quiet 'No need whatever in France,' as a reply. The Bank of France said to inquirers that the gold reserve is satisfactory, and that there was no intention of making tragic appeals for gold ornaments and trinkets to keep up the splendid pyramids of gold in the vaults of the bank after more than two years of outgoings.

"These desperate appeals are left to German financiers in desperate straits. Thus a telegram by way of Switzerland states that the president of the German Reichsbank calls upon all Germans of both sexes to sell at the bank for paper all their gold articles, and to cause all their precious stones abroad to be brought to the excise office for diamonds. The sacrifice of gold and jewels forms part of the necessary equipment of national forces, but the president of the Reichsbank regrets that many citizens do not grasp the necessity of this sacrifice. The Reichsbank does not yet demand the sacrifice of gold ornaments of great historic value or of artistic or sentimental worth, but all other gold jewelry must be forthcoming. So much for the Reichsbank after the firm and confident reply of the Bank of France."

The Doings of the Duffs.



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gives life time service. Is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire, all impurities burned out, all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. Will not break under sudden shocks or quick strains. Galvanized to prevent rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Can be erected over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buckling, sagging or bending. Every joint is locked together with the well-known "Peerless Lock". The heavy galvanized wire we use prevents sagging and requires only about half as many posts as other fences. Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing. Agents wanted everywhere. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXV.—(Cont'd).
"What I asked a month ago," replied Wilfer. "I want my niece, Jessica. I want her, and I'm going to have her, so you'd better own up where she is."
Adrien turned to the others, who were standing silent in their astonishment.
"This man," said Leroy, "has a fancied grievance against me; I know nothing of where this girl is, or what has become of her."
"That's false!" retorted Wilfer.

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FOR BREADS—CAKES
PUDDINGS—PASTRIES



The Housewife's Corner



Making Others Work.

The faculty of directing others is one of the rarest of gifts. Every day one meets hard-working people who cannot manage others, who do not discern the aptitude of others, who do not trust others, who persist in attending to every little detail in person.

This executive faculty of getting the very best out of others is of course most appreciated in men who fill great positions in armies or in nations, where the chief can only map out the large lines of an enterprise and must leave all detail to subordinates in their respective degrees; but precisely the same faculty appears in the housekeeper who has perhaps one maid to direct, perhaps merely her own daughter. Lack of that faculty is one of the chief causes of the servant problem, and one of the reasons why girls leave the farm.

The gift of domestic management, as of all management, is inborn, but to a large extent it can be learned, and certain simple rules are of great importance. First, when you give orders, see that they are obeyed. That in itself implies that orders should not be ill-considered, or confused, or conflicting. Bid no one do what cannot be done. Second, put yourself in the place of those under you. Napoleon was walking with a lady in Saint Helena, and they met a man carrying a heavy load who obliged them to turn out of the path. The lady was indignant. "Consider the burden, madam," said the great emperor. If you at all times consider the burden, you will find your servants glad to give

having ruined you and put you out of the running, he meant to have a try for your sweetheart."

Adrien turned on her almost fiercely, and glanced at Constance, who motioned him to be silent.

"That surprises you, does it?" continued Ada. "Some of you ladies and gentlemen are as blind as bats. I could see his little game months ago. That was his object; and he didn't care what he did to gain it. But he went a bit too far when he tried to do me!" She turned to Jessica, and, laying her hand on the girl's shoulder, drew her forward.

"You want to know who this is? Well, it's just as I said before. She's my niece. I don't think anybody, looking at the two of us, will deny the relationship, either. She takes after her mother. And now, you want to know who her father is?"

Again she paused to heighten the effect of her words; but before an answer could be given, a girl's cry of horror rang out, and Jessica suddenly flung herself in front of Adrien, Jasper Vermont, for the first time catching sight of Harker, and realising at last that the game was up, indeed, had made a sudden movement, once more wrenching himself free from Shelton. Something glittered in his hand; then came a flash, a report, and with that one scream of agony, the lifeless form of Jessica fell into Adrien's arms.

In an instant, all was in confusion. Jasper Vermont, with a mocking laugh, had sprung over the stone balustrade, and was running across the turf in the direction of the stream which, lower down, spanned the race-course, and, even at this time of the year, was almost a foaming torrent. attracted by the sound of the shots, the servants had approached, and now set off in hot pursuit.

But Jasper Vermont was fleet of foot, and when he had gained the top of the rising ground he turned for one second to laugh again. But the laugh died on his lips, as a voice—audible even above all the hub-bub and confusion,—the shrill voice of Ada Lester, screamed:

"You villain. You have murdered your own child!"

Those who were in pursuit saw him suddenly stagger, as he realised that the girl, whose identity he had that day learnt for the first time, had received the bullet he had intended for Adrien Leroy.

With a short, sharp cry, like that of a wounded animal, he missed his footing, fell backwards into the stream, which at this point was both wide and deep, and was carried away; drowning before the very eyes of the man who had so loved and trusted him, and whom he had so bitterly wronged.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The suddenness of the tragedy which had taken place postponed all further discussion.

The sunlight, streaming through the latticed windows of one of the rooms in the Castle, shed its rays on the still form of the young girl, who had given her life for the man she loved so well.

Beside the bed knelt Adrien Leroy, his face buried in one hand, the other resting upon the still one that lay, white as marble, on the silken coverlet. He had come, overwhelmed with pain, from the scene on the terrace, to pour forth a passionate grief and remorse over this young life that had been so generously given up to save his.

It mattered nothing to him that the dead girl was the daughter of the man whom he had befriended, and who had used his generosity only as a means by which to betray him; it mattered nothing that his grief might even now be misconstrued by the tongues of the uncharitable. He knelt in the deepest humility by the dead girl's side, deeming his life all unworthy to have been saved at such a cost; and while he implored the pardon of the great Creator for the follies of his past life he called on the Almighty to hear the vows which he now made—that for the future his steps would be in wiser paths.

(To be continued).

you their best. Third, learn system. Work thoroughly planned is half done. It is amazing how a task is lightened when you see the end of it and its relation to other tasks. And the beginning of system for others is to understand its working for yourself.

The thorough comprehension and application of these rules form a large part of housekeeping, which is an art, and which can be learned, like other arts. Do not let your girls neglect this elementary training while they are practicing the finer graces of social life.

The Economical Housewife.

In the home the plan of saving in small things is easily carried out, for there are so many ways in which it may be done—when one egg will answer every purpose of two; when the fancy cake or pie may be omitted from the menu and save not only the money but the time it would require the housewife to make it; when the stitch taken in the table-cloths and napkins will make them last longer; when in numberless ways the economical woman will find opportunities that will cut down expensiveness without any perceptible difference in the results. There is a saying that a woman can throw out more with a teaspoon than a man will bring with a bushel.

The bank account that is added to systematically in small amounts often grows more rapidly than the one to which large amounts are added occasionally. It is the same idea which makes the steady waste in small things mount to such proportions—it is the keeping constantly at it either in the saving or the wasting that counts rather than the amount at one time.

The Value of the Stock Pot.

The stock pot should be one that has a close-fitting lid, and should be kept only for this purpose. When not in use, wash, dry and set aside. Where the family is small make the stock once or twice a week. Use all pieces of bone and meat trimmings. When purchasing meat, insist on getting all bone and trimming.

To make three quarts of stock use: One small knuckle of veal, one pound of shin of beef, one bunch of potterbs, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, five quarts water.

Wash the meat and put in the pot. Add herbs and vegetables, peeled and cut in dice. Now add the water, which must be cold, and bring to boiling point. Set on the back of the stove and let simmer for five hours. Strain into bowl. Set in cold place over night. Remove the fat. Use as desired.

The meat may be used for meat loaf or sausage after it is taken from the stock pot. See that the butcher cracks the bones well. Add pieces of bone and trimmings as they accumulate. Return the unused stock to the stock pot every three or four days. Bring to a boil, skim and cook slowly for one hour. Strain and return to the bowl and finish as directed.

Rhubarb Recipes.

Rhubarb Tarts.—One cup flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, six tablespoonfuls shortening, three or four tablespoonfuls cold water. Sift the dry ingredients, then rub or cut in shortening. Mix to stiff dough with the water. Roll one-fourth inch thick. Line pie tin and fill with the prepared rhubarb.

To Prepare Rhubarb.—Two cups rhubarb, one cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch. Mix well, then pour into prepared crust and cover top with a thin lattice work of strips of dough. Bake for thirty minutes in moderate oven. This may be garnished with whipped cream.

Rhubarb and Raisin Jam.—Three cups stewed rhubarb, three cups sugar, one cup seeded and chopped raisins. Juice one orange, juice one lemon. Cook until thick in porcelain-lined kettle; pour in sterilized jelly glasses and seal in manner usual for jellies. Dates, figs, bananas, prunes, dried peaches or apricots may be used in place of raisins.

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Rhubarb and Rice.—Cook one-half cup whipped cream. Mix rice, sugar, cup of washed rice in three cups of water until all the water is absorbed. Use a double boiler, cool and add: One cup sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful mold and serve with a thin rhubarb salt, one cup stewed rhubarb, one-half sauce.

The "Groundwork" of Health, Comfort and Economy



when days are wet and "all out-doors" is sloppy, is a good pair of rubbers, rubber boots or rubber farm shoes.

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has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

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To the person holding the **KEY** that opens the Padlock attached to the **CABINET OF SILVERWARE**.

One Key given with every \$2.00 cash purchase—two keys for \$4.00, etc.

Come and see the Cabinet. It's a beauty.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

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

Funds having been realized by a subscription list for purchasing of material, 58 prs socks, 17 garments and 7 prs wristlets have been made and forwarded to "the boys at the Front" by volunteer workers and members of the H. M. Club, Yarm.

The citizens of Portage du Fort are moving for the establishment of a flour mill, an enterprise the loss of which has been keenly felt, since the old stone mill, which did duty for many years, was destroyed by fire some years ago.

J. J. Turner reports that the Lothian auction sale last Wednesday showed no abatement in the high prices which farm stock is bringing. The "oldest inhabitant" is completely outwitted, scratch he his head never so energetically in an attempt to resurrect from memory's store, a year that approximately approaches a parallel to the present.

Done with the Job

A personal letter from Pte. E. G. Amy to the editor, written from V. A. D. Hospital, Little Heath, England, tells how he received his second wound, which has rendered him unfit for further active service. He says:—

"Old Fritz got me, but not on the bean but on the foot, with a shrapnel shell. I was on a listening post in 'No Man's Land'—that is between Fritz's front line and our's. I had charge of a party of three, and on hearing Fritz at his wire I took another man and we crawled through the shell holes to see what he was doing, and on returning his artillery got into action and tore our front line up. One shell burst about 10 feet from me and I escaped with my life, which was very fortunate. My mate was more fortunate and he dragged me to a 'sap' from where the stretcher bearer carried me over a mile. I could not be put on a stretcher as the trenches were blown in, and a stretcher could not pass, so he took me to a dug-out, dressed my wound and then put me on a stretcher and took me to a dressing station. Since then I have passed three dressing stations, one advance station, one clearing station, one base hospital, and in England one military hospital to this auxiliary hospital, and I may state since I have been wounded I have had the very best treatment and care. It is wonderful how they handle the wounded; but if you are sick you are out of luck as they have no time for sick patients. I will return to the military hospital in a few weeks to have part of my foot and three toes amputated, as soon as the inflammation and poison is out of my foot. I wish it was over as I dread to be carved up; but it has to be done."

Teachers Wanted

For the nine Public Schools of Bristol, Que.; holding model or first-class Elementary Certificates. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than April 21st, stating qualifications, experience, salary expected and church of choice.
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Bristol, Que.

THEY CANNOT CARRY ON THE WAR WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

How will your wife and little ones face the battles of life when you are not there to supply what is necessary?

The best possible answer is:
A CONFEDERATION LIFE-POLICY.

Delays are dangerous, purchase your Policy Contract today.

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

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

Miss Campbell's Appointments.

Miss Campbell, Macdonald College Demonstrator to Women's Clubs, has arranged to visit the branches of the Pontiac Homemakers' Club on the following dates:—

Beechgrove,	May 1, evening.
Steele Line,	" 2, afternoon.
Bristol,	" 3, afternoon.
Elmside,	" 3, evening.
Wyman,	" 4, afternoon.
Shawville,	" 4, evening.
Murrells,	" 5, afternoon.
Starks Corners,	" 7, afternoon.
Austin,	" 7, evening.
Yarm,	" 8, afternoon.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Corrigan desire to express their sincere thanks and gratitude for the kindness and sympathy shown to them in their recent bereavement—the loss of their infant son, who died on Monday, April 9th.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank all friends and neighbors for their kind attention and expressions of sympathy shown to me and my family in connection with the long illness and death of my late wife.
Wm. ROONEY.

Yarm, April 16, 1917.

Sir Henry K. Egan has been chosen to succeed the late Sir Henry N. Bate on the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

Mr. Andrew Broder, the veteran member for Dundas County, was stricken with apoplexy while walking along the corridor of the Victoria Museum, where Parliament sits, and was removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

April Rod and Gun

Rod and Gun for April is on the news-stands and its table of contents reveals much of interest to the devotee of rod and gun. Bonnycastle Dale writes in this issue of "Laddie the Boy Trapper"; A. H. Haines contributes a story "The Big Buck of Bald Knolls," descriptive of a deer hunt under unusual circumstances in B. C.; and there are other tales of hunting, fishing and canoeing equally interesting to the lover of the out of doors. "Fishing Notes" edited by Robert Page Lincoln, is replete with up-to-date articles for the disciple of the immortal Isaac while such well known writers as Lieut. Townsend Whelen and Chas. Askins contribute splendid articles to the Guns and Ammunition department of this issue. W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., is the publisher.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$10.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.50 to 1.70.
Oats, per bushel, 70c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag, 2.25.
Eggs per dozen 30c.
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 Saturday's quotations:

Butter, in prints 40c to 42c
Butter in pails 40 to 43c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 40 to 45c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.55
Pork per 100 lbs \$18.00 to 22.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$14 to \$16
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00

BRISTOL TEMPERANCE HOTEL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the above property, situated in the village of Bristol Corners, for sale. The premises are bounded on the east by Shawville street, and the south by Aylmer street, being part of lot 3, range 2, and is familiarly known as "the McKillop Estate." House and outbuildings in good repair, and supplied with never-failing well. Reason for selling—intention to retire from the business on May 1st. For terms and full particulars apply on premises to
ALEX. McLEOD.

RUSSELL HOUSE For Sale or Rent.

The undersigned offers for sale or to let, the Russell House, Shawville, consisting of hotel with all necessary furnishings, outbuildings and pool-room.

The house is in good repair and well furnished. Large roomy yard with horse stables and sheds. Two pool tables with a good assortment of cues and other fixtures.

Possession may be had on short notice. This is a good paying proposition for the right person. For particulars and terms apply to the proprietor
WILFRED HOWES.

Teachers Wanted.

Fifteen qualified Protestant Teachers wanted for the School Municipality of Clarendon, County of Pontiac.

Applicants state experience, grade of diploma, Church of choice, and salary expected.

School term—15th August, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, inclusive.

Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than ten o'clock, a. m., of Saturday, 28th April, 1917.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treasurer,
School Municipality of Clarendon,
Shawville, Que.

Public Notice

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer that all persons liable for tax under Article following, are required to pay same within twenty days from the date of this notice.

Art. 699 of the new Municipal Code: "Every local corporation may impose and levy annually upon every male person twenty-one years of age, residing in the municipality and not otherwise taxed under this Code, a tax not exceeding one dollar."

Given at Shawville this 16th day of April, 1917.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE

A Reg. Ayrshire Bull Calf, born March 31st. A good, strong, healthy calf. Color mostly white. Will be sold reasonable any time during present month. Apply to JAS. C. GLENN,
Bristol, Que.

For Service

Chester White registered Hog. Service fee \$1.00. Apply to
J. W. BROWNLEE,
432 6th Line, Clarendon.

Does Oil Calm the Sea?

Waves in mid-ocean are caused entirely by the action of the wind. The adhesion between the rapidly moving particles of air which compose the wind and the surface particles of the water causes the water's surface to be dragged along with the air. Small ripples are immediately formed, states Popular Science Monthly. These ripples soon overtake others near them. They unite, and due to the friction between the water particles, each succeeding ripple piles up on the top of previous ones.

Just as soon as oil is spread upon the water, however, the size of the waves is reduced like magic. The reason for this is interesting. Oil, unlike water, has very little internal friction between its particles. The ripples of oil formed by the wind, therefore, cannot pile upon each other to any considerable height. Hence water waves cannot grow in an area of oil placed about a steamer. They begin to fall down instead. By the time these waves reach the boat they will have lost their formative ripples and the result is a perfectly calm surface over the portion of the sea through which the boat is making its way.

Aim of Pirate Warfare

Is to Cripple the Allies

When Peace Has Returned

THERE is no man in England who can, to-day, claim to speak with greater authority, in the name of Labor, than Mr. Arthur Henderson. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who at once succeeded and preceded him as head of the Labor Party, and Mr. Philip Snowden, the hope of the Independents, are both lost leaders. But Mr. Henderson, without their eloquence, and devoid of their emotions, holds straight on, in his course, despite shot or storm, like some great three-decker, of the old days, when fleets fought in the Atlantic. For some fourteen years this undemonstrative Scotsman has sat in Parliament, for the great Durham mining constituency of Barnard Castle, with the result that the boy who began life as a molder's apprentice, in the famous Stephenson works, at Newcastle, has grown to be the Privy Councillor, Cabinet Minister, and Member of Parliament, who is one of the tiny group of five men to whom the Empire has entrusted its destinies for the greatest war the world has ever seen. It is for these reasons that Mr. Henderson is so peculiarly entitled to speak in the name of the workers of the British Empire.

Mr. Henderson expresses the deliberate opinion that the German sea campaign, not only as far as belligerents, but even more as far as neutrals are concerned, is designed for



ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

the purpose of so reducing shipping as to more than counterbalance her own losses, during the war, and so to leave her mercantile fleet proportionately stronger than any other carrying fleet at the termination of hostilities. In support of this, it may be pointed out that, as the Dutch have insisted, the ships of the smaller neutral nations have been sunk indiscriminately. Dwelling on this aggravation of the offense, Mr. Henderson goes on to declare that the punishment for such a policy is one which Germany will eventually find to increase with its perpetration. It is practically an accepted fact, in the United Kingdom, that a bill of keel for keel shall be presented to Germany, and if this actually comes about, Germany will prove to have gained a temporary advantage at the expense of her eventual welfare on the high seas. The Allied nations, Mr. Henderson insists, have not the slightest intention of attempting the destruction of Germany as a great power, but they have every intention of proving to her, if they are able, that the effect of what they consider an immoral policy is one which pays neither in moral nor in material advantage.

The present war, however, Mr. Henderson clearly sees as an incident, colossal as it is, in the world's history. Like Sir Edward Grey, he realizes that if advantage cannot be taken of the present struggle, to prevent future struggles, nothing but a positively disastrous incident will be added to the experience of humanity. For this reason he welcomes warmly the proposal of a league to insure peace, in the days beyond the war. If this can be brought out, he foresees a period when treaties amongst nations will take the place of statute law, and the moral and unwritten demands of Principle become the common law of mankind. The recent exchange of notes between President Wilson and the Foreign Office, in London, have resulted, he insists, in something more than a mere succes d'estime. Though, of course, they have not had, and could scarcely be expected to have an immediate and a direct result, they have, in his opinion, been distinctly indirectly beneficial, especially in regard to the fact that they have enabled the Allies to make clear their intention, that the peace shall only leave a condition of things which will prove to the most hardened disregarder of international law that such contempt can in no way prove profitable.

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Kindly mention this Paper when writing

1 lb. Beans.—Newcombe Kidney Wax.
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1 lb. Corn.—Golden Bantam.
1 pkg. Cucumber.—Arlington White Spine.
1 pkg. Lettuce.—Grand Rapids.
1 pkg. Mush Melon.—Miller's Cream.
1 pkg. Water Melon.—Cole's Early.
1 pkg. Onion.—Large Red Wethersfield.
1 pkg. Parsley.—Champion Moss Curled.
1 pkg. Parsnip.—Improved Hollow Crown.
1 pkg. Pumpkin.—Winter Luxury.
1 pkg. Radish.—Scarlet Turnip, White Turnip.
1 pkg. Squash.—Green Hubbard.
1 pkg. Tomato.—Chalk's Early Jewel.
1 pkg. Cabbage.—McDonald's Everbest Summer.
1 pkg. Cabbage.—Danish Roundhead for Winter.
1 pkg. Turnip.—Purple Top Swede for Winter.
Also one package each of the following Flower Seeds: Aster, Fine Mixed; Poppy, Shirley Mixed; Morning Glory, Tall Mixed; Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed; Sweet Peas, Rainbow Mixed.
Write to-day, enclosing money, as a guarantee of early delivery.

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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