

THE EQUITY.

No. 47, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 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, Asst. General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, H. V. OANN, Chief Inspector.
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.

PORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPELLE'S BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting M'gr.

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

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Mr. W. J. Graham, of Beachburg, has three sons in the trenches, and in last week's Renfrew Mercury mention is made of the three brothers being wounded.

On Thursday evening of this week the members of the Shawville H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Alf. Draper for their work meeting.

Miss Amy Hodgins who went to an Ottawa hospital on Thursday of last week, was operated on for appendicitis on Monday, and is reported to be getting along well.

If you are thinking of buying a new piano or phonograph, why pay such big prices before you phone or write Geo. W. PINGLE, 45 Louisa St., Ottawa, who makes his living from tuning? New high grade pianos for sale from \$185.00 up. Guaranteed ten years. Leave orders at THE EQUITY office or write.

Mr. Clarence Caldwell brought his "McLaughlin" home from Ottawa last week, thoroughly overhauled and painted, and looking just right.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold a sale of Food, Aprons and Fancy Work on Saturday, May 19th, in Mr. Caldwell's Sample Room, beginning at 3 p. m.

A donation of fifty cents from Mrs. Sam Smiley, of Weirstead, for the Soldier Tobacco Fund, is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. W. F. Drum, of the Merchants Bank is sporting a new car, having disposed of his last year's Ford to his confrere, Mr. A. A. Reid, of the Quyon branch.

A Box Social and Dance is billed to be held at the Orange hall, Charlevoix, on Friday evening June 1st, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. A good attendance will be much appreciated.

To raise a few early potatoes seems just now to be the highest ambition of nearly every householder. Shawville should have no vacant lots this year. The need of increased production was never so urgent.

REPORT UNTRUE.—THE EQUITY was advised on Thursday last that the report published in our last issue of the death in action of Pte. Lawrence Thomas of Bristol, was happily untrue. How it originated we are unable to say.

Parties owing this office for job printing or transient advts. are requested to settle for the same without delay. We want to get this branch of our business on the "pay-as-you-enter" plan.

Mail Courier W. F. Smith, who had his Ford thoroughly overhauled at the Shawville garage this Spring, made his first trip to Otter Lake by that mode of conveyance on Tuesday last. Good luck and few blowouts, is this paper's worst wish, William!

Mr. R. W. Edey, formerly of Wyman (now at Conchiching, Low Bush, Ont.) at date of writing—May 8th—says: Teams are still hauling heavy loads across lake Abitibi; but does not expect the ice will last much longer. In the bush the snow measures three feet and more in depth. This may be the result of the cold, backward Spring we have been having.

15 CENTS A SHAVE.—Our local barbers in town have increased the price of shaves to 15 cents. There is little room for criticism or complaint, as, no doubt, the barber, like many others supporting families, feels the pressure of high cost of living. The price of almost everything produced has been increased, so we should not wonder much at having to shell out an extra 5 cents for a shave.

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

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Marjorie Hodgins, spent the week-end with Ottawa friends.

Miss Pearl Eades, Ottawa, visited her parents in town over the week-end.

Miss Mildred Telford, Ottawa, was a guest of Mrs. J. L. Hodgins over Sunday.

Miss Adela Stark was a visitor last week of Miss Dolly Waddell, at Edwards, Ont.

Mayor Wm. Labelle, of Waltham, paid a visit to Shawville on Tuesday; while in town he gave THE EQUITY a call.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connelly, of Cobden motored to Shawville Thursday last, returning Saturday, accompanied by Miss M. Prendergast.

Mrs. Ernie EcRae, who for some time past has been a victim of slight attacks of appendicitis, went to Ottawa for treatment on Monday.

Mr. Moses J. Helmer, of Santa Rita, Orienta, Cuba, spent the past week with his mother and sister, Mrs. Garfield Hodgins, Radford section.

Messrs. J. L. Hodgins and Thos. Burton left for Montreal on Tuesday morning as delegates from I. O. O. F., No. 40, to attend the annual Grand Lodge session of Oddfellows, being held their this week.

Sergt. Rally Horner, Kingston, arrived in town Monday evening to spend a two week's leave. Rally has just completed his N. C. O. course, having successfully passed, qualifying him for Sergeant's stripes. Congratulations "Rally".

Dr. Kenneth McDowell, for several months past engaged in a dental office at Whitby, spent a few days with his parents here, leaving for Renfrew Monday, where he has secured a position in the office of Dr. Cameron.

Messrs. Wm. Elliott and Raleigh Morrison were absent for several days last week on a prospecting trip to Aldfield. Samples of their find indicate a very good showing of molybdenite, but it is yet to be proven whether it is in quantity or not.

Body of J. J. Healy Found.

The body of Mr. James Healy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Healy of Chapeau, Que., and nephew of Mrs. P. J. Heney of town, who was drowned in the Abitibi river in November last, was found last week. Mr. Healy was an exemplary young man, only 20 years of age, and none knew him but to hold him in highest esteem. The remains were taken to his home and the funeral on Saturday at nine o'clock was largely attended. Requiem Mass being chanted by Rev. Father Renaw. Many spiritual and floral offerings were received and deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones.—Arnprior Chronicle.

Hands Up, How Many Can Say This?

When in town a short time ago, and in discussion with several others, Mr. Richard Doherty, an aged gentleman from Bristol township, made the following statements:—"I am 72 years old, and never in my life have I taken a drink of liquor, played a game of cards, danced, smoked, or had a razor on my face, concluded by saying a barber had never cut his hair; always being done through the courtesy of friends—that which was not cut was pulled out." Next?

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

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

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 . . . 4
10.00 to \$30 . . . 8
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 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.

Births

At Radford, on Tuesday, May 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Hodgins, a daughter.

Marriages

WATSON—ALEXANDER

At the home of the bride's parents, North Onslow, on Wednesday, May 9th, by the Rev. John Hurst, of Yarm, William Erwin Wilson Watson, of Caldwell, to Annie Laura Louisa Alexander, daughter of James Alexander, of Weirstead and North Onslow. A sumptuous repast was served. The young couple were recipients of useful presents and best wishes of their many friends.—Com.

Deaths

Creemorne section mourns the loss of an old and highly respected lady, in the person of Margaret Hodgins, (widow of the late Thos. Dagg) at the age of 78 years. Two sons survive: John, with whom deceased made her home for years, and Andrew. Messrs. Andrew and Wm. H. Hodgins of Shawville are brothers. The funeral took place on Sunday at Otter Lake, and was attended by a number of relatives from this section. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Strowbridge.

May Rod and Gun.

For the out-of-door man Rod and Gun magazine, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., for May has much that is of interest to offer. Bonnycastle Dale, the Canadian naturalist, gives the result of a midnight study of the wild duck in the leading article. "The Terror that Passeth by Night," A Holiday in the Rockies is the story of a fishing trip and outing in the vicinity of Waterton Lakes, Alberta. Some Canadian Vacation Camps, gives an idea of some Northern Ontario camps where young lads can get more for their money than in any other way, enjoying many unique experiences at a moderate expense. Fishing Experiences of an Old Country Angler tells of fishing in the wonderful Georgian Bay region. There are other stories of equal interest and a treasure trove for the fisherman in this month's installment of Fishing Notes by Robert Page Lincoln. Guns and Ammunition is equally attractive to the gun-lover, while Kennel men will find the report of the Toronto Kennel Club Spring Show in this issue and a list of the winners, and trap-shooters, the records of the scores at the Hamilton Tournament on April 6th and 7th, as well as other trap notes of interest.

"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.

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

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

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

LEFT \$1.00 FOR SMOKES.—Mr. Fred W. Schwartz, the maple products king of Pontiac, dropped in to pay his sub. to this paper, last Wednesday, and handed in one dollar, also, for the Tobacco Fund. Since syrup-making ceased Fred has been devoting some time to the making of sugar bricks, to fill orders for a number of parties who want it for their boys at the Front. His syrup output this year amounted to 1,025 gallons. The run of sap, he says, was better than for several years past.

Pontiac Motor Association Organized.

The meeting of the Pontiac Motor Association advertised to be held at Campbells Bay, Friday last, was a success in as much as the necessary business was dealt with. Owing to the weather being of an unpleasant nature, the attendance was not as large as it might otherwise have been.

At the afternoon meeting election of officers and other business in connection with the association were attended to.

The evening meeting was addressed by Ex-Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa, and claimed by those who were present to be the best talk on good roads heard in a long time. Not only is it to the interest of car-owners alone to exercise their efforts in improving the roads throughout this county, but should meet with the hearty co-operation of everybody.

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

Summer Hats for everybody

Men, Boys, Ladies, Girls, and the Little Ones.

Nice and comfortable. Prices very little higher than last year.

Splendid line of Chip Hats for Men and Boys.

SHIRTS

Great range of Tooke's Shirts, \$1 up

Tooke's Collars
Tooke's Handkerchiefs
Tooke's Ties
Tooke's Socks

The very best that experts can make and money can buy.

Another bbl. of Crystal Sugar Syrup just arrived, 6c. per lb.

W. A. HODGINS

SUBMARINES ARE 300 YEARS OLD

DUTCH SCIENTIST MADE A SUBMARINE BOAT IN 1620.

Interesting History of Experiments on Undersea Craft—Used in War in 1776.

When history is making itself as swiftly as to-day, past conditions retreat like the shrinking track of a railroad from the rear platform of an express train. A few rushing years stretch rapidly into the perspective of an ordinary century. Take, for instance, the story of the submarine. Who can realize the actual nearness of its beginning? Germany did not begin to build those terrors of the sea until 1906, when U-1 was launched. Now they swarm like flies, bred in the fetid atmosphere of war, and their novelty is swallowed up in their progress.

The idea of the submarine is by no means new. To say nothing of Jonah's unsought adventure, it is at least, 300 years old.

Dutchman and Yankee.

"A Dutch scientist, Cornelius Van Drebbel, who amazed King James I. of England with many exhibitions of natural magic, made a submarine boat, covered with a skin of greased leather, in 1620, and King James took a ride in it. In 1776 a Connecticut Yankee, David Bushnell, made another submarine boat, intended to blow up the British warships in New York harbor. His boat was of wood in the form of a turtle, moved by hand power, through projecting screw-shaped propellers. He had attached to it a box containing 150 pounds of powder, to be exploded by a time machine, after being fastened to the bottom of a vessel by a screw worked from inside the boat. When the box was securely fastened, and the time device set going, the boat could cut loose and get away.

Escape of the Eagle.

The Turtle, as the boat was called, undertook to blow up the British frigate Eagle, anchored off Staten Island. Unfortunately Bushnell was not physically strong enough to manage the craft himself, and General Putnam selected a soldier named Ezra Lee to take his place. Lee started out on a dark night in the Turtle, and got under the Eagle and tried to attach the explosive box, but he neglected to detach the ballast, the removal of which would have held the Turtle firmly against the ship's bottom, and in consequence, he could not force the screw into the planking. He cut loose and got safely away, and some time later the box exploded, but it had floated off with the tide, and the explosion occurred at a considerable distance from the ship.

Bushnell's Submarine.

Bushnell's device contained all the essential elements of a submarine. It enclosed sufficient air to furnish, without renewal, good breathing for half an hour; it had a compass, a pressure gauge, water ballast, impervious valves, and tubes for discharging foul air and taking in fresh. But mechanical science was not sufficiently developed to take advantage of this Yankee invention, and the submarine idea remained awaiting its time.

Perfection Came Recently.

From 1863 onward various nations began to experiment, but it is only within the last three years that the submarine has found all the conditions ripe to make it one of the most fearful of war machines. The internal combustion engine for driving the boat when awash, or afloat, and electric induction motors, supplied with power from accumulators, for driving it when submerged, are among the chief keys to present success.

But inventors are continually searching for motive power which can be used indifferently for both purposes. Compressed air, sufficient to provide for the respiration of a crew of many men during a period of two or three days, if necessary, can now be provided, and submarines are made stout enough to go to depths of 150 or 200 feet without any danger of having their walls crushed in by the water pressure. The ordinary working depth is said never to exceed about fifty feet. At that depth the pressure is over a ton and a half per square

foot. At 200 feet it would be at least six tons.

Under Water Many Hours.

They can remain under water for many hours, and if they can but get the periscope and conning tower out for a while, they can at least renew the air supply. Still, according to all accounts, the hardships of underwater navigation are extreme, and very exhausting to the nerves. The air is oppressive, and so damp, owing to "sweating," that the interior has to be lined with cork, or other absorbing substances. An overpowering tendency to sleep seizes upon the men, and the confinement and constant anxiety are terribly wearing.

Groping in the Gloom.

One great boon for the submarine is the gyroscopic compass. This enables the steersman to set his course and to pursue it for a long period without correction by surface observation. The ordinary magnetic compass cannot be used because of the disturbances to which it is subjected from the metal of the vessel and the electric machinery. A great disadvantage is the gloom prevailing under the sea surface. The submarine must feel its way about as best it can, guided by indications gathered from above. But if it can keep its periscope out of the water, to a height of three feet, it can command a view around it to a distance of more than two miles. Of a neutral color and only three or four inches in diameter, a periscope projecting out of a gray sea is a difficult thing to sight at such a distance.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER

Cause of German Emperor's Hatred for English Sovereigns.

An astounding story of King Edward knocking down the Kaiser at Windsor Castle is related by Edward Legge in a new book, "King Edward, the Kaiser, and the War."

Here is Mr. Legge's account of the incident as described to him:

"During one of his visits to Windsor Castle the Kaiser and King Edward had an altercation resulting from something said by the former. So exasperated was the King by his nephew's grossly insulting words that, losing all control over himself, he sprang to his feet and knocked the Kaiser down!"

The Kaiser's antipathy to England, Mr. Legge thinks, undoubtedly had its genesis in the "bad blood" between himself and King Edward:

"The Kaiser's envy and hatred of his uncle led him to long for the time when an opportunity should arise for humbling the 'Peacemaker' and haughty Albion. In King Edward's successor the Kaiser imagined he saw a sovereign 'infirm of purpose by comparison with his father—one who would be willing to 'knuckle down' to Germany at a time of crisis in European destinies, throw his influence into the Teutonic scale, and, so to say, range himself alongside his Imperial cousin."

"To the amazement of William II., King George, when the fateful moment arrived—Sunday afternoon, August 2, 1914—gave proof that the British Empire was ruled by a veritable counterpart of Edward VII.

"The Cabinet met twice on that Sabbath day; informal Ministerial conferences succeeded each other; at 4.30 the King held a Council, and as soon as possible afterwards the country learnt that the Government had taken control of all wireless telegraphy, while the Admiralty called on the Naval Reserve, including pensioners under the age of 55, and the Royal Volunteer Reserve."

Two days later Great Britain was at war with Germany.

"Thenceforward the Kaiser's insensate envy of Edward VII., worthy son of a worthy sire," says Mr. Legge. "Never had the head of the House of Hohenzollern been so humiliated. His hatred of England now knew no bounds. He had expected to find in George V. little more than a roi faineant—a wooden lath painted to look like iron; the merest shadow of Great Edward. He saw opposed to him a Man."

What He Wanted.

Henry, aged five, had been sent to a store to purchase a pair of stockings. "How long do you want them?" asked the clerk. "I don't want to borrow them," replied Henry. "I want 'em to keep."

A broad-minded man never loses any sleep because another man's opinions fail to agree with his own.

PRODUCE MORE POULTRY PRODUCTS

ADVICE OF F. C. ELFORD, DOMINION POULTRY HUSBANDMAN.

Expert Information on the Selection and Care of Fowls to Increase Egg Production.

There never was a time when egg production and increased egg production was as necessary as at present. The demand was never as good, and prospects indicate that this demand will continue for some time to come. With the scarcity of meat, Canadians are eating more eggs and Great Britain needs all the eggs that we can supply. Therefore, as a business proposition, increased production of poultry products should appeal to more than usual.

A Slight Export.

For two years Canada has been producing a surplus. During the calendar year 1915, 7,151,031 dozens of eggs, valued at \$2,037,294, were shipped to Great Britain. In 1916 the amount exported was 5,481,958 dozens with a value of \$1,892,843, and there is no reason why the surplus for 1917 should not be from five to ten times what it was in 1916. In normal times Great Britain eats a million eggs a day; she would probably eat more now if she could get them. Canadian eggs are at a premium in England; the prices paid for them have been several cents a dozen higher than that paid for eggs from some other countries.

Increase the Export.

Canada should be able to supply a great many more than she has done. Canadian eggs are good eggs, but we want more of them. We have the climate, we have the feed, and though labor for other lines of work is scarce there is plenty of labor suitable for poultry-keeping, for those who are comparatively old or the younger members of the family are quite satisfactory for this line of production.

Mating and Breeding.

It is the early-hatched pullets that make the best winter layers, and it is the winter layers that give the best returns; therefore, the breeding pen should be mated as soon after the first of February as circumstances will permit.

Hatch as many chicks in March and April as possible, so that you will not have to depend on late pullets for your next winter layers.

Breeding females.—Yearling hens make the best breeders. These should not be forced for heavy production through the winter, but should be kept active. If possible, allow them the run of a sheltered barnyard. Keep them not too fat, but in good vigorous condition. If there are not enough yearlings, early-hatched well-matured pullets may be used.

Selecting the breeding females. Breed from those that were the best layers as pullets. When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall they should all be carefully banded, trap-nested, and records kept of their laying for the four winter months, that is, November, December, January and February. It is from the pullets that lay best during that period that the breeders should be selected, as experience has shown that those are the birds that will make the best yearly records and will return the greatest profits. If it is not possible to trap-nest, note should be made of the time of starting to lay of each pullet, and those that show early maturity used.

The birds that pass the test of early maturity and the trap-nest should be carefully examined for vigor, and only those that are in perfect health and of fair size for the breed of which they are representatives should be reserved for breeders.

The breeding males.—The first requisite in a breeding male is that he should have the proper breeding back of him. He should be the son of a heavy winter-laying hen and his sisters should also have shown their ability to lay well in winter.

Besides this he should be carefully selected for vigor. He should be of good size, with a head broad between the eyes and well filled in front, ending in a stout well-curved beak. He should have a bright, piercing eye, and should stand on legs that are straight, not too long, and that are set wide apart, with no inclination to knock knees. If there is a line of red

pigment down the outside of the shanks all the better. With males and females such as described, the results should be satisfactory provided they are housed and fed properly.

Age of males.—A well-matured vigorous cockerel is usually best. He gives better fertility than an older bird. More hens can be mated to a cockerel than to a cock bird. He should be well grown and matured.

Number of females.—From ten to twenty-five females, depending on breed and condition. Heavy breeds, fewer; lighter breeds, more. The more free range and exercise the more females.

Time of mating.—An egg laid two days after actual mating takes place will be fertile, but to be on the safe side it is advisable to put the male in the breeding pen about ten days before eggs are wanted for incubation. Use some selection, trap-nest if possible, and hatch early.

Incubation.

Incubation or hens, which?—It all depends how many chicks you want and whether they are wanted at the one time or not. One hundred chicks or less scattered through the season will be just as well hatched under hens. If more than one hundred, the incubator is the better proposition.

How to buy an incubator.—In buying an incubator buy a good standard make and pay a fair price. The first price of a good incubator is nothing compared with the cost of keeping a poor one supplied with eggs.

Get the incubator ready.—Don't wait until you are ready to set the eggs before you think of looking at the incubator. See that it is perfectly cleaned, disinfected, have all repairs ready and get a new burner. Run it several days before you put any eggs inside.

Where to place the incubator.—A moist, well-ventilated basement is best. Earth or cement floor is better than board. A room in the house may do, but more moisture will be required.

Prepare proper sitting nests.—Trouble and annoyance with broody hens will be overcome by providing suitable nests. These nests may be built in sections large enough to hold three sitting hens. Set that many hens at once.

Put sitting hens by themselves.—Don't allow the sitters in the same compartment as the other hens. Put the sitting boxes in a place by themselves, if it is only a box stall in the stable. On the floor keep water, feed, and a dust bath, allowing the hens out once a day for a few minutes.

Select good eggs.—Use no eggs that are abnormal in shape or size. Discard eggs that have rough shells or that have wrinkles in the shell; also those that are long and thin, or extremely round.

Don't chill the eggs.—The fertility of many eggs is spoiled because of being chilled. The strongest germs will be spoiled if eggs are left in freezing temperature for many minutes. Don't leave them in the nests to chill or standing around in a cold room after you have gathered them.

Test all eggs.—Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

Brooding.

Artificial or natural.—As a rule, the kind of incubation determines the nature of the brooding. No matter what kind of brooding is adopted, bear in mind that the brooding is even more important than the incubation in that in the brooding so many losses occur.

Artificial brooding.—Have plenty of brooding space. Do not crowd the brooders. Fifty chicks is plenty in the small brooders on the market. Indoor brooders give better results than outdoor brooders. Make sure brooders are clean. Clean and disinfect after every brood. Keep the heat at 95 to 100 degrees. Heat, cleanliness and fresh air are three important factors in artificial brooding.

Natural brooding.—Provide broody coops for the hens with the chicks. Put them in a sheltered and convenient place. Change the coop to new ground every day. Have the coop large enough so that when the chicks are weaned, they can make the coop their own during the rearing period.

Feeding.

No set rule can be laid down for feeding, feeds and conditions vary so. The following suggestions are given and may be adopted or altered to suit:

Chicks should not be fed until they show positive signs of hunger, which will be between two and three days after hatching. They should then be

fed a little at a time and often—say five times daily.

First feed, bread crumbs moistened with milk, just what the chicks will clean up on a little clean sand or chick grit; second, finely cracked mixed grain; third, rolled oats; fourth, moistened bread crumbs; fifth, finely cracked mixed grains. If too early to get the chicks on grass, green feed is supplied in the form of young lettuce, sprouted grains, or any other tender succulent feed that is acceptable. After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, coarser feeds are allowed. All changes are made gradually. The infertile eggs are boiled with mash feed and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which are placed grains and dry mash or rolled oats should be put where they can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers the hand feeding is reduced to the mash feeds, and if the chicks are on good range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called. The mash may then be dropped, and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding. Place grit, water and, if possible, a dish of sour milk where the chicks will have free access to it.

The mash may consist of equal parts bran, middlings, and cornmeal, and half part beef scrap, but the composition is more or less dependent on the feeds that are most available.

Grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and dry mash are kept in hoppers constantly before the flock. Fresh water and when possible a dish of sour milk is also supplied. In the morning a light feed and in the evening a full feed of mixed grain is given in the litter; at noon, green feed, and if desired a feed of moist mash. When sour milk is not available, green cut bone may be fed alternately with the moist mash, or coarse beef scrap may be supplied in the hoppers.

The mash mixture is equal parts corn, bran, and middlings, half part gluten and half part blood flour or beef scrap. For old hens, either bran is used in place of the regular mash or the hopper is kept closed except at certain times of the day.

TO FIRE TORPEDOES.

Method Employed by Submarines at Their Deadly Work.

The torpedo is discharged under water, leaving on a calm surface a white streak of foam. The depth varies, but is never very great because the target to be hit is not deep in the water. If a battleship, the target lies between her water line and keel, a distance of maybe thirty feet. If a destroyer, drawing only nine feet or so of water, the target is very difficult; the torpedo is likely to pass clean under the hull of the ship or else, being aimed at a point between the surface and the keel, nine feet below the surface, it is likely to broach to the surface and pursue an erratic course. Of course the torpedo may strike any part of the ship's hull or may miss entirely. Torpedoes can be discharged on the surface and sometimes are, when the submarine has nothing to fear from the target ship.

The business is difficult. With the periscope fully above water the submarine may sight a battleship five miles away. The next step is to determine the course the battleship is taking and her speed so that the submarine can tell whether it is possible to overtake her and if so where. The submarine usually travels at moderate speed submerged toward the target, rising occasionally to get the range. The last observation should be taken within 1,000 yards of the battleship, a place of high danger for the underwater boat. Then there is nothing to do but to sink once for all, crowd on all speed, run a couple of hundred yards nearer if possible and fire the carefully aimed torpedo, trusting to the accuracy of the calculations already made.

New Altiscope Rifle.

The altiscope rifle, a design which enables the marksman to fire without exposing any part of his body, is one of the newest inventions to be offered the American army. The sighting is done with a periscope.

Tommy (trench digging)—I'm about fed up with this. Won't it be grand when it's all over and we can get back to work!

Canada's aggregate trade is now well over the \$2,000,000,000 level, more than double that of two years ago. Canada ranks third among all nations for the output of silver.

PATHETIC SCENES ON SINKING SHIPS

NEW METHOD OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

Hundreds of Horses Swin to German Raider and Beat Hoofs Against Her.

What happens when a German sea-raider is scouring the Atlantic, sinking merchant vessels, is graphically portrayed in the story of the destruction of shipping by the German commerce destroyer Puyne, as related by Capt. A. Anderson, of the Norwegian steamer, Hallbjorg, which was sunk by the raider while on her way from New York to a French port.

It was the Puyne, according to Capt. Anderson, which sank the British steamer Voltaire, Georgic and Mount Temple and accumulated her prisoners on the Yarrowdale, on which vessel they were taken to Germany. Among them were many Americans, since released.

Sacrifice of Animal Life.

Pathetic scenes attended the sinking of the Mount Temple and the Georgic, both of which carried hundreds of horses and dogs.

"The Mount Temple," said the Captain, "had on board 750 horses and a number of dogs. When she was sunk it was painful to see and hear many hundreds of horses and dogs struggling and swimming about, a confused mass in the foaming sea."

"Another appalling sacrifice of animal life took place with the sinking of the Georgic which carried as part of her cargo, 1,200 horses. The horses were maddened by the explosion of the torpedo which heeled the Georgic over, wrenched themselves loose and, uttering terrifying sounds, plunged into the sea. Some of them reached the Puyne and beat with their forefeet on the vessel's side in a frantic attempt to climb to safety. At last the crew were ordered to shoot the horses with their revolvers. This shooting continued for half an hour.

System of Telegraphy.

Describing the appearance of the German raider when she sank the Hallbjorg, Capt. Anderson said:

"The rail of the Puyne suddenly dropped and the vessel which we had taken for a harmless English merchantman revealed herself now as a modern German warship with several guns pointed at us. We saw several torpedo tubes. There were two 6-inch guns, fore and aft, and two of the same kind on a lower deck. Later we found that the cover over the Puyne's emergency steering gear concealed another big gun."

After Capt. Anderson and the other prisoners of the sunken vessel had been placed on board the Yarrowdale, the Germans went cruising with the Puyne, and the captured British steamer St. Theodore.

"We noticed," said the captain, "that on the following morning strange apparatus with long wires attached was cast overboard at different places and the wires connected with the Yarrowdale's chart cabin. This was a system of submarine telegraphy which would transmit and receive orders at a distance of 150 miles. We were connected with the Puyne all the time. If anything suspicious appeared on the horizon the news was immediately forwarded to the captain of the Puyne."

A Gallant Airman.

Commander Samson, who has been awarded a bar to his D.S.O., and whose engagement to Miss Honor Storey was recently announced, may justly be termed the father of naval flying. He and Mr. Winston Churchill between them got the Naval Air Service fairly started, and brought it to such efficiency that it was far the better half of our "overhead arm" when war broke out. That event took Samson to the western front, where his skill and daring soon made him famous with our troops. The Kaiser offered \$5,000 reward to anyone who could take him dead or alive. The All-Highest had seen what Samson could do in the air, and had been impressed by it. On the last occasion that the Kaiser visited England the intrepid airman performed wonderful feats above the Hohenzollern. Doubtless he would give much to get the Kaiser as well within bomb range again.

The Doings of the Duffs.



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—W. E. A.:—Have a piece of land I do not wish to work this season except to summer fallow. Can I plow it about June to kill weeds, and sow it to oats or anything else good for pasture? By not pasturing it too close and turning it under in the fall, will land be in good shape for next year?

Answer:—If you intend to summer fallow the land, I would advise you to plow it sooner than June, probably early in May, and keep it harrowed and disked about once in two or three weeks, so as to root up the young sprouting weeds and to preserve a dust mulch which will prevent the escape of the water from the soil. If you wish to establish a temporary pasture I cannot advise you better than to try the mixture advised by Prof. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. He advises sowing 88 lbs. per acre of a mixture composed of 61 lbs. of oats, 30 lbs. of Early Amber sugar cane and 7 lbs. of common red clover. Professor Zavitz says to sow this early in May. The oats and the Early Amber sugar cane can be drilled in through the regular grain drill and the clover seed through the grass and clover seeder attachment of the grain drill. At Guelph this mixture has been found to be ready to carry cattle late in June. This pasture has carried more than one steer to the acre and in 1911 was successfully used to maintain milk cows. If this material is not pastured down too close it will form a valuable addition of humus to the soil if turned down late in the fall. Land under such management as outlined should be in good shape for next spring, if plowed fairly deeply in the fall.

Question—M. C.:—Kindly tell me how I can get rid of thistles and quack grass.

Answer:—The killing of thistles and quack grass requires heroic methods. Plenty of muscle, horse flesh or gasoline used through a tractor will kill them. The top of the plant serves much the same purpose as the lungs of animals, so that if the plant is deprived of that vital part it must soon die. If this principle is kept in mind both thistles and quack grass can be killed.

No one method will work in all soils, and in all locations. If the thistles are cut down and not a single spear allowed to come above the surface, they must soon die from lack of power to breathe in air and ability to digest food. Usually some form of clean cultivation is the best method either with a crop or by bare fallowing. The thing to do is to outline a systematic plan of attack and to keep in mind at all times the fact that you must keep every leaf cut off.

The same persistent methods apply to the killing of quack grass. However, if the quack grass is in sod it is best to plow the ground shallow during the summer, say about three inches deep. For this it is advisable to use a special type of plow with a Scotch bottom having a real long gradually sloping mold board. This permits the easy turning of the sod. The next thing to do is, within a week or ten days, go on the land with a disc and thoroughly cut up the land. You should disc this every ten days or two weeks until fall when the quack grass will be completely killed out. Don't count the number of times you go over the land. Keep on going, going, going until every spear of the grass is killed out.

Question—J. G.:—What is the comparative food value of oats cut while green and cured and fed in the winter as hay, especially as a milk producer?

Answer:—The following is the analysis of oats cut in the milk stage: Oats cut in milk stage and fed as hay in winter.

	Water	Ash	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Carbo Hydrates	N. Free extract	Fat
Oats in Milk	14.0	5.7	8.9	37.4	41.3	2.8	
Oats in Grain	10.4	3.2	11.4	10.8	59.4	4.8	

It is seen from the above analysis that oats cut in the green stage make a very good feed for all classes of livestock. They should not be fed alone to milk cows but supplemented with alfalfa hay and concentrates in the form of bran, cottonseed or oil meal. The chances are that better results will be secured and perhaps a larger quantity of food can be harvested if the oats instead of being sown alone are seeded with Canada field peas.

Question—A. S. L.:—I am thinking of planting a few acres in strawberries for the market. What is the best soil, fertilizer, and variety of plant and the best time to begin? A detailed answer will oblige.

Answer:—Strawberries are not overly particular as regards the soil in which they grow; however, they will usually do best on soil that is suitable for potatoes. They should be grown in a rich, friable seedbed well supplied with humus in order that there may be a reasonably good supply of moisture held in the soil. Straw-

berries are not very hard on the soil. A ton of strawberries is worth say \$200 and only takes from the soil about 85 cents worth of plantfood, yet because their growing season is so short, the soil must be well supplied with available plantfood. This is best done by getting the ground ready a year ahead of time. Pick out the place where you expect to plant the strawberries and cultivate it to a hoed crop covering the ground before this crop is put in with anywhere from 20 to 40 loads of manure to the acre. Absolutely clean cultivation is necessary in order to free the land of weeds. If manure is available that is well decayed and free of weed seeds, ten to twelve tons to the acre may be applied before planting the berries and re-enforced with from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. A good fertilizer for strawberries should analyze about 2 to 3 percent ammonia, 8 to 12 percent phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 percent potash, if it can be purchased. This analysis is suitable for a good sandy loam soil. If the ground is extra thin and manure is not available a little more ammonia should be used in the fertilizer and more pounds to the acre applied.

The ground should be plowed late in the fall if possible and allowed to lie over the winter and preferably plowed again early in the spring and thoroughly worked down to prepare a fine, firm seed bed and to eradicate all the weeds possible.

In the choice of varieties, the soil, climate and market must be considered. Varieties that under certain conditions of soil, climate and market, may prove profitable, may under changed conditions prove worthless. In selecting varieties the beginner should be guided more by the advice of progressive growers in his community than by what catalogs say. If his land is early he may find profitable plants from the early varieties such as Crescent, Barton's Eclipse, Senator Dunlap, Warfield, and Beder Wood. If his land is late he will find it more profitable to plant some of the later varieties such as Sample, William Belt, Commonwealth and Brandywine. Just as soon as the planting is finished cultivation should begin. The first two or three cultivations should be rather deep so as to re-mellow the soil trodden down in planting. All later cultivations should be shallow. The land should be cultivated at least every ten days and after each rain.

If you will write and get the Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the year 1910, you will find therein two splendid articles on strawberry culture that go quite a good deal into detail regarding best methods of handling this crop.

May Flowers.

The people talk of windy March And of the April showers. And how these two are sure to bring The welcome Maytime flowers.

But I am sure that both these months Are failures as to weather, For every year they seem to get Most sadly mixed together.

There's rain in March and April wind; The snowstorms get all twisted, Which makes it clear that Maytime flowers Come forth quite unassisted.

Use Fertilizers Freely.

It costs time, labor or money to plough or spade up a garden and to get the best return for the labor or expense it is absolutely necessary to purchase seeds of the very best quality. These can be had from seedsmen with established reputations. To sow cheap seeds or seeds of doubtful quality is to invite failure.

After the seeds begin to grow labor must be expended in cultivating and keeping the weeds down.

It is very gratifying after a season's hard work to harvest a large crop of flowers or vegetables of superior quality and contemplate how well the work has paid.

The starting point of success is first to get the soil well pulverized and as deep as possible; second, to sow good seeds; third, to use fertilizers liberally.

Using fertilizer is similar to depositing money in a savings bank. All the original deposit or investment is returned and the liberal use of fertilizers pays many times better interest than any savings bank. It is folly to try to make good gardens without the liberal use of fertilizers and the hoe or some similar implement.

Oak for Carving.

The most suitable wood for carving is considered to be oak, on account of its durability and toughness, without being too hard. Chestnut, American walnut, lime, sycamore, apple, pear or plum are generally chosen.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET

It Pays in Dollars and Cents To Add The Finishing Touches To Produce Intended For Table Use.

(By F. G. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.)



From the original drawing by Dr. A. S. Wickware.

Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the greatest proportionate return of any labor done on the average farm. This lack of "finish" is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

To prove that producers do not put the care they should on their poultry products before offering them for sale, one may visit any market and he will find that a large proportion of the poultry exposed for sale exhibits a carelessness that no other business could stand. Good farmers who follow a systematic crop rotation, who conserve all the available moisture in the soil, who never market a bullock except in a finished condition, seem to forget all their business principles when poultry is being disposed of, and think only of getting rid of them in the quickest and easiest way possible.

There are comparatively few exclusive poultry plants, and experience in Canada, as a rule, has not been encouraging to that system. But farmers could make considerably more revenue from poultry if they would take even ordinary care in the preparation.

Preparation—Its Value.

The time it takes to prepare produce before it is shipped from the farm is time well spent. No matter what is being sold, it should never be sent from the farm until it is in the best possible condition. Especially is this true when produce is intended for table use.

Well-finished broilers or roasters cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly finished, and they are much more palatable to the consumer. Though he may have to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more per pound for such, as a rule the edible portion really costs less.

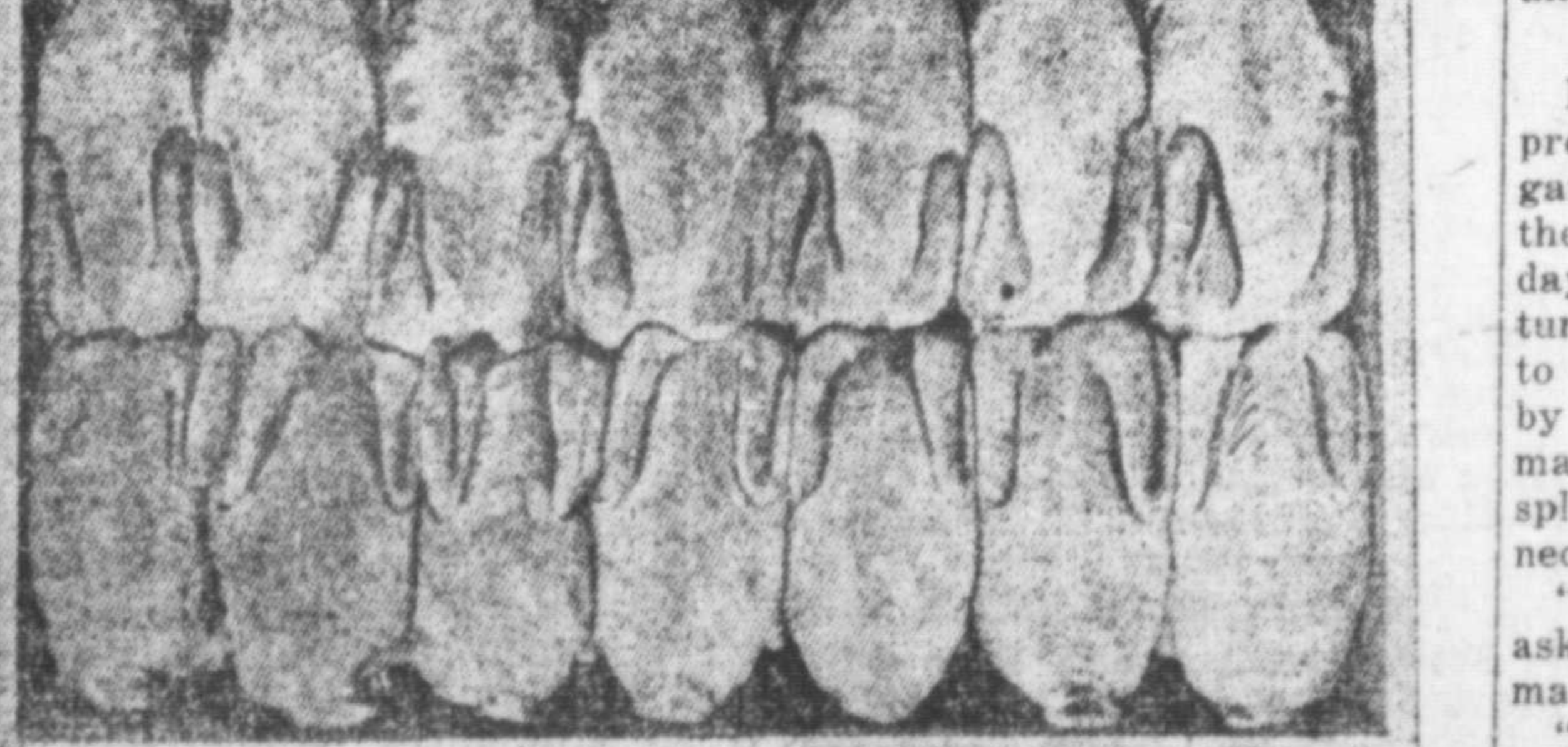
The Old System of Marketing Dressed Poultry—Its Defects.

Possibly nine-tenths of all the dressed poultry produced has found its way to market through what is sometimes called "the system," the outstanding feature of which has been the lack of system. The peddler or country store was the first handler; there was no encouragement to be careful, for the same price was paid for all, good and bad.

In some cases the producer broke away from the system and shipped direct to the dealer but did not prepare his birds as he should. In many cases the birds were bought by a middleman on a commission basis, and too often the quality was not good and there was absolutely no grading. This system, or rather lack of system, in selling meant, and still means, a lower net return to the shipper, because of lack of uniformity, poorer quality and numerous commissions.

Fortunately such producers are becoming fewer every year, but they have been responsible to a large extent for the condition in which produce arrived on the market and for the state in which it has been exposed for sale, even in some of our larger cities.

On one of these markets visited by the writer there was hardly a bird young or old that could not, by a very little attention, have been improved, at least in appearance. Chickens were there in dirty crates, chickens of all colors and sizes. There were old hens that were lousy, hens with scaly legs and some that looked as if they might die before the axe came. There was not one live bird in the lot that one could relish on the table after seeing it as it was. Nor were the dressed birds much better. They lacked that neatness and finish that makes one wish he were carving on his dinner. Many were thin and those that were fairly well fleshed were poorly plucked. The skin was torn or blotched from scalding, some were bled, some had lost their heads, and some had their necks dislocated.



A CASE OF CRATE FED, WELL PACKED CHICKENS. Fourteen in this box but they are well fleshed, uniform in size and packed tight.

being adopted. Conditions in some sections are greatly improved but the work has only started and this improvement must become more general if producers are to get the returns they ought. The demand for good stuff is steadily increasing and with it the price. Fifteen years ago farmers occasionally sold poultry for 6 to 8 cents a pound. Now dressed poultry sells for 12 to 20 cents a pound and in some cases much higher. There seem to be few industries that promise brighter prospects to the farmer than poultry managed on a business basis.

In some sections farmers are co-operating, thus putting on the market a more uniform product in better condition and at less expense; more care is being taken in the production and finishing, and consumers are discriminating more in the quality they purchase. Some of the middlemen's commissions are being eliminated and the producer and the consumer are coming closer together.

If all the dressed poultry that goes into the market was of an appetizing appearance and of good quality, the producer would get a better price, and the consumer would be willing to pay for something he could enjoy eating. It is a good object lesson for the producer to see what his produce looks like just before it goes into the consumer's hands. If he saw it, he would sometimes wonder how it brings as big a price as it does.

Warm weather and long hauls, coupled with rough handling in transit all have a share in depreciating the quality, but it must be born in mind that produce never arrives on the market in better shape than it leaves the shipper.

Why intelligent farmers will persist in selling their poultry in anything but the best of condition is hard to explain. Possibly present-day conditions could not help but create a carelessness that has left the trade in its present state.

There is, however, no reason for letting it remain there. The careful producer should get a higher price for his good quality products than does his neighbor who cares nothing about how his are produced or where they are marketed.

Inferior Produce—Who Loses Thereby?

There is less reason every year why producers should put up with this state of affairs. By more care in production, through co-operation or direct communication with better markets, better prices may be received by the producer and more satisfaction given to the consumer, but the first step is for the producer to produce a higher and more uniform quality, for all producers, whether their product is good or bad, lose on any bad produce that goes on to the market.

The producer loses on this because the dealer loses on the poor quality and he cannot pay as much for the good, for on it he has to make good his loss on the poor; the bad produce has already cost for transportation, which comes out of the producer; these poor quality birds are retailed and the producer again loses by the decreased consumption. Not a package of dressed poultry is offered for sale but either helps or hurts the selling.

It is quite probable that many a chicken dinner has been changed to beef because of the way these products are exposed for sale and the producer is first responsible for this and is the heaviest loser.

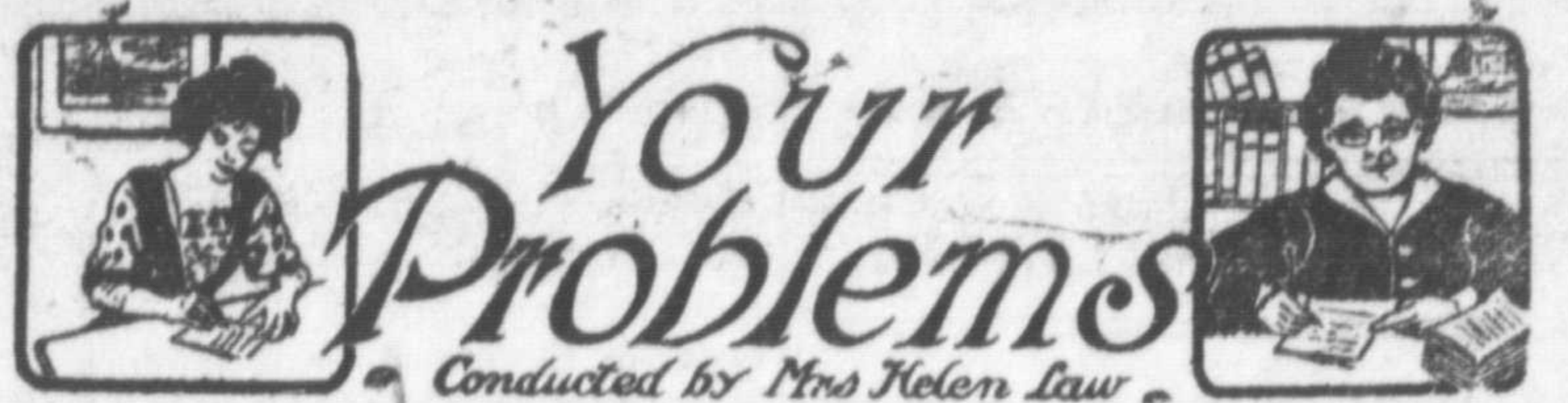
Inferior Produce—Who is to Blame?

Though it has been pointed out that the producer might improve his product and his methods of selling, it must not be imagined that he alone is guilty. Each person who handles the product even to the consumer is sometimes at fault. Though it is possible to improve the quality delivered by the producer, it too often happens that stuff that is good when it leaves the farm is spoiled before it is eaten.

It might therefore be noted that all, from the producer to the consumer, are more or less to blame for the condition of the poultry market and every link of the chain should be strengthened, though the wholesaler and the producer are the two most important. However, as it is the producer that we are writing this information for, it is his responsibility that we are emphasizing.

The Improved System—Its Methods and Advantages.

Thanks to demonstrational work and to co-operation among the producers, better business methods are



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.

M. M.:—1. For a home wedding the bridal party should enter the room in the following manner: The clergyman leads, followed by the bridegroom and best man. When he reaches the place before which the bride and bridegroom are to stand for the ceremony he turns and faces the people and the bridegroom and the best man stands at his left hand, also facing the guests. When they have taken their places the bridesmaid enters the room, followed by the bride, who rests her arm on the left arm of her father. As she advances and reaches the place where the bridegroom stands he steps forward and offers her his left arm. Her father steps to one side and the bridesmaid steps to the side of the bride, while the best man remains beside the bridegroom. All five now face the clergyman, who performs the ceremony. After the father has given his daughter in marriage, which he does by a simple nod of acquiescence when the clergyman asks who gives her in marriage, he steps back and joins his wife, who is standing near. After the clergyman has given the blessing he steps to one side and the bride and bridegroom turn and face the guests, the best man and bridesmaid taking their places, one on each side of the newly married pair. The family and friends then advance to offer their congratulations and after all have spoken to the bride and bridegroom the wedding breakfast is served, after which the happy pair, if in wedding clothes, change for travelling costumes and depart amid a shower of friendly confetti and old shoes. 2. Displaying the presents is entirely a matter of personal taste. Some persons do not care to do so, but it has come to be considered quite the thing, and it is very pleasant for the guests to see them, when they have been well arranged. It is in perfectly good form, therefore, and is expected at most weddings. 3. The bride should acknowledge each present herself. If the donors are kind enough to think of you, you should be gracious enough to acknowledge them yourself.

TALES FROM LONDON TOWN

HERE ARE SOME SYMPATHETIC SNAPSHOTS.

Everywhere Are Little Glimpses of the Pathos and Drama of War.

Office-boys, typists, busy men, hustled round her with their various demands as she stood at the post-office counter waiting her turn.

"When do you think I shall get a reply? To-day?" she asked anxiously of the clerk, as she handed over her telegram.

"Can't say," he answered slowly, as he counted the words. "May be twenty-four hours, may be longer. Reply paid, isn't it?"

He was holding the wire so that an onlooker might read the reading. The form was addressed to a base hospital in France.

"Wire nature of illness or wounds," it ran.

One of Many.

The lips of the elderly woman were drawn together very tightly, as she passed out of the office into the thronging crowds and the noisy hum of the Strand. For a moment she paused uncertainly, her thoughts very far from the spot where she stood, and then she crossed the road.

But here she found her progress barred by women who threw roses and violets to smiling men who laughed from their stretchers as Red Cross ambulances bore them away.

"Aren't they wonderful? Doesn't it make you feel proud?" cried a girl, with tears in her eyes, as she threw a carnation to a man whose one eye gleamed gladly enough for two from his bandaged head.

"Yes, they are very wonderful," agreed the white-faced mother, as she went her way.

The crowd soon swallowed her up, and she was lost to view—just another of the mothers who wait so anxiously and so quietly.

Outside the Palace.

Few would have guessed the suppressed excitement of the neatly-garbed woman standing at the top of the Mall. Although it was a weekday, she wore her best Navy-blue costume. A new flower had been added to the ribbon round her hat. The boy by her side had on his best ready-made suit; the little girl was resplendent in new white muffs and necktie.

"Mother, who's that lady up there?" asked the boy, pointing to the white marble edifice.

"That's Queen Victoria. Now, keep your eyes on the gate, son, because that's where daddy'll come out." They waited some little time. The boy fidgeted, so did the girl, but the shining eyes of their mother never left the great gates of Buckingham Palace.

And, suddenly, from out the doors there came a man in khaki. No hand, some picture warrior, either—just a plain, thick-set, honest-looking Tommy. Beneath his tan he showed a little pale, his grey eyes looked a trifle embarrassed, while his mouth was twisted in a shy smile.

"Here you are, old girl," he said, placing a small packet in the hands of the waiting woman.

"Oh, George," she whispered, as she gazed with awe into the tiny case, "what did he say to you?"

A Tube Meeting.

But he had taken her arm, and led her into the Green Park, and few seeing the homely little quartette guessed that but five minutes earlier a King had pinned upon that soldier's breast the highest award Britain can offer her warriors.

"You remember me, sir?"

"Hanged if I do!"

A soldier in the Tube had leant forward and put the question to an officer opposite.

"Yes, I was with you in Gallipoli, sir."

"Can't recall your face."

"Remember that, then?"

The soldier had extracted a clasp-knife from his inner pocket and passed it over.

"You're not the chap who cut my boot off the afternoon I got plugged, surely?"

"That's me, sir! You told me to keep the knife as a souvenir."

They both got off the train at that moment.

And we who were left behind had no the same time displaying a badly grazed hand.

"I got so frightened," she faltered. "This traffic upsets me."

She fumbled under her old cape and produced a grimy-looking piece of rag.

"That won't do, mother," broke in the conductor. "You'll have lockjaw or something with that. Here, take this," he said, fetching a clean handkerchief from his own pocket and tearing it in half.

The woman with the baby wrapped the bandage round the old, toil-marked hand, and was tremulously thankful.

An Australian soldier, sitting in the corner, rose to go at that minute.

"Here, take her fare out of this, and give her the rest," he said quietly to the conductor as he passed out. "Poor old dear!"

And he pressed half-a-crown into the conductor's hand.

Their Job.

Two men from the North wended their way from the train that had brought them down South.

"Back again to-morrow, lad," philosophically remarked one, as he gave a switch to the cargo of trench furniture that hampered his movements.

"Ay! But, by gum, we've had the time of our lives," came the answer, as the speaker stopped to light a cigarette.

The London streets were rather deserted at that hour, especially in the by-street through which they walked on that Sunday evening.

But they both paused at the strains that came on their ears. In between the business offices, the theatres, the hotels, one of the old churches of London still maintained its ground squeezed between the modern dwellings.

"Peace, perfect peace!" sang the choir and the people at their hymn of parting.

The two Tommies stood still listening, both solemnly smoking, neither speaking a word till the voices ceased.

"Well, mate, that's our job!" was the terse comment, as they continued their route.

Care for Women Workers.

In one of the largest shell-making plants in England, there is a large hospital for the treatment of accidents and a rest room, brightly furnished, where girls who feel faint, can lie down till they feel fit to go back to work. It is found that girls on night work, and who cannot sleep very well by day, get "nervy" and hysterical, so the moment a girl looks fagged, she is sent off to the rest room. "It's the quickest way in the end," says the matron. The directors of the plant, evolved from a house-building establishment 100 years old, are also sufficiently pliable of mind to have seen that a woman employee needs a bit of lightness if she is to be truly useful, so they have provided a big room, where, after tea, the girls dance for ten minutes or so, and scamper back to work the better for their play.

A weed is simply a discord in the harmony of the garden.

Will you encourage turning waste garden space into food this summer?

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 17, 1917.

Quebec Liberal newspapers are still abusing Hon. P. E. Blondin because he was a Nationalist in 1911 and is not a Nationalist now. The average Canadian in the rest of Canada will find it hard to understand why a man should be abused because he left the Nationalist party to become one of His Majesty's advisers and later to wear the uniform of the King.

"Canadian Liberalism stands behind you until the war is won," said a cablegram which Hon. George P. Graham despatched to Premier Lloyd George, last winter. But what about Quebec Liberalism? It is standing behind Lloyd George when its leaders stir up an anti-conscription agitation and keep telling French-Canadians that Canada has "done enough".

An Unconscious Tribute.

In a despatch from Washington describing United States feeling on entering the war, Mr. Harry Anderson, the Toronto Globe's well known political correspondent, says:—

"Cousin Jonathan is saluting Jack Canuck these days. Uncle Sam is looking northward for guidance and leadership."

At the clubs, in the hotel lobbies, in the streets, in the offices and stores, wherever one hears the problems of preparation and organization discussed, problems of recruiting, of training, of equipping, of medical and nursing service, of censorship, of patriotic endeavor in all lines, the determining decision seems to be, "Well, how did Canada handle it?"

To equal Canada's effort the United States, in proportion to population would have to recruit, train, equip and send overseas approximately 475,000 men within the next seven weeks. To maintain the rate of Canada's effort it would have to raise 5,000,000 men within the next thirty months and send over 4,000,000 overseas. Is it any wonder that Canada's achievements have evoked constant expressions of amazement and admiration from the United States?

Any wonder that the people of Canada are getting tired and sick of hearing professional politicians decry their country's contribution for purposes of party?

Are We Less Liable?

Raising its voice against an election during the war, the Manchester Guardian, perhaps the greatest organ of British Liberalism, says:—

"The task we have on hand is too formidable to permit of any distraction of mind or dispersion of energy by the nation. All other considerations must give way to the supreme necessity of united effort."

The case against an election during war—either in Britain or in Canada—cannot be more clearly stated. If our statesmen are to concentrate all their energy upon winning the war, they cannot be permitted to be distracted by the task of winning an election. And, as Mr. Winston Churchill so forcibly put it the other day, any public man who at this moment nourishes any thought except that of waging war against the enemy by the most effective means should never be forgiven by his fellow-countrymen.

In Britain the leaders of all parties shrink from the thought of a general election during this crisis of the war. Mr. Asquith, with that disinterestedness and self-effacement which have characterized him from the beginning, has time and again expressed himself as against an appeal to the country under present circumstances. Mr. Bonar Law declares that a war election would paralyze the nation's efforts.

What of Canada? Are our political leaders less patriotic than the leaders of Britain. Can we safely embark on an adventure from which the British people shrink as being fraught with peril to the Empire?

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, April 11, 1917.

Special meeting of Bristol council held on above date, to appoint a councillor in the room and stead of T. A. Lucas, resigned, at which meeting were present Mayor Campbell and councillors Killoran, McLellan, Graham, Henderson and Campbell.

Moved by Henderson and Campbell that J. W. Horner be appointed councillor for the remainder of T. A. Lucas' term of office.—Yeas, Graham, Campbell and Henderson.—Naes, McLellan. Motion declared carried.

Motion—Killoran and Graham, that we do now adjourn.—Carried.

Bristol, May 7th, 1917.

The municipal council of Bristol met.

Minutes of last meeting read and on motion of McLellan and Henderson were adopted as read.

Moved by Graham and Killoran, that on above date:—Present mayor Campbell, and councillors Killoran, McLellan, Graham, Campbell and Henderson.

In the event of George Campbell failing to surrender his writing re, renting of Thomas Black farm that the mayor take the necessary legal steps to have the matter settled.

Coun. Horner now took his seat at the board.

D. Sheppard asked to have two streets opened at Norway Bay. Moved by Campbell and Graham, that the request be laid over until we have an opportunity to consult the municipal committee from Norway Bay on the matter.

Moved by Graham and Horner that the report of W. Beattie re. Division No. 48 be accepted.

Motion Killoran and McLellan that John McNeil, pathmaster in Div. 18, be notified to repair the bridge on the side line between lots 13 and 14 R. 3.

Motion McLellan and Graham that the following steel pipes be ordered by the Secretary.

1. 30 inch steel pipes 18 feet long.
1. 12 " " " 35 " "
1. 10 " " " 24 " "
2. 12 " " " 18 " "

Motion Horner and McLellan that J. H. Manary replace J. Murray, Sr as pathmaster in Div. 36, also G. Russell replace L. Wiggins in Div. 16, and Jas. Marks replace Thomas Graham as valuator.

Motion Horner and Campbell that the whole of labor from 2 B. R. 1, be put into Division 1.

Motion Killoran and Henderson that the following bills be paid:—

- Pritchard & Andrews, seal press 4.00
- W. Beattie, 18 2ft bridge covering at 5 cents 9.10
- W. Beattie, dividing Division 48 and reporting 3.00
- Legal Blank Printing Co., 100 coats of office .78
- W. Mulligan, 100 3 in. tile for Gallagher's hill 2.00

W. J. Drummond, deed of agreement re. water course on lots 12, 13, 14 and 15, R. 2. 5.00

Motion Henderson and Horner that Coun. Killoran inspect the cedar bought from W. J. Dagg and the Secretary advance \$20.00 on same at once.

Motion Graham and Horner that the report of W. J. Drummond re. water course be accepted and that the Mayor and Secretary be authorized to sign the deed of agreement covering same.

Motion Campbell and Henderson that the Secretary notify the owners of properties along the side line between lots 4 and 5, R. 11, to remove their fence so that the line can be opened as soon as possible.

Motion Killoran and Henderson that we rescind a motion passed at a regular meeting of council held March 5, changing the labor from Dr. Smitzer's property in Norway Bay road tax.

Motion Horner and Graham that we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. James Findlay, Elmside, Q., from her son, Pte. Edward McNeil Findlay, who was wounded at Vimy Ridge:—

3rd Western Gen. Hospital, Cardiff, England, April 15.

DEAR MOTHER:—Just arrived in England this morning, was four days coming over from France. Spent two days at a General Hospital in Boulogne, France.

I got a shrapnel wound in the left arm, a little above the elbow, but as it is between the muscle and bone, it does not amount to much.

There is nothing else the matter with me besides the slight wound.

I feel fine since I have had the trench mud washed off with a few good hot baths.

I got my wound at Vimy Ridge. You will see by the papers, of the Canadians' great work there.

I was transferred from "B" Company to the Headquarters staff of the 78th Battalion last Easter morning, as head quarters runner—delivering messages from Batt. headquarters, to Brigade headquarters, and from Batt. headquarters to the front line, as the phone wires are all cut by shell fire, when a battle is on.

Whom should I run across last Sunday in the 78th but Gordon Anderson. He is a Headquarters runner, and was decorated with a Military Medal for delivering a message through heavy shell fire on the Somme.

Our Batt. lost heavily at Vimy, but it was a great battle.

I will write more later, am being taken care of in good style here, up in the Welsh settlements of England.

I will only be at Cardiff a few days, so you need not address any mail to me here, as I am being sent on to a Convalescent Camp and will write again from there.

With love to all at home.

EDWARD.

Notice re. Cartage.

In view of 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 JANGFORD, LEWIS CUTHBERTSON, Shawville, May 1, 1917.

MUST FULFIL PLEDGE.

The Dominion Will Have to Find Its Half Million Men.

Winning the war overshadows everything else in the Dominion today, and the best opinion in Canada now recognizes that half measures will not accomplish this. On New Year's Day, 1916, Premier Borden pledged the faith of his country to the raising of a force of 500,000 for foreign service. The opening of the present year saw her still 120,000 men short of that number, though half the total of 380,000 now in uniform were raised during the past twelve months, a number exceeding that which the United States, with twelve times the population, was able to assemble for duty on the Mexican border when the need arose last year. Still, Canada is not satisfied. Her faith is pledged for half a million, and they must be raised—both to make good her word and because they will be needed—if the war goes on; and nothing seems more certain now. Consequently, more drastic measures require to be taken; this accounts for the National Service movement.

Labor organizations and pacifist societies regarding this as a first step toward conscription, much criticism followed, so the principals in the movement warned the country that this was the last appeal that would be made to the slackers, and that if it proved futile still other measures would have to be employed. "It was to be the last chance for Canadian democracy to rise to its responsibilities to the nation and to civilization. Labor took alarm and called for assurances from Premier Borden that no onslaught against voluntarism was intended. His reply was the statesmanlike one, that conscription was not intended at present, but he declined to promise that, if the condition of the State should require it, conscription would not be employed subsequently.

The year 1917 found Canada facing what America faced midway through the Civil War—a draft, or its equivalent, to make good the numbers required for military service. For the outstanding fact is that whether the National Service movement is a success or a failure, the half-million men whom Canada is in honor bound to supply must be forthcoming during the present year. It is to be hoped that they will be forthcoming without the adoption of compulsory service. Whether they will or not depends now finally and absolutely on the character of the response to the appeal for voluntary national service. From "Canada Faces New Problems," by Hon. P. T. McGrath in The American Review of Reviews.

Co-operation in Labrador.

"When Dr. Grenfell began his work in 1892 he found that the poverty-stricken people were practically at the mercy of the unprincipled, scheming storekeepers who charged two or three prices for flour, salt, and other necessities of life. The men, as a result, were always in debt, mortgaging their next summer's catch of fish long before the winter was over. To cure this evil, Grenfell opened co-operative stores, run solely for the benefit of the fishermen, and established industries that would give a chance of employment during the cold months. A grant of timber land was obtained from the Government and a lumber-mill opened. A schooner-building yard and a coöperage for making kegs and barrels to hold the fish exported were next installed.

"This made it possible to gather together the people, who were formerly widely scattered because dependent on food gained through hunting and trapping. This made it possible, too, to carry out plans for general improvement—schools for the children and some social life. Two small jails, no longer needed in this capacity, were converted into clubs, with libraries and games. Realizing the general need for healthful recreation, the doctor introduced rubber footballs, which might be used in the snow.

"Dr. Grenfell has himself financed his various schemes, using, in addition to gifts from those whom he can interest, the entire income gained from his books and lectures. He keeps nothing for himself but the small salary as mission doctor to pay actual living expenses. All of the industrial enterprises—co-operative stores, sawmills, reindeer, fox-farms—are deeded to the Deep Sea Mission, and become its property as soon as they begin to be profitable." —Mary R. Palmer, in St. Nicholas.

More Books Prohibited.

Four newspapers and four other works, all printed in the United States, have been added by the censors to the list of publications, circulation of which is prohibited in Canada. The newspapers are: "America," printed in the Ruthenian language in Philadelphia; "The Leader," published in San Francisco; "Westliche Post," published in German, in St. Louis; "Der Amerikaner," printed in New York. The other works are: "Germania Kalender, 1917," published in Milwaukee; "Why Germany Will Win the War," by George Humphrey; "The War Plotters of Wall Street," published by the Fatherland Company, New York; Chronika Svitovoi Viny," published at the Ruthenian Orphans' Home, Philadelphia.

The French Coat of Arms.

The iris is supposed to be the fleur-de-lis, or flower-de-luce of the French coat of arms, but really has nothing to do with the design, this being of recent application. The origin of the design is not known, but it is generally believed to represent the head of a spear; by others the flower of a lily, the floral emblem of France.

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.

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.

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.

"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 Remi Filteau, post-master; Pierre Ethier, carter; Arthur Jolicoeur, merchant; Auguste Renaud, jeweler, of Ville Marie; Alphonse-A. Cote, merchant, Saint Bruno de Guignes; Willie Chevrier, merchant; Edouard de la Chevrotiere, 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.

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 TODAY FOR CANS AND TAGS. **Ottawa Dairy** 393 Somerset St. Ottawa

MARKET FOR

PULPWOOD

The Highest Market Price

will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity OF POPLAR, SPRUCE AND BALSAM PULPWOOD

To be delivered at sidings along the C. P. R. and C. N. R. Railways.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

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.

UNDER SIX FLAGS.

Texas in Her Career Has Had Some Exciting Experiences.

Six flags have flown over Texas, including the banners of three foreign powers—France, Spain and Mexico. First came the French flag, which was carried down the Mississippi river to the gulf of Mexico by the Interpel La Salle. Following this was the Spanish emblem, first thrown to the breeze under the direction of the Franciscan priests. Then came in succession the Mexican flag and the Lone Star emblem of the republic of Texas.

The stars and stripes followed the Lone Star, but was supplanted for a time by the stars and bars of the Confederacy.

In the struggle for ascendancy among these various groups it is needless to say that much blood has been spilled and countless tragedies have taken their places on the pages of history.

The history of the republic of Texas is one of the most unique examples of national sovereignty that the world has ever seen.

A province of 30,000 people won independence from a nation of several millions. But these 30,000 were generally men of sturdy Anglo-American stock.

A few years later these same fearless and independent Texans voluntarily gave up their sovereignty to become one of the galaxy of stars under the banner of the United States.

SPEED OF NO RETURN.

How Fast an Object Must Travel to Escape Into Space.

The speed of no return is that speed which one would have to send a body, a bullet, for instance, straight up in the air so that it would never come back. The rate of this speed has been estimated to be about seven miles a second. If a bullet could be given that velocity away from the earth it would never fall back to our planet, but would travel on into space in an orbit of its own around the sun.

As to the possibilities of anything ever attaining this speed, no one can say. Scientists say all they know is that the friction of the air would probably melt and then vaporize the body before it succeeded in getting through the earth's ocean of air. The speed of the modern army bullet is about one-twelfth of the speed of no return, being a little over half a mile a second.

Instances of the speed of no return are seen when meteors fall into the atmosphere of the earth. They very seldom actually reach the earth's surface, but are melted and vaporized by the enormous amount of heat evolved from friction with the air at such an enormous velocity.

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 in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

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

W. W. CORY.

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

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &c.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, Etc.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

W. J. HAYES, J. V. FINDLAY

Summer Cleaning

Removing and Summer Clean-
ing makes a call on the Purse

—FOR—

Draperies, Curtains, Brass Rods,

Carpet Squares, Furniture, Linoleum,

Window Shades, Wall Paper, Paints,

Soap Chips, Sunlight Soap,

Comfort Soap, Fels Naptha Soap,

Gillett's Lye, Comfort Lye, Old Dutch

Cleaner, Bon Ami,

Scrub Brushes, Stove Brushes, Stove

Pipe Varnish, Aluminum, White Enamel,

Oil Cloth Varnish, Silver Polish.

A NEW STRAW HAT

for 25 cents.

Colorite makes your old straw hat look new.

Jet Black, Dull Black, Navy Blue, Burnt Straw, Brown

G. F. HODGINS CO.

TEMPLES OF JAPAN.

Hundreds of Thousands of Them Dot
the Island Empire.

The choicest examples of the mar-
velous art crafts of Japan are to be
seen in the temples founded by the
shoguns of old Japan. A German
traveler, visiting the sanctuaries of
Shimba, remarks, "One is overwhelmed
at each step by the richness of the
materials, the prodigality of the decoration,
the fineness of details and the
solemn magnificence of the entire spec-
tacle." Idols, or sacred images, as
they are sometimes called, are much in
evidence. Millions of sculptured Bud-
dhas of all sizes, both wood and stone,
embellish the buildings and the tem-
ple gardens.

There are today more than 200,000
sanctuaries, both Shinto and Buddhist,
scattered up and down the island em-
pire. There are 10,000 in and about
Kyoto, once the sacred capital of Nip-
pon. For thousands of years it has
been a Japanese custom to build a
shrine by the roadside where the way-
farer may enter and refresh the soul.
Here the rank and file go to pray and
woo the favor of the gods. A priest
dressed in a long robe of red silk con-
ducts the service, preaching two short
sermons for the edification of a hand-
ful of women, girls and old men.

In the large temples of the cities a
company of priests in white, yellow
and brown robes takes part in the
services, regularly held on the 1st and
15th of the month, usually in the after-
noon or evening. The opening hymns
are sung, accompanied by flutes and
other instruments. Of late years some
of the Buddhist leaders have intro-
duced the organ to aid them in mak-
ing the temple music more pleasing
and inspiring.

THE WORD "CASUALTY."

First Used as a Battlefield Term in the
Crimean War.

When did the word "casualty" first
assume the modern specialized mean-
ing with which it is associated in war
reports? I think it must have been
at the time of the Crimean war, for in
the latest volume of "Disraeli's Life" I
have come across the following pas-
sage, dated Sept. 2, 1855: "Lady Lon-
donderry is in despair about her son,
who is now in the trenches. * * *

Casualties, she says, and, truly, what a
horrible word to describe the loss of
limb and life!"
The underlining and the comment
seem to show that Disraeli, one of the
greatest masters of words, found its
use unusual. Murray's Dictionary
does not give much assistance on the
point, for all its quotations, such as
one from the Duke of Wellington's
dispatches in 1810, "the casualties of
the service," do not necessarily imply
anything except loss by unavoidable

accidents.

My suggestion, however, is borne out
by the following from Stocqueler's
"Military Encyclopaedia," published in
1853, which says, "Casuals or casual-
ties, a term signifying men that are
dead (since first enlisted) or have been
discharged or have deserted"—in other
words, total losses. No mention is
made, it should be noted, of the applica-
tion of the word to temporary losses
caused by wounds. It was Lady Lon-
donderry's use of it in this sense per-
haps which Disraeli found strange.

He Was in a Hurry.

Charles Monselet in his "Curiosities
Litteraires" tells of a friend of his liv-
ing at Bordeaux who, glancing through
a Paris bookseller's catalogue, saw the
title of a book which he had vainly
sought for thirty years. Looking at
the clock, he found there was just time
to catch the morning express for Par-
is. Stopping only to take some money
from his cash box, he dashed off to the
station and arrived at the bookshop
in time to secure the prize. As he
wrapped up the book the shopman re-
marked, "I suppose you live in this
street, monsieur?" "No; I have just
come from Bordeaux," was the reply.
The man looked astonished, and the
bibliophile discovered that in his eager-
ness he had traveled 360 miles in dress-
ing gown and slippers and had never
noticed any deficiency of attire.

A Bird Much Like a Fish.

The "birds of a feather" that "flock
together" do not belong to the penguin
family, as they are entirely destitute
of feathers, having for a covering a
kind of stiff down. Another penguin
peculiarity is that it swims not on, but
under, water, never keeping more than
its head out, and when fishing coming
to the surface at such brief and rare
intervals that an ordinary observer
would almost certainly mistake it for
a fish.

Industry.

"Bliggins says he got on by burning
the midnight oil."

"Well, keeping late hours did help
him somewhat. He danced all night
three or four times a week till finally
he met a rich girl and married her."

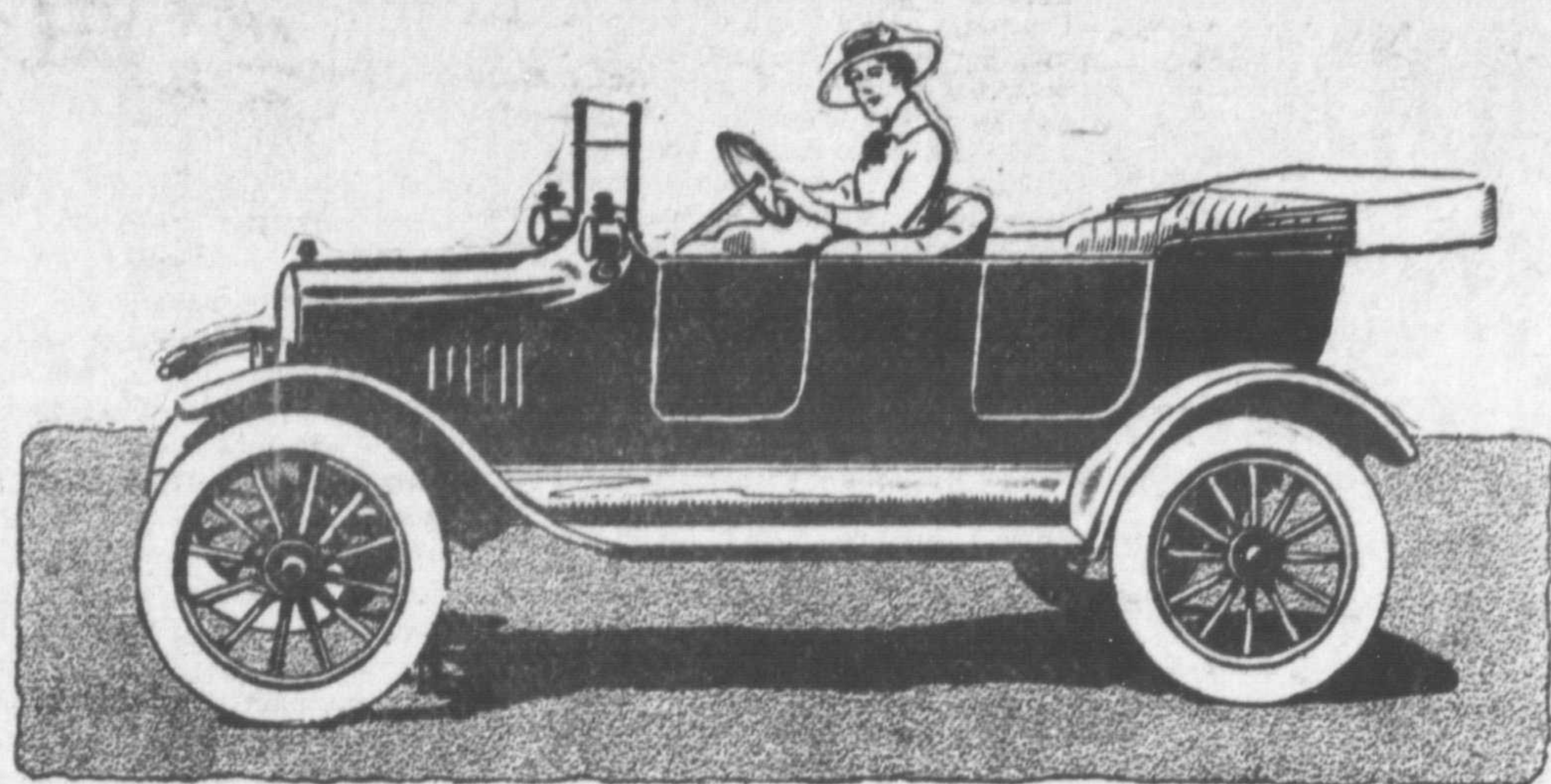
Combination of Both.

"What have you there, Lucille—a
business letter or a love letter?"

"I hardly know how to answer that
question. This letter is from a duke,
proposing for my hand, and addressed
to my lawyer."

Rice Dessert.

Bolled rice served with chocolate or
hard sauce makes a simple and whole-
some dessert. Raisins can be cooked
in the rice if desired.



Give Your Wife One

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford
cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the
theatre, taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as the kitchen range, no know-
ledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to oper-
ate. A woman can call around town all afternoon, or take a 25-
mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil,
wear on tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more
than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered
hood and crown fenders.

Ford

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

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR COMPANY Registered.

YANKEE CURIOSITY.

How Ben Franklin Used to Save Time
and Avert Questions.

The Yankee is proverbially inquisi-
tive, and Charles H. Sherrill recalls
in "French Memories of Eighteenth
Century America" some amused com-
ments reported by the Marquis de
Chastellux, which show that the reputa-
tion was well deserved more than a
century ago.

"He says," declares Chastellux, re-
peating a traveler's tale, "that the
Americans are the most inquisitive
people he has ever seen. Their curiosi-
ty is pushed almost to impropriety.
When he asked his way they only an-
swered, 'You apparently come from
Philadelphia.' When almost famished
he asked for food. Instead of serving
him they said: 'You seem to be in a
great hurry. Is there anything new
in the north?'"

"He also relates that Mr. Franklin
(who possessed a sense of humor in
addition to that habitual calm which
so surprised the Europeans), whenever
he was traveling in Connecticut, a sec-
tion noted for its curiosity, was accus-
tomed on entering an inn to call all the
family together and announce in a loud
tone: 'I am Benjamin Franklin. I was
born in Boston, and I am a printer by
trade. I am coming from Philadel-
phia, and I am going back there at
such and such a time. I do not know
anything new, and now, my friends,
will you tell me what you can give me
for supper?'"

Blackmore's Manners.

Blackmore is said to have resembled
Horace Greeley. Several inches over
six feet, with a large, beautifully shap-
ed head, on which his hair tossed
wavingly, he wore a beard shaved
away from his upper lip and chin, so
that it framed his face, which was as
rosy as a girl's. His eyes were full of
twinkling humor and kindness, and
there was always about him a sense
of the outdoors—of great, calm spaces,
winds and fragrances. He dressed
carelessly in loose fitting clothes, tak-
ing no trouble to keep in the fashion.
His voice was low and musical, and
his manners had a touch of old world
courtesy and distinction. He was ut-
terly sincere and would never pretend
to agree to anything because some one
else advocated it. His opinions were
strong and clear, and he stood by them
unwaveringly.

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Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

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R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gward
Novelized from the Motion
Picture Play of the Same
Name by the Universal Film
Mfg. Co.

FIRST EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

Thus it was that Jacques was sent with another missive to the Sphinx. Pat had called him into her boudoir immediately after he had returned from Les Ambassadeurs. She was at the moment admiring her aunt's neck-lace, and hurriedly shoved it into her dressing table drawer when the butler entered.

Had Pat observed the gleam in the butler's eyes, she might have prevented subsequent events; and, as it was, she was a bit suspicious of his actions. That evening, during the ball her aunt was giving, the girl had reason to recall the butler's nervous conduct—for when her aunt went to the wall-safe and discovered the jewels missing, Pat observed the butler stealthily leaving her boudoir at almost the same moment.

Hurriedly searching in the drawer of her dressing table, Pat discovered that the jewels were gone. Her plan to furnish Sphinx Kelly with something to do had worked beyond her own anticipations.

Mrs. Van Nuys was reporting the robbery to Sphinx Kelly when Pat joined the group.

"It is so fortunate you are here, Mr. Kelly," said Mrs. Van Nuys. "Now you can go at once to work upon the case. I'll reward you well if you recover the jewels."

"You are so wonderfully clever, Mr. Kelly, I am sure you will find the jewels," said Pat.

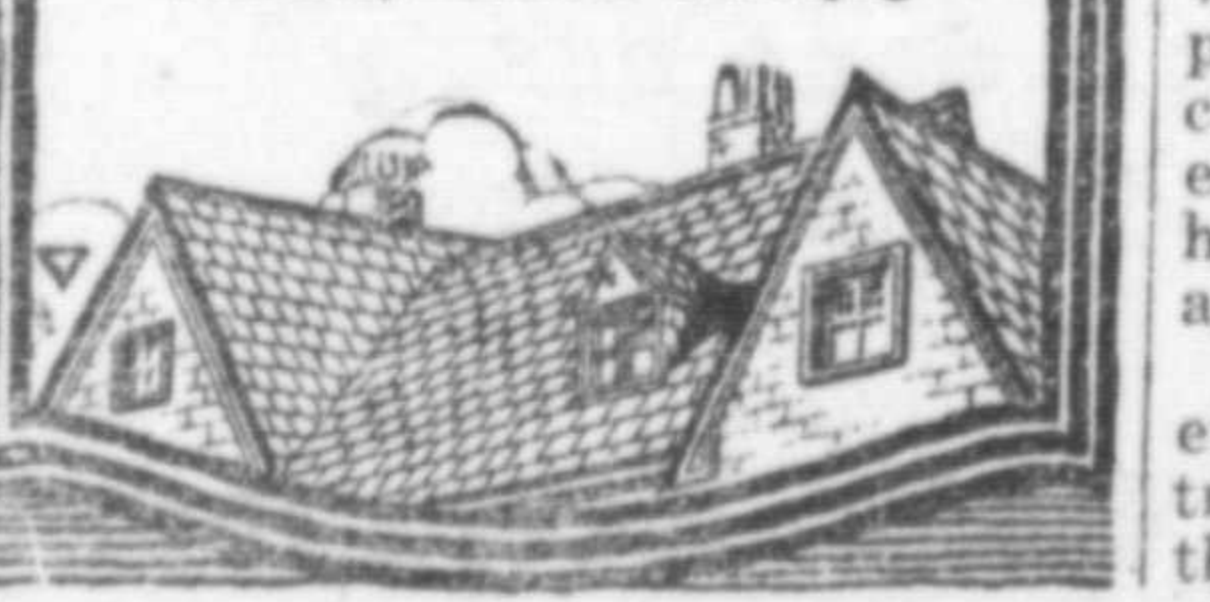
"I wonder if you mean that," was Kelly's only reply, as he hurried away.



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GIVE wind and weather a chance to get beneath the shingles of your home, and you are in for no end of trouble and expense—warping, rotting, loosening shingles—leaking roofs and discolored walls. Pedlar's "Chawwa" Shingles give you the permanence of a single sheet of metal with the beauty of separate shingles. Lock tight on all four sides—windproof, rainproof, rustproof—not even the nails are visible. There's safety and permanence in a Pedlarized roof. The cost is small. Write now for "The Right Roof" Booklet W 1.

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FIVE ROSES FLOUR
FOR BREADS—CAKES
PUDDINGS
PASTRIES

Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to all their baking.

Can you guess it?

to examine the wall-safe and conduct an investigation.

Pat, meanwhile, began to do some detective work on her own account. Donning a light wrap to cover her evening gown, the girl left by an infrequently used door and was soon in the gardens, where bright moonlight made the surroundings almost as light as day. Pat hurried around to the servants' entrance, and waited, hidden by the shrubbery, until her vigil was rewarded by the appearance of Jacques, the butler, who hastened along the pathway to a remote corner of the gardens.

Pat followed speedily, but with great caution, and nearly ran into Kelly who had, likewise, started to investigate the grounds. Kelly dodged into a summer house, while Pat continued on her way cautiously among the trees. The girl was crossing a rustic bridge, when she heard voices below.

"At the Cafe Chat Noir, in one hour," Pat heard in a voice she realized was Jacques'. And as she listened her eyes fell upon a man standing behind a tree, who was likewise interested in the conversation that was being carried on under the rustic bridge. "We'll be there," said the voice strange to Pat. "I'll take the swag and we will dispose of it there."



"I am Sure You Will Find the Jewels."

The girl crouched low behind the guard-rail of the bridge. The voices ceased, and Pat knew the confab between the crooks was at an end. She watched the man behind the tree, as he disappeared amid the undergrowth.

Then Pat hurried back to the house. Excusing herself on the plea of slight illness, Pat reassured her aunt that her jewels would surely be recovered. Then entering her boudoir, she changed her evening gown to street dress, and unobserved, left the Van Nuys home, in a cab, bound for the Cafe Chat Noir.

"This will be quite an adventure, I'm thinking," Pat said, half aloud, communing with herself while the cab rattled along the deserted streets.

There was another cab hurrying by another route to the Cafe Chat Noir. Kelly's assistant had reported to his chief, in the summer-house, the conversation he had heard between the Apaches under the rustic bridge. And Kelly's detective instinct, suspicious of everybody, led him to expect that the pretty girl with the big blue eyes, who had taunted him in their subtle glances, might not be far away.

When Pat alighted from her cab, at the door of the notorious resort, she made her driver fulfill the final part of his bargain—she could not enter without an escort, and the cabman led her through the door. The unusual sight that met her gaze made Pat somewhat abashed for the moment.

Apaches in their oddly distinctive suits danced with denizens of the underworld.

Pat and her companion moved about the girl leading the way among the tables. Dancers bumped against them and whirled onward taking the collisions as a matter to be expected. Searching the crowd as she moved about, Pat's eager gaze disclosed Jacques at a table near the edge of the space cleared for dancing.

The girl urged her strange escort to dance, and doing all the guiding herself, Pat noted as she whirled past the table where Jacques sat, that he was showing, half concealed in the palm of his hand, something that his coarse-looking companions were eagerly interested in. Quick to form her plans, Pat was likewise quick to act.

Whirling her dancing partner nearer to Jacques' table, Pat apparently tripped and fell half-sprawling against the butler. Striking against his



The Housewife's Corner



Pastry.

In making pastry the best results are obtained by having all the ingredients as cold as possible and keeping them so until the pastry goes into the oven. It is the sudden change in temperature, as much as the actual ingredients used, that makes pastry light. If soft shortening and lukewarm water are used, the result must be poor pastry—tough and not appetizing. Have board and rolling-pin chilled and roll out pastry in a cold room if possible. Have hands cool also. For plain paste, lard or a mixture of lard and butter should be used. For very plain crust, lard and good beef dripping. The latter is excellent for meat pies. For puff paste, butter must be used, and is even better if the salt is thoroughly washed out of it. It is often desirable to have pastry that is light, flaky and tender, without being too rich, and this result can be attained by the addition of a little baking powder and reduction of the amount of fat used. This gives equally good results as to appearance and flavor, at much less expense.

In making fruit pies always cook the sugar with the fruit, not on top, or the crust will be soggy. Paste for pies should be quite thin and rolled a little larger than the tin to allow for shrinkage. When baking a juicy fruit pie, make an incision in the centre, and place a small funnel-shaped piece of paper in the incision. This will keep the juice from escaping at the sides of the pie.

For baking, pastry requires from 30 to 45 minutes.

Plain Pastry.

1½ Cups flour, ¼ cup shortening, ½ teaspoon salt, cold water. Mix flour and salt, cutting in the shortening until mixture is like fine meal. Mix to a paste with the ice water. Roll out thin into two crusts, keeping everything as cold as possible. If desired, sufficient may be made at one time to last several days, but it must be kept ice cold.

Custard Pie.

2 Eggs, 3 tablespoons sugar, pinch of salt, 1½ cups milk, nutmeg. Boil milk, add sugar, remove from stove and cool. Add eggs well beaten. Line pie tin with pastry and add custard. Sprinkle with nutmeg. The boiling of the milk adds to the flavor of the custard. Bake in a quick oven at first to set the rim. Decrease the heat afterwards as egg and milk in combination need to be cooked at low temperature.

Preserving Eggs.

During the spring eggs usually retail around 30 cents a dozen and often less. Six months later the price will be double or treble.

Spring eggs can easily be kept over until the high price season by putting them down in water glass, which can be purchased at drug stores for about 25 cents a quart.

A quart of water glass mixed with twelve quarts of water that has been boiled and then cooled will be sufficient to preserve about fifteen dozen eggs. A stronger solution should be used for eggs that are to be held six to eight months or longer.

Stir the water glass and water mixture until thoroughly mixed. Use a stone jar that has been thoroughly cleaned. The eggs should also be cleaned. Cover the bottom of the jar with eggs stood up on end, the small end down. Pack the eggs so they will cover the bottom. The eggs can all be packed at one time, one layer upon another, or the packing can be done from time to time. Pour in the mixture so the top layer of eggs will be covered fully two inches. A thin coating of paraffin poured over the top of the water glass mixture, when the jar is filled, will prevent evaporation, otherwise the mixture will require replacing as often as evaporation makes it necessary. Store the jar in a cool cellar.

How To Keep Baby Well.

Feed the baby regularly and on time, and not whenever it cries.

Don't give the baby any kind of raw food, or any kind of fruit.

Don't give the baby coffee, tea, beer or any liquor.

Bathe the baby every morning in cool or luke-warm water, and in hot weather two or three times during the day. Always wash baby when the diaper is changed.

See that the baby's bowels move every day.

The baby should sleep alone in a crib.

For diarrhoea, stop the milk for twenty-four hours, and give the baby barley water only.

outstretched hand, the sudden impact of her arm sent the jewels flying from his palm. The necklace landed on the floor several feet away.

Before the surprised Apaches could recover themselves, Pat had darted to the spot where the jewels lay, swept them from the floor with eager grasp, and continued her mad rush toward the exit.

The girl flung open the door, jumped into the street—and found herself looking into the muzzle of Sphinx Kelly's revolver.

(To be continued.)

Send for a doctor at once if the baby is sick.

If you cannot pay for a doctor, take the baby to the nearest dispensary.

The bedding should be kept clean. All covering for the child should be of washable material, and kept clean and well aired. Heavy comforters should not be used.

Always wash your hands before handling the milk bottle, and wash off the mouth of bottle before removing the cap.

Keeping Cooked Potatoes.

If leftover cooked potatoes are spread out on a large dish instead of piled on top of one another they will not sour so quickly.

Washing Oven doors.

Nothing is as effective as strong salt soda water for washing oven doors which have been discolored.

For The Invalid.

If when making soup or beef tea for an invalid it is necessary to cool it at once, pass it through a clean cloth saturated with cold water. Not a particle of fat will be left in the beef tea.

Grease the Boiler.

If the boiler immediately after use, and while still warm, is rubbed all over with any good household soap, it will prevent rust and will help to make the suds when the boiler is filled for the next working day.

Marking Linens.

When marking linen with indelible ink, first write the name with a lead pencil, then write over the pencil with the marking ink. The pencil prevents the ink from spreading.

At The Door.

If you wish to make an attractive and yet inexpensive door stop, get a brick and cover it with denim or bur-lap in a color to harmonize with the colors used in the particular room. Take great care that the material is fitted smoothly over the brick or the effect will be very ugly. If desired, the top of the brick might be embroidered in some conventional design and the edges outlined in a row of cross stitching.

HANDLING BAGGAGE.

Careful Service Given by Canadian Pacific Railway.

No department of the C.P.R. has more care or thought devoted to it than the handling of baggage, for the traveller owes so much of his good temper and comfort to the knowledge that his trunks are handled carefully and delivered on time. The amount of baggage handled on so large a system is phenomenal—no less than 7,899,652 individual pieces being forwarded during the year 1916. There must have been quite a number of families on the move, for the list includes 28,309 baby carriages. Milk cans form an important element in the work of the baggage department, as in order to ensure the rapid delivery of milk from the farm to the city dweller passenger trains are used. The total number of milk cans forwarded during the year 1916 was 1,162,472.

The most convincing proof of the care with which baggage is handled on the C.P.R. is given in the figures of claims paid on loss, damage, pilferage. Out of nearly eight million pieces of baggage handled, the amount paid on loss was only \$1,791.79; on damage only \$1,669.08; and on pilferage only \$571.07, the cost to the company in these respects being only five cents per hundred parcels.

This is a record of which Mr. J. O. Apps, the popular general baggage agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may well be proud, and is sufficient to show that the so-called "baggage smasher" has been entirely eliminated, if indeed he ever existed, between Digby, N.S., and Victoria, B. C.

Mrs. Frith, an old resident of Islesworth, Middlesex, who died recently, had one hundred relatives fighting for the allies.

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE

This most valuable of farm books costs you not one cent. It will, if properly used, mean hundreds of dollars in actual profits to you. It covers all the uses of Concrete on the farm from fence-post to silo.

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PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of heavy Open Weave Steel Wire with all the impurities removed and all the strength and toughness left in. It is heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless lock. The stiff stay wires keep the fence rigid. Therefore fewer posts are required. Send for Catalogue and literature. It's a story-teller. It will show you just how well it's worth a stamp. Send today. Best Dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line. THE RAWFILL-ROXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

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Hamilton, Can.

Redpath SUGAR

was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

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

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disgusting eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

Our Spring Clothes

Many and varied are the new outlines and finishes for collarless dresses. Square, round, oval and V shapes are all among the different outlines in vogue. The oval outline going across the neck from shoulder to shoulder at a rather shallow depth is very interesting and is shown in the accompanying



7675-7683

Peplum Blouse with Pleated Skirt

ing sketch. In this model the neck is finished with a cross-stitch embroidery design, one of the newest forms of embroidery, or rather, one of the old-

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Nutrition!**
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
FOR
Breakfast
Lunch
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Supper



est forms of embroidery recently revived. The cross-stitch of generations back has returned, now that embroidery of every description enjoys so strong a vogue. It is fascinating work for those who like needlework, and so simple to do that many spring and summer frocks will be adorned with it, worked out in the attractive colors used for embroideries.

The peplum blouse illustrated is the kind that is worn with the new loose-hanging skirts, an example of which is shown in the sketch. This skirt is attached to a skeleton lining, the lining so called, hanging from the shoulders and cut on straight, loosely-fitted lines. The lining is made of some soft or thin material such as net, China silk or fine lawn. The object of this type of skirt is to preserve the straight-line silhouette. It makes an excellent foundation for the peplum, or outside blouses as they are called.

The blouse that buttons straight down the back is making its way surely but slowly into the fashionable world. Crocheted and decorative fancy buttons make these back closings rather attractive. Some novelty buttons are made of colored beads bunched together in ball shape. These are generally used on waists that button in front.

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

WOMEN WORKING TRACTORS.

Two in England Plough From Four to Five Acres a Day.

Two English ladies began last January to drive a tractor plough, which was lying idle because the ironmonger to whom it belonged had no men to spare to send out with it. They had experience in motor driving, but none in ploughing. One day last month a letter was received from one of them in which she said:

"We have just done 33 acres, and have come to do 20 acres, and this morning there is an inch of snow, but we mean to go out and try to work. Now either of us can work the tractor and plough, and can turn into and out of the furrow without slowing up very much. Screws and bolts are always working loose, and pliers and wire are often needed. It is very dirty work, as the engine has to be filled twice a day, and paraffin lifted to the top of the tank. We pull a ten-gallon drum of paraffin up in slow stages. The final bit is done by one being on top and lifting while the other pushes with her head! The mixture of oil, paraffin and soil is very adhesive, and our drill overalls must be a sore trial to wash-erwomen."

These two women, we are told, now plough from 4 to 5 acres a day with a three-furrow plough. They have a school for training drivers, and have already taught twelve other girls.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a gentle laxative—mild but thorough in action—and are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from opiates and other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Auguste, St. Bréux, Sask., writes: "Enclosed find twenty-five cents for another box of Baby's Own Tablets. I find them the very best medicine a mother can give her 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.

BRITISH WOMEN WORKERS.

All Class Distinction Levelled by the War.

Walking up the Strand recently I saw a young woman dressed in a khaki Russian blouse, long khaki trousers and a khaki turban, writes a visitor in London. She was perched on a ladder, busily washing windows. Hundreds passed the spot every minute but few even raised their eyes to look at her.

Women in trousers have long ceased to be a novelty here. Three years ago this one would have blocked traffic in the Strand. To-day she is simply a woman "doing her bit" in a great army of women workers mobilized "to keep the home fires burning."

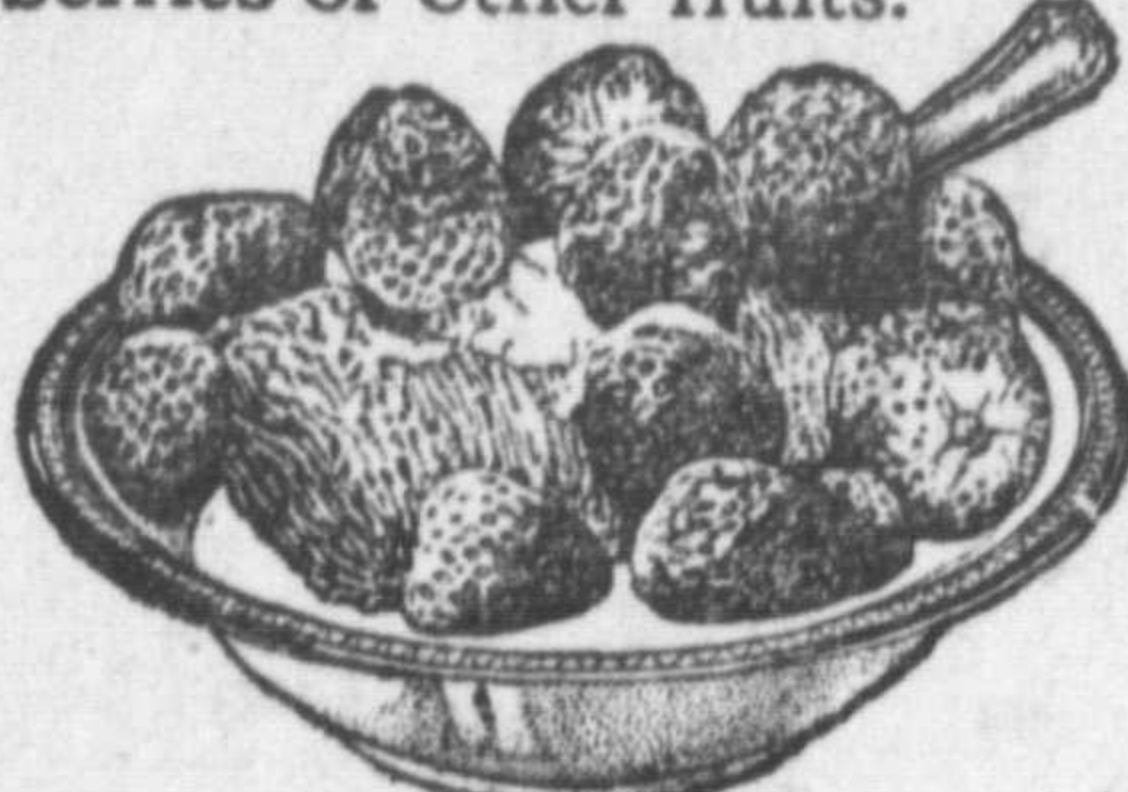
The war found British men unprepared and confused, but unafraid. It found women almost entirely ignored, though their patriotism ran just as high as that of their brothers, fathers and sons. After three years of strife there are still no quitters among the women, and few pacifists or "conscientious objectors."

In the first days every woman wanted to be a nurse. It made no difference that she probably had never even bandaged a frostbitten toe or extracted a splinter from her finger. She declared she was fully qualified to nurse the wounded Tommies who were coming home in hundreds in those confused days.

The romance of nursing appealed to the lady in Belgrave, the cotton spinner in Manchester, and the typist in Whitehall. And nine times out of ten the Manchester miss and Lady Belgrave were equally willing to tackle the job of scrubbing the hospital floors and doing the rest of the strenuous labor incident to a nurse's novitiate.

Roughly, the British army of women is divided into three parts: First, the munition workers, who comprise a force running into hun-

Your Wife's "Allowance" may not expand to meet the increasing cost of foods, but it will buy a sufficient quantity of Shredded Wheat to nourish every member of the family. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk make a good, nourishing breakfast at a cost of a few cents. All the body-building material in the whole wheat grain. For breakfast or dinner with berries or other fruits.



Made in Canada

dreds of thousands; second, a civil force whose duty it is to carry on the work necessary for the financial and economic continuation of the nation's life; third, a military auxiliary composed of nurses, makers of soldiers' comforts, escorts for convalescent soldiers, motor car drivers, and departmental messengers.

A CONCRETE SILO.

Advantages of Cement in the Construction of the Silo.

The many advantages of a silo to the progressive farmer are well known and need not be mentioned here. A consideration of concrete in relation to the silo, however, very quickly demonstrates the reason for the popularity it has already attained. Few other materials can be made as airtight as concrete and just as a preserve can must be air-tight to prevent fruit from working so must the silo be air-tight to prevent the silage moulding. The concrete silo is water-tight, which is of great importance, for the moisture which goes in with the silage must be kept in to prevent the process known as "dry-firing." An even temperature in the silo is necessary if the silage is to be properly preserved and a concrete silo will more nearly preserve an even temperature than a silo built of any other material. The acids formed by the slight fermentation in silage have no effect on concrete which is rot-proof. Concrete also is fireproof and the farmer whose silo is built of concrete does not live in fear of losing not only his silo but also the crop stored, which is even more difficult and expensive to replace.

The two most popular types of concrete silos are the Monolithic, or Solid Wall Silo, and the Concrete Block Silo. The former is poured in sectional moulds, the concrete being suitably reinforced with steel rods, and the latter is built with concrete blocks, which may be purchased from a manufacturer or made by the farmer himself during the slack season, these blocks being set up in mortar in the same manner as ordinary masonry.

World's Tallest Women.

The average height of the French women is five feet one inch. The American women measure two inches taller, or five feet three inches. The English women touch the tape at a half inch higher than that, or at five feet three and a half inches. The women of the other countries measure from one to five inches less than the French.

No man ever lost his self-respect by acting on the square. Somebody is patterning after you. What kind of a copy are you setting him?

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

What Might Happen.

Pat was a witty young recruit, who was taking instruction in marksmanship. The squad had finished firing. Pat was brought to task for his poor shooting, and told that he must do better at the next distance; there were to be seven rounds of quick firing.

"Now, Pat," the sergeant told him, "fire at target No. 5."

Pat banged away, and hit target No. 4 seven times in succession.

"What target did you aim at?" asked the irate officer.

"No. 5, sir," answered Pat.

"And you have hit No. 4 every time."

"Bedad, sir," retorted Pat, "that would be a grand thing in war. Sure I might aim at a private and hit a gin'ral!"

One-fourth of Denmark's export egg trade is handled on a co-operative basis.

ISSUE No. 19—17.

FRENCH BABIES FOR SALE.

War Orphans Cared For By New York Women.

Babies for sale brought a number of eager bidders to the New York Exchange for Women's Work, when forty-two French orphans were put up for sale to the highest bidders. The top price was sixty dollars and the lowest twenty-five dollars and seven babies were "sold" to foster parents. The sale was under the auspices of the American Ouvrier Fund, which provided an album with the photograph and history of each child to be adopted, and the selection was made from these. The sale will be continued until all the 42 babies have found American mothers.

Alphonse Felix Parquet, seven years of age, whose father was killed in the battle of the Marne, will have a composite mother in the Exchange for Women's Work.

Regine Chiquet, aged three, living near Paris, will be the especial care of the employees of the Exchange, who will provide the finances necessary for the child's support.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story

She Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills Do For Women

She Was Troubled With Weakness and Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Proved the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont., May 7th (Special)—The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 70 Tom Street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

"After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me."

"I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house."

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we would see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am telling all my friends about them."

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys. The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Pins.

What becomes of the millions on millions of pins turned out annually by the factories? If they merely "got lost" our floors and streets would be littered with them. They not only "got lost," but they vanish by rusting away to dust. Doctor Xavier, a Paris scientist, kept observation on individual specimens. He found that an ordinary hairpin took only 154 days to blow away in dust. A steel pen nib lasted just under fifteen months. A common pin took eighteen months, while a polished steel needle took two and a half years to disappear.

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



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

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND For All Boiler Feed Water Cycles Shaking and Dumping Grate Bars for all requirements Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited Tel. Gerrard 3660 20 McEwen St. Toronto

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Out of Step.

The squad of recruits were marching along when suddenly there rang out a sharp order: "Halt!" At once the soldiers came to a stop. The officer in command glared around angrily. "Who gave that order?" he snapped.

"Potts, sir!" came half a dozen voices in reply, and all eyes were turned towards the offender.

"You, Jotts, or whatever your name is, sir," roared the infuriated officer, "what do you mean by giving orders?" "Well, sir," replied Potts calmly, "I've been trying hard to get the rest of the company to keep step with me and they couldn't, so I thought I'd just stop them and start 'em over again!"

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practices for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 50c and 50c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

In England To-day.

The four-year-old: "Mummy, do tell me another lovely fairy story like the one you told me yesterday, about when there were bootful lights in the streets at nights, and when little boys used to eat lump sugar."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Running water in the farm home is more necessary than a water supply in the stables, only it has not appealed with such force to the farmer because his wife has done the housework without complaining, while he had the chores to do himself, and saw the labor-saving possibilities of running water in his cow barns and hog pens.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The war is producing a great school for the people, and the lesson we are learning in that school is liberality.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—Southey.

CANADA IN FLANDERS

NOW READY Volume 2 NOW READY This contemporary history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force issued by the Canadian Government, is official.



Obtainable at all bookellers



Shaving Single Handed in a Military Hospital

Only those who have been there can realize what the Gillette Safety Razor is doing for the wounded!

Clean shaving on the firing line, possible only with a Gillette, has saved endless trouble in dressing face wounds. In the hands of orderly or nurse it shortens by precious minutes the preparations for operating. Later, in the hands of the patients, it is a blessing indeed!

As soon as their strength begins to return, they get the Gillette into action, and fairly revel in the finishing touch which it gives to the welcome cleanliness of hospital life. For though he can use but one hand—and that one shaky—a man can shave himself safely and comfortably with a Gillette Safety Razor.

It may seem a little thing to you to send a Gillette to that lad you know Overseas, but to him it will mean so much! It will bring a touch of home comfort to his life on active service, and be even more appreciated if he gets "Blighy"



The Rope That Failed.

One day a chest of tea was being hoisted to the top floor of a Toronto warehouse, when the rope broke and the tea got a damaging fall.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for Five Dollars Costs Three Cents.

Lady—Here's a penny for you, poor man! Now, tell me how you came to be so poor and wretched. Beggar—I was always like you mum, givin' away great sums of money to the destitute.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

THE LIFTUP



(Patented) BIAS FILLED CORSETS The Support You Need and Just Where You Need It. All the latest styles of corsets to suit any figure. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct for catalogue and measuring form. Representatives Wanted BIAS CORSETS LIMITED 87 BRITAIN ST. TORONTO.

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. IMSON.

House-cleaning and gardening, are in full swing in town just now, signifying on the one hand that the man who enters his domicile with mud-begrimed boots on stands a chance of getting his "bean" mopped off, and on the other, that the time-limit of the ubiquitous hen, which has been meandering around the adjacent territory all Spring, has about expired.

C. W. Hodgins and D. McCredie went to Ottawa last Wednesday for two McLaughlin cars—one a light touring car, for Archie Dover; the other a 6 cylinder run-about for Dr. Powles. W. H. Dickson, of Quyon, also brought home a McLaughlin on the same day. All three were ordered through the Shawville Motor Co., and are said to be in the fore front of up-to-dateness.

Swallowed a Tooth, Youth will Recover.

Thomas Glancey, 21 years of age, school teacher at Caldwell Station, who swallowed a tooth and plate, which became lodged in his throat, and which was removed in an Ottawa hospital, this week, is progressing nicely. The efforts of several doctors were necessary before the patient could be relieved. His throat and tongue is necessarily sore from probing. Glancey is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Clancey, Eganville, and is well known in Renfrew. — Renfrew Journal.

Memorial Service.

A memorial service for the late Walter Charles Letts, who was severely wounded in France on April 26th, and died on May 5th, will be conducted in the Union Church, Dunraven, on Sunday, May 20th, at the hour of 3 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of Mrs. Wm. Adam Hodgins, who died May 14, 1916.

Ah! solemn thought, dear mother's gone!
She will return no more,
But, blessed thought, her spirit is
At rest on Canaan's shore.
God knows how much we miss her,
He counts the tears we shed,
And whispers "Hush, she only sleeps,
Your loved one is not dead."
HUSBAND AND FAMILY.

Teacher Wanted.

Protestant teacher holding Elementary Diploma to teach Davidson school. Term commencing Sept. 1st, 10 months. For particulars apply to
JNO. C. HOWARD,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Davidson, P. O., Que.

Still in Business.

I wish my customers to know that I am still open for their trade. Even though I am doing farm work, is no proof that my shop will be closed.
R. J. BLACK.

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 MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$15.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25
Oats, per bushel, 70c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 35c
Potatoes per bag, 2.75.
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 42c to 45c
Butter in pails 40 to 42c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 38 to 40c
Potatoes per bag, \$3.50
Pork per 100 lbs \$21.00 to 22.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$14
Oats per bushel 70c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 14.00

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, May to October, 1917.
Good going every Tuesday, May 8th to October 30th, 1917. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

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

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.

Teachers Wanted

Two Protestant, qualified Teachers wanted for Schools Nos. 1 and 2, Ste. Elizabeth de Franktown. Applicants state experience and salary expected. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than May 26th.
School term—Sept. 3, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

LAWRENCE E. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.

PONTIAC WOOL GROWERS' & SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Will take in and Grade Wool at following places:

Shawville	May 28, 29, 30, 31
Quyon	June 1st
Ladysmith	June 4th
Otter Lake	June 4th
Campbells Bay	June 5 and 6
Fort Coulonge	June 7
Chapeau	June 8 and 9
Sheenboro	June 11
Waltham	June 12

For any particulars apply to

C. H. HODGE - Shawville.

Teacher Wanted.

For District School No. 1, Dunraven, holding a first or second class diploma, and to teach 10 months from August 13 to the last day of June with three weeks holidays during winter. All applications, stating salary expected, to be in the hands of the undersigned secretary not later than the 31st day of May.

JAS. CARSWELL,
Secretary Treasurer,
Dunraven.

Teacher Wanted

One Protestant, qualified Teacher wanted for Campbells Bay. Applicants state grade of diploma, experience and salary expected. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than May 30th.

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

LAWRENCE E. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.

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.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders are invited for the erection of a Parsonage at Campbells Bay. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. Bolam's store. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All tenders to be opened on Saturday, May 26th.
Campbells Bay, May 3rd, 1917.

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.

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.

Hog for Service

Purebred Chesterwhite Hog "Shawville Hero," 13808, "Fee"—\$1.00.
GEO. DRAPER,
R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

Dog Astray

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned on April 27th, a medium-sized black and white dog, with T. of C. tag No. 55 attached to collar. Answers to name "Watch." Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received.
GEO. T. DAGG,
7th R. Clarendon.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

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

Mosquitoes and Light.

A light usually attracts mosquitoes, though recent tests have proved that a light covered with a red globe will have the opposite effect.

Death of Sam Bittle.

Sam Bittle, well known throughout Canada and one of the pluckiest men who ever donned a glove in the prize ring, died recently.

Early in May, 1886, a report was circulated that there would be a prize fight on Harsen's Island, in the Detroit River, between two youngsters. One, Harry Gilmore, of Toronto, was 28 years old, and his ability was well known. The other was a young machinist from Guelph, Sam Bittle, 21 years old. As they were about to step into the ring it was discovered that the skin-tight gloves had been forgotten. This did not stop the fight.

Gilmore was favorite. He had never been defeated. At the first blow he broke Bittle's nose. Round after round the fight continued, Gilmore's face unmarked. An hour elapsed and Bittle was still sending powerful blows to his opponent's body, yet the spectators reckoned it a matter of time. Twenty rounds were fought and the two were still strong. Forty more minutes elapsed, and then came the twenty-sixth round.

Bittle's second saw that the crisis had arrived and told his principal to do his best, now or never. This was a most furious round. Bittle rushed his man, throwing right and left with great force. He forced Gilmore out of his corner and around, striking him fiercely. He continued the same tactics toward his own corner, and as Gilmore turned to one side, struck him a tremendous blow directly over the heart. The next moment he made a clean land on the neck, but the heart blow was the settler. Gilmore fell on his side, made a feeble effort to rise, then fell back, and the fight was over. For this hour and forty minutes' work Bittle received \$1,700. After the fight he and Gilmore were taken to Canada to avoid arrest.

Returning to Detroit twenty years ago, Bittle embarked in business. Three years ago, with his savings invested in real estate, he retired.

Want Canadian Salmon.

The British Government has signified its intention to purchase 600 tons of Canadian canned salmon monthly, for consumption by the British troops. The fish so purchased will be admitted to Britain in addition to the quantity equal to 50 per cent. of last year's importations, entry of which has already been authorized.

The British import restrictions have been modified so far as fresh fruit is concerned. Such fruit will be admitted to Britain up to 50 per cent. of last year's importations into those islands, until July 1st next. After that date the importation of fruit into the United Kingdom will be prohibited altogether except by license.

Supplies of tin sheets will soon not be obtainable from Great Britain even for the benefit of the dairy, canning and allied industries in Canada. A cablegram from the Canadian High Commissioner in London intimates that the shortage of such material in the United Kingdom is of such a nature as to preclude exportation to Canada in the near future.

Canada's Part in War.

"The Dominions of the British Empire will emerge from the war as important military powers. Canada, for instance, already has a much larger army of her own than Wellington commanded at Waterloo, and her name will be as surely associated throughout all time with the stemming of the German advance at Ypres as will those of Australia and New Zealand with Gallipoli or that of South Africa with the great campaigns on her own continent."

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.

Our Business Judgment

leads us to sell Hobberlin Tailoring in preference to all others because we have tested and proved its efficiency and reliability.

Men! The HOBBERLIN GUARANTEE is Your Greatest Safeguard—

unless you are perfectly satisfied the transaction is not complete.

Come in and see the new Styles and Fabrics.

Exclusive Agents Hobberlin Tailoring

Fit

Guaranteed

or

Money

Refunded.

ARCHIE DOVER