

THE EQUITY.

No. 48, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Rest 4,750,000

95 Offices in Canada

A Savings Account

is an aid and incentive toward systematic saving. Open an account now with a dollar or more, and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

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

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

MONEY ORDERS

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

\$ 5.00 and under 3c.
5.00 to \$10 6
10.00 to \$50 10
50.00 to \$100 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.

THE HARDWARE STORE

PARIS GREEN

PARIS GREE

PARIS GREEN

It seems a little early to mention it, but the Bugs are on the march and will be here as soon as the Spuds.

Buy early, there will be a big demand, everybody is growing Potatoes.

The stock of Green is said to be small and there can be no more made this season.

Ours is Guaranteed Absolutely Pure, put up in one pound tins.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND "Canada's Best" SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Births

At Campbells Bay, on May, 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Black, a son.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. T. W. Wilson, Ottawa, arrived Saturday evening and is the guest of Mrs. Caldwell.

Mrs. Thos Hodgins, and her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Horner, arrived from Creelman, Sask., last week, the latter having disposed of her interests in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. Drum and little son Clayton, left town last week on a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Reid, of the Quyon branch of the Merchants Bank is acting manager during Mr. Drum's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dover, accompanied by Miss Eula Turner and Mr. Ced. Shaw, of the Bank staff, motored to Eganville on Sunday, to visit the relatives of the former.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Richardson, of Watertown, N. Y., concluded a two-weeks' visit among relatives and old friends in Clarendon and neighborhood on Wednesday last, and started on their homeward journey, as they came—with a trusty horse and buggy—the old, reliable method to travel, by which all annoyance from punctured tires, blowouts, etc., are eliminated. It is some years since Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had the pleasure of visiting the scene of their youthful days at the same time, and they enjoyed the happy experience to the full.

Former Pontiac Boy among the Fallen Heroes of Vimy Ridge.

A short letter from Mr. J. B. Horner of Winnipeg (formerly of Shawville and Clarendon) furnishes THE EQUITY with information of the death of his eldest son, Pte. G. R. Horner, who fell at the charge of Vimy Ridge on April 10th. The deceased young soldier enlisted with the 22nd Battalion (Col. Lightfoot) which trained at Carman, Man., before going overseas. We expect to give his likeness, with others, in next week's issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Horner, who have our deepest sympathy in their bereavement, have two other sons serving with the colors: Garfield, training in England, and Everett in the navy.

A letter has been received by Mr. and Mrs. B. Johncox, of Starks Corners section from L. Corp. Crawford T. Dolan, giving information relative to the death of their son, Pte. Edgar Johncox, at Vimy Ridge, where so many of our brave boys fell in one of the most brilliant and successful attacks of the war. This letter, together with a likeness of the deceased soldier, will appear in a later issue.

15 kegs cut nails all sizes—3 cents per lb. G. F. HODGINS Co, L.T.D.

Fathers and mothers, it is your duty to your children to present them each with a photograph. A family group is the most appropriate.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Arranprior has exceeded the ten thousand dollar mark aimed at in its recent Patriotic Fund Campaign. It is expected the sum subscribed will reach \$14,000.

Further contributions for the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund have been received from the following:

Roy Macfarlane, Clarendon, 0.25
Richard Russett, Maryland, 1.00

At Lawn's Hall, Campbells Bay, June 6th—three plays will be presented by St. George's Amateur Dramatic Society. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

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.

HAVE YOU CATTLE FOR SALE?—If so, I am receiving on Saturday of this week—May 26—and will take what you have at best prices. Bring them along, you will receive the same treatment as if I had previously bargained with you. G. A. HOWARD, Shawville.

Mr. Jas. M. Hodgins, who recently disposed of the Mill property at North Clarendon, and has removed from there, would be obliged to have his mail matter addressed to Onslow Corners, R. R. No. 2, also any mail addressed to Hodgins Bros sent to same office.

A letter to his uncle G. A. from Marshall Howard, who was in the fight at Vimy Ridge, states that the wrist watch he wore was smashed by a fragment of shrapnel which struck and killed the man next to him. A close shave, surely. Marshall made no mention of his brother Jack, which indicates that he was unaware of his death.

The casualty lists published on Thursday last contained the name of Pte E. G. Proudfoot, of 608 Gilmour St., Ottawa, who was among those killed in action. The deceased was the son of Mr. Thomas A. Proudfoot, formerly of Fort Coulonge, and a nephew of Mr. John Proudfoot of that town, and of Mrs. G. H. Brabazon, of Portage du Fort.

A collection will be taken up on Sunday, May 27th, in all the Churches in the Diocese of Montreal, in aid of the suffering, starving Armenians, who have escaped with their lives from the fiendish treatment of the Turks, who have waged a war of extermination upon this most unfortunate people. There is a pressing demand for relief, which if not responded to will result in the death from starvation of probably two-thirds of the remnant that remains.

Prohibition By-Law Sustained

The action to annul the prohibitory by-law passed at the March session of the County Council has been dismissed with costs, by the judgment of Mr. Justice Weir, which was read in open Court at Bryson on Monday. Further information on the matter will be published next week.

Coming Events.

The anniversary of the consecration of St. Paul's Church is to be observed on Monday, June 11th, when it is announced Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, (recently superannuated) will be present and preach the anniversary sermon.

On the following day the annual Deanery and Archdeaconry meetings will take place, to be followed on Wednesday by S. S. Convention.

You can buy the same from us as from any city dealer, of Eastman's Kodaks and supplies. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. S. E. Hodgins.

We have still about 100 pairs of boots and shoes at before-the-war prices on which we have not advanced the price. These are worth your inspection. G. F. HODGINS Co, L.T.D.

The annual Camp Meetings, conducted by the Wesleyan Methodists of this district, will be held in the Exhibition hall, beginning June 3rd and continuing till June 17th. A. J. Shea, of Winchester, will be the preacher.

Official information received by the relatives of L. Cpl. Harold Armstrong last Tuesday, states that the wound he received at Vimy Ridge was of a comparatively slight nature. This intelligence will be a relief to Harold's many friends in this locality.

While farmers have been able to proceed with their cropping operations without interruption during the past two or three weeks, conditions have been too cold for vegetation, and frosts have retarded the growth of the pastures and meadows. Will the May moon bring the desired change?

The J. J. McFadden Lumber Co., of East Templeton, were heavy losers by the worst fire in the history of that place on Wednesday last. Two mills and a blacksmithshop were burned to the ground. The loss is placed at \$75,000. A careless smoker is thought to have started the blaze.

Mr. Wm. H. Mullin, formerly of Bryson, whose parents for a good many years have been residents of the vicinity of Webbwood, in remitting his subscription, furnishes the information also that the family met with the sad misfortune on April 24th of having their house and outbuildings totally destroyed by fire, with the loss of most of the contents.

The St. George's Amateur Dramatic Society of Campbells Bay, will give an entertainment in the Skating rink here on Friday evening, June 8, consisting of the presentation of three plays—"Bills," "My Turn Next," and "Advertising for a Husband." Our citizens have very pleasant recollections of the first appearance of the above Society before a Shawville audience, and no doubt they will hail the announcement of their second appearance with pleasure.

Keep a record of your outings, your children and your stock, by purchasing a kodak. I have a complete stock from \$1.25 up. H. IMISON.

Methodist Church Report.

The Annual Meeting of the Methodist Church was held last week. In many respects the reports of the year were very encouraging.

Number of families who support the Church at Shawville and Zion 65; membership 180; money raised for all purposes \$2,323.00; amount given for Missions and Church funds \$645.00 and for local church purposes, viz: Pastor's Salary, Church expenses lighting heating, Insurance, \$1,678.00.

The W. M. S. had an increase in membership of 12, and raised \$171.00—an increase over last year of \$90.00.

The Sabbath School has an enrollment of 121, and raised \$208.00; gave \$50.00 to Missions, \$25.00 to the Belgian Fund, and paid for 100 Khaki Testaments for our Soldiers, and is about to expend \$25.00 in new books for the Library.

The Ladies' Aid raised \$126.00. Besides making some improvements on the Parsonage, they furnished a Hospital Cot for one of the Hospitals in France and made other gifts to the Red Cross work. —Com.

A Study In Alfalfa

Olga Svendsen gazed moodily out of her back kitchen window at the rolling fields palpitating in the June sunlight. She stared unseeing, for Olga had no heart this morning to admire the landscape. Only a year ago Thorwald brought her here, a happy bride. She sang all the day long.

She did not sing this morning. Yesterday she visited the Olsens, and they set the ferment of unhappiness within her soul. They talked about Thorwald—her Thorwald. He was a hard worker, a pusher. Yes, but why did he not do more for his Olga? Thorwald was not doing right by her, said the Olsens. He was too stingy.

Olga crept home dazed. She did not sing in the evening. Her husband did not talk much when he came in. He had been harvesting the alfalfa, his first crop, and he was tired. The weather would break soon and the hay must be in stack.

"How are the Olsens?" asked Thorwald, when the late chores were done and he sat at the sitting-room table with his papers and books. Every evening it was like this, Olga with her sewing and Thorwald with his studies. "They have a nice place," said Olga. "Their house is fixed up fine. They have even an organ in the parlor, Thorwald."

Her husband frowned. "Yes, but their barn roof is bad. I can see from the road. Their hay will spoil when the big rains come. They will have to pack water, too. Their cisterns need fixing up."

"Anyway, they are not stingy," said Olga contemptuously.

This made Thorwald angry.

"What is this you get from the Olsens, Olga?" he cried. "I wish you would not listen too much to them. They are always picking on the neighbors to start a quarrel. What do I care if they think I am stingy? I have found out they are no good. Their credit is not much at the Farmers' National."

The Olsens had done their work well. The quarrel started off promptly.

"Everybody knows you are making money, but you soak it all in the bank like a miser. If you would buy me an organ now it would show that you wanted to please me," and Olga sniffed a little.

"You are silly, now, Olga," said Thorwald slowly. "I think a lot of you, but I am trying to get a good credit in the bank. We have to go slow for a while. I want you to stay away from the Olsens. They are gossips."

"I think I will go to see the Olsens whenever I please, Thorwald," cried Olga obstinately. "It is not my fault if you are stingy. Why, Thorwald, you could easily sell a few tons of alfalfa to buy me an organ."

"You are getting more foolish all the time, Olga," cried her husband, his blue eyes snapping.

He slammed the screen door as he went out. It had been a bitter quarrel, their very first. It made them both very miserable.

Next morning it was plain that Thorwald was still angry, and Olga prudently kept the peace. Breakfast was a dismal affair, in contrast to what was usually their happiest meal. When at last it was over, Olga went about her morning's work half-heartedly. She loved Thorwald devotedly, and she was very unhappy. His slow harsh words pounded over and over in her head as she stared through her kitchen window, revolving in her mind all the details of the quarrel of the evening before. She could hear the men shouting at the horses down in the alfalfa meadow, where they were working on the last big rick. She could hear Thorwald's voice above the others. The air was very close and sounds traveled clearly across the fields. The sky seemed suddenly dark and forbidding, although it lacked yet an hour till noon. Outside the window the maple leaves quaked in the stifling air.

Olga stepped to the back door and trembled at what she saw. The sky was overcast, and the entire western horizon was a line of inky blackness. Even now she caught a faint zigzag of lightning in the distance. The clouds were rushing onward with the appalling speed of a sudden June storm. She had a clear view of the meadow and could see the men working furiously. The big rick was only up to the bulge, and it looked as though the hay weather was about over.

"Oh, the hay! Thorwald's beautiful hay!" gasped Olga, as she sped from the house, their quarrel forgotten.

"Quick, a fork for me, Thorwald!" she screamed. "I can pitch for you!" "No, Olga!" cried Thorwald from the rick, as he looked over the field. The rick was a little past the bulge now, and he was beginning to draw in the sides.

As they brought in the last hay-cocks the horses were dripping with lather, and Thorwald's two men were gasping with the heat and strain. "No, Olga!" boomed Thorwald. His voice was like a trumpet.

"We can make it, I think," shouted Thorwald. "We are topping out now, Olga!" He scanned the ominous clouds anxiously.

"It is going to be a big storm, Olga," he continued. "A windstorm, then a heavy rain. The wind will blow the top off our fine rick. The stack covers we will want, but they are in the barn. You'll have to hustle, Olga!"

Olga hustled. It was her man talking to her now. Back to the barn she ran, her flimsy dress flapping against her. She knew the stack covers were still in the peak of the barn where Thorwald always stored them.

With quick hands she lowered the canvas covers from the high peak where they had been hoisted by one of the ropes of the hay carrier. This took only a few seconds. But the big bundle of covers made a disconcerting load. Even when folded into the least possible compass the big canvases with their dangling tie ropes made a staggering bundle. Olga could not run with it. Against the stiff wind she could only go at a snail's pace. More than once she was forced to rest and readjust her bulky burden of canvas. But she reached the rick as the last forkfuls were going on the top. Even then it was sprinkling.

"Good for you, Olga!" shouted Thorwald, as she flung the canvas down, gasping. "We will save our big rick yet!"

In the nick of time the big tarpaulins were thrown over the top and tied and weighted down. The men shouted exultantly as the rick stood out white-capped before the storm.

"Quick, Olaf, Bertel, the horses!" roared Thorwald. "They are hot. They will be chilled by the storm. To the barn, boys! Gallop!" The husky Scandinavians needed no second urging. Away they went on the excited horses, the dangling trace chains jingling madly as they dashed to the shelter of the barn.

Then the storm broke. The big cloud, heavy with the accumulations of a week of sultry weather, swooped down on Olga and Thorwald with a roar. Flash after flash of vivid lightning glared about them, followed by peal after peal of terrifying thunder, making the very earth tremble. Olga could see the maples in the dooryard reeling and twisting in the grasp of the tempest. Torrents of rain fell, pouring down the edge of the rick in streams. The two huddled under the lee of it as the furious elements raged about them, and the rick shook under the force of the gale. When the wind was at its highest it seemed the big rick would go over. Thorwald held his breath as the covers whipped and dragged at the tie ropes. But it was a good job and the tarpaulins held.

"You are so strong, Thorwald," said Olga, as they sat under the edge of the rick watching the rain pelt down. "I never saw such a strong man. You pitched the hay so fast, as fast as the boys could send it up to you."

"It would have been a joke on me, Olga, if I had lost this hay," answered Thorwald. "The neighbors would have joked me good."

Olga put her wet arms around his neck.

"Look here, Thorwald, I don't care what the neighbors think. Such neighbors as the Olsens drive me crazy, I guess. They turn my head around. I only want you, Thorwald. It was not right to call you stingy."

"Po! It doesn't matter to me, Olga," said her husband, peering out at the rain. "I know the Olsens talk too much."

He was silent for a minute, watching the drops trickle from the side of the rick.

"But you upset my great plans, Olga," he went on. "It was a secret."

"A secret, Thorwald?" echoed Olga, her eyes wide.

"Yes, for you it was," answered her husband. "How the Olsens did stuff you."

He halted solemnly, like a judge pronouncing sentence.

"It was to be a car for you, Olga," he finished, as if it were the seal of doom.

"Oh, Thorwald, a car!" cried Olga in an ecstasy. The Olsens had no car. "But now, of course," said her husband, judiciously, "it must be a fine organ for you, Olga."

"No, no, I am sick of the Olsens and their fine organ!" cried Olga furiously. "They make me spiteful and mean to you. You are too good for me!" She humbled herself before him.

"Well, then, it will be a car for you!" cried Thorwald joyously. "You can take the marketing into town very fast with it," he said, with a business-like air. "You help me make lots of money, why not have it? The organ you must have sometime, too," he concluded gallantly.

Olga's eyes gleamed. The spirit of the Vikings stirred in her. "Has it a horn, Thorwald?" she demanded.

"Yes," he answered. "You push a button so. It is very simple."

Olga's blue eyes flashed dangerously. Oh, to dash past the Olsens with horn bellowing like a steamer's siren! What a revenge for their cruel words. "It is too much," murmured Olga. "I am a poor wife, Thorwald. I pick quarrels."

Hush, Olga," said her husband. "You are a good girl. You saved the big rick for us. The car is bought, anyway. It will be here in two weeks. You will have a grand time."

Olga was overcome. In an agony of self-reproach she wept on Thorwald's broad shoulder.

"Such a husband you are, Thorwald!" she wailed, as he held her in his strong arms. The quarrel was over.

It was not raining much now and they were both wet anyway, so they started to the house together. The clouds were breaking away and a flicker of bright sunshine played over the soggy meadow. It was a good omen.

TELLS YOU HOW MUCH TO EAT.

Machine Measures the Energy Value of Each Dish.

Here is a machine that tells you what to eat, or, more accurately speaking, how much you are eating in the terms that the chemist uses to measure food values.

It is a calculating scales from the dial of which one reads the number of calories and the number of grams of protein in the portion of food on the scale pan. The principle is similar to that of the commercial computing scales, which, if the price per pound be known, shows by the indicator the retail price of the amount of merchandise being weighed.

From a dietetic standpoint it is meaningless to weigh food in pounds. The proper unit of the fuel value or energy yielding power of food is the calorie. Lettuce contains 65 calories per pound and olive oil contains 4,200 per pound.

Wide differences are also found in the protein or flesh building contents of foods. Pure oils, starches and sugar contain no protein at all and a Robinson Crusoe would starve to death if his desert island were one vast mountain of starch and sugar with fountains of purest olive oil, honey and maple syrup gushing from its side.

So the hungry man who wishes to eat scientifically sits down to dinner and places his soup plate on the scale pan. He first adjusts the tare weight to offset the weight of the plate. Then the soup is poured in, which causes the fan-shaped dial to swing sideways. The scientific diner now finds the word "soup" under the heading "Calories" and reads directly from the scales the number of calories he is to consume. Protein can be read separately on another portion of the dial. Each food must be weighed separately, for the machine can't think straight if one tries to weigh butter and bread together.

Such a calculating food scale should find practical use in the numerous investigations and demonstrations now being conducted to determine the cost of living.—Popular Science Monthly.

Community Breeding. Unmistakable evidence of the trend toward the development of a community spirit strong enough to induce community action is furnished by a county in Indiana, where recently farmers met and after full discussion decided to adopt a given breed of hogs for production in that section. Naturally there were preconceived likes and pronounced preferences, but stronger than these differences was the agreement that any one of the popular breeds is better for all than that all the breeds should be produced in that region.

BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS.

In Every Possible Way They Come Valiantly to Country's Aid.

When the dreadful European War broke out the boy scouts came valiantly to the fore to render their country any service excepting the bearing of arms. In many instances they took the places of men called to the colors, and the story of their patriotic service will not be forgotten when the final tale is told. In every country they showed themselves to be brave, loyal little citizens ready to do uncomplainingly and as efficiently as men any duty that the Government assigned to them.

An English woman, writing of a Zeppelin raid, tells of the horror and shock of the exploding bombs in the night, of rushing to the window, and though scarcely ten minutes had elapsed since the alarm, of seeing a boy scout at her gate, hand to cap and ready to lend a hand in whatever way he might be needed. They have a way of always being where they are needed, and it is this Johnny-on-the-spotness that inspires the respect and admiration of the whole world.

They help the families of men who are at the front, open up soup kitchens for refugees in their club houses, act as guides, assist the farmers at taking in the crops, watch bridges, telegraph lines and are the right and left hands, too, of the Red Cross workers, transporting beds and furniture to hospital buildings, helping with the first-aid cases and raising funds for the cause. Older scouts stationed along the coasts guide vessels in unbuoyed channels, carry out communications by means of dispatch riders, some run the car and bus lines; in fact there seems to be nothing that they are not doing to help.

And the finest thing about it is that in Canada the Scouts are the same Johnny-on-the-spot lads as those abroad, and we are proud of them! And we're proud of the girl scouts! The girl scouts have worked almost shoulder to shoulder with the boys in England. In London there is a hotel run entirely by girl scouts for the benefit of country women who have wounded boys in the London hospitals. They meet the trains and help the anxious women find their sons or husbands; they take them to the hospitals and guide them about the city, making their sorrowful visits just as comfortable as possible. And this is only one of the things they are doing, not to mention the sewing and Red Cross supplies they are endlessly working on, nor the visits to the hospitals to read to and entertain the wounded soldiers. They even helped take in the crops, and many a lonely fellow in the trenches is cheered up by their comforting surprise boxes. So three cheers for the boy and girl scouts in every country where they are lending a hand!

THE FRIENDLY COUNTRY

Dwellers on The Land Live Close To The Source of Things

"I confess that when I come back to London after a few days in the country I always feel a certain strangeness and loneliness," says a writer in the London Star.

"Here in the country everything seems familiar and part of the very texture of your life. The few people that you see are the people you have always seen, and they say just the thing they have always said."

"The birds are nearly as familiar and friendly. There is a thrush singing in a beech tree just outside as I write. He has been singing in the same tree all the evening and every morning and evening for weeks past. He is not a strange voice in a foreign land, as he seems in London. His song is not drowned by the roar of 'buses and cabs. He has the whole performance to himself, and in the pause of his song the silence of the little hamlet is unbroken."

"Everything has a personal meaning that gives a tang, a flavor, an individuality to life. You live nearer the source of things and see life more at first hand than the dwellers in towns. When you bring your water in pails from the village pump and know that it comes from the chalk under your feet you have a feeling about it that you cannot have about water that you get by simply turning on a tap in the kitchen. It is the labor of getting things that gives them their value. The milk we get in town comes from goodness knows where, but three fields away I see the cows that give us our milk."

"For in this fellowship of the countryside the dumb creation seems much more near the human plane. In the city street a horse is just a horse and a dog is just a dog, but here the animals belong to the household, as it were, and have a personality of their own."

"In this friendliness of the country, it is nature, more even than the people, that counts. Each field has its associations, and the beech woods are peopled with old and unchanging friends. You know the hollow where the first primroses are found, and the bank where the violets will bloom, and the haunt of the daffodils."

A pair of good shears is a handy thing to have down at the barn. Manure piles are bad places for little chicks and good places for flies. Put the manure on the land and do good with it.

One Hundred All Right. Two Englishmen were one day walking along a road in Kerry when they met an Irishman.

"How many of us are here now?" they asked jokingly.

"I'm not such an omadhaun as all that," said Pat. "There's 100 of us."

"Oh," said the Englishman, "how do you make out that?"

"Well," said Pat. "I am the one and you are the two naughts."

TWO TREASURES.

In a trunk in the attic, hidden away From the fading sun of the summer day—

From the spiders that spin invisible traps

Over the curtains and winter wraps; Hidden away from the dust and grime And the ravages of the spoiler, Time, Two treasures lie, of the days of yore: A pair of red shoes and a blue pinafore.

Little red shoes that blithely went On errands for, mother, wherever sent;

A hole in the heel and a hole in the toe

Long hours of loving service show. The buttons are lost and the tassels frayed,

Long years in the attic they've uselessly stayed;

But the gold of the world could never induce Barter or sale of the little red shoes.

The blue pinafore is sadly worn— Here 'tis mended and there 'tis torn; Here is a stain of "raspberry jell," And a black spot shows where the ink-pot fell.

Pinafore blue, what memories rise When a mother holds you before her eyes!

But where is the baby who one time wore That relic of childhood, a blue pinafore?

Emerged from boyhood, a strong man grown,

He fights his way through the world alone,

Save for his mother; her baby yet Is he,—but her smile is tinged with regret,

And her eyes are veiled with a mist of tears,

When her thoughts stray back through the vanished years; And she softly sighs, as she fondly views

The blue pinafore and the little red shoes.

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"Here in the country everything seems familiar and part of the very texture of your life. The few people that you see are the people you have always seen, and they say just the thing they have always said."

"The birds are nearly as familiar and friendly. There is a thrush singing in a beech tree just outside as I write. He has been singing in the same tree all the evening and every morning and evening for weeks past. He is not a strange voice in a foreign land, as he seems in London. His song is not drowned by the roar of 'buses and cabs. He has the whole performance to himself, and in the pause of his song the silence of the little hamlet is unbroken."

"Everything has a personal meaning that gives a tang, a flavor, an individuality to life. You live nearer the source of things and see life more at first hand than the dwellers in towns. When you bring your water in pails from the village pump and know that it comes from the chalk under your feet you have a feeling about it that you cannot have about water that you get by simply turning on a tap in the kitchen. It is the labor of getting things that gives them their value. The milk we get in town comes from goodness knows where, but three fields away I see the cows that give us our milk."

"For in this fellowship of the countryside the dumb creation seems much more near the human plane. In the city street a horse is just a horse and a dog is just a dog, but here the animals belong to the household, as it were, and have a personality of their own."

"In this friendliness of the country, it is nature, more even than the people, that counts. Each field has its associations, and the beech woods are peopled with old and unchanging friends. You know the hollow where the first primroses are found, and the bank where the violets will bloom, and the haunt of the daffodils."

A pair of good shears is a handy thing to have down at the barn. Manure piles are bad places for little chicks and good places for flies. Put the manure on the land and do good with it.

One Hundred All Right. Two Englishmen were one day walking along a road in Kerry when they met an Irishman.

"How many of us are here now?" they asked jokingly.

"I'm not such an omadhaun as all that," said Pat. "There's 100 of us."

"Oh," said the Englishman, "how do you make out that?"

"Well," said Pat. "I am the one and you are the two naughts."

BRITISH TROOPS MARCH OFF TO WAR

SINGING THEY TRAMP DOWN LONDON STREETS.

Men Proudly Parade Through the City Confident of Victory on the Battlefield.

The movement of troops through London has become such a common-place event that the man in the street hardly noticed the passing of a company or battalion, and up to a few weeks ago the men in khaki themselves marched through the streets quietly, almost morosely, writes a correspondent from London.

To-day there is a vast change in the spirit of the outgoing columns. The men are singing and the curbs are lined with people, who for the first time since the war began are taking a renewed interest in the fighting forces.

One thoroughfare which connects two of London's greatest railway terminals is used more extensively than any other for troop movements. As a rule the biggest detachments pass down this avenue in the early hours of the morning while the scrubwomen are polishing the door handles and the wheel traffic is just beginning its daily rumble.

Hotel Guests on Alert.

Owing to the fact that Londoners as a rule are late risers they miss these early morning troop movements, but there are many residents of hotels along the line of march who never fail to turn out no matter what the hour and watch the columns of men until they disappear in the distance. The men begin a song the minute they get out of the trains and keep it up until they break ranks for the outgoing trains.

The heavy tramp, tramp of the service boots can be heard far up the street. Windows go up with a bang and curtains are pulled aside as the voices of the men precede them, the rhythm of the song punctuated by the clump of the boots. Echoing through the quiet streets the volume of the song increases and the words become clear:

Keep the home fires burning, While your heart is yearning, Though the lads are far away They dream of home.

A company of Royal Flying Corps mechanics, youthful looking, clear eyed boys, is the first to pass. They carry a lighter kit than the other branches of the service and march with a quicker stride, and their little caps, smaller even than the Scotch bonnet, give them a cocksure air. The words of their song are clearer and the harmony is more pronounced.

Canadians Join in Song.

Following them comes a battalion of Canadian artillerymen, apparently veterans going out for another go at the Huns. A sonorous bass voice that rises above the rest can be heard leading the singing of a song that was popular in Canada and the United States when the first troops left in 1915. It is a peculiar fact, but the troops usually stick to the songs that were popular when they joined up. This Canadian unit was singing "Way Down in Tennessee" with as much enthusiasm as when the ballad first became a hit.

At the foot of the street where a turn is made toward the Thames is an ancient, grimy looking church where a mass is said at an early hour. As the men swing past, the people going into or coming from the church stand at the curb and it is not at all unusual to see a score or more of women or old men remain with their heads bowed in prayer for the soldiers until the last one has passed.

There are never any tears shed along the line of march, nor do the soldiers ever show signs of any emotion, but confidence in their ability to win and happiness at the prospect of active service. During the early winter the troops didn't sing, but seemed to dread the thought of going to the trenches and the awful conditions of stationary warfare. To-day each company is just one vast smile. Even the sergeants at the rear of the columns grin at the people on the curb, as if they asked the civilians to excuse the exuberance of the Tommies.

Cover the horses with cloths or old blankets, when spraying. Put vaseline or lard on face, neck and hands, or wear gloves.

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—E. L. S.:—I have a piece of sandy land which is practically unproductive. Would it be wise to sow it to sweet clover this spring with a cover crop of rye? I want to build it up, but do not know the most practical and quick method.

Answer:—Sweet clover would be a good crop to put on this thin soil. Under normal conditions it can be sown with rye, however, I question if the rye has not grown too rank for this spring's sowing, unless you are seeding it with spring rye. If so, you should prepare the seed-bed well as in preparing it for wheat, and before harrowing the ground spread one to two tons of ground limestone or a ton of air-slaked burnt lime over the ground. Work this in thoroughly in order to sweeten the ground. This should be done, if possible, a week before the seed is sown. At the time of seeding, sow about three-quarters of a bushel of unhulled seed to the acre, or if hulled seed is obtained, about twenty pounds to the acre. In order to make sure of a catch, I would advise the application of 200 to 250 pounds per acre of fertilizer, in order to give the young crop quickly available plantfood, which will cause it to make an early vigorous start. If you are sowing this seed on top of fall sown rye, follow the seeding by harrowing the rye, being sure that the harrows run with the rows and not across them. This harrowing will bury the sweet clover seed and should give it a good start. If you are fertilizing the rye at the time of seeding sweet clover, I would advise drilling or broadcasting the fertilizer before you harrow the crop. The second year's growth of sweet clover should be plowed under as soon as it has made maximum growth in early spring. Sweet clover will add considerable organic matter and some nitrogen, since it has on its roots, nodules where the sweet clover bacteria live. These bacteria have the power of taking nitrogen out of the soil air and of incorporating it in the roots of the sweet clover plants so that the soil is richer in nitrogen after growing sweet clover than it was before.

Question—S. J.:—I would like to know how to get a sure catch of clover and how to test seed. I work 20 acres, keep two horses and two cows. I sowed four acres of rye on wheat stubble last fall and pastured it. Good stand of rye, and now I want to seed this rye with clover and a little alsike. How would you do it to get best results? Would you harrow it a little and seed and then go over it with a weeder? I also want to know how to seed in barley. Which is the best barley? Which is the best barley to sow, and where can I get it?

Answer:—The answer to question No. 1 covers the answer to the first part of question No. 2, granted that your rye crop has not made too great a growth. If it has made too great a growth already to allow harrowing, do not attempt clover seeding until next season. Clover seed should be sown on top the winter wheat or rye as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. It should be immediately harrowed in. Barley is sown in the same way as wheat or oats; that is, if you have a grain drill suited to the sowing of wheat or oats, it is also adjustable to the seeding of barley. If not, prepare the seed-bed well and then scatter evenly broadcast a bushel and a

half to a bushel and three pecks to the acre of good barley seed. A variety that has given the best results in Ontario is Mandscheuri. This is a variety developed by Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. In recent years a selection has been made from this barley under the name of O. A.C. No. 21. This is superior in strength of straw and is a little heavier yielder than the average barley in Ontario. You can locate seed of it by addressing Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Question—C. D.:—Could you give me information concerning the seeding of sweet clover with fall wheat. Would the clover be all right sown in the spring the same as June clover? How would you sow it? Would you drill it in, or would a drill cut the wheat roots too much? How much would you sow per acre?

Answer:—Sweet clover can be seeded with full wheat and rye, as described in answer to question No. 1. The best time to seed it is early in spring. If you have machinery for drilling the seed, you can get a little even distribution and the seed will be planted at an even depth. Be sure and do not get it planted too deep. As a rule an inch to an inch and a half is deep enough for clover seed.

Question—J. R. M.:—(1) I have a piece of old meadow in which I want to plant potatoes. Have plenty of manure for same. I want to plow potatoes in. Would you advise putting manure on sod, plow potatoes in, and disc-harrow after plowing? (2) How deep should sod be plowed for potatoes?

Answer:—In preparing your old meadow for a potato patch, I would advise plowing down the sod, about five or six inches deep. If the manure is well rotted, apply about five loads to the acre, and then disk and harrow it into the soil thoroughly. If it is fresh manure, do not put it on your potato patch, since it tends to harbor potato scab spores. In order to get largest yields of best quality potatoes you will do well to add, in addition to the manure that you put on the soil, about 50 lbs. of a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4% ammonia and from 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid, and possibly 1% potash. Scatter 200 lbs. of this fertilizer per acre over the ground before the last harrowing, which will work it into the soil. At the time you are planting your potatoes strike the plow furrows and then scatter a light dusting of fertilizer all up the furrow. Follow this by putting in a light covering of soil over the fertilizer, then drop the potatoes and cover as usual. Potatoes should not be planted until there is reasonable certainty of the early sprouting tubers escaping frost. In the central part of Ontario, this would delay the planting until early in May.

Rye cut green makes a fair quality hay. If allowed to grow until it is thoroughly ripened, the straw is relatively poor and lacks nourishment. Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding" says, "Cereal hay (which includes rye) may often be advantageously employed for horse feeding. However, rye should be used in moderation. In actual practice we have found it to give horses indigestion if they are allowed to feed too freely upon it."

Oats—Banner and Ligowo are two of the best sorts. Ligowo is slightly earlier in ripening, but generally produces a smaller crop. Daubeney may be used where extreme earliness is desired. O.A.C. No. 72, (a selection from Siberian), is a very productive, late-maturing variety. Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 are recommended among the six-row sorts. Duckbill, and the best strains of Chevalier are recommended among the two-row sorts. No varieties of beardless or hullless barley can be recommended. Success (beardless) is of very early ripening habit. Peas—Among yellow peas, Arthur is most highly recommended for earliness and productiveness, Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Marrowfat are also good sorts. Prussian Blue, Wisconsin Blue and English Grey are good colored peas. Experimental Farms Note.

Pure Water for Soldiers. Formerly much sickness in armies was caused by drinking impure water—not only typhoid, but other maladies, such as dysentery. Soldiers, if thirsty, would drink from a swamp or a puddle. But nowadays this matter is looked after with utmost care, precaution being taken to examine every source of water supply for troops chemically and bacteriologically. In Europe, a special caution has to be exercised against the possible poisoning of wells—this being reported from France as the latest thing in "fightfulness."

The oat cakes of Scotland are said to approach nearer the primitive type of bread than anything else known today.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

Its Low First and Its Durability Make Concrete An Economical Material.

The use of concrete by the farmer has become quite general throughout the country, a condition undoubtedly brought about by reason of the economy which attends the use of concrete. It is usually a simple matter for a farmer to obtain sand and gravel and the only other material needed is the cement, which can now be obtained at a price easily within the reach of all.

Probably the first use to which concrete was put on the farm was for the building of foundations for houses, barns and other buildings.

The concrete root cellar is a farm structure which has found great popularity. Vegetables, and particularly potatoes, must be protected from cold. A concrete root cellar, built into the ground on a side hill, not only makes freezing impossible but in addition affords protection from water and from burrowing animals, such as rats, mice and squirrels, and it easily kept clean. A six-inch layer of gravel or cinders is first placed and well tamped and on top of this is laid a six-inch concrete floor. The following day the walls, which should be 8 inches thick, are erected. The earth bank can be used for the outside wall forms and it is only necessary to erect inside forms, which consist of 1 inch sheeting with 2" x 4" studding spaced 18 inches, centre to centre and braced across between walls. The roof should be 6 inches thick rising to a peak, reinforced with 3-8 inch rods, spaced 5 inches apart, running from eave to peak and 3-8 inch rods spaced 18 inches apart running from end to end. A ventilator can be provided by the simple process of embedding a six-inch tile drain on end in the concrete.

Perhaps nothing is a more decided improvement to the farm than the replacing of the old style cow stable by one having a concrete floor with a drop gutter, pipe stanchions and pipe stall partitions. At a step one goes from the rotting timbers, the germs and the foul smells of a stable which it is impossible to clean, to one which is the last word in cleanliness and hygienic construction. This too is an improvement which is very easily accomplished.

A five-inch concrete floor is laid on six inches of well-tamped cinders or gravel, the floor consisting, in cross section, of an alley 4' 6" wide, a drop gutter 1' 4" wide, 6 inches below the alley level, a stall 4' 8" deep raised 2 inches above the level of the alleyway, a manger wall 7 inches high and 6 inches thick, a manger 1' 6" wide sloping to a feedway 4 feet wide, 8 inches above the stall floor. If two rows of cows are to be kept in the stable this cross-section may be repeated on the other side of the building, in such a manner that the cattle either face each other or are placed back to back, as may be preferred.

There are many other ways in which concrete can be employed with great advantage on the farm, such as fence posts, dairy houses, ice houses, poultry houses and piggeries, springs, wells, cisterns and watering troughs, drains and septic tanks, bee cellars, bridges and culverts, chimneys, fireplaces, dipping vats, engine bases, feed troughs, porches and retaining walls.

CANADIAN GRAINS.

Varieties Recommended For Use In Ontario.

It is not the policy of the Experimental Farms to advise the cultivation of new varieties of grain which have not yet been sufficiently tested in Canada, or which when tried have shown no superiority over older and better known sorts.

The varieties here recommended have been thoroughly tested and have shown excellent qualities. While they may not be adapted to every condition of soil and climate, they have demonstrated their suitability for large areas in the provinces for which they are recommended.

Other very good sorts, almost or quite equal to those mentioned, could have been added to the list, but it appears undesirable to recommend an unnecessarily large number of varieties.

Spring Wheat.—Red Fife and White Fife are good standard sorts but rather late in ripening in northern localities.

Huron, Marquis and Early Red Fife are earlier in ripening.

All the varieties mentioned are good for bread-making, but Huron is not equal in this respect to the others. It is, however, particularly vigorous and productive and is highly recommended. In extreme northern districts, Prelude will be found valuable if the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient.

In Southern Ontario, the very late variety, Blue Stem, gives good results. It is rather more resistant to drought than most sorts. Goose wheat is useful in extremely dry localities, though the price of this variety is often quite low, as it is not used for bread-making.

Kubanka, closely resembling Goose, makes excellent bread, but it is so different from ordinary wheats that millers object to grinding it. Goose is usually more productive than Kubanka.

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Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

H. S. S.:—1. As almost every one from fifteen to fifty is wearing her skirt short, you need have no fear of not being in the mode if your skirts are within an inch or two of your boots. 2. As to the important matter of wearing your hair up, you will be so much more sensible to wear it hanging, clasped at the back with a barrette or ribbon-bow, which is the most suitable style for a girl of sixteen. Of course, you have probably been told this before, but it is true. Remember, in a year or two you will be putting it up, and must wear it so for the remainder of your life.

D. K.:—1. Yes, a pacifier for the baby is most injurious and should on no account be permitted. Continuous sucking on any nipple is likely to cause adenoids, enlarged tonsils, protruding teeth, and misshapen jaws. 2. Headache is not a disease, it is a symptom. When your head pains you, look for the cause. And by all means do not merely try to stop the headache. This can be done in a good many ways without correcting the cause of the pain. But no real cure is made; you have only destroyed the danger signal which has been trying to tell you that something is the matter with you—that you are not a healthy person. See a doctor.

N. M.:—It is usually advisable to allow children to have candy in moderation. Candy is largely sugar, and sugar has a high food value, as it supplies heat and energy. Most children over two or three years of age may usually be given candy in small amounts with one of their daily meals. It should be pure, hard candy that can be sucked, preferably homemade; not of the chocolate cream order that is usually macerated in the mouth and hastily swallowed.

CUTE HUNS BUY HEATHER.

Extraordinary Variety of Material Used in Modern Warfare.

Wherever opportunity has offered, Germany has been importing vast quantities of heather from Scandinavia, and the English people, who heard of this from Danish agents, were at first a good deal puzzled.

Now the mystery is explained. The heather is laid in thick layers in front of their trenches, and when a cloud of poison gas begins to drift across is at once fired. The heat of the fierce blaze naturally creates an upward current, and the gas is thus carried up and dissipated harmlessly.

The variety of material used in modern warfare is simply extraordinary. \$650 a hundredweight was paid last summer by the French for dried walnut leaves. It is said that these are used for staining the faces and hands of sharpshooters so as to darken their complexions.

We know that white mice used to be kept in submarines to give timely notice of the escape of injurious gases. It appears that there is now a demand for snails for the French aircraft service. These apparently useless creatures have, it seems, a most

M. B.:—1. All linen and silver is marked with the bride's initials. In your case "M. B." should be embroidered on the linen and engraved on the silver. 2. A corsage bouquet of roses would be entirely suitable when married in a travelling dress. 3. A bride should write personal letters of thanks to all those who have sent presents to her. 4. It is not good form to address a wedding invitation "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and family." Send one invitation to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith with the name of the daughter written underneath that of her parents, while another invitation should be addressed to the Messrs. Smith (the sons).

C. F. J.:—1. If white silk waists after being washed in warm water are rinsed in warm bluing water they will not turn yellow. 2. One should never use the phrase "respectfully yours" unless writing a business letter. 3. Needles will not rust if they are kept in waxed paper. 4. Stale or otherwise unpleasant odors in the cellar can be eliminated by sprinkling the cellar floor with unslacked lime. 5. When soot falls on a carpet throw salt on it to prevent it marking the carpet when being swept up.

L. L. T.:—1. A thorough sun bath is the best thing for mattresses. Pillows should be hung in the shade as the heat of the sun brings out the oil in the feathers and will cause them to stick together. 2. The reason custard and pumpkin pies raise in the centre is because of air under the crust. Grease the tin and lay crust on and begin at one side and smooth to outer edge leaving no air bubbles in, then pierce crust in bottom and sides with a small fork. Press the crust off with your hands instead of a knife.

amazing sense of balance. They know instantly when one side or the other of an aeroplane is higher or lower than the opposite side, and immediately begin climbing up the incline so caused. A pilot, therefore, has only to place a few snails on the fuselage of his machine, in front of him, and can then get an indication of his balance with a minimum of trouble. It should be added that, when in cloud, it is next to impossible to judge of the tilt of a plane without some special tail-tale.

What He Didn't Do.

"Well, Tommy," said father, as his young hopeful returned from school, "what's the matter? Your eyes look very red."

Little Tommy hung his head shamefacedly.

"Come, now, sonny, speak up! Answer your father," said his fond mamma.

"I have been thrashed," said Tommy, "for something I didn't do."

"What a shame!" said his parents in chorus. "And how very unfair. What was it, old chap?"

"A sum," came the brief reply.

Vultures have no feathers on the head or neck.

FOOD SHORTAGE SUGGESTIONS

Beans Contain a Large Amount of Protein and Their Food Value Is Therefore High.

By Henry G. Bell, Agronomist.

Beans.

Crop reports indicate what may amount to a desperate shortage in food next winter. What this country needs more than anything else is high food value crops in as small bulk as possible; food that will keep; food of minimum bulk which can be readily stored and shipped.

An acre of beans, yielding 28 bushels, produces as much heat and energy-producing food as an acre of wheat yielding 20 bushels. A 28-bushel-to-the-acre crop of beans produces over 2½ times as much flesh-producing food as a 20-bushel-to-the-acre crop of wheat.

Ontario produces over 800,000 bushels of beans on 51,000 acres. The average yield is 16.3 bushels per acre.

An acre of beans produces from 13 to 30 bushels of dried beans.

Beans are being contracted for at \$8 to \$9 a bushel.

One bushel of small navy beans, or 1½ bushels of kidney beans plants an acre, in rows or drills 28 inches apart.

Beans should not be planted till danger from frost is past. They mature in 90 to 100 days. Planting dates vary from May 15th to June 15th.

Beans are suited to soils that will grow corn and wheat. In wheat growing sections they would be a splendid substitute where winter wheat has killed out.

Bean Seed-bed Points.

1. Beans thrive best on well-drained soil.

2. If a soil is sour, apply 1 ton

ground limestone or ½ ton air-slaked lime to the acre.

3. Prepare medium deep, fairly firm seed-bed by plowing, disking and harrowing.

4. For best results, fertilize the crop with 200 to 600 lbs. to the acre of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid, and 1 to 3% potash.

This fertilizer is best applied by drilling it into the seed-bed through the fertilizer dropper of a grain drill. If you do not have a drill, scatter the fertilizer evenly over the bean ground and work it into the soil by disking and harrowing before the beans are planted. This available plantfood will increase bean yields and hasten the ripening of the crop.

In cultivating the crop, be careful to work the soil shallowly each cultivation. Do not cultivate after the beans begin to flower.

Buy healthy seed if possible. Some growers claim that spraying bean crops with Bordeaux mixture (5 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 lbs. quick lime and 50 gallons water) controls bean disease.

Do not work among beans on a damp day or before the dew is gone. The spores of bean diseases are carried on tools and shoes. Disinfect these by dipping them in a wash of one pint formalin to 20 gallons of water.

Beans may be more effective than bullets.

A large crop of beans will supply the most non-perishable food material in smallest bulk for our armies, our allies and ourselves. High prices are almost certain.

Poultry

Hints on Goose Culture.

While geese live to a great age, the ganders are usually unreliable as breeders after about nine years old. Females, however, have been bred at from fifteen to eighteen years of age. An indication of advanced years is an abdominal pouch of considerable size.

Geese do not reach maturity until their second or third year, and their eggs do not show strong fertility.

Being naturally a grazing animal, the goose is provided with a bill that has sharp interlocking serrated edges, designed to cut and divide vegetable tissues easily, and the tongue at the tip is covered with hard hair-like projections pointing toward the throat, which serve to convey the bits of grass and leaves into the throat quickly and surely.

For a start, a gander and two geese are sufficient. Their eggs being very fertile, as a rule, quite a number can be hatched each year.

It requires a full month to hatch a goose egg, and incubation is performed by either a hen or a goose. A good-sized hen will cover five eggs, and a goose can take care of as many as fifteen. It is seldom that any of the goslings are lost, except through accident or exposure to hard storms while still very young.

Hogs

There is a theory that the way to keep a hog well is to keep him and his food and surroundings clean. Worth trying.

The sooner the pigs are all out on pasture the better. It is natural for hogs to eat grass.

A good hog pasture cuts the cost of growing pigs and hogs in two. Many men seem to ignore the need and craving for grass that is as natural to a pig as it is to a cow.

A young farmer grew a lot of pigs last year on clover and alfalfa pasture. He fitted them for the butcher on sugar beets and corn grown on the farm.

That pork was surely healthy, and cost less than it would have done under less intelligent management.

The feeding period of the hog is short, and the more quickly it is grown the greater the profit.

The pigs need shade in the pasture. There should be trees as well as shelter.

Do not let the little pigs hang over a high trough—or they will grow crooked in the backs.

A showery day is the best time to set asparagus.

When a man becomes thoroughly contented he has outlived his usefulness.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 24, 1917.

The Italians began an offensive last week which is meeting with good success, notwithstanding that obstacles almost insuperable are being encountered.

A convention of representative Irishmen is to be summoned by the Imperial Government to undertake the task of framing a constitution for the future Government of Ireland. At last it is hoped a solution of this vexed question is at hand.

The situation on the western front is still favorable to the French and British armies, which are gradually winning ground from the enemy. On Friday the French scored a victory in the Champagne district, winning several lines of trenches, and capturing 800 prisoners.

The situation in Russia, which has been a matter of grave concern to the entente allies for several weeks, is taking on a more hopeful outlook since the recent formation of a cabinet which is believed to have the support of the masses of the people. The premier and minister of war are emphatic in the declaration that Russia will maintain her place among the fighting forces of the allies till their aims have been accomplished. The waste of time which the big nation has indulged in at a most vital stage of the conflict, will, no doubt however, have the unfortunate effect of prolonging the war by several months.

What may be termed announcements of a radical if not startling character have quickly followed Sir Robert Borden's return from England to his place as leader of the Government. The first of which he gave intimation was that the women of Canada would be accorded the right to vote at the next general election. The next announcement—made in the course of the Premier's remarks last Friday, in which he outlined the proceedings at the Imperial War Conference—was that voluntary enlistment having failed to produce the number of men needed to reinforce the Canadian divisions in France, the Government intended to have recourse to the powers vested in it, and draft 50,000 to 100,000 men by selective conscription.

This announcement is receiving pretty general endorsement throughout the country—in fact for some time past there has been a demand for conscription in some form from many representative bodies and organizations in various parts of the Dominion. But before a measure sanctioning compulsion is passed through Parliament there is likely to be a stubborn fight, which will be likely to divide the people's representatives on national lines—a situation that will not be pleasant.

Another measure foreshadowed—although nothing official has yet been given out respecting it—is a prohibitory liquor law, which would likely carry without much opposition, and thus assure the consummation of the aims of the temperance people, whose labors of late years have been crowned with a marked succession of rewards.

Opposed to Sunday Labor.

EDITOR EQUITY:

At the meeting just held in Renfrew, the Presbyterian Church Synod for Eastern Ontario and the Province of Quebec made the following deliverance as a contribution to enter the minds of men and affect their judgments upon the matter of the preservation of the sacredness of the Sabbath Day, and the undersigned was charged to attend to giving it as extensive publicity as possible. The text of the Synod's deliverance was as follows:

"Whereas serious inroads are being made in the rest of the Sabbath by unnecessary work in connection with the war;

Whereas by innumerable experiments it has been shown that men can do more and better work when they labor six days and rest one than when they labor seven days in the week;

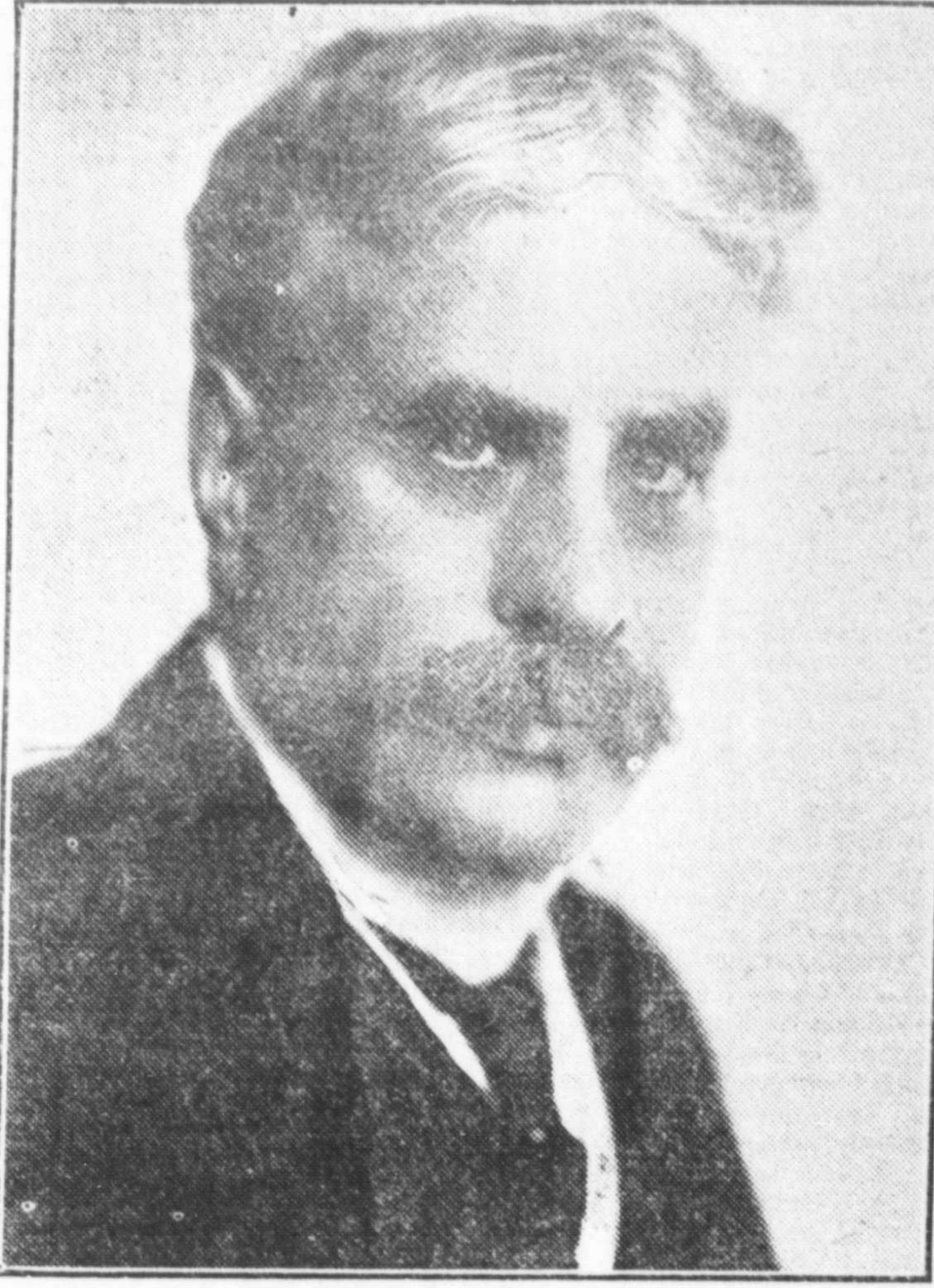
The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, while approving of most strenuous efforts being made at the present time to speed up production, is convinced that this end cannot be gained by the secularization of the Lord's Day and urge that Sunday work be avoided as much as possible."

JAMES TAYLOR,
May 15, 1917. Braeside, Ont.

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.

The Premier announces that the gravity of the War situation demands Conscription in Canada.



R. Borden

Sir Robert Borden's Statement regarding Conscription.

"Hitherto we have depended upon voluntary enlistment. I myself stated to Parliament that nothing but voluntary enlistment was proposed by the Government, but I returned to Canada impressed at once with the extreme gravity of the situation, and with a sense of the responsibility for our further efforts at the most critical period of the war. It is apparent to me that the voluntary system will not yield further substantial results. I hoped that it would. The Government has made every effort within its power so far as I can judge. In any effort to stimulate voluntary recruiting still remains to be made, I would like to know what it is. The people have co-operated with the Government in a most splendid manner along the line of voluntary enlistment. Men and women alike have interested themselves in filling up the ranks of regiments that were organized. Everything has been done, it seems to me, along the line of voluntary enlistment.

"All citizens are liable to military service for the defence of their country, and I can see that the battle for Canadian liberty and economy is being fought today on the plains of France and Belgium. There are other places besides the soil of a country itself, where the battles of this liberty or the existence for its institutions can be fought; and I venture to think that, if this war should end in defeat Canada in all the years to come would be under the shadow of German military domination. That is the very lowest to which we can put it. I believe that fact cannot be gainsaid.

Now the question arises as to what is our duty. I repeat once more a grave responsibility rests upon those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs. But they are not fit to

be entrusted with the administration of public affairs if they shrink from any responsibility which the occasion calls for. If the cause for which we fight is what we believe it to be, if the issues involved are those which have been repeatedly declared by all our public men and in all the press of Canada, I believe the time has come when the authority of the State should be invoked to provide reinforcement necessary to sustain the gallant men at the front who have held the lines for months, and who have proved themselves more than a match for the best troops that the enemy could send against them, and who are fighting in France and Belgium that Canada may live in the future.

"I have had to take these matters into consideration and I have given them my consideration. I realize that the responsibility is a serious one, but I do not shrink from it. Therefore it is my duty to announce to the House that early proposals will be made on the part of the Government to provide, by compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis, such reinforcements, as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian Army today in the field as one of the finest fighting units of the Empire.

The number of men required will not be less than 50,000 and will be probably 100,000. These proposals have been formulated in part and will be presented to the House with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit.

I hope that when they are submitted all the members of the House will receive them with a full sense of the greatness of the issue involved in this war with a deep realization of the sacrifice we have already made, of the purpose for which it has been made and with a firm determination on our part, we will do our duty in this great struggle to the very end, whatever it may be."

A HERO.

On the battle field, somewhere in France Albert Hinde's body lies lifeless. With no loving friend to weep o'er him, But the "Friend," far up in the skies. Truly he died the death of a hero, And he trusted his life to God; We know not of his need or pain, But we know the way he trod.

Little did we think two years ago, As we watched him come and go, Or heard his merry laugh ring out, That his days were numbered so. But as "God giveth, so He taketh," And he called Albert gently home, Where pain and needs are unknown And wars can never come.

Surely we would not wish him back When we think of his happiness there, Though we mourn and sadly miss him, For he was a friend so rare. Some may think we'll soon forget him, But the memory of Albert can't fade, As a hero we'll always regard him, Tho' we know not where his body is laid.

In peace he was a youth so kind, In war a soldier true; He paid the price with a willing heart, And his wand'ring on earth are thro'. His mother mourns and weeps for him, He was her only son, And his sisters all sadly miss him, For Albert's race is run. Weep not for him, my kindly folk, In your home across the sea; He now is an angel in Heaven, In peace forever to be.

—A FRIEND.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

March 31st, 1917.—Only Chairman Draper and Commissioner Laughren were present. Only one tender for fencing No. 12-B grounds—R. J. Burgess.

The Sec'y will advertise for teachers for our Schools. Applications will be received up to 10, a. m. Saturday, 28th April, 1917.

Board met April 28th. Present—Chairman Draper; Commissioners Wallace, Tracy, Laughren and Harris. Applications, resignations and bills examined.

Meeting adjourned for one hour. Meeting resumed—same members present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Applications considered, and teachers accepted on motion of Comrs. Laughren and Tracy, according to applications received. (A list shall appear later).

Motion—Comrs. Wallace and Harris—That we advertise for eight qualified Protestant Teachers—applications to be on hand 10, a. m., May 26, 1917.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—That the following bills be paid: G. F. Hodgins Co., supplies, \$11.66

W. C. Harris, visiting Schools supplies and work 7.90

Jas. Fulford, work, out-building, 5.00

Stewart Hodgins, banking No. 12 School, 3.00

Miss Leith Draper, cleaning and

disinfecting No. 4 School, 5.00
Mrs. Robertson, course of study frame and glass, mouse traps and specimen paper 1.20

—Carried.
Motion—Comrs. Harris and Wallace—That the reports of our Schools by Inspector Honeyman, as examined, be accepted.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—That the tender of R. J. Burgess for fencing No. 12-B at \$50 be accepted, as given out by the chairman on March 31st; also the tender of Clarence Carson for fencing No. 2 grounds at \$30, be accepted.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Tracy—That this Board purchase from Mrs. G. M. Donaldson a safe at \$50 for use of the Clarendon School Board, and that the Asst. Secy forward to Mrs. Donaldson the price of the same.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—That the Asst. Secretary urge the balance of unpaid school taxes at any cost within the next 30 days.—Carried.
R. J. Burgess will be paid balance of contract as soon as committee report.

Adjourned to meet May 26, 1917.

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

The Stopper.

Lottie—He wore my photograph over his heart, and it stopped the bullet.
Tottie—I'm not surprised, darling; it would stop a clock.—London Sketch.

To Identify Cattle.

To mark cattle for identification an inventor has patented stud buttons that can be clamped through their ears.

SWISS CHEESE STONE.

Material of Which Native Houses in Bermuda Are Built.

When a native of Bermuda decides that he wants to build a house he goes to some quarry where the soft, rich, creamy coral sandstone has been stripped of its thin earth covering and begins sawing. He or some one employed by him, with a long, coarse toothed saw, cuts out blocks of stone measuring about two feet long, one foot wide and six inches thick. As soon as he has quarried enough of these blocks he allows them to stand in the open air for a few weeks to harden, for when first cut they are as full of holes as a Swiss cheese and almost as soft. The hardening period over, the blocks are placed one on top of another to form the walls and one beside another on a supporting framework, overlapping a little at their upper and lower edges, to make the roof.

When the building has been erected the Bermudian covers his outside walls and roof with a thick coat of whitewash, which hides all the cracks and joints and holes in the stone and gives the house a smooth, beautiful finish which is very pleasant to the eye and just as pleasant to the sense of touch. Even the big chimneys, the porches and the fences are built of the same stone.

These white roofs have another important office, for the rain that falls upon them as it runs off is caught and led into cisterns. It is easy to understand how important this is when one learns that there are no streams or wells in Bermuda and that the islanders are thus entirely dependent on these cisterns for their water supply.—

COMPLIMENTED BY GERMAN.

Soldier Who Tried to Escape Had Unique Experience.

Recently emerged from hospital, where he has been since reaching London as an exchanged prisoner from Germany, Private A. L. P. Law of the 4th C. M. R., and son of Commander F. C. Law, R.N., Toronto, is now looking forward to returning to Canada. For four months after the heavy action of June last around Ypres he was "missing," and after some weeks had elapsed, his relatives were mourning for him. Ultimately the Canadian Red Cross succeeded in tracing him and were able to report that he was in a prison camp near Hanover. When Pte. Law crossed to France he was transport sergeant, but at his own request he reverted and took a course in bombing and joined the battalion scouts. This is at all times exceedingly risky work, and he was generally to the fore on occasions which demanded courage. In the battle of 2nd June last, he was wounded in the right leg, and also sustained several shrapnel wounds elsewhere. While lying in this condition unconscious he was struck by a shell which tore away the left-hand pocket from his serge, which further incapacitated his arm. Some days later he was picked up by a German patrol, who showed more humanity than the Boche is generally credited with, as he supplied him with water under hot fire and later removed him to a casualty clearing station.

Pte. Law had not much to complain of in camp, though he suffered the usual shortage of food. He found, however, that the Canadians were respected in camp on account of their exploits and dauntlessness, and one of his comrades, McGregor of Toronto, was actually complimented by the commandant for his pluck in twice attempting to escape. Pte. Law thinks that the surgeons treated his leg so "scientifically" as to render it quite certain that he would never again be a combatant. His family has five members in His Majesty's forces: one, Lieut.-Commander Law, was in a ship which was sunk last summer, though he himself survived; Major A. A. Law, invalided from France by trench fever, is attached to headquarters in London, and others are still on service.

Be Wise SHIP CREAM "Ottawa Dairy"
and raise your calves upon the skim milk. Any quantity of cream will be taken and the highest price paid.
WRITE TO DAY, Ottawa Dairy
FOR CANS AND TAGS 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.

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.

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—Comrs. 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. 38.—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.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Austin - First Tuesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Bristol - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman - First Friday,
Shawville - First Saturday,
Yarm - Last Monday,
of each month.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy must be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 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 3 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.

Smart Low Shoes

We are now showing some of the daintiest
styles of Low Cut Shoes that it has been
our good fortune to possess. The new
Pumps give the foot that slender petite
appearance so necessary with the new
spring skirts.

Pumps with and without tongues and
ornaments.

White High Shoes

We have a good selection in this line—all
new and at popular prices. White and
Tan for boys.

Underwear

Men's Light Weight Spring and Summer
Underwear in separate pieces or Combina-
tions, long or short sleeves. Prices \$1.00
and \$1.25 per suit.

C. F. HODGINS CO.

Canadian Ghosts and Ghost Seers

CANADA is said to be a poor
country for ghosts. The
Rev. John Spratt, a notable
Scottish pioneer missionary
to Canada, who was a warm friend
of Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick)
and who was the original of the Old
Minister in Miss Montgomery's book,
"The Story Girl," used to say that it
was a pity Canada had so few
ghosts and ghost-stories to enliven
the long winter evenings as they did
in the Motherland. He thought it
was due to the wandering habits of
our people. In this country the
population is so restless that before
a ghost has time to show itself its
relations are off to the Rocky Moun-
tains or some other remote region
of the globe. This witty divine did
what he could to supply this defi-
ciency in our new world civilization
by bringing with him—no ghosts, it
is true—but a large stock of ghost-
stories from the land of brown heath
and shaggy wood. Perhaps the one
he enjoyed most in telling was about
the ghost that was such a regular
visitant in the family that it often
attended family prayers, and when
the old goodman gave out the psalm
it sometimes took charge of the
singing, and pitched the tune so high
that nobody but a ghost could join in.

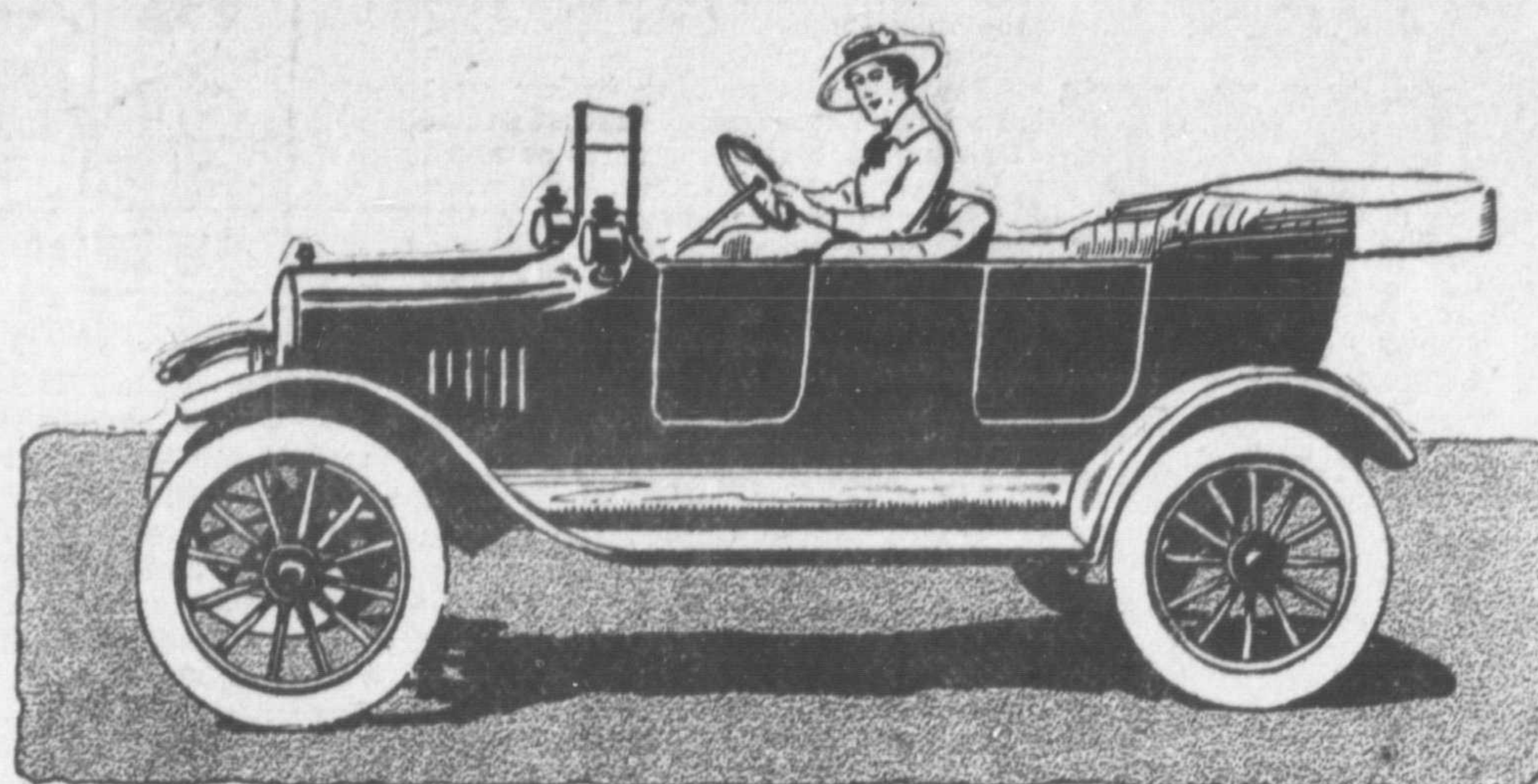
Some one has said that there is
scarcely a haunted house in Toronto
and that very few ghosts have their
local habitation within the city
limits. Sir John Bourinot, in his
Presidential address before the Royal
Society of Canada, said that the
spirit of all-surrounding materialism
was exercising a sinister influence
over the people of Ontario. It is
possible that we have become too
materialistic to see ghosts, that we
have lost the psychic sensitiveness
of our ancestors? This is not true
of the people of Toronto as a whole.
Mr. H. Addington Bruce, the Cana-
dian writer, who deals so largely
with psychical phenomena, says that
one of the best ghost-stories he ever
heard was the one which the cele-
brated Rev. John Langtry told out
of his own experience. Dr. Langtry
was spending an evening at the home
of a friend when he witnessed a
sight which greatly alarmed him. He
saw a spectral form enter the hall,
pass up the stairs, and return,
carrying one of the children of the
family in its arms. The child at the
time was sleeping in an upper room,
and Dr. Langtry was so startled by
what he had witnessed that he could
not leave the house without request-
ing the mother to see if all was well
with the child. Not long after this
dear girl suddenly sickened and died.
The most famous ghost-story in
Canadian literature is "The Sable
Island Ghost," in Haliburton's "Wise
Saws and Modern Instances." Sam

Slick was induced to visit Sable Is-
land, "the unconsecrated graveyard
of the Atlantic," as he called it,
which is a long narrow treacherous
sand-strip, which lies off the coast
of Nova Scotia, which has swallowed
up many a vessel, and where a hun-
dred years ago a gang of pirates had
their headquarters that they might
prey upon shipwrecked mariners.

Sam Slick, during his visit, heard
some blood-curdling ghost stories,
like the one about the old Puritan
regicide that used Sable Island as a
hiding place, and lived and died
there, and who every year on the
anniversary of the execution of
Charles the First, marched about
with a broad-brimmed hat on,
carrying a drawn sword, and who
sang psalms through his nose so loud
you could hear him above the
storm. But the most thrilling story
was that of the Lady with the
bleeding hand, who had been mur-
dered that the pirates might get
possession of a valuable ring which
she wore, when the vessel upon
which she had sailed for Halifax
was cast upon the treacherous
shoals. The ghost of this woman
was a sensational episode in the
experience of an officer of the
army, whom the father of Queen
Victoria, who was then residing at
The Lodge, near Halifax, sent to
Sable Island to look after his furni-
ture which had suffered shipwreck.
The ghost of this woman haunted
the officer till he discovered that she
was the wife of a well known Halifax
doctor, and that she had been mur-
dered for her ring.

Fifty years ago when the Con-
federation of the Canadian Provin-
ces was being consummated, a bit-
ter feeling of hostility to Sir
Charles (then Dr.) Tupper was en-
gendered in his native Province of
Nova Scotia by the Anti-Confeder-
ates, as they were called. Tupper
was to them a traitor who had sold
his country to Canada. At the gen-
eral election that year Dr. Tupper
was the only Confederate returned
from that Province. The night of
the election two of his rural follow-
ers, who had stayed late in town,
were returning home by way of a
graveyard, where a few days before
they had buried one of the most
stalwart of the Anti-Confederates,
when they were arrested by a sight
which made each particular hair
stand on end. Through the darkness,
in that witching time of night, they
could see dimly a white form moving
about the church-yard and groaning
in a fearfully sepulchral way, and
wailing out "Oh, that traitor!" It
was the voice of their Anti-Confeder-
ate neighbor, who could not rest in
the grave when the man whom he
looked upon as the enemy of his
country had won his election in
Brimmerland.

The next night a little company
of men who had never seen a ghost
but who longed to do so, met at the
graveyard and waited for the old
Anti-Confederate to reappear, but
they waited in vain. Some times we
are told a ghost appears but once
and then, having accomplished its
purpose, it departs to return no



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.

Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in

Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

nore, while in other cases it at-
taches itself to a place indefinitely.

Contentment is not only better than
riches; it is riches.

Adamantine Reminders.

Young Wife—What do you think of
my biscuit? Tramp—Lady, they inter-
est me strangely. I used to be a geolo-
gist.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Accomplished.

"She's a clever conversationalist."
"Very. She can even make a man
who is talking about himself stop to
listen."

Polliteness is good nature regulated
by good sense.

An machine has been invented to
wash eggs rapidly.

MOST POWERFUL ORGAN.

Famous Old Instrument in St. Paul's
Cathedral, London.

The organ of St. Paul's cathedral in
London is the most powerful in the
world. There is a weight of three
tons on the bellows, and some of its
giant pipes disappear from view in the
recesses of the enormous dome. Some
of the smaller pipes are up by the
altar, and the rest are either hidden
away behind the long row of choir
stalls or are seen towering on either
side of the choir stalls. But all are
controlled from a little organ loft in
which is scarcely room for anyone be-
side the organist seated at the key-
board.

There are five rows of keys and two
tiers of over 100 ivory handle stops.
The organist showed how, by pressing
with his thumb one of a row of buttons
as he played, whole combinations of
stops were pushed out or pushed in.
He demonstrated, too, how with the
slightest pressure he could transform
the sound of the organ from the softest
and sweetest of tones to a volume
which rolled and seemed to shake the
entire building.

The organ is a very ancient one. It
was built between the years 1624 and
1700 by one Bernard Schmidt, a cele-
brated German organ maker, and cost
over £2,000. Schmidt was merely re-
sponsible for the inside work, the case
being supplied by a joiner for just over
£330, while the carving on the case
cost nearly £110. The organ has since
undergone entire reconstruction, but
all Schmidt's pipes have been retained
and are now doing as good service as
when they were made.—London Mail.

The Purple Mask

by Grace Curard

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

SECOND EPISODE

The Suspect.

"What's your hurry, my pretty one?" said Sphinx Kelly as the astonished Pat stopped in her wild rush from the Cafe Chat Noir.

For an instant Pat's faculties were stunned by surprise. But her brain worked quickly and her hand almost as quick. She dealt Sphinx a resounding slap in the face, and dodging around him, picked up her skirts and ran madly down the narrow street.

Kelly was so surprised to move. His eyes followed the retreating girl, and then turning to enter the cafe, he glanced down at his feet to make sure of his step. There was a glint of reflected light and, stooping down, Kelly picked up the Van Nuys necklace where Pat had dropped it during her sudden exit.

The Sphinx pocketed the jewels and entered the cafe. In a moment he reappeared, and walked leisurely along the street in the direction Pat had taken in her flight.

Just ahead he saw a woman's form dart into the doorway of a dilapidated house. Kelly hastened along, and began an investigation. It was, indeed, Pat, whom he had noticed, but his search of every house in that section of the street failed to reveal the object of his quest.

Pat had made good her escape from the Sphinx. That knowledge pleased the old woman, and the money brought relief to her misery. And Pat, safely at home, gained great satisfaction in knowing she could be of service in rewarding the kindness shown to her.

When Kelly returned to his apartments at Des Ambassadeurs early in the morning his two assistants were waiting for him.

"I wish I had followed the butler from the gardens myself, instead of losing sight of him to report," said one of Kelly's men.

"Yes, it is a shame—we had them caught right in the Van Nuys grounds."

Kelly stood for a moment, contemplating his companions in this disappointment. Then he drew the jewels from his pocket and said:

"We will go to Mrs. Van Nuys in the morning and give her what she

sent us after." Kelly's men were far more excited than was their chief, in the knowledge that the Sphinx had once more triumphed.

Pat had said nothing to her aunt about her adventure at the Cafe Chat Noir, and the girl was quite as much surprised as was Mr. Van Nuys when Kelly, and his two assistants, called the next forenoon to return the jewels.

"Mr. Kelly has lived up to his reputation, Pat," said Mrs. Van Nuys, radiantly happy in her good fortune.

The Sphinx was modestly silent. His cold gaze swept Pat's beautiful face and marvelous form without any sign of the admiration the girl was so accustomed to creating.

It was Kelly's disinterestedness that plucked the beautiful girl.

Kelly had a surprise in store for Pat when they were left alone for a moment while Mrs. Van Nuys went to her boudoir to draw a check with which to pay the Sphinx his promised reward.

"Last night, at the Cafe Chat Noir, I saw a girl who closely resembled you, Miss Montez—but, of course, it couldn't be you." The remark startled Pat, for she believed that she had escaped detection when Kelly had so suddenly confronted her.

"Oh, that's one of my weaknesses," Pat managed to stammer in reply. "I'm so ordinary that people are always telling me how much I remind them of other girls."

Pat was covered by the bedding in a poor family's dingy rooms when Kelly entered. To his questions the old hag who lived in the hovel made unintelligible answers. When Kelly tried to search the filthy quarters the old woman arose in rebellion and drove him from the house.

Throwing the covers from the filthy bed, Pat emerged, when Kelly had been driven away, and expressed her thanks to the old hag for sheltering her in the emergency. Pat slipped a few pieces of silver into the old woman's hand.

There was a taint of defiance in her tone. She gave the detective a searching look from her big blue eyes, and her dainty mouth curled in mild disdain as she responded to his quizzical remark.

"Well, I just thought I'd tell you while I had the opportunity," and the returning Mrs. Van Nuys terminated the conversation.

Hardly had Kelly left the Van Nuys mansion when, with the suddenness of an unheralded storm, Mrs. Van Nuys was advised of a reverse in fortune that entirely upset her future plans. Like her pretty niece, Mrs. Van Nuys was charitably inclined and largely devoted the surplus of her fortune to charitable deeds. In these plans she was eagerly and heartily seconded by Pat, and when a messenger arrived with a letter that told of financial reverses, Mrs. Van Nuys was heart-broken.

The letter said that her investments with Jakobski & Co. had turned out badly; that her resources would thereafter be limited, although her principal fortune was not endangered. The shock, very naturally, upset Mrs. Van Nuys, and she hastily sent Pat's maid Fifi to summon her mistress.

Fifi found Pat in the gardens, and told her Mrs. Van Nuys would like to see her immediately. Hurrying into



Proper Food For The Children.

The growing child lacks the reserve power of the adult. The organs of digestion are delicate, and his vitality is insufficiently adapted to his needs. Because of the great activities of the child, he needs food that quickly produces heat, energy and muscular growth. The diet of an adult would be insufficient for a growing child.

Until the child is twelve years of age two pints of milk should be included in his daily diet. The milk may be used in soups, cocoa, custards, puddings and punkets. Well-cooked cereals play an important part in the daily menu. Barley, wheat and oatmeal are the most nutritious cereals; they contain the needed constituents for body-building.

Fresh bread should never be given to children. Aside from the chance to cause digestive disturbances, the action upon the teeth must be considered. Toasts, one-day old bread of whole wheat, graham or cereal are most desirable.

The mineral constituents of grain help in making both muscle and teeth.

Fresh eggs, properly cooked, are a valuable addition to the child's diet. Fried food should not, under any circumstances, be considered in the child's allowance. Do not give meat to children under four years of age

except on the advice of a physician.

Greens and fresh vegetables, such as peas, asparagus and spinach, are aids to the child's health. Lettuce should be served with seasoning. Boil or bake potatoes or serve them in potato soup. Potatoes are necessary to the growing child.

Be sure all vegetables are thoroughly cooked. Under no circumstances allow the child to eat raw vegetables. The starchy cell-like structure called cellulose needs to be softened by thorough cooking before it can be assimilated.

Fish furnishes valuable nutrition. Care must be taken to remove all bones. Baking and broiling are the best methods of cooking fish.

Puddings, custards, junkets and plain cakes, together with cooked fruit, make desirable and delicious desserts.

Fresh fruits and their juices are very desirable. Apples, raw, scraped, baked or made into sauces are good. Peaches, apricots and prunes must be cooked. Dates and raisins must have the seeds removed. Figs are commendable for use in the child's diet. The juice of an orange is valuable. Bananas have no place in the youngster's menu.

Preparing Spring Greens.

Here are a few methods of serving garden greens:

Boiled Lettuce.—Wash lettuce well to remove the sand, then trim carefully, discarding the blemished and darkened leaves. Tie up in a clean napkin or piece of cheesecloth. Cook in boiling water for twenty minutes. Drain and cover with a cream sauce. Sprinkle with a teaspoonful of grated cheese. Serve as a vegetable for lunch or dinner.

Radishes Colonial.—Wash and peel the radishes. Boil until tender, then drain and season with salt and paprika. Use one ounce of butter to each pint of radishes, one tablespoonful of fine bread crumbs and one tablespoonful of grated cheese. Shake in a saucepan until all are well coated. Serve hot.

Dandelion Salad.—Wash carefully and pick over one pint of dandelion greens. Sprince fine and add an onion and three strips of bacon, cut in dice and browned. Then take one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of bacon fat, one tablespoonful of vinegar. Heat in saucepan and then pour over the salad. It may be garnished with thin slices of hard-boiled egg.

Comfort Bags.

For a soldier's comfort bag it is well to use khaki cloth to correspond with the uniform. The most important thing is the equipment. Soldiers do not want a lot of useless articles to remember you by, but there are a number of things they do need.

For instance if you wish to have your soldier write to you place a pocket in the bag filled with stamped envelopes, not loose stamps, as they stick together and are easily lost. Writing paper could be in the form of a pad or sheets could be slipped in each envelope so as to be ready for use when needed.

Soldiers need sewing kits, which can be purchased for ten cents each. The sewing kit may be a folder containing a thimble, needles, many black and white safety pins, buttons and other things of the kind. Of course these folders can be made at home. Safety matches, tooth brushes, washcloths, medicated cotton, bandages to be used for small scratches, darning cotton, darning needles, stomach hands knitted of gray wool, post cards, and lead pencils are good things for the comfort bag. Naturally individual needs and tastes will be consulted.

The bag may be 13 by 10 inches. The initials of the owner, and the number of his regiment may be outlined on the outside.

Economy is a Virtue.

To be exact is to be efficient. To dislike waste is to put oneself in harmony with God and nature. Your wasteful men and women are seldom liberal or generous. Under the guise of a free-handed disregard of values they are usually found to be, on close analysis, peculiarly close and close, the economical man and woman, by conserving that which is entrusted to their stewardship, enjoy the pleasure and privilege of giving of their largess to charity, philanthropy, education and public progress.

Why So Important.

The care of the child's first teeth is important because the health of the permanent set is largely dependent upon that of the first set. The second teeth are much larger than the first and consequently need more room in the gum. For necessary development the jaws must be given plenty of exercise. Consequently the child should have a mixed diet, including some hard food which he cannot swallow without chewing. Toast, crusts, hard crackers, certain fruits, like apples, salad, vegetables and meats, should provide the food elements needed for healthy teeth if the child is thriving.

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City Eye Specialists Tell How To Strengthen Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything became clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the buttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Blepharitis Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic con-

junctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes when not congested had the dull, weary expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used this treatment and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100%. I have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy I have prescribed for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious ophthalmic diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for enucleation seemed imperative. Before resorting to this operative treatment I prescribed Bon-Opto and in 24 hours the secretion was lessened, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your collyrium. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. I always instill Bon-Opto after removal of foreign bodies and apply it locally to all burns, ulcers and spots on the eyeball or the lids for its therapeutic effect. By clearing the lids of secretions and cleansing a tonic for the eyeball itself the vision is rendered more acute, hence the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Conner says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe

strain arising from protracted microscopic research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many have hoped they would have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or night glasses. I can highly recommend it in cases of weak, watery, itching, smarting, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturer guarantees it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores; also by G. Tamblin and J. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

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With leather prices still high, you may have several pairs of attractive Fleet Foot Summer Shoes for what one good pair of leather boots cost.

Fleet Foot line is so complete, that there are many styles for work and play—for sports and outings—for men, women and children.

Ask your dealer to show you the full line of Fleet Foot Shoes—and save money this summer. 205

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners
the Victims of Nervous
Exhaustion.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion — neurasthenia — the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example: Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

You can get these pills through 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.

WHAT, NO BURGLARS!

How Criminals Have Won Distinction on the Battlefields.

It's an ill wind that brings good to no one. One unforeseen result of the long-drawn-out conflict has been a large drop in the population of our prisons. Only the other day Dartmoor, one of the most famous of our convict prisons, says an English writer, was converted to another use; and most gaols in all parts of Great Britain are experiencing an unusual dearth of guests.

This is not due to any wholesome reformation on the part of our burglars, pickpockets, and other criminals. One great cause is the fact that most able-bodied professional criminals are in the Army, where those opportunities for the exercise of their profession are restricted.

Police supervision has been so much simplified by National Registration and the Conscription Acts that even those criminals at large know how difficult a "get-away" would be. Also the Defence of the Realm Act has put a spoke in the wheel of those cosmopolitan thieves who in normal times find a happy hunting-ground in this country.

The Army has offered a career to many men who have drifted into a life of crime, and scores of them have "made good." One burglar won the V.C., and another man was awarded the Russian Cross of St. George.

CANADA IN FLANDERS

NOW READY Volume 2 NOW READY

This contemporary history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force issued by the Canadian Government, is official.



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Almost like a coat is the blouse of this costume with its tiny vest-like front and large side pockets. The development of the costume is in plain jersey cloth with trimming of checked jersey in green and white. It is a splendid model for the all-important sports costume. McCall Patterns No. 7806, Ladies' Blouse, in 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust; and No. 7781, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt, 39-inch length, in 5 sizes; 22 to 30 waist. Prices, 20 cents each.



Serviceability for playtime and style for Sunday-school are happily combined in the designing of this little suit. White linen with dark blue collar and pocket flaps will be a cool and practical development, smacking of the navy, while in khaki it will have quite a military air. McCall Pattern No. 7720, Boy's Suit, in 4 sizes; 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mizonette, N.B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FLOWERS NOW OR FRUIT LATER

Every Fruit Blossom Should Be Left on the Trees to Develop.

In spite of careful husbanding of all our agricultural resources, some of them may go to waste through deplorable thoughtlessness. The selling of fruit blossoms on street corners may bring joy to winter-weary city dwellers; but it will also interfere with fruit production later on when we most need apples, pears and peaches for their food value.

The blossom season lasts but a few weeks each spring, and the flowers are exceedingly short-lived, so that they make but an evanescent decoration at best. There are plenty of other flowers, a host of joyous little folk of the spring woods, which are equal in charm to any florist's offering, and which may be plucked without harmful results. Provided that their roots are left in the ground they will come up another year with greater vim than ever. And for larger sprays and bank effects the dogwood and the lilac will grow all the better after selective cutting of their blossoms. Having such a wealth to choose from, there is no excuse for marring the harvest by picking fruit blossoms now.

After all they can best be enjoyed by visiting the orchard itself and bringing back a memory of its perfection of color and perfume which will long outlive a few expatriated sprays of wilted blossoms.

Brighten The Corner
where you are by eating a food that does not clog the liver or develop poisons in the colon. Cut out heavy meats and starchy potatoes and eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with berries or other fruits. Try this diet for a few days and see how much better you feel. The whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking.



Made in Canada

MY ONLY REGRET. To the Youth of My Native Land.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.
Age brings with it contentment and gladness, if the life has been well spent in doing good to others. That is what we are here for, and there can be no consciousness so high and exalted as that which prompts to self sacrifice in behalf of a superb principle, or to help our fellowmen, which is the same thing.

To-day democracy trembles in the balance, having been ruthlessly assailed by a half-civilized autocrat, bent on its extinction and the triumph of despotism in its place.

My only regret is that age prevents the immolation of all my physical powers upon the altar of my country in this supreme crisis.

The country needs you and me in this hour of her extreme peril. Would to God that the body was as young and vigorous as the mind to take up the burden of overthrowing insolent despotism.

I fear that many, far too many, do not realize the danger that menaces our liberties and threaten all that we hold dear and sacred in this world, otherwise there would be a more hearty response to the call for help than has yet been made.

Young men of Canada, what capital for a life career have you, and what is your aim? You have youth, health, ambition, and these are fine possessions, if not essentials. You get them from your Maker, and good home environments. They are borrowed capital which you can pay back only by devoting yourself to high ideals and giving the very best that is in you. You lack experience? You will get that as you live and work along. Sometimes, you will get it in tears, failures, disappointments and scars, but it will be the greatest part of your equipment if you take right advantage of it, as it comes to you, and you can borrow even this part of your life capital by studying and adopting the experience of others.

In asking your aim, we do not seek to know whether you are eager to become a banker, a merchant, a statesman or a tradesman, as these avocations appertain only to personal fortunes and caprices. The little man with a restricted career, so to speak, small wheel on which you as a unit, among billions of other units, will go "round and round," and be at once useless and forgotten when you fall off; but there is a higher, better and more legitimate aim, by striving for which you pay off the borrowed capital of your early manhood, and you help to work out the Creator's purpose and reach true greatness.



**WHAT!
NO SLEEP
LAST NIGHT?**
If tea or coffee
was the cause
change to
POSTUM
and sleep!

"There's a Reason"

When youth is all gone, when the fires that move men to vocational success are banked by time and the monotony of life, when deep wrinkles and white hairs notify the world that one is passing, the greatest of all happiness is the ability to honestly pray: "Father, I thank Thee, that after all my years in the harness I have still some little capacity and opportunity to serve my fellowmen."

The greatest of all aims is service. It is not thyself first, but thy brothers. It is not your career but the world's. Not for yourself alone should your youth, your energy, your ambition, be made to count, but for man everywhere, Service!

The great men of money, like Rockefeller and Carnegie, are anxious at the last moment to make their money serve mankind. The greater men, like Edison and Pasteur, labor night and day with thought that their helpfulness may mean world progress. The writers of things that live, the scientists and inventors, from whose restless brains spring great truths and designs that mean human comfort and happiness, work that humanity may move upward, Service.

Young man, never before in the world was the opportunity so great, so clear for the investment of your capital—youth, energy, high purpose—in human service. On one side is civilization: upon the other, barbarism with reversion to the beast. This is the issue. Shall public service be the living and working for liberty, equality and progress? Or, shall public service in the work of slaves that would fasten on humanity a reversion under which "might is right," liberty a silly dream, and equality doled out by the bloody sword of autocrats?

The only true Service is work for the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man!

The young Canadian who shoulders a rifle to-day, or takes his place behind a ship's gun, has writ before him high in the skies, Service for Humanity! It is his mission.

It is his chance for living worth while, for happiness and true nobility. It is doubtful if he will ever again find open to him such an investment, wherein the capital required is not money, nor power, nor pull, but solely genuine manhood.

Youth of free Canada! free born in martyr's blood and mother's sacrifice, shrivel not in your personal affairs, but rally round the flag of your country.

Strike, that humanity shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people shall not perish from the earth!

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers — It's like magic!

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

For 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.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

New Zealand Plan for Returned Soldiers Working Well.

Mr. W. F. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, reports that so far 250 returned soldiers had been settled on the land in New Zealand under the Government scheme to provide 5,000 of her fighting men with a new start in life.

"The men we are settling in this way," he said, "fall into six classes. First, the man who wants to breed sheep and requires a large area of country—perhaps up to 5,000 acres. Then comes the dairy farmer with, say, 200 acres for 50 cows, which we will even buy for him if necessary; the grower of wheat or another crop, 100 acres; the fruit grower, 20 acres; the poultry farmer, with ten acres, near a city; and, last, the incapacitated man, who wants an acre or two in the suburbs on which he can earn something to augment his pension.

"Of course we have not Crown land for all these people, and in some cases we have purchased land for them up to £30 an acre. They pay 5 per cent. interest for the money we advance, and in ten years' time they are given a 'free title' to the land, which they may then dispose of as they wish. The only condition we make is that the men must have been born in New Zealand and have served in either the British army or the navy. The scheme is not confined to men who have been fighting with the New Zealand forces."

I Wonder.

Do fishes use the liquid tones
The world so highly praises?
Could they speak dryly? And do bees
Converse in honeyed phrases?

THE NEW-BORN SOLDIER.

With Apologies to the Author of "Our Baby."

Where did you come from, soldier dear?
Out of a business house into here.

Where did you get your aim so true?
From a school of musketry I came through.

Where did you get your athlete's chest?
Ask the drill-sergeant; he knows best.

How do you carry that hefty pack?
Expanding my chest, I broadened my back.

Why did you join the infantry?
I'm little more than a kid, you see.

And how did you get your cheerful air?
I'm British. No more to be said, is there?

Proved Once More In Southampton, Ont.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Rheumatism.

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared It Out of His System.

Southampton, Ont., May 14th (Special).—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well and favorably known here. He had inflammatory rheumatism for two months. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble started with the grippe," Mr. Bertram states. "My hands and feet were badly swollen and the doctor did not seem to be doing me any good. My grandmother, Mrs. G. Grasser, advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box of them and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's trouble came from his kidneys is shown by his other symptoms. He had stiffness in the joints, was tired and nervous, and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always thirsty and felt heavy and sleepy after meals. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

Freddy Is Right.

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific power. "What is that which pervades all space?" she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?" No one had an answer ready but Freddy Sharpe.

"The smell of onions, miss," he said promptly.

He Always Had.

The "sporting" son of wealthy parents was offered a job by an old friend of his father. "How much will you pay me?" he asked. "All you are worth," said the friend. To which he replied with business-like brevity: "No, thank you. I can do better than that."

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. Peter's, C. B. EDW. LINLIE.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

Busy Idleness.

Doing things that are not worth while is a pernicious form of idleness.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Knew His Business.

Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, and tried to teach him how to receive calling cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card.

The next day two ladies came to visit Mrs. Smith. When they presented their cards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he closed the door: "Tickets no good; you can't come in."

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

MAGIC

BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

His Furrow.
Mr. W. Beach Thomas, in the London Daily Mail, writes: "I watched a single French farmer, who even at this hour was leading out his grey horse to plough a fallow well in front of our heavy guns and in sight of the enemy. The headland of his furrow was a barbed-wire barrier."

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

Newspaper Legs.
In Belgium old newspapers are being worked up into a papier mache composition, from which artificial limbs are moulded.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Those Foolish Questions.
Old Lady—Conductor, why did the train stop before we came to the station?
Conductor—Ran over a pig, ma'am.
Old Lady—What! Was it on the track?
Conductor—No—oh, no; we chased it up the embankment.

MONEY ORDERS
THE safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Chinese Flower.
A certain flower growing in China is white at night or in the shade, but displays a red color in the sunlight.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The tanning of ostrich skins is one of the new South African industries.

With the aid of motor trucks the picturesque circus caravan is to be revived. A circus has announced that this summer it will tour the country in motor cars.

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 St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS
BICYCLES, NEW AND SECOND
Hand. \$12.00 up. Send for special price list. Varsity Cycle Works, 419 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.

When buying your Piano insist on having an
"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

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KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.
Summer School Navigation School
July and August December to April
15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

SELDOM SEE
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$3 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-septic salve for making, reducing, healing, swelling, enlarged glands, wens, bruises, varicose veins, ulcers, cuts and inflammations. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman St., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Tennis Goods

The time has come to wear Canvas Goods. We have a large assortment at popular prices.

Men's Work Boots

If you require any Work Boots, our advise is buy now, as prices are soaring at a very rapid pace. We have a very complete range.

We are still agents for the

"INVICTUS"

The "Best Good Shoe."

For Men and Women.

Where Quality counts we win.

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.

Bristol Presbyterian Notes.

May 21.—The last two Sunday services have been of exceptional interest at both Bristol (Brick) and Knox Churches. The former Sunday was celebrated as Mother's Day. The churches looked grand in their floral decorations; among these were the beautiful carnations given by the Y. M. B. Class in honor of Mother. At the close of the service these were given to the mothers. It was a day for the mothers and the children. Preceding the regular service the Sacrament of Baptism was administered (six children were brought to the church). The music was of a special character and a splendid choir rendered four anthems for the occasion. The sermon preached by the minister, Rev. F. W. K. Harris, was on Motherhood—"Her children arise and call her blessed."—Prov. 31:28. A special effort was made to have all the older mothers and shut-ins present, and both churches were well filled with the magnificent congregations which attended to pay tribute to her—the best woman in the world—Mother. The Rev. (chaplain) J. A. Macfarlane, kindly assisted in the baptism service. The attendance at the Sunday School was the best yet.

The last Sunday service was British and Foreign Bible Society Day, when the Rev. Mr. Crawford, B. A., B. D., preached and spoke of the marvellous work of the Society in war time. The wonderful statements and facts given by the speaker of the conditions during the war were fascinating; best of all we note that after all God is using the wrath of man to praise Him. The opening of India, Korea and the vast heathen world to the gospels and the Word of God; the opening of India to the influence and work of Christianity; the recognition of the Bible Society's work by friend and enemy nations; the desire of Roman Catholic peoples for the Word of God in their own tongue, and the invaluable services rendered by the Society to our soldier boys at home or overseas. These and many other illuminating facts were magnificently given to us.

In the evening an illustrated story of "How we got our Bible" was given. A fine turnout of young people were instructed and stimulated by the historic value of the "Grand Old Book." It was a day long to be remembered. How little, after all, do we know of this Book, above every book, and how much we owe of liberty, love and life to it—so often neglected by us—but so craved by those who have it not. Let us use it and give it! The special offering (freewill) at the three services amounted to \$28.00.

Another item of interest was the last regular meeting of the Y. M. B. C. when Dr. Powles gave the members of the Class a very interesting talk on "Health." The talk was made more interesting by the use of the microscopes, which were adjusted and demonstrated to the Class by Mr. McMullan and the McDowell brothers. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was given to those who had, at no little trouble, made the night instructive and entertaining. The next meeting is a social night at Mr. Alex. Meldrum's.

The Communicants' classes, which are being held regularly Monday and Friday evenings, are the direct results of "the Forward Step" services and are

preparatory for the Communion Service, which will be held on June 3rd.

WALTHAM

May 17.—Mrs. John Stewart has returned home after an enjoyable visit among her various relatives in Carleton Place. Glad to see her back.

Some of the auld bachelors seem to enjoy treating the ladies to chocolates and bananas, but rather shy in company to eat many, so they eat the stock on the way home.

If anyone wants to know about shooting porky-pines at midnight, just ask Experienced Hunter.

We regret the removal of our much favored mail clerk, but hope that the newcomer will make up for broken hearts. We all extend our sympathy.

On Sunday last while Divine service was being conducted we noticed a vacancy in the audience. Why? Probably those living farther down the line could furnish the necessary information.

Mr. Eddy Lawn and Mr. Paul Perry of Campbells Bay were on a motor trip to Waltham. Call again.

From various reports we learn that the crops in the Western section are expected to give large returns this year???

"PEP."

WEIRSTEAD

May 18.—The people of this vicinity are getting along well with their crops, notwithstanding the lateness of the season.

The death has occurred of Mr. James Doherty, an old and respected resident of Bristol, at the venerable age of 86 years. He leaves to mourn his loss, his sorrowing wife and four sons and six daughters.

Mrs. Thomas Dumas and little daughter of Ottawa, are guests of her mother, Mrs. P. McCaffrey.

We are all glad to hear that Mr. Victor McNally, of Ottawa, who got seriously injured last Fall at the Ottawa Street Car Works, where he was employed, has fully recovered and is at present the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McNally.

We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph McCaffrey is confined to his bed through serious illness.

JIMBO.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Teachers Wanted

A qualified Protestant Teacher for Aldfield School No. 1. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1917, and continue till Christmas; commencing again March 1st, 1918, to June 30th. Salary stated on application.

WM. C. STENDER, Sec.-Treas., Ladysmith, Que.

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

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.

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.

Hog for Service

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

Hog for Service

Poland-China Hog (registered). Service fee—One dollar. Apply at CLARENDON ROLLER MILLS.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$14.00
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 35c.
Wool, washed, 50c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:
Butter, in prints 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

CLEAN UP SALE

New Express Cream Separator
Singer Sewing Machine
The above must be cleared out and most liberal terms will be given.

G. A. HOWARD.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Earning Good Money.

A good record for a four-year-old grade cow in Ontario in 1916 was 12,985 pounds of milk and 459 pounds of fat; she earned \$296.86 for her owner. Yet close by her were many cows that did not bring in one hundred dollars each in the same time, some earned even less than that. Dairy records discover these facts and help owners to discriminate, to see that cows are handled so as to give the best possible results and earn good money. It will pay any dairyman to test each of his cows. There may be one or two in your herd capable of great development. A few minutes per cow per month spent in weighing and sampling will give most valuable information on which to build up a better herd. Drop a line to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, asking for milk record forms, either three day or daily. They are free; the keeping of records helps to increase your income.

Gamey Case Recalled.

Only one or two of the chief actors in the celebrated Gamey case which is recalled by the recent death of the member for Manitoulin, are living to-day. Fourteen years have passed since the famous expose was made. Sir George Ross, the then Premier, and leader of the party against whom the charge of bribery was laid by the late Mr. Gamey, is dead. Sir James Whitney, leader of the party in whose interests Mr. Gamey was elected, has passed away. Chancellor Sir John Boyd, who sat with Sir Glenholme Falconbridge on the Royal Commission, that investigated Mr. Gamey's charges, died a few months ago. Hon. James R. Stratton, against whom the most serious allegations were made, passed away last year at Hot Springs. Mr. Stratton's private secretary, Elgin Meyers, who figured as a witness in the investigation, has been dead some years. Hon. S. H. Blake who prosecuted in the hearing before the Royal Commission on behalf of Mr. Gamey, also passed away some years ago. Hon. W. D. McPherson, now Provincial Secretary, assisted Mr. Blake. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., had with him as associate counsel in conducting the case for the accused, the present Mr. Justice Riddell.

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.

THE DESIRE to be WELL-DRESSED

is natural in man; it is the outcome of our social system which decrees the style and appearance which shall meet the conventions.

Hobberlin Tailoring

is designed with Fashion's demands in view, but with sufficient elasticity to permit of a man's own personality being consulted.

Ask Us to Show You the Styles and Fabrics

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