

THE EQUITY.

No. 45, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital and Rest \$8,750,000

DIRECTORS:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, ALEXANDER McLAREN.
GEORGE BURN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY.
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, E. C. WHITNEY.
General Manager, Asst. General Manager,
D. M. FINNIE, H. V. CANN.
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Interest allowed on savings balances of one dollar or more. Systematic saving started early in life ensures comfort and independence in later years. Accounts invited.

Your family have been pleading with you for years. Why not have that family group made to-day?

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

POTATOES WANTED.—We want 300 bags of good sound potatoes before May 5th. Price, \$2.25 for 90 lb. bag.—ARCHIE DOVER.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss A. Junkin was summoned to Arrprior last Wednesday to attend the obsequies of her uncle, the late James Junkin.

Mr. H. Imison was in Pakenham on Tuesday last attending the funeral of a brother-in-law, the late William Johnston, who died in an Ottawa hospital on Sunday, 22nd, aged 70 years.

Mrs. James Armstrong, of Green Lake, who has been under treatment, first in a hospital at Ottawa and latterly at Toronto was enabled to return home on Friday night, somewhat improved in health.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp, accompanied by their youngest son, Tom, were in Montreal last week, taking farewell of their sons, Wilfred and Willie, who went overseas with artillery drafts, the former with the 74th and the latter with the 79th Battery.

ERROR.—The age of the late Mrs. Newton Lewis was wrongly given in the reference to her death in last week's issue. It should have read 39 instead of 49 years.

Farming operations became pretty general throughout this section during the past week, although conditions were not yet favorable for tilling the low-lying heavy land.

The monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Friday evening of this week, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Shaw, at 7.30 o'clock. Miss Campbell, of Macdonald College will be present and a good attendance is hoped for.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Orange Young Britons is to be held in the Orange Hall, Shawville, on May 24th and 25th, in answer to an invitation by the local lodge here, No. 304. The boys are planning to entertain the delegates in a pleasing way.

STILL THEY COME.—Contributions to the Overseas Tobacco Fund—assuring to a few of our soldier boys for a season, the luxury which a home in the trenches creates a longing for. Latest donations are from:—
Alfred Moore, Shawville \$1.50
John Hobbs, " 1.00

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jas Gordon, Friday, May 11th at two o'clock p. m. Program:—Lawn, Flowers and Shrubs—by Mrs. A. E. Wilson; How to eradicate weeds—Mrs. W. C. Young; Duet—Mrs. W. Young and Miss R. Grant. Roll call:—Ideas on beautifying the grounds.

COMING EVENTS.—Prof. Ottawa, Commissioner of Fisheries, Prince, is billed to deliver a Lecture on "Sights and Scenes during War-time around England's Overseas Dominions," at
Charteris, Wednesday, May 9.
Greermonut, Thursday, " 10.

A box social will be held in connection with each event. See posters for particulars and lay out to attend. All made welcome.

CLEAN UP!—Mayor Howard requests this paper to make an appeal to the citizens to co-operate with the Council this Spring in the work of making a thorough clean-up of their premises, by having all rubbish removed as quickly as possible in order that the town may present a neat and tidy appearance, and thus reflect the thrift and enterprise for which it is otherwise admired. The watchword therefore is: Get busy!

RETURNED SOLDIER



PTE. DUNCAN H. ROBINSON

Who lost a leg in the war and who recently returned to his home at Waltham, Que.

Sgt. W. S. Grant, of Elmside—who was wounded last November in the Battle of the Somme—after spending the greater part of the winter months in Hospital at Leeds, Eng., has received the Military Medal and is now in Bramshott with the 21st Western Can. Reserve and has quite recovered from his wounds.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Shawville and other Pontiac Boys Make Supreme Sacrifice.

LANCE-CORP. JOHN LANDRY

On Saturday morning, the wires conveyed the sad intelligence to his relatives here that Lance-Corp. John Landry, had been killed in action on April 9th, the day on which the Canadian troops made their brilliant assault on Vimy Ridge, and on which, alas, many of our gallant soldiers met their fate.

The late John Landry was the eldest son of Mr. John and Mrs. Landry of this place. He was employed in the Marble Works here when he enlisted with the 77th in 1915. With three other Shawville boys—Cliff Woodley, Mel Shoudice and Carlton Wainman—he was in the first draft of 250 men that was sent to England. In the Battle of Ypres last June all four became casualties: Landry, Shoudice and Woodley were wounded, and the latter taken prisoner; Wainman has since been missing, and is presumed to have died. John Landry was subsequently wounded again, but as in the case of the first, his injuries were not very serious.

PRIVATE JOHN HOWARD

A telegram on Monday morning, conveyed intelligence of the death of Pte John Howard, third son of Mr. Jamef Howard of Green Lake, who enlisted with the 77th a few days before that battalion left Ottawa.

PRIVATE FRED DEAN

This young soldier was a son of the late Thomas Dean, of Bristol. He enlisted with the 139th battalion.

PRIVATE EDWARD L. FARRELL, of Portage du Fort, reported killed in Monday's lists, was the son of John Farrell, and a nephew of Joshua Farrell of Shawville.

ALBERT HINDS

A young Englishman named Albert Hinds, who worked among the farmers of Murrells section, and who enlisted and went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders of Montreal, was reported among the dead in one of the recent casualty lists.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT E. 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

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

MONEY ORDERS

When sending money out of town always remit by money order. The cost is small and they can be obtained at this bank, same are payable at par at any bank in Canada. The rates are as follows:—

\$ 5.00 and under 3c.
5.00 to \$10 6
10.00 to \$30 10
30.00 to \$50 15
Add 2c. or one 2c. stamp for War Tax.

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.

REPORTED WOUNDED.—The Canadian troops in the gallant storming and capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9th, sustained much heavier casualties than first reports of the furious battle led the public to expect, yet after all, when the tremendous strength of the position is taken into account, it seems remarkable that our losses were not greater, the proportion of killed being small compared with the number of wounded—many of the latter only slightly. Friday's noon list of wounded included the name of Pte. S. J. Cameron, son of Mr. Robert Cameron, of Murrells section who enlisted at Vernon, B. C., with the 47th battalion and went overseas last October.

The name of Private A. L. R. Kelly, of Allumette Island, appears in Thursday's list of wounded.

Other Pontiacers reported wounded are:—

Pte. Roy Knox, Campbells Bay.

" J. F. McGuire, Allumette Island.

Pte. P. L. McGuire, Allumette Island.

Pte. O. C. Cadieux, Quyon.

" E. Finan, Portage du Fort.

" Silas Sturgeon, kin at Shawville.

Pte Edward McN. Findlay, Wyman.

Deaths

DIED.—On March 28th, at his home in Nipissing, Robert Barton, second son of the late Wm. Barton, of Charteris.

Died suddenly at Rossington, Alberta, on April 13th, Annie, the beloved wife of Harry K. Hewer, (by whom she is bereaved,) youngest daughter of the late William Shirley, formerly of Bristol, in her 41st year. She leaves to mourn her loss five small children, an aged mother, two sisters, Mrs. E. A. McLean of Aylmer and Mrs. R. R. Cuthbertson, Maple Ridge; also one brother, W. W. Shirley, of Swan Lake, Man.—Com.

Miss A. J. Murray received a telegram from Winnipeg on Saturday, which stated that her uncle, Mr. W. H. Murray, had died at his home there, that morning. He is survived by a widow and one son. Deceased was a half-brother of Mr. Robert Murray, of Dunraven, Calumet Island.

Mrs. Samuel Woods, of Maple Ridge section, Bristol, who went to the Infirmary, at Rochester, Minn., several weeks ago, to be treated for goitre, died at that institution on Friday last, and her remains reached home on Monday of this week. Funeral to Norway Bay cemetery at one o'clock on Tuesday. The deceased before her marriage was Miss Jennie Duff, daughter of the late Donald Duff, of Bristol. Her husband and one child survive.

"Canada's Best" GOWLING Business College

OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
President. Principal

I CAN PLACE 40 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.

WANTED.—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Carson, Warrington Apartments, Elgin Street, Ottawa.

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

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

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

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Births

At Campbells Bay, on April 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hayes, a son.

At Portage du Fort, on April 24th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank McJanet, a son.

HAVE YOU AN ORCHARD?—A demonstration in horticulture, consisting of pruning and spraying, will be conducted by one of the staff of Macdonald College, at the farm of Mr. Thomas McDowell (Village View) on Wednesday afternoon of next week. Owners of orchards, some of whom are not thoroughly acquainted with the proper method of treating fruit trees, especially apple trees, should endeavor to see this demonstration. They may learn something of far greater value than the little time it will take, even at this busy season.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Stewart's Sheep Shearing Machine

Sheep are Big Money Makers at present and Wool is too valuable to waste any.

The only way to get it all from the sheep is by using the above machine. It does a neat, clean job and not liable to cut the skin. Price with 3 prs. cutters \$12.
Horse Clippers \$ 9.

Above are old prices and may advance anytime.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

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—G. H.:—If I plow in a full crop of clover, would I have to do this in the summer to get the full benefit of it, or would it be as good if I let it grow on till the fall? Or, on the other hand, would it be as good if I took a crop and plowed in the aftermath? I have no stock except fowls and two horses, therefore little stable manure. However, I intend to use a lot of phosphate.

Answer:—At the present price of food and its universal scarcity in most sections, I would advise G. H. to feed the first crop of clover and plow in the aftermath. If he does not have enough stock to consume the clover it will pay him to make the hay and sell it, and to buy feed and plant food in the form of fertilizers. Since he has little manure I would advise him to use a fertilizer containing 2 to 4% ammonia, 8 to 12% phosphoric acid, and if he intends to plant potatoes, truck or root crops, from 1 to 3% potash. This will supplement the plant food in the soil and that turned over in his clover. It is very questionable, and especially at the present price of practically all farm feed and produce, if anyone can plow under a full crop of clover or any other cover crop, for that matter. Apply the fertilizer at the rate of 200 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Question—H. B.:—What distance apart should the rows of Indian corn be planted and what distance in the rows? How many kernels should be put in a hill? I wish to get as much ripened corn as possible.

Answer:—The farther south we go the farther apart the rows of corn

and the greater the distance between the hills. For instance, in the Southern part of the United States the rows are frequently five feet apart and four feet between the hills. As we come North this is reduced to at least 36 inches and some men even plant closer.

The number of kernels to the hill and the distance apart depends very largely on the type of corn and the fertility of the soil; ordinarily the richer the soil the closer the corn can be planted.

H. B. says he wishes to get as much ripened corn as possible. If he does not care for the size of ears he can plant much closer than if it is large ears that he desires. The Nebraska Experiment Station, U. S. A., found that 3, 4 or 5 stalks to a hill gave practically the same yield but the weight of ears was less with four than with three and still less with five than with four. One plant to the hill gave but two-thirds as much corn as did three plants. Two plants gave 10 bushels less to the acre than did 3, 4 or 5. The corn was planted in hills three feet eight inches apart each way.

I would recommend that H. B. plant his corn 36 inches apart each way, unless the soil is extremely fertile when he might plant a little closer, and plant three to four kernels to the hill. If he wishes to drill it, the stalks should be ten to twelve inches apart in the row, unless the soil is exceptionally fertile, when this distance may be reduced to 8 to 10 inches.



Sixty Feet Down a Ladder to Work—Hampshire's Quarry Girls

THOUGH British women are filling almost every conceivable post nowadays, these three girls, who are employed in a chalk quarry at Otterbourne, near Winchester, believe that they are the only members of their sex to undertake similar work. It is not without its dangers, but the trio does not lack pluck. Our photo shows: Loading a truck. Like so many women war workers, they have discarded the skirt.

INDUSTRIAL ARMY TURNS SCALE IN WAR

BRITAIN TURNED INTO VAST WAR WORKSHOPS.

All Sorts of Factories Turned Into Use For Munitions Which Are of Fine Quality.

The great outstanding fact of this war is that the price of victory is unlimited munitions, says a London writer. There are now scattered up and down Great Britain some 4,500 controlled firms producing munitions of war of one kind or another. The vast majority of these establishments—probably 95 per cent.—had previous to the war, never produced a gun, a shell or a cartridge; yet, after ten months, the Ministry of Munitions obtained from these firms a weekly production of shells greater than the total weekly production of all the Government arsenals and great armament shops in existence at the commencement of the war.

To-day not eleven, but over 100, arsenals have either been built or adapted, and, with the exception of a very few of them, are now producing heavy guns, howitzers, shells or explosives.

Supplies for the Allies.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France every week. There has been established in this country a Belgian village, with a Belgian factory, employing Belgian workmen, engaged on the production of munitions for the Belgian army; in the re-equipment of the Serbian army, too, British workshops have played their part.

Training the Labor.

Before the present vast output of munitions could be secured it was necessary not only to secure the factories, the machine tools and the material, but the necessary labor had to be trained and mobilized. The labor position had been rendered very difficult by enlistment, for thousands upon thousands of men left their employment to join the army without knowing that the provision of munitions was in our case just as important as the provision of more men. Indeed the metal and chemical industries did far more than is generally realized to supply the new armies with men. It is estimated that out of the 1,794,000

males employed in those industries before the war 522,000 had joined the forces by October, 1916. The situation was, however, to a considerable extent saved by the work of women. In July, 1914, 206,000 females were employed in the metal and chemical trades and in Government establishments; by October, 1916, the number had risen to some 580,000. While our men are fighting, our women are working to arm them.

Wide Sphere of Women.

There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. It is nothing short of marvellous what British women are doing in engineering work. Not only are they doing the bulk of the shell machining throughout the country, and such repetition work as fuses, bombs, rifle and machine gun parts, etc., but they are engaged in tool and gauge making, engine building and non-repetition work that has to be done to an accuracy of a 5-1,000th of an inch, while they are also doing quite a substantial proportion of such responsible work as boiler, turbine and locomotive building. Thousands are being added every day to the ranks of these workers.

Foe Learned From Britain.

It may here be noted that Germany built up her chemical and steel trades very largely on the success with which she adapted and developed two British inventions—Perkin's discovery of how to utilize the waste products of coal tar, and use of phosphoric ores in steel smelting discovered by Thomas and Gilchrist. Germany and Austria had also an important advantage in their virtual monopoly of the European supply of both chemical and optical glass, but within a year of the outbreak of war the British output of optical glass was multiplied four and a half times; it has now increased to fourteen times the output previous to the war, and is still increasing. Incidentally, British industry will be better equipped, as a result of what has been accomplished, for the peaceful rivalry of trade after the war than it has ever been.

An important factor has been the successful effort to utilize the waste products of our workshops, and to promote economical methods of production.

Welfare Work for Workers.

One of the sides of the work of the Ministry of Munitions which will endure is that side which deals with the comfort and well-being of its workers. The Ministry has built, or organized, housing accommodation for some 60,000 persons, and canteens and mess-rooms providing full meals and complete cooking arrangements



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, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

A. M. S.:—1. In the vacant spots in your flower border plant perennial phlox in white, pink and yellow. They like the sun. It is always wisest to buy large plants. 2. Spraying is the best way to water plants. This not only keeps them clean, but, as you know, plants absorb moisture through the pores of their leaves, and they are therefore much benefited by spraying. 3. Dahlia roots should not be put into the ground until the weather is settled and the ground warm. They are very liable to rot in wet and cold ground. 4. Did you ever try cannas for the large bed in the centre of your lawn? Cannas being large plants need space to show up to the best advantage, and require very rich loamy soil and heat. The flowers are very showy, but are not suitable for cutting as they are so tender and easily bruised. If the bed is eight or ten feet in diameter, place a ricinus (castor oil plant) in the centre, surround with two circles of cannas, say, the inner circle King Humbert, outer Alphonse Bouvier; and geraniums for the base or outside circle. As the canna is a tender plant it cannot be transferred to the permanent bed before June 1st. It flowers during July, August and September. Be careful to cut out all dried blooms and seed pods. It encourages freer blooming.

K. McL.:—1. Here is a remedy for brittle nails which I hope you will find effective: Oil of pistache, ½ ounce; refined table salt, ½ dram; powdered resin, ½ dram; powdered alum, ½ dram; white wax, 1 ½ drams; carmine, 1 ½ drams. Rub well into the nails at bedtime, also after bathing the hands. 2. Lotion for red, oily nose: Sulphur precipitate, 1 dram; spirits of camphor, 1 dram; glycerine, 1 dram; rose water, 4 ounces. After bathing the nose in very hot water, mop the lotion on with absorbent cotton. 3. The amount of water required by the body daily is sufficient to balance the loss through the skin, kidneys, lungs and other excretory organs. This has been shown to be about two and one-half quarts, the amount depending much upon the temperature of the air

and the amount of work done. Part of this water is derived from the food. 4. A good ointment for dry skin is made of lanolin, two ounces; boroglyceride, one ounce; cold cream, six ounces. 5. Whether one should drink hot or cold water before breakfast depends upon whether the gastric juice is too acid or not sufficiently acid. If one's stomach does not make enough hydrochloric acid, she should drink a little cold water half an hour before meals, because this will stimulate the gastric glands. If one has too much acid she should take a glassful of hot water half an hour before eating.

H. M.:—If your little girl's school reports are not so good as you would like, the reason may lie in her physical condition. It is not at all likely that she is wilfully lazy and inattentive. The first step would be to have the family physician make an examination for eye defects, adenoid growths, dental diseases, and things of that kind. If she is free from these, it will be necessary to look elsewhere for the cause of her failure to do well at her studies. In the first place, is she properly nourished? Does she take just the right quantity of food at meals and of the kind suited to her age? She should not be permitted to nibble between meals or to have too much candy. Too much food causes poisoning of the brain, while too little or of unsuitable variety causes the brain to function freely owing to lack of nourishment. In the second place, are you allowing her to have too much "fun" out of school? If she remains up late at night, and does not get sufficient sleep in a well-ventilated room, she will be unfit for school work because of physical exhaustion. As to automobile rides, it is true that they furnish plenty of fresh air which is good, of course, but long and frequent rides keep the child in a state of nervous tension and excitement, which is the reverse of good. In short, the manner in which you are bringing up the child must be scrutinized to discover the cause of her backwardness at school.



That some source of sediment in milk does obtain even under the most rigid conditions possible in a cow stable is evident from an examination of any sediment disk through which the average milk has been passed, and there is no doubt that thorough straining will add to the cleanliness of the product even after all possible precautions have been taken. The presence of slime in the separator bowl after skimming is another sign that some dirt has found its way into the milk between the time of its secretion and its arrival in the machine, provided the receiving or supply can has been clean up to the time when separating started.

The separator no doubt removes a great deal of the foreign matter that occurs, but is incapable of throwing out much of the undesirable bacteria that accompanies the dirt which enters the milk at milking time, so the importance of cleanliness in caring for the cow and for the milking utensils is very great indeed.

The assurance that milk delivered at the dairy, where pasteurization takes place, is free, or reasonably free, of sediment, should be worthy of consideration by the wholesale purchaser who, in his turn, should reap a benefit from the ultimate consumer to whom he can guarantee this milk as having been clean, and thus safe from the time it leaves the cow's udder until it arrives at the consumer's residence.

The farmer's part of the undertaking to supply pure, wholesome milk must start with the taking of precautions previous, even to the secretion, of the milk. He should satisfy himself fully that his cows are entirely healthy; and in order that the small amount of dust that will inevitably get into the milk pail may be as harmless as possible, he must provide for a plentiful supply of sunlight in his tables. Then if the cattle are always kept as clean (or a little cleaner) all the year round, as they would keep themselves on a good, well-drained pasture field, and the milkers obliged to wear well-washed clothes, and take a bath frequently, the chances of the milk being satisfactory are pretty good. Of course, aeration of the milk and thorough cooling must also be attended to.

English Grammar.

Grace's uncle met her on the street one spring day and asked her whether she was going out with a picnic party from her school.

"No," replied his eight-year-old niece, "I ain't going."

"My dear," said the uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.' And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "You are not going. He is not going. They are not going. You are not going. They are not going. Now, can you say all that?" "Sure I can," responded Grace quite heartily. "There ain't nobody going."

The term "Yankee" is supposed to have been derived from a corrupt pronunciation of the word "English" by the Indians.



Sell off all hens in their third year, as soon as the rush of laying is over. The last call for hatching is now on. Chicks hatched after the first week in May cannot be expected to prove good winter layers.

Brood chicks that are closely housed and fed too heavily are very likely to develop weight too fast in proportion to their strength.

It will cost the farmer no more money to raise pure-bred poultry than it will to grow scabs.

Turkeys do best when kept separate from chickens. If the two are kept together the turkeys are likely to take chicken diseases.

Dampness, lice and filth are deadly foes to poultry of any kind.

Since hens on range produce more eggs at a lower cost and fewer young hens die than do those kept in confinement, poultrymen are urged to provide outside yards with plenty of green feed for laying hens. Hens on range produce 15 to 44 per cent. more eggs at a feed cost of 15 to 36 per cent. less per dozen than hens kept in confinement.

In Spring fowls require more careful attention than at any time in the year. All the accumulated debris of winter lies on the surface. Then comes a warm spell, and the surface of the ground gets muddy, while the filth of winter sticks to everything that touches it. This is the time to keep the hens dry and to give them straw to stand on and to work in during the day.



The man who keeps cows is well fixed for raising hogs.

Hogs will eat alfalfa hay, and pay well for it. This was proved the past winter on many farms where economy was practised by substituting hay for part of the corn and tankage or other millfeed which it was customary to feed.

It is essential that the brood sow be fed a well balanced, succulent, nutritious, milk-producing ration while suckling the litter. Dairy by-products, such as skim-milk, buttermilk or whey together with meals such as shorts, ground oats, barley, oil cake and the like, are all highly suitable for the feeding of the sow at this season. These are also splendid feeds for the litter at weaning time. If dairy by-products are not available, digester tankage may to some extent supplement these feeds.

Kitchen slops, ground barley and shorts formed the greater part of the ration of a pig which took first prize at a recent show. The pig had the run of an alfalfa pasture, with a stream at the foot of the hill in the same lot.

Japan's Railways.

Out of the 5,678 miles of railroad in Japan, all but 265 miles are owned by the Government. The Japanese Government plans to construct 200 miles of new railroad each year.

SWEET CHERRIES: SOILS AND VARIETIES

G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines.

Sweet cherries are yearly increasing in popular favor; and this popular favor will increase or diminish only as the product put on the market is good, thereby increasing the demand; or poor, thereby decreasing the consumption. Not many years ago the sweet and so-called early varieties were marketed at practically the same price per basket; the sweets are much more difficult to produce and to market than the common or sour varieties; and an impetus was given to planting the sour cherry at the expense of the sweet; since then the sour cherries have decreased steadily in price and the sweet have increased until now a sweet cherry orchard is full bearing is a decided asset to any farm.

Location: Sweet cherries should be planted on a deep, dry, well drained soil. No other tree fruit will respond any better to good treatment, but planting on an unsuitable soil is disastrous, and a wet subsoil will prove fatal. Therefore, when choosing a location, a high, dry, sandy, or gravelly knoll is best, and a proper system of underdrainage will prove beneficial. Close proximity to a town where a requisite number of good pickers may be had, and frequent and rapid shipping facilities is desirable.

Sweet cherries bloom very early, varying in the last few years from say as early as the 23rd of April, and sometimes as late as the 10th of May. Most of our popular varieties bloom

heavily and set freely; when in full bloom a few hours of hot sunshine assisted by the presence of myriads of bees will set a fair crop. This may be followed by a week or ten days of cold wet weather, with perhaps a few degrees of frost, but if properly set the calyx of the blossom forms a little blanket to protect the tender fruit, and this drops only as the cherry swells or as the stem of the improperly fertilized fruit shrivels and drops; hence planting an orchard near a body of water which will modify the temperature, will often insure a crop when a few miles inland the few degrees difference in temperature may shorten it materially, if not destroying it entirely for the season.

Varieties: In choosing the varieties from a commercial standpoint, annual bearing is the most desirable, and coupled with this a fruit that is good size, color and flavor and also good in shipping quality. The tree should be a rapid grower, strong and hardy. The varieties that so far I have tried that conform to this standard named in the order of ripening are: Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarreau (white), Elkhorn and Windsor. I have also fruited Lambert which ripens after the Windsor, and is promising, being of good size and flavor, and I may also add Bing, both of these being grown in the west, the latter ripening about the same time as Elkhorn, and is an excellent flavored cherry.



There are two forms of strangles or distemper, viz., regular and irregular strangles. The symptoms of regular form are: cough, unthriftiness, fever, difficulty in swallowing, nasal discharge, swellings between jaws or about throat, which form into abscesses. In irregular form the same symptoms occur, with less difficulty breathing, and the abscesses may form any place, externally or internally.

Attend to comfort, apply poultices of antiphlogistine to throat, lance abscesses as soon as ready, give 2 or 3 drams hyposulphite of soda out of a spoon 3 times daily, do not drench. If breathing becomes very difficult send for veterinarian.

Go easy with the horses at the start and see that collars fit.

Mares in foal should be given regular work but not overwork.

Farm horses usually could haul large loads on the country roads if wagon tires were wider, and less damage is done to roads by wide tires.

Different horses require different kinds of foods, the same as different people; study each horse and see what kinds of food he does best on.

It's a lot better and cheaper to feed and care for stock so that they will be in good health, than to pay doctor to get them back to the standard after they once get down.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

Dr. R. N. Colter, of Fredericton, died suddenly.

Fire destroyed the Gunn Mills on Campbell Road, Halifax.

Mr. Harry Green, of Summerside, P.E.I., celebrated his 100th birthday. A Nova Scotia schooner was one of nine ships sunk in the South Atlantic by the Huns.

Three valises and a trunk full of intoxicating liquor were found on the premises of two St. John men.

Mrs. Anne Riley, who died at Sunny Brae, N.B., in her 95th year, had descendants to the number of 120.

Police Chief McLennan, a native of Prince Edward Island, was shot and instantly killed in Vancouver by a desperado.

Mr. Roy Morton, C.G.R., telegraph operator, of Moncton, is dead. He was the largest man in the C. G. R. service and weighed about 400 pounds.

Two men were injured when the machine operated in a wood-making plant in Moncton caught in some way and threw the wooden drum into many pieces.

They Are Even Now.

A well-known judge went into a butcher shop one morning. After a brief talk the butcher said: "Judge, will you give me a little legal advice? Suppose a dog should come into your shop and steal a piece of meat, what would you do?"

"See the dog's owner," said the judge. "Was it a valuable piece of meat?"

"It was a fine roast, worth five dollars."

"Well," said the judge, "I should sue the owner, then, for five dollars." "Good!" said the butcher, with a grin; "it was your dog, judge."

The judge smilingly paid the butcher and left.

Soon afterward the butcher met the judge. "Judge," he said, "I have here a bill from you for five dollars. What is that for?"

The judge smiled again. "That," he said, "is for the legal advice I gave you about that dog."

Women feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties and a field for their efforts, just as men do.

According to Josephus the walnut tree was formerly common in Palestine and grew luxuriantly around the sea of Tiberias.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment to-day for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ONTARIO'S FOREST FIRES.

Strong Organization Being Formed to Administer Protection System.

Material progress is being made in the re-organization of Ontario's forest fire protection system. The organization will be supervised by E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester. Mr. Zavitz is a technically trained forester and has had wide experience under Ontario conditions, having been connected with various lines of government forestry work in the province during the past 12 or 13 years. He will be assisted in the head office by J. H. White, of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto. Mr. White has collaborated in the preparation of reports on Forests of Nova Scotia, Trent Watershed Survey and Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914, published by the Commission of Conservation. Three district chiefs have been appointed, for the supervision of the work in the field. L. E. Bliss will be stationed at Port Arthur, Ernest G. Poole at Cochrane, and A. J. McDonald at North Bay. Under these district chiefs will be a large staff of inspectors and fire-rangers. A strong effort will be made to co-ordinate the work of the whole organization, and to provide adequate overhead supervision and inspection.

Co-operation with the Board of Railway Commissioners will be continued, under which the Province will provide a number of inspectors to supervise the fire protection work of the several railways, in forest sections. The regulations of the Board make the railways responsible for the prevention and control of fires due to railway agencies. For the enforcement of these regulations in Ontario, the Province last year provided eleven inspectors. The work of these inspectors related chiefly to right-of-way clearing, the reporting and extinguishing of fires by railway employees, and the inspection of locomotive fire-protective appliances.

Proposed amendments to the Ontario Forest Fires Act will give the Provincial Forester very wide authority in the handling of the whole situation. One of the most important amendments provides for the adoption of the permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires. This action should go far toward preventing a repetition of previous disastrous fires in the clay belt. Similar provisions are now in effect in other provinces.

SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED.

Story Which Occurs in a Collection of Theological Anecdotes.

The line between purely rhetorical exaggeration and a reprehensible perversion of truth is not always easy to draw. In the high tide of eloquence, even preachers occasionally forget that it exists. A committee of remonstrance once called upon an old-time Newburyport preacher to protest against the unbridled exaggerations that he permitted himself in the pulpit. The preacher admitted his fault very humbly.

"Indeed," he said to them sorrowfully, "I have shed over it barrels upon barrels of tears!"

The "meester" of a country kirk in Scotland, a century ago, was less amenable to reproach, even if he invited it—as Mr. J. R. McRae has recently related in a collection of theological anecdotes. His clerk had ventured to suggest the ill effect of exaggeration upon the congregation; the minister, rather offended, declared himself unaware of transgression, but requested that if he erred again the next Sabbath he might be reminded, by a discreet cough, to curtail his eloquence.

The next Sabbath he described how Samson tied the foxes' tails together. He said, impressively:

"The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty feet long—"

"Ahem!" coughed the clerk.

"That is," continued the preacher, "according to their measurement; but by our nae more than fifteen—"

"Ahem!" came the cough, more loudly.

"But sin ye may think that extravagant, we'll juist ca' them ten feet—"

"Ahem! Ahem!"

"Mon," shouted the parson, leaning over the pulpit and shaking a forefinger at the clerk, "ye may cough all night if it suit ye, but I'll na tak aff another fut! Wad ye hae the foxes wi' no tails at a'?"

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Carp, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the last ten years and can highly recommend them for babyhood and childhood ailments. My baby was very delicate; in fact we never thought he would live, but thanks to the Tablets he is now a fine healthy boy." Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are small children. They regulate the bowels and stomach and never fail to cure the minor ills of 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.

QUACK GRASS.

Thoroughness an Essential Quality in Method of Eradication.

All methods of eradicating this troublesome weed are based on thorough tillage. The implements found on any well equipped farm are sufficient to eradicate quack grass.

As the quack grass roots are found closer to the surface in sod and pasture fields than in cultivated fields, it is often advisable to utilize a field for pasture or meadow, keeping the grass cut closely or grazed before attempting to kill it. The work should start immediately after haying by ploughing the infested land only deep enough to turn over a furrow containing most of the grass roots. From three to four inches will be deep enough on sod or pasture land. Disk the land thoroughly every ten or twelve days until autumn, when the quack grass will be killed. Plough the land to a good depth the following spring to bury the dead roots which will supply food to the succeeding crop. Plant corn or potatoes and cultivate thoroughly, or sow a smother crop as millet or buckwheat.

The process of killing quack grass is not complicated, but one thing must always be borne in mind, the work must be done conscientiously and thoroughly. A half-hearted effort is useless.

There are signs to-day in Germany, one cannot call it of repentance; it is rather of sorrow, not for her crimes, but for the accumulating failure of the object for which that crime of hers was committed.

The High Cost of Indigestible Food falls heavily upon the household where there is no intelligent direction of the food supply. Expensive high proteid foods, such as beef and pork, impose a heavy burden upon the liver and kidneys. They are not as nutritious as cereals and fruits. **Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with milk supply all the nutriment needed for a half day's work at a cost of only four or five cents. Cut out meat and eggs, eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit with green vegetables and fruits, and see how much better you feel. For breakfast with hot milk or cream. Made in Canada.

A Fashionable Gown

The jumper effect and barrel skirt combined make a costume distinctly smart, while its development in oyster-white pongee and Chinese blue adds the artistic touch which is the aspiration of all women of taste. The embroidery used on this dress is the new kind of shadow embroidery which is



© McCALL

SACRED LAKE OF ASHANTI.

Regarded by Natives as the Abode of a Powerful Spirit.

In central Ashanti there is a sacred lake, Bosumti, which lies about eighteen miles southeast of Coomassie, and is the only real lake in the country. It is roughly circular in shape, with a diameter of four miles, and lies in a deep depression with sides rising to six hundred and seven hundred feet above its surface. It has never been fathomed. An attempt was made to sound it by A. J. Philbrick, acting chief commissioner of Ashanti, but the line broke after five hundred feet had been lowered. The water is fresh, though the lake has no outlet, and only a few small annual streams flow into it. The Ashantis regard the lake as a great fetish, believing that it is the abode of a powerful and energetic spirit which manifests itself, among other ways, by flashing lights on the surface and making noises like the discharge of artillery. There are numerous villages round the lake, but no canoes, paddles, fishboats or brass pans are allowed on or near to it. The natives do, however, permit themselves to catch the fish which abound in the lake, and they resort to an ingenious method of overcoming the disabilities imposed on them by its sacred character. Plaited reed mats with gaping mouths are taken out from the shore by men lying face downwards on cigar shaped logs of wood. They propel themselves by paddling with their hands, and, having set the mats as a trap, they retire long enough to allow the fish to enter. They then return very quickly in the same fashion, pull together the two parts of the trap, and retire with their haul.

The average man thinks he would have been a perfect terror in war if business had not kept him at home.

Satisfaction, even after one has dined well, is not so interesting and eager a feeling as hunger.

UTILIZE MILL WASTE.

Process Discovered of Obtaining Valuable Products From Refuse.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, in co-operation with Lloyd L. Davis, of the department of industrial chemistry of the University of Washington, has discovered a process of distilling saw-mill waste whereby it is believed that thousands of dollars now lost will be saved.

By means of this process tar, a light oil, acetate of lime, and charcoal are formed. The gas produced by distillation is carried through a pipe nine inches in diameter and twenty feet long. In this pipe is an electrically charged wire, which causes precipitation of the heavy particles of tar. The tar, forty gallons for each cord of wood distilled, is of medium consistency, and immediately marketable. The light oil, obtained in a water condenser, is immediately marketable for use in ore refining, and the yield is twelve gallons to the cord of wood. Eighty pounds of acetate of lime are obtained from the pyroigneous acid of each cord of wood. Nine hundred pounds of charcoal are the final yield.

Well Known Farmer Gives His Evidence

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Gravel

Mr. William Wood of Hadlington, Ont., is Added to Long List of Cures by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., Apr. 23rd (Special).—Mr. William Wood, a well-known farmer living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the most painful and dangerous forms of kidney trouble, bladder trouble and gravel.

"Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Woods said when asked about his cure. "But since I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart fluttering and shortness of breath. There were flashes of lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All these troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Others in this neighborhood have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they are the greatest of all remedies for kidney troubles of any kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

STRENGTH OF DOUGLAS FIR.

British Railway Officials Find It Valuable For Road Ties.

As evidence of the remarkable strength of Douglas fir, an official of one of the great British railways in a letter to an official of the British Columbia forestry department, stated that out of 616 railway ties of Douglas fir laid down more than 16 years ago, on a main line over which traffic of fifteen million tons per annum passed, only 23 had been renewed, the remainder being still in good condition.

British Columbia possesses an inexhaustible supply of this magnificent timber, observes the Vancouver Sun, and undoubtedly it will compete successfully with other timber in the markets for building timber which will be opened in Europe when the war ends. Present indications are that Douglas fir will be a source of immense wealth to this province at the close of the war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Complicated Clock.

At Beauvais Cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial-plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as well as considerable other information.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

The discovery of America cost a little more than \$7,000, at least so say some documents that were found in the archives of Genoa. These documents give the value of Columbus' first fleet at \$3,000. The great admiral was paid a salary of \$300 a year, the two captains who accompanied him received a salary of \$200 each and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month each.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Careful consideration should be given to the planting of large trees and shrubs, as planting of this kind should be permanent. Flower beds may be changed more or less every year, but large shrubs and trees require years to develop fine specimens, so they should not be disturbed or moved after they are once located.

ISSUE No. 17-17.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

Tommy (to Jack, on leave)—What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say "egg" over there, what do you say? Jack—Ye just say "Oof." Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jack—Ye say "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wife gies ye three, and ye just gie her back one. Man, it's an awfu' easy language.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Although cotton is spun and woven in twenty-two countries almost every nation in the world buys English yarns and cloths.

Gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, or mercury, iron, nickel, tin, zinc, lead, and aluminum are the 10 minerals generally to be found in every house.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious. I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

Waste ground and spare time may be jointly used for the increased production of food.

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 Damping Grate Bars for all requirements
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited
Tel. Gerrard 8660
20 McGee St. Toronto

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—40c box.

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

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.



Or Dietsper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen Ind., U. S. A.

A Healthy Job.
The healthiest occupation of all is said to be that in the American petroleum works. Here the men are said never to suffer from sore throats, diphtheria, quinsy or kindred ailments. Indeed, petroleum fumes are so good for the throat that it is quite common for sufferers from throat affections to "take the fumes," just as people "take the waters" at Hot Springs or French Lick.

Sore Eyes

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

Use more time and lower heat in cooking to develop flavors and to secure all the value in the food.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A man may have a lofty aim and still be a poor shot.

It takes a lot of fortitude to follow the dictates of a perfectly good conscience.

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.

HELP WANTED

BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Mrs. White, 47 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND HAND. \$12.00 up. Send for special price list. Variety Cycle Works, 413 Snadina 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.

GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

MICA

IS

AXLE GREASE



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



Rheumatism attacks the "outside" man. Pains and aches stiffen his joints and muscles and reduces his efficiency. At the first twinge get Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply, it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the soreness.

After that long drive or tedious wait in the cold rain apply Sloan's Liniment to those stiff fingers, aching wrists and arms.

For gout, neuralgia, toothache, bruises, sprains, cold feet, it is promptly effective. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

STRANGLES

Or Dietsper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen Ind., U. S. A.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT Grape-Nuts AND CREAM EVERY MORNING BECAUSE WISE MOTHERS KNOW "There's a Reason"

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 3, 1917.

First-aid war methods in the United States have taken the form of a 200 million dollar war loan to the British Government, and further loans will be available from Uncle Sam's long purse as required.

The death of the Hon. Harry Corby at Honolulu last week creates another vacancy in the Senate, of which the deceased was a member for only a short time. He was 63 years of age.

Sir Thomas White delivered his budget speech on Tuesday last. It is said to have been the shortest and yet one of the most important on record. No changes in the tariff were announced, and the big concerns who have been making large profits out of war contracts, and others who have indirectly benefitted in consequence of war conditions, are to be looked after to provide the additional revenue needed.

Liberal members from down by the sea (who by the way do about three quarters of the talking in Parliament) are not satisfied with the management of the Intercolonial Railway. The reason seems to lie in the fact that Mr. Cochrane has endeavored to run the railway as a business concern and not as a political machine. One of the chief kickers is Mr. Boulay, of Rimouski, whose main grievance is that there are two few French Canadians employed on the road. Just such a reason as one would naturally expect from a statesman of the calibre of Mr. Boulay.

Trade conditions brought about as one of the multitudinous effects of the world-war, have justified the Canadian Government in yielding to the cry, long and persistently raised by the Western grain growers, to grant "free wheat," which means the removal of the duty on wheat and its products, so that a reciprocal arrangement respecting those commodities comes into operation between this country and our American neighbors—now our allies in the grim game of war. Wheat and flour have advanced in price by leaps and bounds in both countries since the new order of things became effective, which seems to indicate that some cause other than "free wheat" is responsible for the abnormal inflation. Yet a good many people in the "effete East," who, perhaps, have not hitherto given very much thought to such matters, and who are now up against the problem of providing \$13.00 dollar flour for a large family on a two-dollar-a-day wage, will not be hard to convince that the free wheat does in fact, and their opinions of those western importunists will doubtless find vent in expressions that would not sound well set to music.

Canada Gives Ships

Announcement that the Government is financially behind a big ship-building programme in Canada that will go far towards helping to defeat the German submarine menace, is another example of the effectiveness of the Dominion's aid in the war.

At the outset of the struggle the great need of the Empire was men; and Canada, in common with the other Dominions made no mean response. Later the call was for munitions; and Canada's record in supplying them will stand to the credit of this country's financial strength and resourcefulness for many years to come. Today the cry is for ships. "Ships, ships, and still more ships are the present great need," declared Mr. Lloyd George the other day. Canada's response, we feel sure, will be worthy of her past record. In every department of the war the Government is showing a spirit of efficiency and enterprise that is worthy of the heroism of our soldiers at the front.

Clarendon Council

Adjourned session of the Clarendon Council, held at Hynes' Hall, 4, p. m., April 27, 1917.

Present: Mayor W. F. Thomas, and Councillors Barber, Hodgins, McDowell, Sinclair, Barr and Dale.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Hodgins—That after May 10th the Secretary hand a list of all ratepayers or tenants in the municipality of Clarendon who have not paid dog tax to Officers A. Bean and Thomas Palmer, who shall then proceed to collect said tax with an additional fifty cents for each dog. Parties who fail to pay will then be proceeded against according to By-Law No. 58.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Dale—That the following bills be paid: Bert W. Hodgins, fixing bill, \$ 2.00 Gravel measured by W. C. Harris

39 yards, 27.30
Hy Thomson, care of Abbott family, 14.00
Motion—That Milton McGuire be authorized to get tile for Morrison's hill from T. D. Hodgins, and that H. T. Argue be notified re. obstructions on Quyon.—Carried.
Motion—Couns. Barber and Sinclair—That this Council adjourn to meet at call of Secretary.—Carried.
E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

Resolution of Clarendon Council re. Dog Tax.

The attention of dog-owners in Clarendon is directed to the following resolution of Council passed April 27th:—
"Motion—Couns. Barber and Hodgins—That after May 10th the Secretary hand a list of all ratepayers or tenants in the municipality of Clarendon, who have not paid dog tax, to Officers A. Bean and Thomas Palmer, who shall then proceed to collect said tax with an additional 50 cents for each dog. Parties who fail to pay will then be proceeded against according to By-law No. 58.—Carried."

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, April 30, 1917.

Buy Land in Canada.

Two large English and Scottish co-operative trading societies have combined and bought in Saskatchewan, Canada, more than 10,000 acres of land, which is already in cultivation. The products of this estate will supply with wheat the co-operative flour mills of Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Bristol, and London during the year.

To the War With an Ambulance

ONE of the prominent Canadian University men who accompanied the first army from the Dominion to the trenches in France was William Boyd, Professor of Pathology in the University of Manitoba. He has recently published a book giving his impression of the front, and it is one that should prove interesting because of its intimate personal touch. Professor Boyd has not written a war book such as the special correspondent turns out. "With a Field Ambulance at Ypres" is in reality a diary, written in the kitchens of French farmhouses, in muddy dug-outs, and other romantic places from time to time, and then sent home to give friends an idea of what was going on. In most cases the accounts were written within twenty-four hours of the events described, which of course adds to their value.

Professor Boyd gives one of the most graphic stories of the effects of the gas when first used that has been written. His description is dated April 28th, 1915, the day that will be long remembered by the Canadians because of the introduction of the new and ghastly mode of warfare. Professor Boyd says:

"There is only one word in the mouth of every one to-day—gas. Vague rumors of gas have been floating about, but no one really believed them. Now the stage of rumor is past, and we know the worst. And a very bad worst it is."

"This morning I had to go to one of the casualty clearing stations, and there I saw a sight which for sheer ghastliness equals anything to be seen in any dressing station. The hospital is built around a great courtyard, and in that courtyard were two hundred men on stretchers. Some were lying in a state of stupor, the flies buzzing about their faces; some were sitting up gasping for breath, with hands and faces of a deep, dusky hue, evidently in the greatest distress; over the countenance of others the pallid hues of death were beginning to creep, whilst a few had fallen back and with gurglings in the throat were passing away into the undiscovered country. They were the first gas cases from Ypres and Hill 60."

"The description of the gas varied to an extraordinary extent. It was described as black, brown, yellow, green, and white. Some said that it



Be Wise SHIP CREAM "Ottawa Dairy" and raise your calves upon the skim milk. Any quantity of cream will be taken and the highest price paid.

WRITE TO DAY FOR CANS AND TAGS

393 Somerset St. Ottawa

Report of Shawville Home-makers' Club Red Cross and Patriotic Work. April 1916—March 1917.

—CR—

April 11	By amount brought forward	\$ 7 29
	Knitting	7 45
28	collected by Mrs. G. Hodgins and Mrs. Millar	7 00
May 18	Mrs. Joseph Brownlee	2 00
	Mrs. Robert Glenn	1 00
	Mrs. R. W. Hodgins	1 00
	A friend	1 00
June	Presbyterian Ladies' Aid: Proceeds Miss Ballantyne's Recital	16 78
Aug. 12	collected by tags	49 60
	Mrs. H. T. Argue: Ice Cream Social	20 25
	Campers at Green Lake: Social	24 05
Sept. 9	collected by tags	53 30
Jan. 18	Flannelette remnants	1 00
19	bal. Young People's Food Sale and Tea	5 49
Mar. 7	Hockey Match: Shawville Jr. vs. Sr.	27 05
		\$224 26

—DR—

To 52 lbs. yarn	\$ 78 49
" 76 yards flannel	23 84
" 239 1/2 yards flannelette	37 00
" buttons 87c.; thread and silkine \$2.59	3 46
" Note book 5c.; war tax on cheques 10c.	15
" balance in hand	81 32
	\$224 26

WORK SENT TO RED CROSS SOCIETY AT MONTREAL.

50 pyjamas, 36 flannel day shirts, 32 pairs hospital slippers, 1 hot water bottle cover, 10 ties (made by young ladies of Presbyterian Church), 1 trench cap, 151 prs socks (37 prs. more than last yr. The whole showing an increase over last year of \$104.41. Audited and found correct.

Shawville, April 7, 1917.

The Club wish to thank all who so generously assisted them in this branch of their work during the past year, and hope they will continue doing so, as our work is still very much needed.

Mrs. D. A. BAKER, Treasurer.

"La Compagnie de Navigation Ville-Marie."

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 fourth day of March, 1917, incorporating Remy Filteau, post-master; Pierre Ethier, carter; Arthur Jolicoeur, merchant; Auguste Renaud, jeweler, of Ville Marie; Alphonse A. Cote, merchant, Saint Bruno de Guignes; Willie Chenier, merchant; Edouard de la Chevroliere, land surveyor; Dame Widow A.-E. Guay, annuitant, of Ville-Marie, for the following purposes:

To transport passengers and freight and generally carry on inland navigation, on the rivers, lakes and other places of the county of Pontiac, to build, buy, acquire, sell and exchange steam-boats, sail-boats or other crafts:

To establish express and freight services for all goods whatever;

To construct, acquire, sell, exchange docks, wharves, water lots, river beds and other moveables and immoveables whatever;

To tow, refloat and repair vessels, to unite or amalgamate with any persons, firms or companies carrying on a wholly or partly similar business;

To invest the funds of the company in buying and exploiting, in whole or in part, shares, bonds, goodwill, moveables and immoveables from any persons, industries, firms or companies whatsoever;

To acquire, own and exploit building lots, erect houses thereon and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of same and generally carry on the business of builders of houses and edifices;

To build, acquire or lease hotels and boarding houses, manage, let, sell or otherwise dispose of same;

To obtain patents and own, sell or operate same;

To acquire and exploit water powers in the county of Temiscaming and all other powers capable of generating any motive power whatever;

To produce electricity and gas and utilize same for the company's purposes and deal therewith in the counties of Pontiac, Temiscaming, Ottawa and La-belle;

To give wholly or partly paid up shares of the company in payment of moveable and immovable property generally, services, securities, accounts and debts;

To secure money and for that purpose to borrow, hypothecate, issue bonds and debentures bearing a hypothec on the property of the company and generally pledge the credit of the present company;

And generally to do all such other operations as may be conducive to the attainment of the purposes for which this company is incorporated, under the name of "La Compagnie de Navigation Ville-Marie," with a capital stock of forty five thousand dollars (\$45,000.00), divided into four hundred and fifty (450) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be at Ville-Marie, district of Pontiac.

Dated at Ville-Marie, this eighteenth day of April 1917.

ALDERIC GUINDON, Sec.-Treas.

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.

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	12 1/2 "
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 "

TAILORING

Order Early

Is a Good Motto.

We have a good line of Different Patterns for you to choose from.

The latest colors in . . .

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

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

"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 woollen 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 immoveables 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.

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 laborers 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 instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published free of charge. Obituary poetry declined.

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

G. G. McDOWELL, W. 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 CABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt personal attention

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION.

364 University St. 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 Neckwear, 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. Kitchens, 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.

BEATS THE GERMAN DOLL.

Canadian Manufacturer Says Problem is Solved.

Something of a sensation was caused at the Toy Fair in Toronto when a manufacturer announced that he had succeeded in making a better doll than the once-famous article produced in Germany. Several previous attempts resulted in failure. Manufacturers in Canada and the United States have tried for years, since the war especially, to duplicate the German dolls, but have never had much success. There was something the matter in the process, but was of such a nature that the trouble could never be found. One large doll house established a kiln and secured the services of several foreigners who had previously worked in toy factories in Europe but the finished article was of a very poor grade. Finally one of the Germans employed in the chemical department volunteered the information that the clay used in his country and the atmosphere were responsible for the high grade dolls.

Last spring at the Toy Fair the subject of producing a better doll than the Germans was discussed, both pro and con. Most toy men thought the task impossible, but one maker thought it could be done. He secured the services of a French and English sculptor and an Italian expert on bisque. Several Italian mechanics were also engaged and the work started. After numerous difficulties and setbacks from time to time he produced a doll which, it is claimed, is better than those produced in Germany. The head is better and will stand much more hard usage. One large wholesaler stated that the doll is excellent and will find a big market if the price is right.

Dolls are the largest item on every buyers' list and for years great sums have been spent in the United States and in foreign countries for this class of toy. Receipts in the different stores throughout the country have been enormous and Canadian manufacturers are determined to keep this trade in Canada.

A Gift for the Kaiser.

Here is a story from the German front regarding certain little tricks the Canadians played on the Huns while attempting to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday. It is from the Berlin Tagblatt and written by Franz Quiggo, who was official correspondent at that time. It refers to the Canadians as "barbarians."

"First," it says, "they sneak over the snow-covered ground to the shelter in our trenches which is as icy as their own freezing country, and they even explore our trenches. While one famous Bavarian battalion was celebrating the Kaiser's birthday our sergeant, against all discipline, suddenly interrupted festivities and pointed to a sinister looking bottle on top of a dugout in which reposed a cuckoo's egg. The sergeant

had already had experience with Canadian barbarians' tricks, so he urged the officers not to attempt to take it. They did, and it exploded, and from the parapet came a chorus wishing 'many happy returns, Kaiser Bill.'"

The same correspondent refers to letters which had been found on prisoners from Canadian women in England after the peace note had been sounded, which, incomprehensible to the Teuton mind, urged these same barbarians to kill all Germans they can before peace can be declared.

The correspondent goes on to say that "of all the devilish fiends our brave Germans have ever been against, the Canadians are certainly the worst, and one never knows when they have crawled over the parapets and are behind them."

Prevention of Coal Shortage.

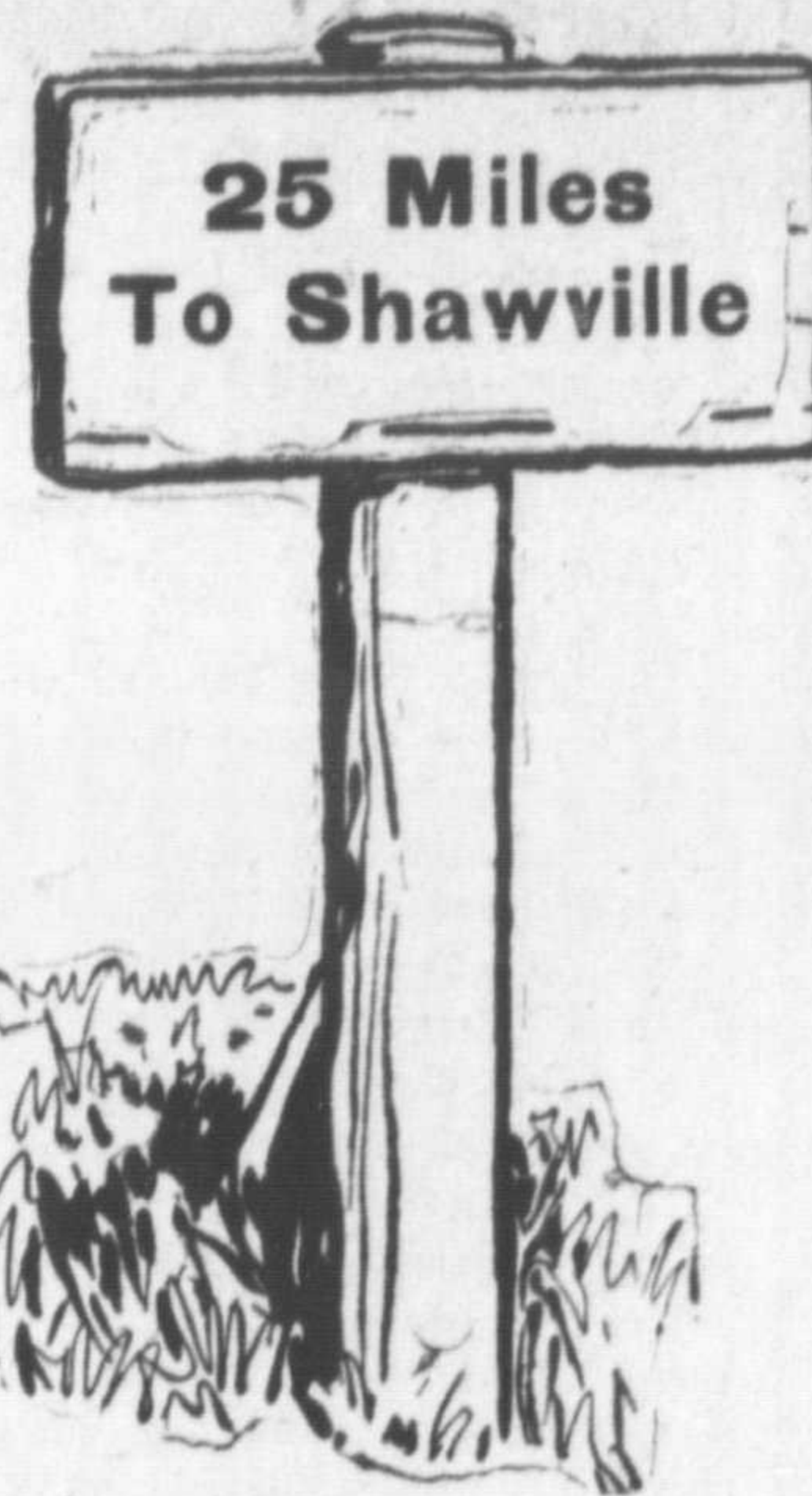
This winter we have had a coal "famine" and that suffering has accompanied the shortage of this necessity is undeniable. The average citizen has a notoriously short memory, but now is the time to impress upon him that, in many cases, the suffering was due to lack of foresight. In Canada many people buy in small quantities--often only one ton. If, for any cause, there is a shortage of coal, improvident householders demand that the coal dealers do the impossible, namely, that they supply fuel that is unobtainable. Whereas, had they purchased their coal in the summer or autumn, there would be ample supplies available.

While some large consumers, such as manufacturers, cannot store a six months' supply, most householders can, with their present bins or with enlarged bins, store coal to meet their requirements till March or April.

In recent years, we have had two coal "famines," first in 1901-2, the year of the coal miners' strike, and, second, this year, when the severity of the weather and the extraordinary prosperity in the United States caused an unprecedented congestion of freight. A survey of conditions in the United States demonstrates that in the future there will be more coal "famines" than in the past and that they will occur at shorter intervals. For this there is only one remedy: Buy your coal in the summer. If you have not sufficient storage, enlarge your coal bin.

True Vigilance.

In a place in New Ontario a town building caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work. A few days later at the town meeting some citizens tried to learn the reason. After they had freely discussed the subject, one of them said: "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire-extinguishers be examined ten days before every day."



One Gallon of Gasoline has done it.

Runabout - \$475
Touring - 495
Coupelet - 695
Town Car - 780
Sedan - 890
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

36% to 68% More Mileage

20 to 25 miles to a gallon of gasoline is a frequent occurrence with the Ford car. One man reports an average of 33 miles per gallon for 20,000 miles. Surely this is a record that few, if any other makes of cars ever equaled.

It demonstrates the economy of owning and driving a Ford. You can average 1000 miles more travel on Ford-size tires. The saving on oil and repairs is proportionately large. The name "FORD" stands for lowest cost and greatest service.

The Ford is truly the Universal Car.

Ford

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR COMPANY Registered.

Rush the Taxes.

The Clarendon School Board give 30 days from date for the balance of school taxes to be paid.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treasurer,
School Municipality Clarendon.
Shawville, Que., April 28, 1917.

WE MUST PRODUCE
MORE Are You Doing Your Share?



50c Buys this Ideal Garden Selection of McDonald's Tested Reliable Seeds.

Sufficient for a small family and a small backyard garden.

Send Post Card for Catalogue

1 oz. Beet.—Extra Early Egyptian.
1 pkt. Cabbage.—Early Winningstadt.
1 pkt. Carrot.—Chantenay.
1 pkt. Cucumber.—Arlington White Spine.
1 pkt. Lettuce.—Big Boston.
1 pkt. Lettuce.—Grand Rapids.
1 pkt. Onions.—Red Wonderfield.
1 pkt. Parsley.—Champion Moss Curled.
1 pkt. Parsnip.—Improved Hollow Crown.
1 oz. Radish.—Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.
1 pkt. Spinach.—Victoria.
1 pkt. Turnip.—Golden Ball.

Money must be enclosed with order to insure prompt delivery, postpaid.

Mention the name of this Paper when writing

Kenneth McDonald
& Sons, Limited
Market Square, Ottawa, Can.

Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

When you require Printing call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

CROWN LIFE

The volume of applications for new insurance during 1916 was by far the Greatest in the History of the Company. That is the best evidence of public esteem.

Let us send you some fresh Insurance facts
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

ESTABLISHED 1842



RAMSAY'S

THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. For wear and beauty of color they are unsurpassed. Ask your Ramsay Dealer or write us.



MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

FILL THE CARS.

Business Men Are Urged to Co-operate With the Railways.

A little more co-operation between the merchants and the railways will do much to relieve the present freight situation. The railways are not trying to shift the responsibility on to the public, but are asking the public's help. Much more tonnage, for instance, could be handled with the existing locomotive power and terminal facilities if cars were loaded to capacity instead of being so often only two-thirds full. In the old days when traffic was lighter, it mattered less to the railways if a shipper did not use all the space he paid for—that was the shipper's loss. But now it is realized that the extravagance of one shipper may cause delay to others owing to the limited amount of locomotive power and terminal facilities. The shortage is not so much in equipment as in train crews, and labor in the yards and roundhouses. Anything which can help to secure quicker clearance and freer movement in the yards, helps to speed up the movement of freight. Another drawback to the economical movement of freight is that a great many consignees order not the full carload of freight, but merely the minimum allowed under the classification. It would materially help to solve the problem if in placing orders consignees would order enough to fill a car to capacity instead of the minimum, which very often does not represent more than half a carload.

The question of the capacity of cars is itself the subject of investigation. The standard of loading grain, for instance, has remained the same for many years, but improvement in the engineering of cars has gone on steadily, so that the modern freight car can bear stresses greatly in excess of what was possible twenty years ago. The result is that there is prospect of considerably increasing the load line on quite a large proportion of freight equipment, thus increasing the train capacity without requiring additional train crews. Grain cars rated for 80,000 lbs. are found capable of carrying over 90,000.

It has been figured that if the average load could be increased on Canadian railways in 1917 by five times over that of 1915, this would be equivalent to 54,800 additional cars, requiring no additional locomotives or manpower.

Canadian business men are, therefore, being urged to co-operate with the railways in their endeavor to increase the existing carrying capacity, by using to better advantage the present available rolling stock. Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the full carrying capacity which is 10 per cent. in excess of their stencilled capacity.

The following figures are taken from the Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, issued by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals, and cover all the railways of Canada:

Note.—1907 is the first and 1915 the last year for which figures are available.

Total tons freight carried 1 mile: 1907, 11,687,711,830; 1915, 17,661,309,723; increase, 51.1%. Aggregate capacity of freight cars (in tons): 1907, 2,908,903; 1915, 6,731,265; increase, 131.4%. Total freight cars: 1907, 105,540; 1915, 201,690; increase, 91.1%.

The car capacity increased 5.8 tons. The contents increased 3.0 tons.

48 per cent. of the additional capacity provided was not used.

The public is asked to co-operate with the railways in an endeavor to remedy the existing car shortage.

It can be done by utilizing to better advantage the present available rolling stock.

By increasing the average car load to 23.4 tons or 5 tons more than during 1915 would be equivalent to the placing of 54,800 additional cars in service.

Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the maximum carrying capacity authorized.

LILIES' SCENT 8,000 FEET UP.

British Aviator Tells of Giant Bed in East Africa.

A British officer on duty with the air service in East Africa includes in one of his reports a graphic description of an immense valley filled with the huge "Arum lilies," over which he flew somewhere in the region of Zanzibar. As he passed over the valley he was 8,000 feet high, but the perfume of the lilies reached his nostrils for a long distance.

By means of his glasses he observed that the lily flowers were "as large as elephants' ears," and that the whole of the valley had been monopolized by the beautiful flowers. The luxuriance of the vegetation was particularly remarkable. He learned later that the scent of the flowers was so overpowering in the valley that no native had ever dared to penetrate within its borders.

Nothing New.

There is nothing new under the sun. The ancient Egyptians had mansions supplied with gardens, orchards, fish ponds and game preserves; they were acquainted with the benefits of the rotation of crops, and bred poultry extensively, practicing artificial hatching as we do at the present time. As early as 4514 B.C., or 6,431 years ago, irrigation became an object of national importance to the Egyptians.

FOR TED'S BOY!

The girl took off her conductor's badge wearily, and put back her slight shoulders with a tired sigh.

"Done up?" asked the elderly man who stood just inside the doorway of the little office.

"Bit."

The girl's tone was decidedly curt, but the man was not to be crushed.

"You want cheering up, my dear; that's what's the matter. You come out and have a bit of supper with me."

He eyed her inquiringly, while she flushed again—this time with anger.

"No," she said fiercely. "Think I'd be seen with a thing like you?"

She flung out of the office hurriedly, knowing that the tears were very near, and that she did not want to disgrace her position—she, Nell Warner, whose husband had been one of the best, and who was holding down a man's job and keeping her home together.

But the tears kept coming all the way home. She was desperately tired and lonely, and the thought of the happy little home she had had a year ago would come to make her throat choke.

Ted had always been so good, and had always had a good job, and the little house and garden had been his pride—and the blue-eyed little woman and boy who ruled it. But Ted—her handsome, laughing Ted—was lying somewhere in France, and the dear little house had gone, and she herself, her pretty hair hidden under a slouch hat, her forehead drawn in a pucker of anxiety, spent her days racking through London streets calling out: "Hurry on, please!"

"Hold tight!" "Penny, please!" "Tuppence!" "No, we don't go to Paddington!" "Take the next bus—No. 73!"

At first she had liked it, and the excitement and bustle took her thoughts from the heart-breaking loneliness, but the glamor soon wore off. The few friends and relatives she had had when she "lived in" at the drapery had all been given up on the proud day that she went away to be Ted's wife and have a home of her own. Now, when the harassing day's work was over and Nell was free, there was no nice little house awaiting her—only two rooms that always wanted cleaning, washing-up that had often been left over from the day before—and Rob.

And the thought of Rob brought a bigger lump in Nell's throat.

She had always been so proud of her boy, and the times when they had gone out on Sunday afternoon, with Rob in all the glory of his baby finery, had been the gladiolus of her life. The first thing that Nell had decided when she had to face life alone was that the boy should be "kept nice." She was not going to have Ted's boy grow up in the gutter, she told herself. He should have everything just the same, whatever she did without.

She meant to keep him to herself, too.

"I'll not have a crowd of interfering relations coming between me and my boy!" she said, and declined almost fiercely the proposals of the well-meaning grandmothers that she should let them have the child.

She kept him herself; and, for the most part, kept him shut up in two rooms, paying an old woman to mind him. "I'd be worrying all the time what was happening to him," she replied to suggestions that the boy ought to go out more. On Nell's scant "time off" she took him out herself, dressed up so that the neighbors stared and made pointed remarks about "stuck-up people with more money than sense." She bought him food that was good enough at the start, but as the frying-pan was her only idea of a kitchen utensil and the old woman's cooking would have ruined the digestion of an orricle, the meals were hardly the sort for a baby boy.

And, in the natural order of things, Rob pined.

At first the girl-mother tried to tempt his appetite with indigestible dainties. Lately he had grown too dainty to care for even these, and was fretful all day and feverish at night. When she left him that morning he had cried for her to stay, and even Nell—town-bred, and accustomed to the sight of little white faces—knew that something more than "being cross" ailed the boy.

"What shall I do with him?" she cried to herself as she climbed the

NURSES WANTED

Toronto Hospital for Incurables' Training School for Nurses, affiliated with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers to women having one year's High School education, a Three Years' Course in Nursing. The pupils receive the uniform of the School and a monthly allowance. The intermediate year is spent in New York. Applications will be received by the Superintendent, Miss Cook, 130 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

stairs to her rooms. "Oh, why can't he be like he was last year? What shall I do if he gets real ill?"

Even to herself she would not own anything worse.

And always her thoughts went back to the one word "Dursley," and her eyes fixed themselves on the photograph of a farmhouse that hung over the fireplace—Ted's home—and Ted's mother had so wanted the boy, her only grandchild; and Dursley was deep in the country, where Rob would get strong, and play with other children in the fields; and there was fresh milk there. Only—only—to give him up, to have him forget her for that unknown grandmother who had looked with disappointment on her son's marriage to a "giddy London girl," to live all alone! Nell grasped him tighter at the thought, and she told herself: "No! Never, never, never! He's mine!"

But in the morning, after her cramped and sleepless night, as she put the boy down, the pitiful look on the baby face brought her a sudden forgetfulness of self.

She sent a telegram to the farmhouse, and was waiting to receive the grandmother when she came.

"He's not well," she said stonily, like one saying a hated lesson, "and I know he'd be better in the country; and he'd get used to you after a time, and—and—I'll give him up, if you'll have him."

Her voice broke, and her head went down on Rob's brown curls with pitiful sobbing. The older woman put her arms around them tenderly, and held them both close to her.

"But we want you, too, my deary—Ted's wife and his boy. You'll both come and bide with me for his dear sake?"—London Answers.

THE HERO OF KUT-EL-MARA.

Rapid Rise of The Brave Commander of British Forces in The East.

The man who has captured Kut, Lieut. General Sir Stanley Maude, was only a colonel when war broke out, and he has risen, says the Daily Dispatch, to eminence at the comparatively early age of 53. His success follows quickly his knighthood, which he received two months ago. The Mesopotamia Command was given him last October on the retirement of Sir Percy Lake.

Before going to Mesopotamia General Maude had won distinction in France, where he was wounded in April, 1915. His injury necessitated a period of home duty, and he served on the General Staff at the War Office for the greater part of last year.

Sir Stanley Maude is the son of a V. C.—the late General Sir F. M. Maude. After four years he was adjutant of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, then Military Secretary to the late Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada, and the late Mr. Arnold Forster's private secretary at the War Office. He has also been Assistant Director of the Territorial Force. His active service career includes the South African War and the Suakim Expedition of 1885.

"Safety First."

As the touring season is within measurable distance it may be timely for the teachers in the different schools throughout the province to impress on the boys and girls the importance of exercising care in crossing roads, and in appreciating the difference between a slow moving horse-drawn vehicle and a swiftly moving automobile.

The danger of playing in the streets, and the fool-hardy habit many children have of racing across the road in front of approaching vehicles, just out of a spirit of childish bravado, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

More deaths among the younger generation are caused by lack of precaution than by any other cause; and the same may be said of the grown-ups, too, for they act as children only too often in crossing streets at all points, without paying the slightest attention to approaching traffic, and with a sublime disregard to the possibility that when they are stepping out from behind one vehicle there may be another coming in the opposite direction.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

Saskatchewan Takes Action to Overcome These Scourges.

The possibility of preventing damage by forest and prairie fires in Saskatchewan will be greatly facilitated by a new law which has recently been enacted by the Saskatchewan legislature. This law prohibits the setting out of fires except when certain specified precautions are taken, and provides for the appointment of the reeve as chief fire guardian in each rural municipality. All members of the provincial police shall be fire guardians, ex officio, under the new act.

Provision is made also for the appointment of fire guardians in unorganized areas. It is to be anticipated that the latter provision will pave the way for co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, for the better protection of areas immediately adjacent to forest reserves. The new law includes a provision for the permit system of regulating settlers slash-burning operations in forest sections. The enforcement of this provision, through co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, in the neighborhood of forest reserves, will greatly reduce the danger of damage to the forest reserves through fires coming in from the outside. Such fires have been a fruitful source of damage in the past.

Reports on all fires are to be made to the Provincial Fire Commissioner, who will be in general charge of the administration of the law.

The act prohibits the throwing away of matches, cigar and cigarette stubs, etc., without extinguishing same. It provides also that citizens may be required to fight fires which occur within 15 miles in wooded districts, and 6 miles in prairie country.

Fire guardians are given authority to make arrests for violation of the act.

Provision is made also for the safe disposal of debris resulting from the construction of roads, trails, telegraph or telephone lines, and railways, or from the clearing of land for other purposes.

The new act is thoroughly progressive and its enforcement will unquestionably go far toward reducing the forest and prairie fire losses in Saskatchewan.

HIGH COST OF WASTE.

Just To Mention One Small Article Among Many.

If you take a little journey among statistics, you will find that the high cost of waste is as well worth noting as the high cost of living.

There are, in the rough, some 4,000,000 men and boys in this country who wear coats. Can you find one coat without four or six or more useless buttons on it? Assume that each male has only one coat and only four useless buttons a year; and average the cost of buttons, thread and labor at one cent; then you have the very pretty sum of \$160,000 a year—spent in sheer idiocy and waste.

No one but an idiot wants buttons in the middle of his back. Only a lunatic wants them sewed on his coat sleeves. It is one of the insane things tailors—who are really madder than hatters—keep on doing, because a few hundred years ago buttons on sleeve and back really had a kind of usefulness. Your great-grandfather buttoned back his coat-cuffs or buttoned up the tails of his coat; but you don't. The blind and horrible buttons linger on like something that has died and forgotten to get buried.

And each year you pay prodigal thousands for them.

It is part of the high cost of waste.

If you will stand your wife up in front of you—she may consent—and look at her in a statistical way, you will discover that about one-third of her is sheer waste. She too is a victim of the "blind button game."

Her milliner and dressmaker have beaten your tailor to it. In fact, when you get the statistical eye you will discover that from the time you get up to the time you go to bed you walk through a welter of waste.

The high cost of living is bad enough; but if you figure it out you'll find that what gets away with a third of your income is the high cost of waste.

And the parasite button is only an example.

Woolwich Population.

The population of Woolwich, the London borough which contains the great Woolwich Arsenal, has nearly trebled since the beginning of the war, and is now about 140,000.



Fly Poisons Attract Both Flies and Babies

In the last three years the press has reported 106 fly poisoning cases—a large proportion fatal. The innocent-looking can with its sweetened wick—the saccharine poison paper—both contain arsenic, deadliest of poisons. No mother would put fly poison within her children's reach if she realized the danger. Yet it kills more children than all other poisons combined. This is the U. S. Government warning against fly poisons, taken from U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, supplement No. 23.

Ordinary fly poisoning medicine, whether made for the purpose of extermination, of those composed of arsenic, fatal to all of children through the use of such poisons is the most frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the same reported to be, by mistake, complete the fatal. Arsenical fly poisoning should be noted as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand.

The one safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher is



which catches the fly and embalsms it and all the deadly germs it carries in a thick coating of varnish. (107)

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, Walkerville, Ont.

American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

HAVE A GARDEN!

Give Yourself the Joy of Seeing the "Green Things Grow."

Farming is man's most natural, most honorable calling.

Man was born in a garden.

Just where this garden was, the theologians and the archaeologists and the other science mongers are not yet fully agreed. But of one thing we are certain—it was out of doors!

And the "Golden Age" of the old Greeks and Romans—that also was an out-of-doors' experience—a life close to Nature.

In that happy age every man sowed and tilled and reaped.

Every man earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. And the exercise and the sweat kept his blood clean.

If all men and women were farmers to-day, nine-tenths of the doctors would have to go out of business.

The average farmer lives fifteen years longer than the average city dweller.

The reason is obvious. The farmer lives in the light and the air—pure air.

City dwellers—the doctors, the lawyers, the professors, the clerks, the stenographers, the factory workers—live in the shade and breathe dust germs.

We're all born as wild as was the first baby or the latest savage.

But we are tamed in our "bringing up" and the taming—called education and civilization—spoils us, inoculates us with disease and infects us with abnormal tastes and appetites. And so we, some of us, grow up to be cripples and perverts and wear ourselves out prematurely with bad habits and death-inviting practices.

We are not only born wild but born farmers. If we are not farmers, we are wronged—we are robbed of our birthright!

If you can't have a big farm; you can have a little one, and get all the primitive joy and boisterous health and ravenous appetite and sound digestion, dreamless sleep and mental poise and peace and intellectual vim and snap and endurance that comes from living biologically.

Make a garden. If you can't own one, rent one. Get the loan of a vacant lot. Pre-empt a corner of unimproved public domain. Get a bit of mother earth somewhere, some way, "by hook or crook"—you're entitled to it! It's your birthright. And make it blossom with roses or potatoes or cabbages. Have a garden of your own and "eat the fruit thereof."

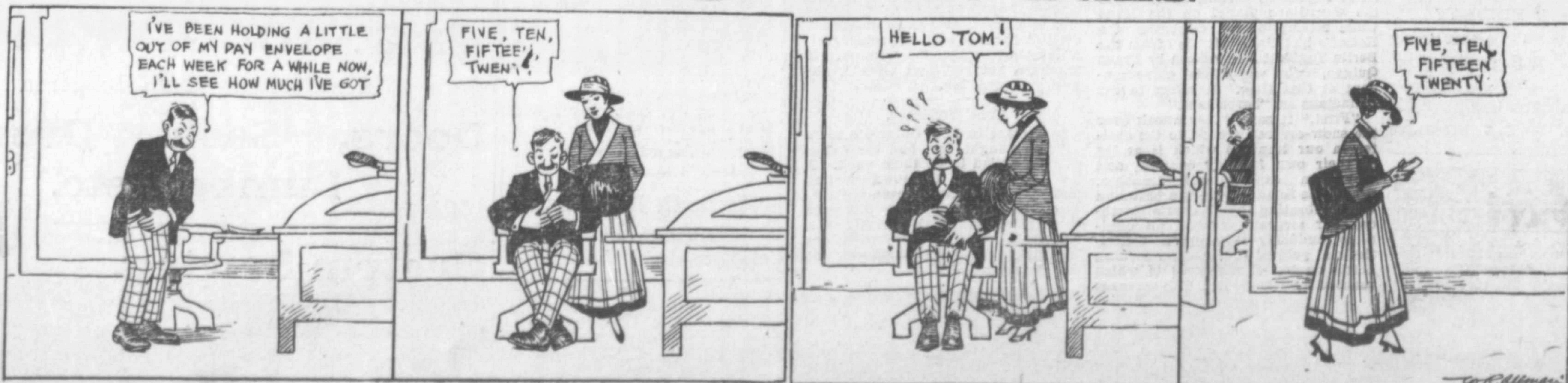
Trials of a Mother.

"Mary, I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning," announced Mrs. Fashionet.

"Yes'm," replied the maid.

"Which one do you think will go best with my lavender gown?"

The Doings of the Duffs.



THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd.)

It took some time to settle up all the details of "Harker's Ltd." Jasper Vermont had died intestate; and although advertisements were inserted in various papers, seeking his next-of-kin, no answers were received. The money, therefore, reverted to the Crown; and Mr. Harker, taking up his real name of Goodwin, settled in Kingston with his daughter and her husband, who now, thanks to Lord Barminster, owned a flourishing business.

Lady Merivale never visited Barminster Castle again. She had succeeded in convincing her husband of the harmless nature of her flirtation with, and patiently bore the brunt of his very natural resentment at the publicity accorded to his name at the trial; though he acknowledged that under the circumstances she could have done nothing else but come forward to exonerate Leroy. Then her ladyship retired into the country with her husband, who was greatly gratified in the dutiful interest she showed in him and his farm. All love of intrigue seemed to have died out when her flirtation with Adrien ended, nor was it ever revived.

Society, also lost its fashionable monarch, as far as Leroy was concerned. The vow that he had registered beside the dead body of the girl who had so loved him was religiously kept. He disappeared from his former place in the world of amusement, and the devotees of pleasure knew him no more.

After the funeral, he stayed on at Barminster Castle for a time, with his father and Lady Constance; but, with

the consent of both, he departed a few months later for Africa, on a big-game shooting expedition. Living the simple but arduous life of the hunters and trappers, he sought to bury the folly of the past, and restore his hopes of a brighter and better future.

One day, about six months after the death of Vermont, Lord Barminster sat in the dining-room of Barminster Castle. His eyes, their expression no less keen, but far more gentle than in former years, were bent, sometimes on the cheerful fire, sometimes on the calm face of his ward, where she stood in the deep embrasure of the window, gazing out over the snow.

A book was in her hand, but it was closed; and the wistful look in her sweet eyes showed that her thoughts had flown from the pages of fiction to the realities of the past and the future. Suddenly Lord Barminster raised his head.

"Constance, what does Lady Ankerston say in her letter?"

The girl took it from the rack on the writing desk.

"She says," replied the sweet, musical voice, "that the Ashfords are well and thriving. She has taken quite an interest in them. Mr. Harker is rather weak, but cheerful, and so happy in the love of his grandchildren."

"Ah!" said Lord Barminster, "I am glad they are happy, they deserve all the pleasure they can get."

He sighed. "When does the African mail come in, my dear?" he asked as Lady Constance put away the letter she had been reading.

"To-night, usually," she returned with a sigh. A sudden flush rose to her cheek, rendering her face still more lovely while it lasted, but leaving her paler than ever when it had gone.

"Still wandering," said her uncle sadly, "surely, by now, Adrien ought to have forgotten the past."

"He'll never come back until he does," said Lady Constance softly.

"No," said her uncle with a touch of pride. "He will not come back until he can take up a worthier life with a worthy love, Constance. Ring the bell, my dear, and inquire for the mail."

She obeyed him and returned to the fire again, placing her hand upon the old man's shoulder. Very beautifully she looked, as the bright gleam of the firelight illumined her face, more lovely now because of its tender, womanly expression; and the old man's gaze rested lovingly on her.

"When he comes back," he said musingly, "Adrien will find a sweet prize. He loves you, and his love will increase and endure."

Almost before he had finished speaking there came the sound of footsteps, and the door opened. The girl barely turned.

"Has the mail come in?" she asked, thinking it was a servant.

But there was no answer. The footsteps came nearer, and someone bent down over the old man's chair.

"Father!" exclaimed a manly voice. Lady Constance uttered a low cry, and Lord Barminster sprang to his feet, exclaiming:

"Adrien, my boy!"

"Yes, father, it is I," said Leroy, his voice hoarse with emotion. Then he turned to Constance, who was gazing at him with tears of joy in her eyes.

"Constance, my darling," he said gently, "Will you forgive me my long neglect of you? My eyes have seen you through all the darkness of these weary months. I have hungered for you all the time, and now, I have come into the light, I want you for my own."

As he spoke he drew her unresistingly within his arms, and the old man, with one loving backward look, stole silently away to apprise Miss Penelope of the joyful news.

A month later the church of Windleham was all ablaze with winter flowers, while crowds of happy, rosy-cheeked children thronged the steps and porch, for it was the marriage day of Lady Constance Tremaine and Adrien Leroy.

There were no fashionable silk and satin-clad guests, or a body of mighty ecclesiastics to perform the ceremony. The old rector, who had known them both from childhood, made them man and wife, while Lord Barminster gave the bride away. She had chosen to be but simply dressed, and followed only by two bridesmaids—sisters of Mortimer Shelton, who acted as best man. Among the few guests there, were also Lord Standon and Lady Muriel Branton, soon now to be wedded themselves.

Adrien had explained the reason for his anger long ago, and Lord Standon too fully understood to continue the coldness which had nearly spoilt their life-long friendship.

Happy was the bride that bright winter morning, and Adrien as he felt her loved arm against his side, was filled with gratitude and love.

"My darling," he murmured as they emerged from the church, "we do not need the world, you and I. We have each other, that shall be world enough for us."

"Not to the world do I owe you, Adrien," said Lady Constance gravely, "but to another woman." Drawing him to the marble slab, which stood close to the porch, she bent down and placed her bridal bouquet of white roses on the grave of Jessica.

"But for her, life would have ended for both of us that summer day."

Adrien was deeply moved by her remembrance of the child.

"My darling," he said tenderly, "we have passed together through the dark shadows. Let us enter now into the sunlight of our love."

(The end.)

To make your farm more profitable

There is money to be made by using Concrete. Many hundreds of farmers have proved it. We will gladly send our book "What the Farmer Can do with Concrete" to any farmer who writes for it.

IT'S FREE—write to-day

Canada Cement Company Limited
88 Herald Building
MONTREAL



FIVE ROSES FLOUR for Breads Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

YOUR puddings are palatable, why use Five Roses? Simply because you want them more daintily porous, more digestible. Five Roses puddings digest unconsciously—every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.



The Housewife's Corner



Several Hot-Breads From One Formula.

Eggless Cream Muffins.—Mix together two cupsful of white flour, one-half level teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Stir in a cupful of cream or enough for a stiff batter (first beating in the pinch of soda if sour). Beat very thoroughly and bake in buttered gem-pans in a hot oven.

For other varieties of muffins omit one cupful of the white flour and substitute a cupful of rye or Graham flour, bran, rolled oats or wheat, or corn-meal, and proceed as before. Any of these may be baked either in shallow loaf form or in gem pans.

For biscuit, use the same formula, adding merely enough cream for a rather firm dough. Knead lightly, roll three-quarters of an inch thick, cut in rounds, prick twice with a fork, let stand for ten minutes and bake in a quick oven.

For shortcake roll this dough into two round sheets about one-third of an inch thick, bake and put together with any fruit desired.

Fruit buns may be had by rolling the dough into a sheet about one-half an inch thick, spread with a thin layer of soft jelly or marmalade. Sprinkle over this a layer of currants or chopped raisins, or of stoned and halved dates, pressing them slightly into the dough. Roll, cut in half-inch slices and bake.

For a delicious steamed pudding, lay the roll in a steamer over boiling water, steam one and one-half hours and serve in slices with hot lemon sauce, or sugar and cream.

The wholesome and economical ways of using cream scraps in baking and cooking are legion, and are limited only by the ingenuity of the cook and the amount of cream at her disposal.

Ferns Not Aquatic.

Many women are unsuccessful in raising ferns because of too much or too little watering. Usually, however, the trouble is too much water; often the pot containing the fern is allowed to stand in a plate of water for several days at a time. The soil at the bottom of the pot quickly becomes sour under such conditions. A

florist expressed the true state of affairs well when he said, "Ferns require lots of water, but they are not aquatic."

Ferns should be watered well from both the top and the bottom; but as soon as this is accomplished the water-dish in which the pot stands should be emptied and the fern given no more water for several days. The soil at the top dries out more rapidly than that at the bottom; therefore the fern should not be watered from the bottom as often as from the top.

When a fern begins to look sick, it should be turned completely out of the pot and the soil examined carefully. If the bottom soil has a grayish-white color and is soggy, the fern has been kept wet too long at a time. In such cases it is best to refill the pot with new soil.

In general it is best not to water the fern every day. If the temperature of the room is about 65 degrees, watering from both the top and bottom once a week is sufficient. If the temperature is 80 degrees or above, water every day.

Uses for Borax.

To brighten your old faded carpets, rub with warm water and ammonia to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added.

Add to the last rinsing water to make your clothes white.

Use powdered borax to get rid of cockroaches and beetles.

A teaspoonful added to a gallon of hard water will make it soft.

For freckles, add a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax to one ounce of lemon juice and half a drachm of sugar; mix; let it stand for three days and rub on the face occasionally.

Dissolve a little in warm water to clean the teeth.

To clean your hairbrush, add a

tablespoon of borax and a tablespoonful of soda to a basin of water. Dip the brush up and down in this and then rinse and dry.

Home Calendar.

Clean out chests and closets where you are going to store furs and flannels. Clean furs by first gently beating them with a length of rubber hose to remove all dust. After getting dust out, rub hot bran or cornmeal well into the fur, lay away for a few days and then brush out thoroughly. Coarse furs—bear, buffalo or even fox—may be washed with lukewarm water and pure white soapsuds. Wipe dry with a clean cloth, hang where fur will dry quickly, and then comb out with a coarse comb.

Store furs in closet room having a small window if possible, as this will help keep moths away and afford air to clothing that might otherwise become somewhat musty. Pour a little turpentine in the corners of closets, wardrobes, trunk, and containers where the furs are stored and moths will not molest them.

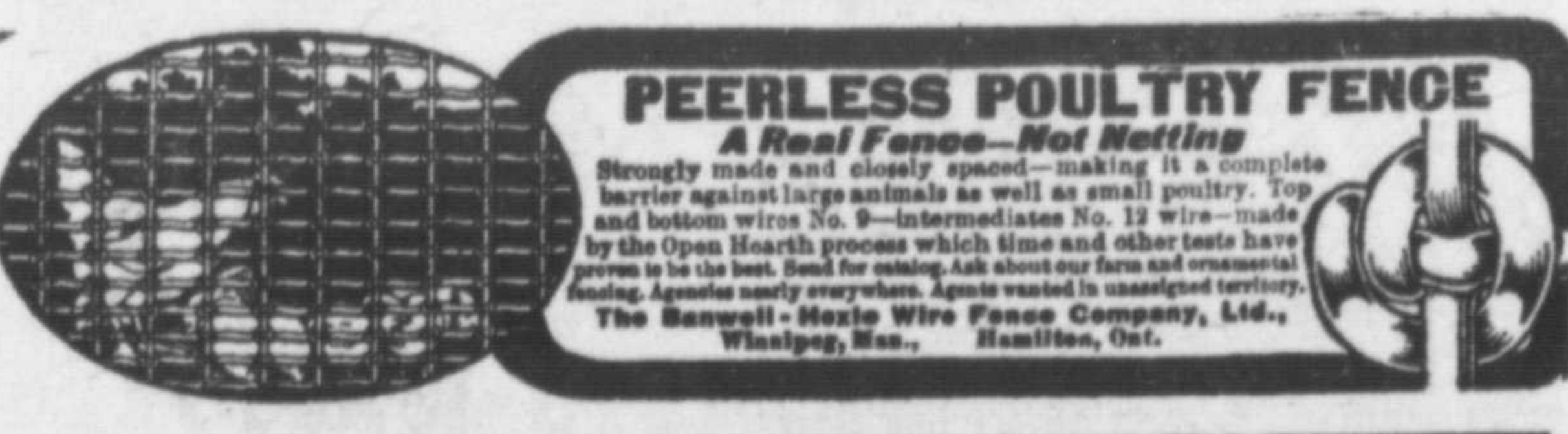
A Handy Laundry-Bag.

This laundry-bag is a great improvement over the old-fashioned draw-string laundry-bag. A wooden coat-hanger forms the top of the bag which curves to fit snugly over the hanger. The opening is formed by a slit from the top, half-way down the center of the front of the bag, and is bound with heavy tape. This makes it very easy to get things in and out of the bag without removing the hanger from the hook. This bag would make a very pretty gift if made of cretonne, having the opening bound with ribbon and the hook of the hanger wound with ribbon.

The Housewife's Day.

Here are a few items for the housekeeper's daily program:—

1. Have a definite plan for each day's work and try to carry it out.
2. Spend at least twenty minutes daily in the open air.
3. Take a daily bath.
4. Work but do not worry.
5. Read one chapter from some good book every day.
6. Drink plenty of water.



Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

7. Eat regular meals at the table; do not hurry.

8. Get eight hours of sleep.

9. Cultivate a hobby, or have daily intercourse with some friend who is not a housekeeper.

A device that enables persons in any seat of an automobile to regulate its speed without the knowledge of the chauffeur has been invented by a German.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by Indigestion, say it is just excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

If you are afflicted by Indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION.

Each bottle of Syrup contains three times as much as the 50c size.

The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

DYEING and CLEANING

Gloves, Gowns, Feathers, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Gent's Clothing. We are known throughout the Dominion for our thorough work.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 Yonge Street - - - Toronto

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING



Thrift is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:

"MERCHANTS"
"GRANBY"

"JACQUES CARTIER"
"MAPLE LEAF"

"DOMINION"
"DAISY"



Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.

SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA

28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

SHOE REPAIRING.

By securing an agency for one of the best

Shoe Repairing Houses in the city

We are prepared to send all work entrusted to us to be repaired.

A first class job assured at reasonable prices.

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.

The railway companies doing business in Canada have filed their applications with the Railway Commission to increase the freight rates and passenger fares to the extent of 15 per cent. The high cost of living has not reached the limit.

THE EQUITY welcomes into the journalistic field Mr. Harry Moore, a western Ontario man, who has launched a new paper in Eganville called "The Enterprise Weekly." We understand Mr. Moore has taken over the plant of the Enterprise which ceased publication some time ago.

A letter, enclosing his renewal subscription, from Mr. Peter Little, of Dismore, Sask., says that spring work is two weeks later than last year in that part of the country. From other Western localities comes a similar report. Conditions are much the same all over the country this spring; but it is rather early yet to talk of a crop failure.

A NEW STORY.—"Through the Dark Shadows," the story which has been running in this paper for some time will be concluded in a week or two, and another, quite different in character, "The Purple Mask," will follow. Those of our readers who are fond of this class of reading should be on the lookout for the opening chapters, as it is full of life and keen interest throughout.

Everyone interested in bettering the automobile conditions in the County is invited to attend a meeting at Lawn's Hall, Campbell's Bay on Friday afternoon and evening, May 11th. Any information desired on the matter may be obtained from Messrs. C. H. Hodges or Cy. Hodgins, organizing committee, of the Pontiac Motor Association.

Mr. William Tubman, another North Clarendon, farmer, took his departure for Saskatchewan last week. The number from that section who are now engaged in helping to make the vast prairie region the Empire's bread-basket is now considerable. It looks as if our northern districts will eventually become depopulated through the magnetic influences of "the Call of the West."

Mr. Alex. Horner (of Wm. Horner & Sons) has gone somewhat extensively into purchasing stallions this spring. At the Show on Friday afternoon last, he appeared in the ring with four animals, two Clydes previously owned, and two of recent purchase (one a Hackney.) Before the day was over he became owner of Mr. Thos. McDowell's fine Clyde "Earl Dunragit," which with one of the others he expects to send West.

Planting Corn in Hills or Drills.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

EXPERIMENT AT CAP ROUGE

From 1911 to 1915 inclusive, or during five years, all the corn grown on 57.3 acres was weighed, every load of it. Each season, a lot was planted in rows 48 inches apart with about 8 inches between

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.

the plants, another lot in rows 42 inches apart with about 8 inches between the plants, another lot in hills 42 inches apart, and still another lot in hills 36 inches apart. The Longfellow variety was used, and the land, both before and after putting in the corn, was treated alike.

MORE TONNAGE FROM THE DRILLS. The results show conclusively that more tonnage can be had by sowing in drills, the figures being as follows:

Drills 48 in. apart,	20819 lbs per acre
" 42 " "	19887 " "
Hills 36 " "	12402 " "
" 42 " "	12356 " "

During the five years of the experiment there were dry, wet, warm and cool seasons, so that the average can be taken as a fair one, as far as temperature and precipitation go. In four years out of five the drills gave the highest tonnage, and in the other, there was a difference of only about 4 p. c. in favour of the hills.

MUCH MORE NUTRIENTS FROM THE DRILLS

To find out the nutrients in corn grown at each distance, samples were taken from every lot and sent to Dominion Chemist for analysis. The average of five years shows that the drills gave the greatest number of pounds of nutrients per acre.

HOW TO PLANT

In four years out of five at Cap Rouge, the drills 42 inches apart gave higher yields than those 48 inches apart, but as the difference in tonnage is not very high, it does not seem to make much difference one way or the other. An ordinary grain drill was used, by closing spouts so that the required width was left between the rows.

High Mink Skin Price.

St. Louis, Mo., April 25.—An unusually high price for mink skins was paid at the International fur auction here yesterday, a lot of 125 extra dark pelts being sold to a retail furrier in New York at \$11.40 each. Sixty thousand mink skins were sold.

Notice re. Cartage.

In view the great advance in prices and the consequent increase of living expenses, the undersigned have jointly agreed to increase their rates for cartage in Shawville in accordance with the following scale of prices:—

Parcels up to 100 lbs in weight 10c.
" from 100 to 500 lbs. " 15c.
For each additional 100 over 500 lbs. " 2c.

STANLEY LANGFORD.
LEWIS CUTHBERTSON.
Shawville, May 1, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA
Lv Shawville 7.35 am daily ex Sunday
Lv Ottawa 5.00 pm
OTTAWA—PRESCOTT
Lv Ottawa Central 10.15 am daily ex Sun.
Lv Ottawa Central 4.45 pm
OTTAWA—MONTREAL, via Short Line
Lv Ottawa Central 6.00 am daily
Lv Ottawa Central 6.35 am " "
Lv Ottawa Central 3.45 pm " "
Lv Ottawa Br'd St. 5.35 am " "
Lv Ottawa Br'd St. 5.55 am " "
OTTAWA—MONTREAL, via North Shore
Lv Ottawa Broad St. 8.30 am daily
Lv Ottawa Broad St. 6.30 pm " "
OTTAWA—TORONTO
Lv Ottawa Central 9.35 am daily
Lv Ottawa Central 11.10 pm " "
Lv Ottawa Br'd St. 10.00 am " "

For further particulars apply to
C. A. L. TUCKER.
Agent Shawville.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00.
Oats, per bushel, 70c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.60.
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 38 to 40c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.50
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 21.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$14
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00

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

Card of Thanks

In the hour of grief and pain, some are ministering spirits then; and we have found it to be so in the distress which we have been called upon to bear in the removal of our loved ones from our home; and those who have been so truly neighborly and have shown so much sympathy and kind helpfulness we wish to express our heartfelt gratitude, and pray that when like trials come to them they shall be likewise cheered and comforted, not only by like friendly helpfulness, but also by the comfort and presence of the Holy Spirit.
NEWTON A. LEWIS.
MARY E. LEWIS.

Austin, April 18, 1917.

Erwin Sly Joins U. S. Colors

Erwin Sly, son of Mr. Joseph Sly of Clarendon, who has been living in the State of Washington, U. S., for several years, has recently written a letter to his sister Lily, the substance of which is as follows:

Dear Sister:
"Well there is great excitement here just now—nothing but war! We had a big parade here last Tuesday (April 9). There were about seven thousand took part in it. It is about time the U. S. were doing something to bring the enemy to time. They have gone far enough. We kept out of it as long as we could, but we could not let our national honor be tread on by them any longer.

"I may as well tell you—I did not tell you before—I am a member of the second company of the Coast Artillery and have been for some time, but I did not tell you as I thought mother would be worrying about me. We have our uniform and may be called out next week. We have everything ready to go on a moment's notice. We will be in some of the forts handling the big guns to defend the Pacific coast.

"But come whatever may we are ready to do our part,—we are no better than the thousands who have given up their lives in the good cause, and we will do the same if need be. I am going to have my picture taken today and will send you some as soon as I get them.

"Your big brother,
"ERWIN."

DUNRAVEN.

(Held over from last week.)
April 21.—A large number of people spent their Easter holidays with friends here.

Miss Bessie Letts, who spent her Easter holidays with her parents, has returned to her school in Waltham.

Miss Laura Ostrom is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. Stitt, at Fort Coulonge.

The death occurred on Tuesday evening of Mrs. John Creighton, sr.

Some of the young people visited J. J. Moore's sugar camp on Monday, and all reported having a swell time. After a great feast of maple-taffy, they all started homeward, realizing it was nearing the wee sma' hours of the morning.

Mr. Daniel Ryan, who was very sick with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Jas. Carswell accompanied Mrs. S. Woods to the infirmary at Rochester, Minn.

Teachers Wanted.

Eight 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, 26th May, 1917.

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

Pasturage to Rent

The undersigned can supply pasturage for stock on W. half 3, E. half of No. 4, on the 13th range of Clarendon. Good water supply. All animals at owner's risk.
Terms on application.

THOS. H. KELLEY,
Charteris, Que.

Eggs

for

Hatching



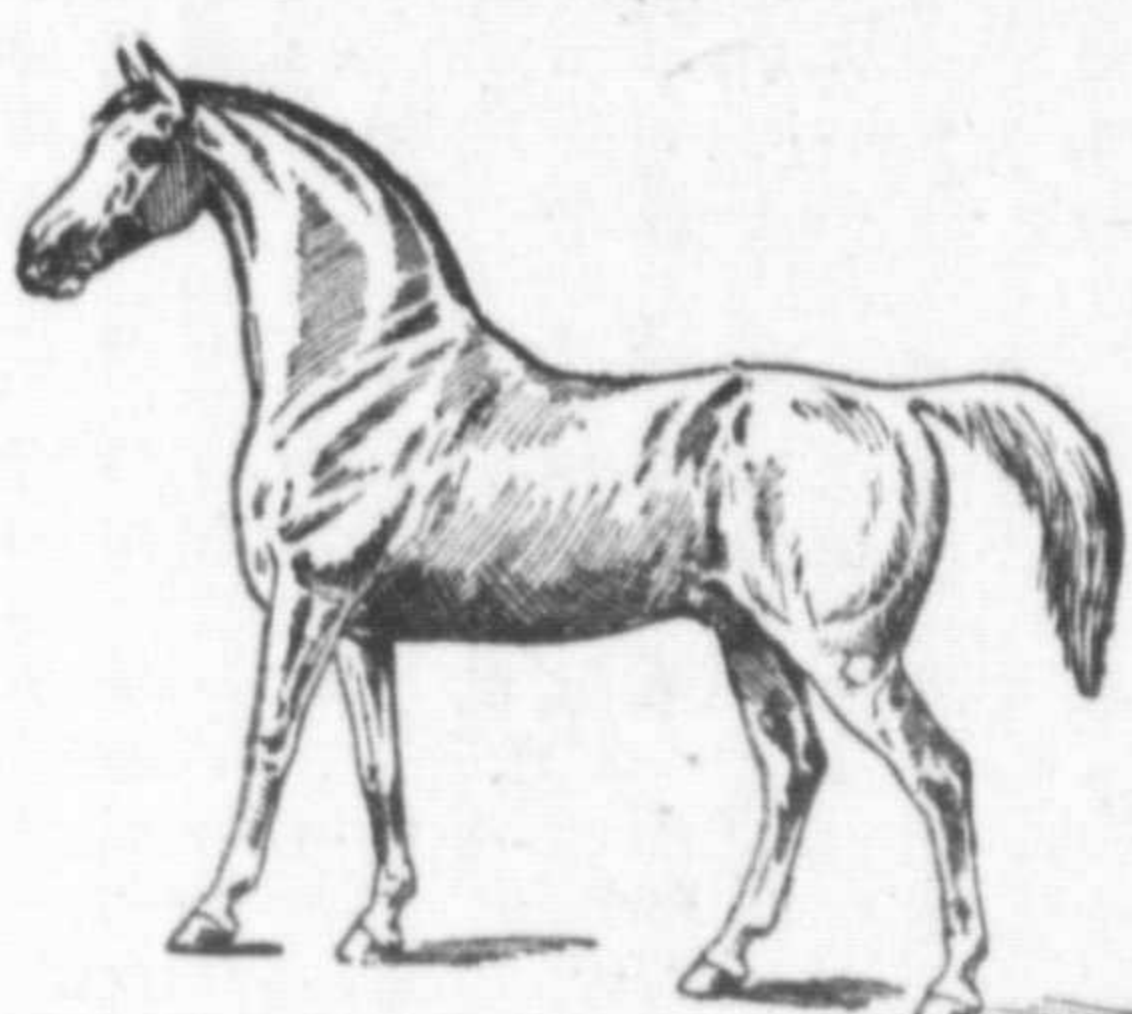
Rhode Island Reds

Macdonald College Heavy Laying Strain.

Won two first prizes at Shawville Fair in 1916. Cut prices during war time to encourage the poultry craft. Setting of 15 for 75c.; (\$1.25 at Macdonald College).
Phone Shawville or write Charteris P. O. WILLIE REID.

FOR SALE

THE NOTED TROTTER STALLION



LARABIE THE GREAT

2.10!

Sire of several Colts with high marks.

LARABIE is in first-class healthy condition for the road.

A good horse will be taken on deal if necessary.

G. A. HOWARD

Dealer in Horses and Cattle,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Stallion for Sale

A very fancy "Canadian and Shire" Stallion, 7 yrs. old; weight 1700 lbs.; color, black with white feet and white strip in face. In good shape for the season.

For further particulars apply to
WM. LABELLE,
Waltham P. O., Que.

Mr. John Ostrom, who was visiting friends here, has returned to his home at North Bay.

Some of the people around here were visited by an attack of the measles. Glad to report that all have recovered.
SPRING.

The Pineapple a Blossom.

The pineapple is a solidified blossom, say the horticultural experts, and it is pineapple blossom time from June to October in Hawaii. There 7,000 acres are given over to the cultivation of this fruit. In 1914 Hawaii exported 1,000,000 cases of canned pineapple and 100,000 cases of the juice.

Death of Mrs. Alexander Shaw

Mrs. Alexander Shaw passed away on Thursday after a lingering illness of several months. The late Mrs. Shaw, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Alice McDowell, was born in Shawville, Que., 42 years ago and was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George McDowell of that place. Twenty-three years ago she was married to her now bereaved husband who, with two children, Ernest and Mary, are left to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. She is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Wm. McCreary, of Anzac, B. C., and two brothers, Edward, of Sudbury, and Robert, of North Bay. The late Mrs. Shaw was a resident of Arnprior for the past twenty years and during that time made many friends and her death, although not unexpected, was nevertheless a shock and deep sympathy is felt throughout the community for the sorrowing relatives in their hour of bereavement. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful and testified to the high esteem in which deceased was held by a large circle of friends. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from her late residence on Havey's hill to Emmanuel church and from there to the Arnprior cemetery services being conducted by Rev. A. H. Whally, rector of Emmanuel church. The pallbearers were: Messrs. T. S. Church, Michael Havey, John McKay, George Cardiff, John F. O'Neill and Dr. A. W. MacGregor.—Arnprior Watchman.

Brides will like Our Jewellery.

Jewellery is the thing to give for a Wedding Present because it expresses the sentiment of the giver.

Who does not treasure a Ring, a Pin, a Brooch, a Necklace, a Watch or Silverware, which was received as a gift at a certain time, especially if it be Wedding Time?

Therefore the Jewellery you give the bride or to a friend should have the "quality there." We sell Quality Jewellery, modern in style, reasonable in price.

HANS SHADEL,

Pontiac's Only Jewellery Store.

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.

WM. & THE C. F. HODGINS CO.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

A HOBBERLIN



Always Well-Fitting

Don't delay in placing your order for that New Hobberlin Suit.

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

ARCHIE DOVER