

THE EQUITY.

No. 50, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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FORT COULONGE BRANCH, W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
CAMPBELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, A. H. MULHORN, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open Monday and Thursday.
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE, Open Wednesday and Friday.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

O. Y. B. members are reminded of the reg. meeting on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 8.15 p. m.

The monthly meeting of Shawville H. M. Club will be held Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. D. A. Baker, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. C. Young, Wednesday, June 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Program:—Red Cross work. Roll Call—Concussions.

The King's Birthday (June 3rd) was observed by the members of the Good Cheer Club of this village, by a drive to Green Lake and basket picnic at that picturesque spot.

Mr. Crawford, the agent of the Ottawa Auxiliary of the B. and F. B. S., held the annual meeting in connection with his work in the Methodist Church, after the regular service on Sunday evening.

A REMINDER.—We would remind all those in charge of or doing Red Cross work, to have all finished work into the secretary by the 10th of each month to be enclosed in the monthly shipment. AMY HODGINS, Asst. Secretary.

A letter from Mr. Herbert Cuthbertson, who went west a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health, having been recommended to seek out-door employment, says that a heavy snow storm visited the section in which he is located on May 20th.

J. J. Turner's building was successfully removed last week from the corner which it occupied for so many years, to a position some 40 odd feet west of the old stand, thus leaving the site clear for the erection of the proposed Merchants Bank building, which is to be built this summer.

Needed showers last week wrought a healthy change in the appearance of the fields throughout the country. But the subsequent gales of three days' duration has made a good solid spell of wet weather most needful just now.

NO SERVICE.—Rev. Mr. Burton, who took the services at St. Paul's last Sunday, announced that there would be no service there on Sunday morning next. Evening service will be held, however. Those interested will please keep this in mind.

Don Reid, an employee of the Pink Co's garage at Pembroke, is dead as the result of an accident which occurred on Thursday last, as he was about to lower a car on the elevator, the chain of which broke, allowing both to fall. Reid was caught between the car and elevator platform, and was crushed so badly that he died on the way to hospital.

Halifax Fund for the Blind.

The following donations have been received towards the above fund to date:
Previously acknowledged, \$29.25
From a lady friend, 1.00

DR. RUSSELL.—No doubt considerable interest will be taken by the people of this district in the series of Revival Services which are to be opened in the Methodist Church here on Sunday next, June 9, by Dr. Walter Russell, and respecting which an announcement appeared in this paper last week. Dr. Russell is an old Bristol boy—one of the many from that township, it may be remarked, who have distinguished themselves in the ministerial and other avocations. His activities, however, have been staged to a much greater extent in the United States than in Canada, and it is over there that his successes as an evangelist have been scored.

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Pearl Eades, Ottawa, was a week-end visitor at her home in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Cohen, of Montreal, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Dover for a few days last week, returning Friday.

Mr. W. D. Campbell and Mrs. Jack McNeill went to Galtia last week to attend the funeral of the late A. E. Riddell of that place.

Miss Laura Salley, of Ottawa, spent the week-end and Monday the guest of Miss Maude McDowell, in town.

Rev. F. Tripp went to Ottawa on Friday morning to attend the annual meeting of Montreal Conference.

Miss Irene Paul, who has just finished her course in stenography at the Gowling Business College, is relieving our P. M. this week.

Mrs. Jno. Beamish accompanied by her daughter Miss Muriel, Mrs. Band, Master Band, Miss Plaxton and Mr. Ellis, motored here from Renfrew on Sunday.

Miss Ried, of the Bank of Ottawa staff, who spent the week-end at her home in Westmeath, motored here on Tuesday morning accompanied by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Reid, and Mr. G. E. Reid, of Portage du Fort.

Capt. F. C. Smyth, who expected to go overseas last month met with disappointment, in that respect, having been "kneed" out of the opportunity by the medical board. He has, therefore, discarded the khaki and intends reverting to civilian pursuits.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Andrew Tubman of Bristol, took place at St. Paul's cemetery on Tuesday. The late Mrs. Tubman had been in poor health for a considerable length of time past.

The name of Desjardinsville post office on the Allumette Island has been changed to Demers Centre. The post office was formerly conducted at Desjardinsville by Mr. Paul Desjardins, but it was moved some time ago and the new name corresponds with the section in which it is located.

The funeral of Mr. William Balmer McAllister, formerly prominent in the lumbering business, and a well-known citizen of Ottawa, was held on Sunday afternoon, 26th, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. George A. Beattie, 409 Queen street, to Beechwood cemetery. The late Mr. McAllister was in his seventy-ninth year, and was born in Eardley, P. Q. In his early life he successfully engaged in lumbering on the upper Ottawa. Later he established lumber mills at Pembroke. Twenty years ago he retired from active life, and made his residence in Ottawa.—Pembroke Standard.

Arrangements last week made lengthy reference to the death of two prominent and highly respected citizens of that community, namely, that of the Venerable Father Chaine, who for 43 years was the faithful pastor of St. John Chrysostom parish, Arrprior. The aged priest died on Sunday, May 26, and his funeral, attended by nearly all the R. C. clergy of the district, took place on Wednesday morning following. The other reference is to the passing of Mr. Archibald E. Riddell, which occurred on May 28. The late Mr. Riddell was one of the foremost residents of Fitzroy township, who all his life was actively connected with the public affairs of that township, and for a number of years up to the time of his death, held the responsible position of township treasurer.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

Your family, friends and business associates want your portrait. A nice range of folders to choose from.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Piano Tuner Coming.

Geo. W. Pingle, the well-known Piano and Organ tuner, will be in town soon, for town and country work. Leave your order now at EQUITY office, Pontiac House or write direct to 45 Louise St., Ottawa.

High-grade Pianos and Phonographs for sale at very reasonable prices.

Pembroke papers report that Petewawa Military Camp is in full swing again, many troops having arrived, and the number is increasing daily. Artillery training will be the main program carried on at this camp, during the summer months.

Most things can be anybody's gift—your portrait is distinctively, exclusively yours. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture

Marriages

McLEAN—McDOWELL

A wedding of wide-spread interest was solemnized in Shawville Methodist Church at 2.30, p. m. on Tuesday, May 28th, when Gertrude May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. McDowell, and Clarence Haldane, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. McLean, of Beachburg, were united in marriage, the Rev. Mr. Tripp officiating.

The bride, who entered the church with her father to the strains of music played by Mrs. A. S. McDowell, of Lemberg, Sask., wore a suit of sand khaki kool with a tailored hat to match and a corsage bouquet of Richmond roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maude McDowell, who wore a simple frock of sand crepe-de-chene with a large picture hat and a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. The groom was supported by Mr. Mac Barr, of Beachburg, while Messrs. McDowell, McLean, Walsh and Hobbs acted as ushers.

During the ceremony the choir rendered "Oh Perfect Love" and while the register was being signed Mrs. A. M. McLean, of Pembroke, sang "All Joy be Thine."

After the ceremony the guests, including only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, proceeded to the home of the bride's parents where a very pleasant and enjoyable reception was held. The bride received many beautiful gifts, among which was one from the Methodist Aid and Choir, accompanied by a kindly little address.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean later left for Montreal; thence by boat through the St. Lawrence to Toronto, touching at American and Canadian points en route. They carry with them the good wishes of a host of friends for a long and happy future.

A BIG DRIVE

FOR STENOGRAPHERS. For the past year the Civil Service Commission has been scouring the country for competent stenographers. On Feb. 16 every Branch of the Service was placed under the Commission which means that the demands are now doubled.

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Make a specialty of preparing candidates for these examinations. Start NOW and be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our school is open all summer.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT,
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Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work or trade or profession.

Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,

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WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.
139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.

A position for every Willis Graduate

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED

EYES EXAMINED

NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES

GROUND AND FITTED

MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UP TOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—My property in the village of Bristol Corners. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. H. MURRAY, Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE—East half of lot 28, 3rd range, Clarendon. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. GAGNON, Portage du Fort, Que.

FOR SALE—McLaughlin Car, in good order. A real snap. Apply A. Cahill, Campbells Bay.

FOR SALE—One mixed cow—a heavy producer of milk. Sound and right. Apply to Norval Kilgour, 7th Line.

FOR SALE—Four second-hand Buggies, in good order. Also two sets of good Single Harness. R. J. Hamilton, Shawville.

LOST—On Monday morning on road between Shawville and Lewis Hodgins', a parcel containing white and blue striped shirt and silk collar. Finder will oblige by leaving at this office.

WANTED—A man to drive horses to Norway Bay for the summer. Middle-aged man preferred. Apply to R. A. GRANT, Elmside.

FOR SALE—Piano case organ in good repair—good instrument. Apply to Mrs. J. LESTER at R. C. Woodley's, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Several young Chester White pigs, 4 weeks old. Apply to Geo. C. HODGINS, Shawville. 2-40

FOR SALE—A quantity of good seed potatoes; also hand-picked beans. Apply Misses ARMSTRONG, 7th Line, Clarendon.

FOR SALE—Reg. Shorthorn Bull, "Spicy King" No. 108557; age 2 years. A good individual. For particulars apply to J. C. HAYES, R.R. No. 2, Shawville.

THE HARDWARE STORE

PARIS GREEN

Berger's Pure English Green, put up in one pound tins—the best there is. Why waste time, and risk loss of crop by using inferior green or substitutes? Buy Berger's, we guarantee every ounce.

Adjustable Window Screens, Screen Doors, Spring Hinges, Catches and Pulleys, Green and Black Wire Cloth.

Ice Cream Freezers, The Frost King, guaranteed the best make, 2 to 6 quart capacity.

Paints and Varnishes for all purposes.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Floor Paints

\$3.40 per gallon.

Berger's

Paris Green

1 lb. Tins 85c.

7 Strand, 40 in high INVINCIBLE FENCING

50c. per Rod.

New Price on Coarse Salt

\$2.00 per Sack.

New Prices now effective on all
Teas, Coffees,
Matches, Tobaccos

Rennie's Calf Meal

50 lb. - - - \$3.00

25 lb. - - - 1.50

TANGLEFOOT, WILSON'S FLY PADS
DR. WILLIAMS FLY EXTERMINATOR
SPRAYERS.

W. A. HODGINS

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER V. She Leaves Business And Arrives At Another Crisis

All day had the rain dripped from a sudden sky, the warm life-giving rain of California.

Julietta sat by the blurred window, staring into the newly fallen night, depressed beyond words by the eternal grayness beyond the window, the monotonous drip-drip from the eaves, the soft patter of the rain on the roof. A rainy Saturday in the country was a tiresome affair. On Sunday one could break the monotony by going to church, at least.

Julietta yawned, glanced at a little clock on the dressing table, and yawned again. She must do something—and what was there to do? Ah, a letter to Uncle Paul, of course! She quickly left her chair, lighted the oil lamp, and sat down to a diminutive writing desk.

In the three months which had passed since that fateful morning in Paul Morrow's office much water had gone over the dam. The Truffit company was defunct, and Julietta's days and nights of remorse had finally ended in new work. Her spirit grovelled in the ashes of defeat; humility cried for self-abasement; she could not put on sackcloth, but she could, and did, don cotton stockings—for the first time since that wonderful night when Paul Morrow had brought the blue silk stockings from the pawn-shop to the cab. She had said then that she would always wear silk stockings—a childish boast which had been made good until now, when they had become emblems of the pride which was no more.

Being what he was, Paul Morrow had not occurred in her sweeping self-condemnation. His heated defense of her had not changed Julietta's opinions of herself, but they had proved comforting in their assurance of his continued faith. He had laughed gaily at her distress when he had produced sample cases and mileage ticket.

"Cheer up!" he had cried merrily. "When it comes to selling goods your Uncle Paul is there with the push. We'll make 'em hustle in our territory, Julietta."

"But coffee is a new line. If you must travel, why not stick to shoes?" "Because I want you to forget shoes. The sooner we take a fresh grip, girl, the sooner we'll find that this old world's a pretty good sort of place after all."

"I think I'll go on the road too."

"You will not!" "Very well," Julietta had assented meekly, stung by the pain in his eyes. "Then I'll teach school. I'm going to do something until—the larger dream comes true. It will, and I know it will."

So, aided by Mrs. Drake, she secured a country school near Bakersfield. Out of her fifty dollars a month, she paid Jed Seldon twenty-five a month for board and room. It was a new experience, and kept her from overmuch self-communion.

Remembrance of these things fitted through her mind as she wrote. "And, Uncle Paul, I've moved to another house," ran her concluding lines. "My new farmer host is Jed Seldon. He has a long beard that would be a beautiful white if only he did not chew tobacco. He's a sheepman and does a lot of talking about hard times. He wants to sell his place and go to some country where there is plenty of free grazing land—but enough of Seldon. How's the coffee?"

The letter finished, sealed and addressed, Julietta went to the window. The rain had stopped, and as she flung open the sash, the soft, fresh, rain-sweet air touched her face. Through great rents in the blurred sky stars peeped joyously against a blue-black heaven.

"I'll run out to the road and leave the letter," she thought, eager for the fresh air.

The vivid breath of the rain-quickened alfalfa rose about her. Behind her the little white farmhouse loomed ghost-like against the night, with the enormous blackness of the barn lifting behind it; farther still, a row of star-sweeping Lombardy poplars stood like stately, silent sentinels. The glowing radiance of Bakersfield hung over the horizon, dimming the splendor of the newly uncovered stars.

Julietta broke into a boyishly clear whistle that cut into the night like a rapier thrust as she passed on toward the boundary fence. And that whistle represented to Beelzebub both alarms and excursions.

Beelzebub hated petticoats, as Jed Seldon's wife knew to her sorrow. Julietta had been well warned by Jed never to cross the alfalfa pasture unescorted.

"That thar ram does surely despise women-folk," had chuckled Jed. "Keep out o' the meadow if you don't want them pretty frocks all mussed up."

Having regard both for her frocks and for Beelzebub's huge curling horns, Julietta had punctiliously minded the warning until to-night—and now! The muffled thud of flying hoofs awakened her to the danger. Behind her came the old ram, a bewoiled and behorned thunderbolt of animosity.

Julietta threw one startled glance over her shoulder, made out the whirlwind of wrath behind, lifted her skirts—and ran! Atalanta never ran more swiftly than Julietta ran for the boundary fence; she reached it and scrambled up, panting and laughing—then a stifled shriek broke from her as Beelzebub, in his headlong rush, crashed into the boards.

Beelzebub bounded to his feet like a rubber ball and stared balefully through the bars. Julietta, sitting in a slimy, sticky, oozy black puddle, returned the stare with interest.

"Oh, Beelzebub, you monster!" Beelzebub clashed his horns against the fence in reply.

"Keep your old pasture!" said Julietta bitterly.

Gingerly she rose and shook out her ruined skirt. The mud was terrible

stiff. It clung tenaciously, clammy. Fortunately, the letter had been preserved intact, and Julietta hastened on across a strip of useless, unfarmed land to the road.

Reaching the mailbox, she deposited the letter and turned homeward by the drive. Her jubilation had departed; her feet oozed mud, her soiled skirts flapped dismally about damp ankles, and she hastened to her room with vexation urging her.

Ten minutes later footsteps outside her door interrupted her rueful meditation of soiled skirts and stockings. With those same "humility stockings" in her hand she threw open the door. Jed Seldon, candle in hand, was slouching down the hall, his placid, gray-haired wife meekly in the rear. At Julietta's call he turned.

"Just goin' to bed," he announced querulously. His glance fell on the soiled stockings and skirt. "Oh, took a fall in the mud, did ye?"

"Yes—in such dreadful mud. Please tell me what will take it out? It left my skirt stained a greenish-black and seems horridly slimy."

The old man approached and bent over the garments, shading the candle with one huge, gnarled hand.

"Well, I swan!" he grunted. "Ain't that there mud from the bog out in front of the big alfalfa pasture?"

She told briefly of her encounter with Beelzebub, whereat he chuckled grimly and wagged his long beard.

"Thar now—what did I tell ye? Lucky ye made the fence! And ye

went and sat right in that ile bog!" "Ile bog?" repeated Julietta, frowning.

"There's oil in it, dear," explained Mrs. Seldon. "He means oil!"

"Course I mean ile. Didn't I say ile? Too bad ye got all mussed up, Miss Dare. I reckon ye can't clean them things—that pesky ile bog clear spiles everything. Well, good night to ye!"

He lumbered off, his wife following; their shadows danced grotesquely on the wall behind. Julietta closed her door and stood staring at the "humility stockings" in her hand.

"Why, of course!" she whispered, awe in her blue eyes. "It is oil, isn't it?" For a long time she stood staring down at the stockings; then, mechanically, began to undress.

At breakfast the next morning Julietta studied the old rancher discreetly, wondering how she might best approach the subject which had kept her wide-eyed through the still hours of the night—the subject which kept her heart fluttering.

"Goin' to church?" inquired Seldon. "No? That's too bad. The wife was sort of aimin' that you and her'd be goin' together. The old lady wouldn't miss church for no money."

Julietta looked at quiet little Mrs. Seldon, and laughed merrily. "How long have you owned this ranch, Mrs. Seldon?"

"Pretty close to twenty years," was the answer, accompanied by a sigh.

"Yes, tarnation take it!" agreed Jed. "Danged fools we've been to keep it so long!"

"I was thinking," said Julietta meditatively, "that I might know someone who would buy the ranch if you really want to sell it."

(To be continued.)



WHAT WOMEN SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT DO ON THE FARM.

By Dr. F. W. St. John.

Now that the grim visage of war is frowning upon us, and thousands of the men of our Country are serving the colors, women are willingly taking up a goodly share of man's burden at home. Among the most important occupations in which they will engage will be out-of-door work on the farm. Canadian women have not been accustomed to much of this kind of labor, so they should know what to do to conserve their health, not only for their own good but for posterity.

In the matter of diet they will have to follow the increased desire for more substantial food occasioned by being more in the open air and the using of more energy. They should avoid eating too many sweets and partake more freely of the diet of the outdoor laborer.

Clothing should be free from all constricting bands and other appliances which interfere with the free use of any part of the body, thus giving the lungs and abdominal organs a chance to remain in the natural position and perform their natural functions.

Corsets, if worn at all, should be short and loosely fitted. Some kind of overalls or bloomers is suitable for outer garments. The shoes should be waterproof and high enough to give good support to the ankles, and should be laced so that they may be adjusted to give comfort. The undergarments should be made of material that is

light but firm, and of a kind that washes easily.

Thus equipped, a woman of ordinary health and stature will be able to plant, hoe, ride the hay-rake, drive the horse when using the hay-fork, take care of pigs and chickens, pick the small and some of the larger fruits, and do a great deal to help in the out-door work of the farm.

For obvious reason women should not pitch hay, plow, nor do any work that requires strenuous use of the abdominal muscles. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, where a woman has been accustomed to such a life from girlhood, or is especially strong and physically well developed.

While it is an old saw that "woman's work is never done," it should not apply to her farm work. She should avoid getting overtired, be sure to get plenty of rest and take sufficient time for meals and for sleep. She should avoid sitting in a draft while overheated or while perspiring profusely. She should avoid drinking cold water, milk, etc., hurriedly, or to excess.

If women use due care in the diet, live hygienic lives, including proper food, clothing and rest, and at the same time exercise good judgment as to what ought and ought not to be done, they will not only render great service but add to their store of health and happiness.

The War Garden.

Very few amateur gardeners have yet discovered the secret of ensuring the proper germination of seed. When things turn out wrong they are apt to blame the quality of the seed, when as a matter of fact, it is more likely to be their own lack of experience that accounts for it. Before the seed is put in, the soil should be loose and friable. After the seed has been sown it is always desirable to make the soil firm.

All salad crops can be induced to be more sprightly in their growth if the row or patch is covered with straw for three or four days after the seed has been sown. The crop gets a good start if this is done and the tenderness of radishes, lettuce and onions shoot up and are ready for use at least a week earlier than they would otherwise be.

Plant lice are the enemies of almost all kinds of plants. They are known as "Aphis" and "Green Fly." They make their appearance early in the season and as soon as they are noticed the plants should be sprayed either with whale-oil soap (one pound dissolved in six gallons of warm water) or commercial nicotine sulphate (40 per cent.) as sold by seedsmen and as recommended on the cans. Half a pound of laundry soap should be dissolved in every ten gallons of water.

It is a mistake to assume that cultivation stops when once the seeds are in the ground. The ground needs continuous attention and after rain it should always be gone over with the Dutch hoe, rake or hand cultivator. Persistent cultivation is one of the best ways to kill weeds and to allow air into the soil. Weeds rob the soil of plant food. They afford a haven of refuge to countless numbers of insect enemies and plant diseases. They cost the country thousands of dollars a year.

In some parts of Canada the very early vegetables may now have reached the stage where it is necessary to thin them. No gardener is able to get good results unless he does some judicious thinning. Every house-keeper does not know that the tenderest and most delicious vegetables are

can have for early pickling are the young vegetables thinned out and often, through ignorance, thrown away. Beets should be thinned until they are from four to six inches apart in the row. It is profitable to thin them out gradually. Lettuce should be four inches apart, onions three inches, peas three inches and carrots and parsnips from four to six inches.

About the hardest thing in cleaning a wagon or carriage is to get off the oil and dust that have hardened about the shoulders of the axles. If this were wiped off each time after using the wagon, it would not harden and the job would be much easier.

Come to Toronto TO DO Your Buying



In addition to the outing and change, a shopping trip to Toronto may save you much money. The advantages of buying in a large metropolitan city are very many. Wider choice, newer goods, fresher commodities, special bargains, all of which mean a saving in money. In addition to a pleasurable trip, and all this is doubly enhanced by the fact that you can stay at the most home-like and comfortable hotel in Canada, and at moderate cost, and have your parcels sent direct to our check room. There is no extra charge.

The Walker House
The House of Plenty
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Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM
We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.
Our price next week forty-eight cents
Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West Toronto

SEA GULLS DETECT U-BOATS.

A Voluntary Friend of Great Britain In Her Fight With Subs.

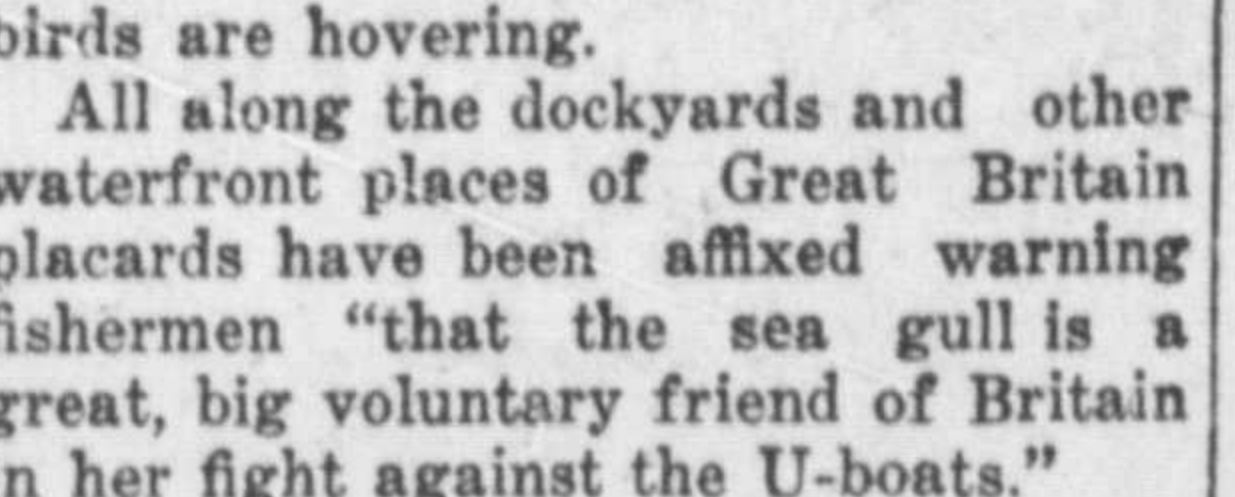
Great Britain is being aided in hunting down the U-boats by the sea gulls. So useful have the birds shown themselves that a law has been passed which provides for severe penalties for killing a gull.

The gulls will cluster about a vessel passing through the Irish Sea, for instance. If a submarine appears anywhere in the neighborhood the birds detect it at once and fly in great numbers to the scene of the commotion on the ocean surface.

The antics of the sea gulls are observed by the navigating officers on the ship and the armed guard prepares to fight. In many cases in which the gunners have fired at the point where the gulls are dipping into the crest of the waves it has been proved that a submarine was preparing to come up and take an observation by periscope. The gulls are never attracted in great groups to any particular spot, the seamen have learned, unless there is a great run of fish. The sailors explain that the gulls are attracted to the German submarines because they imagine that the dark blotch on the water represents a school of small fishes swimming close to the surface. The gunners, accordingly, point the guns at the section of the water over which the birds are hovering.

All along the dockyards and other waterfront places of Great Britain placards have been affixed warning fishermen "that the sea gulls is a great, big voluntary friend of Britain in her fight against the U-boats."

Shrubs which bloom in the spring, such as lilac and spirea, should be pruned as soon as the flowers fade. Late blooming shrubs can be pruned in the spring.



Comfort 100% Pure LYE
Cleans sinks, closets
Kills roaches, rats, mice
Dissolves dirt that nothing else will move

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English as She Is Spoke.
The following letter was written by an Indian subject to the Standard Oil Co. at Calcutta on applying for a position:

"Most Honored Sir:
"Understanding that there are several hands wanted in your honor's department, I beg to offer you my hand. As to my adjustments, I appeared for the Matric examination at Ooty but failed, the reason for which I shall describe. To begin with, my writing was illegible. This was due to climatic reasons for I having come from a warm into a cold climate found my fingers stiff and very disobedient to my wishes. Further, I had received a great shock to my mental system in the shape of the death of my only fond brother. Besides, most Honored Sir, I beg to state that I am in very uncomfortable circumstances, being the soul means of my fond brother's 7 issues consisting of three adults and four daughters, the latter being the bane of my existence owing to my having to support two of my own wives, as well as their issues, of which, by God's misfortune, the feminine gender predominates. If by wonderful good fortune these few

humble lines meet your benign kindness and favorable turn of mind the poor menial shall ever pray for your long life and prosperity of yourself as well as your honor's family branches."

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BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES

My Dad wears 'em

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

humble lines meet your benign kindness and favorable turn of mind the poor menial shall ever pray for your long life and prosperity of yourself as well as your honor's family branches."

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GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, MONTREAL

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

GIVING NEW-GROUND POTATOES THE RIGHT START.

"Who knows best how to raise a good crop of potatoes, on new ground?" I have raised a great many crops of potatoes and I invariably plant them on my new land. I have tried out many different methods and believe that I have arrived at a very close approach to perfection in this field; therefore, I respectfully offer what follows in my answer to the question at the head of this paragraph.

It is hard to do a good job of plowing on new ground because it is usually rough and contains a more or less bounteous crop of roots and snags; but anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well; I always take some pains and do as good a job as possible.

Preparing the Land

Having the ground plowed, the next task is the harrowing; on this point I want to place special emphasis, because many a crop doomed to failure, or diminutive returns, because the seed bed was not properly prepared. In the case of a heavy June grass sod a disc is necessary to cut it up; the disc should be followed by a spring-tooth harrow to mellow the ground. My experience has been that usually a disc was not needed on new ground, because there was more briars and roots than sod. I use a steel framed harrow with adjustable teeth and the first time over the ground I set the teeth rather light; this picks up the most of the loose roots; the second time I set them a little deeper and the last time over the ground I go cornerwise of the field, which makes the marking out easy. If the ground is not very rough three harrowings will do, but I usually go over the land five or six times; work spent in preparing the seed bed is not lost. The first time over I follow the furrows, and thus avoid turning any of them back, as would likely be the case if the harrow were dragged cross-wise.

There are usually little hummocks, made by trees up-rooting years ago, we call these "cradle knolls." To level off a cradle knoll I stop the team just at the base of it and put my harrow teeth down to the last notch, then I stand on the frame and pull through. This takes off the top of the knoll and, stopping again and raising the teeth, we go on to the next one. A few doses of this will level off the knolls and put the ground in pretty good shape.

Putting in the Seed

The next step is the planting. While the drill method works very well in old ground, I prefer planting in checks in new ground for two reasons: First, the soil can be thoroughly stirred around the hill, promoting a healthy expansion of the tuber-cluster and killing the briars and grass that would otherwise line the rows. Second: When the crop is harvested there is no living thing in sight; the wild growths have been thoroughly subdued and the field is in excellent shape for any crop that I want to plant the following year.

As to seed: I always plant the nicest potatoes that I have, cutting the seed to two eyes and planting one piece in a hill; this is better than cutting to one eye; first, because it eliminates the possibility of having

blank hills occasionally; and second, because the larger piece of seed gives the plant a quicker and more vigorous start. If small potatoes must be used I would plant them whole or cut once in two.

How We Cultivate

The style of cultivator used depends upon the condition of the land and the equipment of the farmer. We generally use a riding cultivator; but when there are stumps or stones in the way or the ground is too rough, a regular five-tooth adjustable cultivator is the proper thing to use. With this style of cultivator we always go twice-in-a-row, that is, we cultivate both sides of each individual row. If the soil is very heavy the crop should be laid by with a double-shovel plow just before the plants commence to blow. This stirs the soil deeper than before and gives the hill plenty of room. If properly done, there will be no need of hilling them up.

Good Spraying Necessary

The matter of spraying is quite as important as any other step in the production of the crop. I always strive to prevent the bugs from getting a good start, especially just before the plants blow, as the little tubers are setting on about that time. It stands to reason that if the vitality is sapped from the plant at this critical period there will be fewer tubers set on and they will not be so vigorous as they will in the case of a healthy plant.

I graduated from Paris green several years ago, both because of the quality of work obtained and the matter of expense. I use nothing but arsenate of lead. The arsenate of lead does its work most thoroughly when properly applied and there is no danger of damaging the plants by using too much, as is the case with Paris green; the lead stays on the plant indefinitely while the Paris green washes off with the first rain.

Use Lead in Paste Form

I prefer the lead in the paste form; I place two to three tablespoonsful in a twelve-quart pail and fill it with water, then stir until the lead is all dissolved; I apply with a whisk-broom and keep constantly stirring the solution while I am applying it.

I wait until the first crop of young bugs begin to hatch and then I apply freely to every hill, being careful to get the dope well into the centre or heart of the plant, as here is where the young bugs first congregate; I treat every hill the same whether there are any bugs in it or not. When I am done the potato patch looks as if it had been whitewashed; the bug troubles are ended for some time. If there are no other potatoes near this one application is all that is required; but if your neighbor neglects his bugs they will often invade your crop and necessitate another application later on. I have never had to use more than two applications and usually only one. Last year I raised a patch of potatoes in an isolated spot and treated them in this manner; after a period of two weeks I carefully examined the plants and failed to find a single bug, young or old, in the whole patch; and I didn't see another one during the rest of the season.

to be used. All dirt and sweat found on the face of the collar should be cleaned off and the surface which comes into actual contact with the neck and shoulder should always be smooth and hard.

In order to prevent galls and more serious conditions, it is not enough to give careful attention to the selection of the collar. The shoulder of the horse should always be washed and given special care when the animal is at heavy work. If the selection of the collar has been properly made and all of the other things in regard to this piece of harness looked after, the care of the animal's shoulder is a simple process.

Under these conditions washing the shoulder with soap and pure water, after the harness has been removed at the end of a day's work, and thoroughly drying the parts by rubbing them with clean cloths is all that is necessary.

The colt that is being broken to work in the spring should be started in on light draft while the weather is still cool, so that his shoulders as well as the rest of his body may be toughened and put in good working condition before the hot summer weather.

Other common causes for diseased neck and shoulders on a horse where preventive measures should also be applied are implements with excessive tough weights or excessive movements in the tongue when the implement is being drawn, side draft of free-going animal hitched to a slow or lazy one, walking on a ridge or furrow that is too narrow, which may cause the animal to slip constantly or side-step, and in this way injure his shoulder. In addition to this the neck and shoulder are exposed to the usual mechanical or accidental injuries.

Poultry

The location of the brooder is an important consideration. It should face the south, in order to receive the full benefit of the sun, for old King Sol is a great friend to newly hatched chicks. And it should be situated on a well-drained site, free from depressions which are likely to collect pools of water following rainstorms. If puddles form the chicks are almost certain to wade in them.

Strangely enough, water has a peculiar fascination for chicks, in spite to them under most circumstances. For example, following a thunderstorm, especially toward evening, a brood will scamper outdoors and commence wading in the puddles or go trudging through the wet grass and weeds. In a few moments they are wet and bedraggled, chilled to the bone and utterly miserable. The strongest will find their way back to the brooder and dry off, but the weak ones become confused, shiver and chirp for help and quickly perish.

Until they have received their first coat of feathers, chicks cannot withstand a wetting without grave dangers, hence the attendant must lay his safety plans accordingly.

There is generally a certain percentage of the brood too stupid or too reckless to seek the shelter of the brooder at the approach of a storm. Instead, they seek some temporary shelter. If the brooder is raised above the ground they are likely to go under it. This makes a good refuge, if the spot on which the building stands is well drained. Frequently, however, the site quickly forms a puddle, in which event the chicks under the brooder are apt to fill a watery grave.

Since the majority of thunder showers take place toward evening it is a good plan to be on the lookout for them. If one is approaching, feed the brood a little earlier, if need be, in order to get them inside the brooder, and then confine the chicks for the night. Otherwise if the storm hangs on until dark and the chicks are scattered about the premises, they will not find their way to the brooder, or, if they do so, it will be at the expense of getting wet. Sudden rainstorms take a heavy toll of chicks each year.

Sharp Garden Tools.

Where the garden itself is not highly esteemed, the tools will be poor as a matter of course. But even people who think a lot of their gardens are sometimes very careless about the condition of their tools.

The proverb says, "If the iron be blunt, then must he put to it the more strength." Sharp tools greatly economize strength. I find that sharp bright tools that are tight to their handles add to the enjoyment one has in his work. To have a hoe slip readily through the soil, doing a nice clean job, contributes to one's self-respect and makes him proud of the work he is doing. If the hoes, spades, weeders, and other tools are once put in good shape, they can be easily kept sharp by the occasional use of a file; and with an old kitchen knife the rusty places can be scraped clean so that they will soon scour smooth.

By all means, let us furnish the boys with good sharp tools and show them how they can be used to best advantage and kept in order. Nothing so depresses a boy and disgraces him with gardening and farming as to be compelled to use dull and unsuitable tools.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Hair Remedies.

Civilization is responsible for bald heads. There may be diseases of the hairy scalp among savages, and others who never wear any head covering, but I do not remember to have seen any account of them.

Certainly, savages "shave the hair from their heads, for what we call "cosmetic effect," or perhaps for fear it may fall out from diseases.

But such diseases as fevers, which result in loss of hair, are not very common among them as long as they are free from the vices and restraints of civilization.

We can therefore say that baldness is one of the ills which has come with social development.

Dandruff often causes baldness and means an excessive supply of the oily, greasy substance provided by the sebaceous glands to keep the hair smooth and soft under normal conditions.

When it is very abundant in the form of dry scales, or small oily lumps, it loosens the attachment of the root of the hair to its follicle, and the hair falls out or may be easily pulled out.

If there is an insufficiency of this same oily material, the hair becomes dry and brittle and breaks or splits off.

There are numerous diseases of the scalp in which the hair is lost.

When these diseases are cured, the hair will grow again in some cases, and in others it will not, its root structure having been destroyed.

The treatment of these diseases is an important branch of dermatology, and includes the treatment of baldness and diseased structure of the hair and its surrounding tissues.

Some of the preparations which have been advertised and used as hair remedies, have stood the test of years,

and this is not an unimportant test in determining their value.

If, after using such a preparation a few weeks, the hair gets longer and thicker or grows where it previously was absent, and if dandruff disappears, it is fair to say the preparation used had something to do with it.

Fashions in hair remedies change, like fashions in clothes. A few years ago, pomades and oils for the hair were popular, and oiled and scented ringlets were marks of beauty.

Such overdosing of the hair and surrounding tissues, probably caused much baldness, and perhaps that is why it was given up.

Hair that is dry and brittle needs oil; hair that is normal does not. Hair that is greasy from too much sebaceous matter, needs an astringent to dry up the excessive secretion.

Simple, diluted alcohol or bay rum will do this as well as expensive lotions and tonics.

If the hair has fallen out, and the root structure is not dead, stimulant substances, like cantharides or mustard or nux vomica, will often start a new growth and hair tonics containing these substances may be useful.

If the matrix and the sebaceous glands connected with the hair structures are dead, no tonic will revive them.

The treating of the hair, even by those who are skilled, is therefore in many cases a matter of experiment and it is wiser to get the opinion of a dermatologist as to what may be useful, than to depend upon one's own opinion or the recommendation of friends.

A. D.—Answer—This growth which you refer to, is called a "poly-pus," and is often accompanied by hemorrhage. I would advise you to go to a specialist in the diseases of women and have it removed. Usually the operation is not a difficult one.

A Vital Necessity In Peace or War

THE operations of Hydro-Electric and Public Utility Companies are a vital necessity to the industrial and social welfare of Canada, and are as essential in times of peace as in war.

This is one of the reasons we recommend the Bonds of well-managed Hydro-Electric and Public Utility Companies serving growing communities.

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MOTHER-WISDOM

How Careless We Have Been With Our School Housekeeping!

By Helen Johnson Keyes

It is foolish to pay taxes to educate our children, if at the same time and in the same place we weaken them and make them unhealthy so that they can not use to the fullest degree the education they receive. That is like trying to fill a bucket which leaks. If we try to fill up our community with the most usefully educated boys and girls, so that the next generation of farmers and farmers' wives will be the very best kind, and yet we leave a leaking hole in our schools, through which boys and girls slip out, because they are ill, shall we ever succeed in getting our communities full to the very brim with strong, efficient workers?

The leak in our school bucket is bad school housekeeping. There is just one way to mend the hole—employ people to keep our schoolhouses clean. It is less expensive than the waste of pouring education into children who are never going to be strong and many of whom will die, unnecessarily.

Count up the number of hours your children spend in school. It amounts to about twelve hundred hours annually. Almost half of their waking life for six or eight years—and longer than that if they continue beyond the elementary grades—are spent in whatever atmosphere and conditions the school offers. Yet how careless

ings before the pupils arrive. The teacher is certainly not the person of whom this labor should be expected. Almost every community is able to furnish a strong girl or woman who will take pride in performing this health service faithfully and well for a suitable wage. Until this expense can be arranged for as a part of the school tax, all the parents represented in the school should share it among themselves.

Not all sweeping and dusting get rid of the dirt. The old-fashioned kind performed with a straw broom upon a dry surface, and a feather duster, merely sets it flying to alight in new places. Sweeping should be done with a bristle brush and the floors covered with wet sawdust, wet paper torn into bits, tea leaves, or other damp substance to which the dislodged dirt will cling and which can then be burned. A still better brush is the kind whose bristles are slowly fed from a little tank of kerosene (coal-oil). Very little dust can escape this weapon. A vacuum cleaner is by all means the most thorough cleaner there is, as will be seen when one is passed over a surface which is supposed to have been well cleaned already and yet picks up a generous and dangerous quantity of dirt.

The dusting of school furniture must be done with a damp or an oiled cloth. Dry dusting is merely a dancing party for the dirt!

Slates have been done away with in most schools, because doctors have shown us how harmful is the sharp, gritty dust which crumbles from them, when it is breathed into the lungs. The ordinary plaster-of-Paris chalk is also injurious and should be replaced by what is called the dustless crayon. It is not quite dustless but is an improvement upon chalk. Still better is it to substitute for a blackboard a paper roll known as a mural scroll. One thousand feet of paper four feet wide revolves in a large, standing frame upon rollers turned by knobs.

Play and gymnastics should take place out of doors whenever possible, for the feet stir up the dust which we wish to have lie quietly until the afternoon cleaning gets rid of it. When it is necessary to have recess and exercise indoors, the windows should be wide open.

If the schoolroom is cleaned every day and dusty implements are no longer used, not enough dirt will be created during the daily session to do any harm, provided the room is continually fed by fresh air from a window open at the bottom and drained of the old air by a window open at the top, or by some good patent ventilating device.

However, it must be kept in mind clearly that ventilation without cleanliness is not sufficient. A well-ventilated but dirty country schoolhouse has been found to contain more dust per cubic foot than a city living-room which is clean. As the city, of course, is far more dusty than the country, this shows the value of brush and cloth and reminds us, as so many conditions remind us, that the natural advantages offered by the country in the way of health must yet be added to by eternal human care and precautions.

Help your boy to be a prize winner this year in some line—pigs, sheep, corn, or something good. His whole life will be stronger for it.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship your wool today—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Horse Sense

The Horse's Collar.

When fitting a horse with a collar, the animal should be standing in a natural position on level ground, with his head held at the height maintained while at work. The collar when buckled should fit snugly to the side of the neck, and its face should follow closely and be in even contact with the surface of the shoulders, from the top of the withers to the region of his throat. At the throat there should be enough room for a man's hand to be inserted inside the collar.

The style of horse collars are created mostly by the use of different materials in their construction. Such materials as heavy duck, ticking, and leather are used either alone or in various combinations.

All-metal collars may also be bought. The stuffing used in horse collars is coarse material, such as rye straw, curled hair, and cotton fibre.

The all-leather collar stuffed with seasoned rye straw, with a layer of curled hair in the facing, is a satisfactory kind. The cost is somewhat greater than on the collar made wholly of duck or ticking with cheaper stuffing, but the service given by this collar is usually so far ahead of the latter that the all-leather collar proves to be the cheapest in the end.

The collar selected should be examined carefully every time it is going

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie saw this funny sign. And thought it very silly. Until he folded it and found The letters stood for WILLIE.

SMOKE TUCKETS
T&B PLUG

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JUNE 6, 1918.

The Canada Food Board, it is stated, have decided upon a complete revision of the regulations governing public eating houses of the Dominion. These changes may be looked for in a few days.

German U-boats have appeared off the New Jersey coast, and are credited with sinking several schooners and a couple of steamers. Uncle Sam's destroyers have the task already in hand of putting the pirates out of business, before they have a chance of sinking some of his troop-ships.

Hon. G. C. Robertson, Labor Representative in the Government, stated in House of Commons a short time ago that an arrangement had been completed by the United States Department of Labor and the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization for the interchange of farm laborers. Several thousand have already entered the Canadian West under this arrangement.

Boys enrolled as farm helpers in the Soldiers of the Soil organization, under the auspices of the Canada Food Board, have been doing good work with the seeding. In Ontario 15,000 boys have been enrolled, many of them are now on the land. In Manitoba over 1,000 boys are now at work; in Saskatchewan 1100 are placed; in Alberta 624; in British Columbia 540; in Nova Scotia 1398; in Quebec over 1,000 have already enrolled. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are still to be heard from, but the enrollment is under way.

The food shortage is recognized as so serious in Europe that the soldiers are cultivating 50,000 acres between the lines in France, 7,000 in Salonica, Palestine and Cyprus. In Egypt, Palestine and Salonica the British armies will this year grow all their own vegetables and a large part of their hay and forage. All the military camps in England are being cultivated also. At Aldershot where 28 acres were being cultivated 18 months ago, 1200 acres are now under cultivation.

During the past week the Huns were reported to be using their long-range cannon to bombard the French towns far behind the lines, and their aircraft to destroy the allied field hospitals, in which many wounded are treated before they are sent to the rear. Two British hospitals and one American have undergone this fiendish ordeal with the result that many wounded soldiers, some of the nurses and other attendants have been done to death. Surely this species of wanton savagery will meet with its just degree of punishment when the final time of accounting arrives.

Canada will Pay \$10,800,000 for the C. N. R. Interests.

Toronto, May 27.—Sir William Meredith, chairman of the C. N. R. Arbitration Board, announces that the commission has decided that the amount Canada is to pay to the Mackenzie and Mann interests for the 600,000 shares of common stock has been fixed at \$10,800,000.

As to the costs of the arbitration each party to the arbitration will bear its own, with the exception of the cost of taking the cost of the evidence and the secretarial work, which will be borne by the Government in any event. The judgment does not go into any great details. It gives no statement of assets and liabilities, but states that the arbitrators accepted the report of Prof. Swain as to the theory of valuing the roads on the basis of reproduction cost now less depreciation. The award also accepts Prof. Swain's estimate of depreciation and concludes that the amount of assets over liabilities on October 1, 1917, was not less than \$25,000,000.

Progress of the German Drive

The third drive of the German legions between Soissons and Rheims, initiated about ten days ago, seems to have met with much greater success than what previous reports from the front led the public to expect. While resistance on the flanks stiffened materially towards the end of the week, even to the extent of hurling the enemy back at some points, the Huns managed by sheer force of numbers to push the point of their wedge as far as the river Marne in the direction of Paris, which is hardly forty-five miles distant. If the same rate of progress is maintained as has marked the drive's initial stage the French capital would soon come within the danger zone. But unlike the situation in 1914 Paris, up to Saturday at least, had ex-

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

hibited no evidences of serious alarm, but on the contrary an air of confidence prevailed that the situation was not beyond retrieving.

The text of the French official statement issued on Saturday is as follows:

"The pressure of the Germans continued late yesterday and through the night with renewed violence on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. In the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Vierzy the French, making counter attacks with indefatigable energy, pushed back masses of enemy troops, winning ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners.

"South of Soissons the Germans were thrown back on the Crise River. Chaudun was taken and lost several times, and remained in the hands of the French after desperate fighting.

"The battle was violent also in the region of Chouy and Neuilly. (In the centre of the western side of the salient.)

"The French broke up German attacks and maintained their lines immediately to the east of these localities.

"Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed advanced bodies from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil.

"On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Rheims. (The eastern side of the salient.) There was no change northwest and north of Rheims."

Monday's reports say that the situation has considerably improved, as the advance of the enemy is thought to be definitely checked, and a strong counter offensive is not improbable.

Lands for Soldiers to be Ready by July 2nd.

Land regulations under the Soldier Settlement Act for the granting of free entries on Dominion lands are now being placed in the hands of the various agents of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Peace River block in B. C. The regulations will come into force on July 2nd, next. Men returned from overseas who come under the Soldier Settlement Act will be able under those regulations to secure in addition to their ordinary homestead right, a soldier grant of 160 acres. The settlement duties for a soldier grant are substantially the same as in the case of an ordinary homestead. The administration of these regulations affecting Dominion lands is through the Department of the Interior.

Application for entry for a soldier grant may be made before the agent or sub-agent of Dominion Lands for the district in the same way as for an ordinary homestead. Unless the applicant produces a certificate of attestation from the Soldier Settlement Board, he must produce his discharge papers.

Land reserved for soldier settlement is open for entry as a soldier grant, but such an entry can also be secured on any vacant available Dominion land. Provision is made for entry by proxy under practically the same conditions as applied to homesteads. No entry fee is charged in connection with a soldier grant.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met May 18th, 1918.

Present—Chairman Draper; Commissioners Wallace, Tracy and Laughren.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Tracy—That the following bills be paid:—Thos. W. Hodgins, No. 9, repairing and glass, \$2.00; Lewis Cuthbertson, moving safe to Secretary's office, \$1.75.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Laughren—That the Secretary write the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec, asking permission to transfer the old site of No. 14 School to Mr. Ernie Stevenson in exchange for 1-quarter of an acre where the present School now stands, making school ground now 3-quarters of an acre, and that when we get permission from the Superintendent Chairman Draper deal with the transfer and secure the deed of the 3-quarters of an acre.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Laughren and Wallace—That James Kennedy be exempt school tax for year ending 30th June, 1918.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Wallace—That the Secretary ask for tenders for fencing No. 14 School ground after deed is secured; tenders to be on hand not later than one o'clock of June 15th, 1918, when the Board shall meet again.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned.
M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.



PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order in Council (P. C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said **Class**, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917, or as being a

member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

LEND your MONEY to MUNICIPALITIES

For 5, 10, 15 years or more

—AT—

It is the Safest Investment

6%

N. B.—Consult your notary and ask for our list of bonds.

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Chewing
Tobacco
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

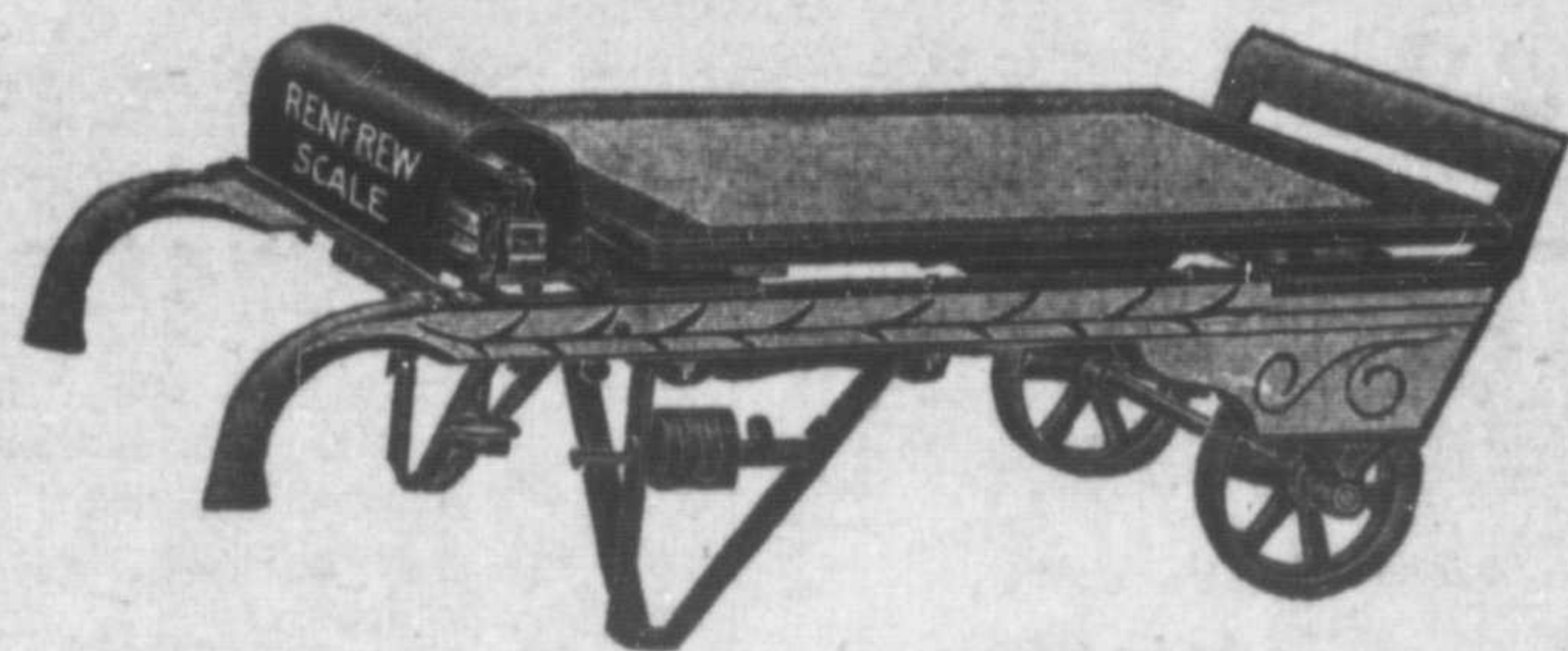


It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

Stop The Losses



A Farmer often losses enough on a single sale of Cattle on the hoof, or Hogs, or Sheep, to pay for a

Renfrew Truck Scale

The only way to stop losses is to weigh everything you sell and everything you buy, and the handiest Scale for the farm or any use is

Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck SCALE

Weights anything and everything from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs.

Cream Separators, Truck and Household Scales, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Happy Farmer Tractors, Power Drag Saws, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Governor Pulleys, Pumps, Pump Jackets, Hangers, Bearings, Wood Pulleys, Belting. Two second-hand Separators at a bargain.

H. E. MITCHEM - Agent

For Service

Registered Shorthorn Bull, Village Swell, No. 103851; Sire Lavender King No. 93410. Fee—\$5.00.
THOMAS McDOWELL,
Shawville, Que.

Short Horns For Sale

We still have two extra good young Bulls, fit for service. We will also price our yearlings and two-year old heifers.
ELLARD HODGINS,
Elmhurst Farm

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
first insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

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

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Shawville, - - - Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

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ADVOCATE
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CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

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191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
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Executed carefully to the satisfac-
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Embalmer and Funeral Director
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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and EMBALMING

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MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

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

FOR MEN

RAIN COATS

Donegal Tweed Waterproof Coats,
having an utter disregard for rain
though very boastful regarding styles.
Sleeves have cuffs. Some coats have
convertible collars. They are English
Tweed special rainproof processed.
\$14.00 each.

CLASSY CAPS

Our collection of Cloth Caps offers you a wide
range of all styles, shades and sizes 75c. to 1.75

WORKING MEN'S BOOTS

Extra value at \$5.00. Men's Tan Kip Leath-
er Boots, plain toes and heavy pegged soles.
Sizes 6 to 10.

SCREEN DOORS

This is Screen Door Time, and incidentally the
right time to prevent disease carrying insects
from entering the house. They keep the flies
outside and let the fresh air and sunshine in.

Window Screens and Screening.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

LEND YOUR MONEY

TO

MUNICIPALITIES

WE OFFER
AND RECOMMEND
THE FOLLOWING BONDS :

City of Sherbrooke—9 years, due in 1927. \$1000 denomination.
Sold at 98.18 to yield 6 p. c.
City of Verdun—6 p. c., 5 years, due in 1922. \$100 and \$500
denominations.
City of Three-Rivers—6 p. c. 4 1/2 years, due in 1923. (Guaranteed)
\$100 and \$500 denominations.
Town of Montreal-East—6 p. c., 5 years, due in 1922 (Guaran-
teed) \$100 and \$500 denominations.
St. Sacrament School Commission (Town of Lachine)—6 p. c.
14 years, due in 1932, \$500 denomination.

PRICE : Par Plus Accrued Interest.

N. B.—Ask for our No. 3 Bulletin.

Versailles, Vidricaire, Boulais Limited

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90 St James Street
Telephone—Main 8745-8746

Quebec Office Corner Of
St John & St Eustache
Telephone - 4455

Must be a Knock-out says Roosevelt

Detroit, Mich., May 31—"America
does not want to win this war on points
—we want a knock-out."

In these words Colonel Theodore
Roosevelt, making a memorial address
here last night in behalf of the navy,
summarized his conception of this coun-
try's war aims.

"If we don't carry it through now,"
he declared, "we will be forced to fight
it out here later, and without Allies."

"If our people had been as awake
fourteen months ago as they are now,
there would be one million fighting men
on the fighting front, with all needed
equipment, and there would not be the
slightest danger of Germany's push suc-
ceeding," he added.

Col. Roosevelt repeated his previous
declaration, "that there must be only
one language, "and that language of
the Declaration of Independence."

"This is a nation," he said, "not a
polyglot boarding house."

The speaker urged the establishment
by the Government, of night schools for
all adult emigrants, in which they
should be taught the English language
If, at the end of five years, they had
not learned the language, Colonel Roose-
velt said they should be sent back.

Presentation.

On Tuesday, the 28th May, Miss M.
K. Thomson, after the examination con-
ducted by Prof. Dorey, was presented
with a bank draft, by many of her
pupils, as a token of the high esteem in
which she is regarded.

The presentation was made by Miss
Alice Smith, of Wyman, and a farewell
address was read by Miss Ruby Eades,
as follows :—

DEAR MISS THOMSON :
Many of your pupils feel that we
cannot allow the present music term to
close without giving you some united
expression of and gratitude for your
faithful and untiring labors in our be-
half. We realize that some amongst us,
and particularly those who have been
taking up Grade work, have been a
trial and some of much anxiety to you.
Your anxiety only furnishes additional
proof of your genuine interest in us, as
manifested by your spending extra of
your valuable time on us oftentimes with-
out remuneration.

If any of us succeed in passing our
examinations, or in after years if per-
chance an odd one amongst us should
achieve distinction as musicians, we
shall certainly owe it in large part to
you and the good foundation you have
laid for our musical education by your

unfailing patience and skillful teaching.

We cannot adequately repay you for
what you have done for us ; but we ask
you to please accept this address and the
accompanying purse and its con-
tents, simply as a small tangible ex-
pression of our sincere thankfulness for
and heartfelt appreciation of all your
painstaking work on our behalf, and all
your kindly ways with us as our es-
teemed music teacher.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF SUBSCRIBERS.
Shawville, May 28, 1918.

The Spraying Problem.

This year, if never before, we must
pay attention to the spraying of our
fruits and vegetables. The high price
of sprays and the difficulty of obtaining
them, will discourage many growers
from thorough spraying, but with the
large increase of land under cultivation,
spraying is doubly important in order
to reduce the vast loss through insects
and disease.

Three sprays are absolutely essential
in the orchard :—the first, just as the
blossoms turn pink ; the second, after
the petals have fallen but before the
calyces have closed ; and the third, 10
or 14 days after the second spray.
Other sprays may be necessary, depend-
ing upon local conditions.

In the garden, spray at the first sign
of insects or disease and repeat at fre-
quent intervals. Potatoes should be
sprayed the first time when they are 4
to 6 inches high and four or five times
more during the summer. Spraying is
best done before rain, in both garden
and orchard, since it tends to reduce
the danger of spreading the disease
spores.

An expensive outfit is not necessary.
A knapsack sprayer, which can be car-
ried conveniently on the back, will meet
the needs of the small garden, while a
small hand barrel pump can be used for
somewhat larger areas containing fruit
trees. If you have no sprayer get one
without delay.

Many sprays are in use but the most
satisfactory for the orchard is Lime-sul-
phur and Arsenate of Lead. Bordeaux
Mixture and Arsenate of Lead are best
for potatoes. For the small orchard, it
is generally more satisfactory to get a
ready-mixed commercial preparation
if possible, than to attempt home-mix-
ing.

Plan something definite, by outlining
the work and securing the materials be-
fore they are actually necessary. Too
many wait until the necessity of spray-
ing finds them unprepared. Delays in
transportation are frequent at present,
and a sudden demand for material leads
to a scarcity as well as increased cost.

Send to your nearest Experimental
Station for a Spray Calendar and any
information necessary regarding sprays
and the method of application.

E. M. RICKER,
Macdonald College.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE
LARGELY USED WITH VERY GREAT
SUCCESS.

For rheumatism or kidney trouble,
this medicine has no equal, and it is
highly recommended for indigestion,
dyspepsia, biliousness, sick or sour stom-
ach, headache, bitter taste in mouth, loss
of appetite and asthma. If you have a
sore back or sluggish kidneys, two to five
doses will remove the trouble.

A. J. Miller, grocer and baker, Ren-
frew, writes : "I had rheumatism in
my shoulders for over a year. I used
two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic
and Kidney Cure, and I am free from
all pain and stiffness."

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 5, Renfrew,
writes : "I was troubled with rheu-
matism for over fifteen years, and at times
unable to work. Two bottles of your
remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plaut St.,
Renfrew, writes : "I was troubled for
years with indigestion and tried all kinds
of medicine. Two bottles of your Vic-
tory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure com-
pletely cured me."

Mr. D. M. Robertson, Renfrew
writes : "I have not had an attack of
asthma or coughing since I took the
fourth doses of your remedy."

Sufferers should secure a supply of
this splendid remedy at once from Shaw-
ville Drug Co., Shawville, Que ; Cou-
longe Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que ;
J. L. Rochette, Ltd., Rideau St., Otta-
wa ; or direct from the manufacturer,
W. F. Ritchie, Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting
for mail orders, add sufficient to cover
postage.

Young Cattle Astray.

Strayed from the premises of Mrs.
James Grant, Elmside, on or about May
8th, 5 2-year-old cattle—2 Holsteins, 2
Grey Durhams, 1 Ayrshire. Mrs. Grant
will be thankful for any information
that will lead to their recovery.

For Service

The Purebred Holstein Bull Pontiac
Hangervelt Prince, No. 24084. Fee—
\$1.00 for single service, or \$5.00 for
herd.

J. B. KILGOUR,
Elmvale Farm.

TEACHERS WANTED

Two qualified Protestant Teachers
for Schools No. 1 and 3 Township of
Leslie. Apply stating experience and
salary expected.

THOMAS QUAILL,
Secretary Treasurer,
Otter Lake, Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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

Custom Sawing.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest
stock of Marble and Granite Monu-
ments 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.

RAIN COATS

Yes ! We have them for you to see.

Our early buying enables us to offer big values.

**You should see our nice assortment of TIES
for 75 cents.**

**Up-to-date Men's and Boys' Ready-
to-wear Suits.**

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

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.

TEACHER WANTED

Teacher holding Elementary Diploma
for Davidson School, to teach ten
months ending June 30, 1919. For
particulars apply to
SEC. TREASURER,
Davidson P. O., Que.

TEACHER WANTED

Wanted, for Aldfield School No. 1, a
qualified Teacher to teach for a term of
eight months, viz., from Sept. 1st to
Dec. 23rd, 1918, and from March 1st,
1919, to end of school year. Applica-
tions to state salary expected and to be
in the hands of the undersigned not
later than June 15th.

WM. C. STENDER,
Sec. Treas., Ladysmith, Que.
May 11, 1918.

TEACHER WANTED

Teacher for No. 1 School, Lower
Litchfield, holding a first-class elemen-
ary diploma. Duties to commence on
August 19th, 1918. Apply on or before
June 25th, stating experience and salary
expected, to

ELISHA BEEMAN,
Sec. Treas.,
Portage du Fort.

TEACHER WANTED

One Protestant, qualified Teacher
wanted for School No. 1 of the Village
of Campbells Bay. Applicants state
grade of diploma, experience, and salary
expected.

LAWRENCE E. SMITH,
Sec. Treas.,
Campbells Bay, Que.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd
Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
E. S. H. WORKMAN, IRVIN HAMILTON,
W. M. Rec. Secy

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each
month
HERB HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on
the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Com. in Com. Com. Scribe.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING :

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

TEACHERS WANTED

Two Protestant qualified Teachers
wanted for Nos. 1 and 2 Schools of the
Municipality of Ste. Elizabeth de Frank-
town. Applicants to state grade of di-
ploma, experience and salary expected.
School term—September 2, 1918, to
June 30, 1919

LAWRENCE E. SMITH,
Sec. Treas.,
Campbells Bay, Que.

THE COOLEST DEED OF THE WAR

ASTOUNDING STORY OF NERVE AND RESOURCE.

By a Man Imprisoned Fathoms Deep in a Sunken British Submarine.

The most amazing story of this amazing war has just been told. It is a tale of stark courage and dour clear-headedness in the face of the grimmest ordeal, by a stoker in a British submarine sunken fathoms deep, and it has been related by a writer who has obviously gleaned his facts from official news. In point of fact, the story is well known in naval circles, though it has never been published in detail before. No writer could do justice to this tale so convincingly as the hero himself, a stoker petty-officer (the sole survivor), whose highly technical, matter-of-fact report needs no journalistic emphasis.

His First Impulse.

"At 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday," he states, "something was heard to come in contact with the boat forward, twice in quick succession. . . . I proceeded forward to ascertain the position of the leak. Finding no leak above the battery-board, I came to the conclusion that she was holed low down. My first impulse was to close the lower conning-tower hatch, and get a pressure in the boat, but the men were then going up the conning tower in the hope of escape. I put on a lifebelt, and closed the valve on the air-trunk through the engine-room bulkhead, as at this time I thought I would have to use the engine-room as a way of escape.

"I then returned to try to close the lower conning-tower hatch, but before I reached it water began to come down through it and the engine-room bulkhead scupper, so I shouted to the hands forward to come aft to the engine-room. There was no response. . . ."

All hands were dead except this cool-headed, iron-nerved stoker petty-officer, who had not the slightest intention of making the same finish. He was an engineer who knew every nut, bolt, and gadget of his boat, and he had a mind infinitely fertile in resource. His explanation of what he did is highly technical in spots, and bristling with conscientious details. It makes it difficult to realize that he was laboring for his life in a flooded submarine at the bottom of the North Sea, with a crew of dead men and no more than one chance in a thousand of survival.

Juggling With Death.

"It was impossible for me to leave the engine-room door," he goes on to explain, "as it would have closed behind me, and would have been impossible to open again, owing to increase of pressure in the flooding compartment. I remained there, still hoping that some of the men might come aft, until the water rose to eighteen inches above the sill of the door, and chlorine gas began to come through from the midship compartment. I was then reluctantly forced to close the door, and proceeded to unscrew the clips of the torpedo-hatch above me as the only hope of escape through the deck. At this juncture the engine-room was in complete darkness, with the exception of the port pilot lamp.

"The water was slowly rising in the engine-room through the voice pipes, which I had left open to relieve excessive pressure on the bulkheads. The heat at this time was excessive, and therefore I rested a while, and considered the best means of flooding the engine-room."

A Great Ordeal.

This captive, penned like a rat in a trap, tried one expedient after another, each one failing him in turn—a refractory torpedo-hatch, impossible caps and traps, nuts that refused to budge—and yet he was undismayed and stubbornly resolute, splashing in the gloom to a place where he could "consider the problem once more." He returned to the hatch, crawling on top of the engines, in order to struggle with the exhaust and induction valves, using a spanner for a tool. This he had thoughtfully picked up in the engine-room before it was flooded. Hammering away at the fastenings, he knocked out one pin, but was unable to remove the other. He then dived under water and eased the wheel of the gearing, which sounds like a ticklish bit of work in itself, and bobbed up again to find that he could now drive out the remaining pin.

"I have always held the theory," he says, "that the pressure in a sunken, air-locked vessel can be greater than the external pressure, the deciding factors being the weight and shape of the sunken hull. I now discovered that the boat was flooding very slowly, and as a last resource I decided to open the scupper in the engine-room bulkhead. I anticipated chlorine gas generating from this water, which proved to be the case. Also, as the water came in, the air was escaping through the hatch. So I tried three times to open the hatch, and succeeded in raising it about half-way, but the air rushed out, and the hatch fell down again. So then I dived down, and retrieved the clip-bolts, and shipped two of them, and lightly secured

them to the end of the dogs, the idea being to get sufficient pressure in the boat, then knock the bolts away, hoping to be blown out by the pressure. Blew Himself Out.

"I then proceeded to put this idea into execution. The hatch flew open, but there was not enough pressure to blow me out, nor yet time for me to escape before the hatch came down again. I tried once more to lift the hatch with my shoulder, but it descended upon my hand. I managed to raise the hatch and free my hand, which was quite badly smashed. I now concluded that it was impossible to attempt to blow myself out by means of internal pressure.

"I allowed the engine-room to flood until the water was up to the conning of the hatch. I then raised up the hatch and escaped, rising to the surface, and being picked up by H.M. S. F—"

This indomitable stoker petty-officer floated out through the square hatch-opening, after letting the compartment fill to the roof, and was picked up unconscious. The comment of the officer commanding the flotilla sums up one of the most wonderful feats in the whole story of submarine warfare:

"Although the man was fighting for his life, it is a wonderful example of unflinching courage and perseverance, and of refusing to acknowledge defeat. He was by himself, in almost complete darkness, receiving electric shocks, and towards the end, suffering from the effects of chlorine gas and a crushed hand; and yet, in spite of continual disappointments, he worked on for nearly two hours, keeping his head to the last; and at the seventh attempt at opening the hatch he succeeded, and escaped."

The Captain's Garden.

His garden blooms as it was wont to bloom

These many springs, And still, amid the larkspur and the broom, A linnet sings.

But he will never plant and tend again

These borders trim, To comfort through the sunshine or the rain

Our grief for him. And yet his presence seems so warm and near

This quiet place, That we who loved him feel less lonely here

A little space.

As if there brooded on each budding flower

His tenderness, As if his spirit o'er each bird filled bower

Bent down to bless.

Prayer For Courage.

Why should I long for what I know Can never be revealed to me? I only pray that I may grow As sure and bravely as a tree.

I do not ask why tireless grief Remains or why all beauty flies; I only crave the blind relief Of branches groping toward the skies.

Let me bring every seed to fruit, Sharing, whatever comes to pass, The strong persistence of the root, The patient courage of the grass.

Heartened by every source of mirth, I shall not mind the wounds and scars, Feeling the solid strength of earth, The bright conviction of the stars.

Scotch Officer, His Report.

A Scotch colonel tells an amusing story wherein the chief figure was a young subaltern of his own nationality. The latter was one day on guard with another officer at Gibraltar, when the other fell off a precipice and was killed. The subaltern, however, made no mention of the accident in his guard report, but left the addendum, "Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting," standing without qualification. Some hours afterward the General came to demand explanations.

"You say, sir, in your report, 'Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your fellow officer has fallen down a rocky precipice 400 feet deep and has been killed?"

"General," replied Lieut. Sandy, slowly, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in that. If he had faun doon a precipice 400 feet deep and not been killed, I should ha' thoct it extraordinary, and put it doon in ma reepoort."

The Function of Marrow.

A writer in the London Lancet suggests that marrow has a twofold function, not only to nourish the bone, but to supply a most important internal secretion. As bearing this out, he cites the mortality of 98 per cent. in "primary" cases of amputation high up the thigh when the patient is in the prime of life, with "secondary" cases in which the mortality is only 60 per cent. In the secondary cases, where a diseased condition has existed for some time, there is less shock, according to the writer, because the system has become gradually accustomed to getting along without the marrow in the thigh bone, which contains one-sixth of the total amount in all the bones.

Winning the war rests in part on the food loyalty and food sacrifices of the people.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE

IDEA OF SURRENDER IS ALIEN TO THEIR SOUL.

Every Soldier Willing to go to Certain Death Because Life is Dedicated to Country.

Two years ago the world was told that the French were tired of the war. A year ago Canada was told that the French nation was bladed white; that it could hold up its end in the great war only a short time longer and that unless powerful reinforcements were sent to the battle front and new spirit injected into the French the war would end with Germany the conqueror, says a war correspondent.

I have been fortunate enough to see a great deal of the French people and the French soldiers during the last few months and I think I understand why France has been able to bear the brunt of the war and why France will continue to hold her place in the very front line until the Hun is defeated.

Surrender is a word as foreign to the vocabulary of the French people as it was to the Old Guard of Napoleon. The spirit of surrender is as alien to the soul of France as it was to the life of ancient Greece. France knows that Germany will be defeated. She has never doubted it. She was just as confident when the Hun was slaughtering hundreds of thousands of his own men and soldiers of France as she is to-day when her line has been extended to the north to be prepared for any new onslaught the German may undertake.

As for fighting, the world does not need to be told of the fighting qualities of the French. Neither does the Hun. I have seen German prisoners freshly captured who say that Germany has been astounded at the vigor of the French; that the army authorities are vexed almost to the point of hysteria over the constant appearance of the French when the Hun feels he is just on the threshold of victory.

Willing to Face Certain Death.

You can't find a single Frenchman who is not willing to go to certain death any time, because he believes his life belongs to France and that France is living for generations to come. Before the French went into the great battle which raged for weeks on the Somme and on the plains of Picardy they had learned a special prayer. They don't know who wrote it. But they all know it. This is it:

"Men who, serving France in the exuberance and joy of youth; men who believe in human equality; men who vision idealism and justice and strive to bring it about; men who now rest in the grave—we salute you!"

"You gave your all courageously to repulse an evil that was thrust upon our France, your very all, your life of peace at home, your hopes and your dreams. You did all this before us. And now since this monster evil demands more blood, more life, more of France's strength, we take your places asking when will those living be permitted to live. When will right return to the earth? We know not, but we do know and here promise you that you have not died in vain, that your sacrifice was not an empty thing, and that we and those coming after us are ready to pay the price of ransom for the future of your sons and ours and to come in succession after us. This we promise you, dead comrades in the name of France in the name of Christ. Amen!"

That simple prayer—on the lips of nearly every soldier who took his place in the battle line in latter March—furnishes the key to the French character as exemplified by this war. The Frenchman is fighting for the future. He is fighting for the comrades who have already died. He is fighting to drive out what he regards as the evil monster of all time. It is not exaggeration to say that the French is the master soldier of the war. No one denies it. The Hun is not in his class. The British, possessing as he does, every quality of the stern fighter, has not had the generations of training of the French; the American is just beginning to show what he has in him.

Long Hours Without Sleep.

Just after the Hun had begun his gigantic sweep against the French and British lines on March 21 I saw hundreds of miles of French trucks, supply wagons, artillery and every other paraphernalia of war trailing from all directions to the point where danger lay. I saw French camion drivers who had not had a wink of sleep for forty hours; teamsters who had been sitting exposed to the rain for two days and nights, going about their task just as cheerfully as if they were on a holiday. They were going to help France. France needed them.

In an officers' club in a certain part of France there was an orchestra composed of French soldiers who were on what was called an easy sector. They had been working hard for months. A tenor singer also, who is well known in all the cities of France, sang usually every evening, clad in his rough private's uniform. But one evening the orchestra and the singers were gone. So were the waiters. Girls had taken their places.

"What has become of the musicians?" I asked the manager, a crippled French captain.

"Gone north." And so they had. They left in the night. Several of them will never come back. They knew death awaited, but they were in a hurry to go just the same. At a small railway junction hundred of pollus appeared the first two days of the big offensive. They were on their way North too. I asked the French station master about them.

"They are on leave," he said, "but they think they ought to go to their regiments now that the big battle is started, and they are all going before their leaves are over."

Nation Tuned Up For War.

How such a spirit could survive after a nation has for nearly four years gone through what France has gone through is not easy for one to understand until he has an insight into the French character. The nation is tuned up to war. Its entire energy is focussed on war. Nothing else is thought of. Not a wheel turns in the entire country except to make something which is needed for war. In all France there is not a single pleasure automobile. There is no gayety. The civil population is subjecting itself to hardships which it hopes are just as trying as those of the men who are bearing arms.

If the war ends this year France will be happy. If the war continues five years France will still be giving the same demonstration of self-sacrifice and loyalty she has been giving for the last three years and a half. It is only the short sighted who believe the reports which one time were prevalent—that France was ready to quit—that she was wearied to the point of surrender. France is just as virile to-day as she ever was. She is ready to-day to make the same sacrifices she made at the Marne, the Somme and Verdun, but she knows she will never have to do so.

You might drive or walk for two hundred miles through any part of France and you would not see a single civilian except elderly men, boys, invalids or cripples. Every able man is in the army. Still the farms look promising in the spring sunshine. Not a foot of soil is being neglected. The "old folks" who had finished their life's toil and settled down in their little village home to watch their grandchildren grow up have put on the yoke again.

BREAD WITHOUT FLOUR.

Process Used in France to Change Wheat Directly Into Dough.

In France bread has been made without flour in a machine that transforms the wheat directly into dough. This machine has a large screw turning loosely in a case on the inner surface of which is a screw thread running in an opposite direction. Between the main threads on the cylinder are smaller threads, and the depth of the groove becomes progressively smaller from one end to the other, so that it will hold the entire wheat grain as it enters the machine, at the same time accommodating only the pulverized wheat at the exit.

The wheat is prepared by a thorough washing, after which operation about a pint of tepid water to a pound of grain is added, the whole mixture being allowed to stand for some six hours. Then the grains of wheat have swollen to twice their ordinary size. The mixture is then treated with yeast and salt and is poured into the machine. It falls between the threads of the moving screw, which simultaneously crush the envelop and body of the grain, making of them a homogeneous mixture that forms a smooth paste.

Bread made by this process contains a succession of holes whose size increases as they approach the crust, which is thin. The odor given off is said to be most agreeable.

An Idea Worth Trying.

Not long ago, says the Milwaukee Journal, Prof. W. E. Ringle, a naturalist of Pittsburg, Kansas, discovered in a Kansas creek a bladderwort, a plant that is usually found in more northern streams. He took it to his laboratory and placed it in a jar that contained several thousand very small tadpoles, in order to aerate the water and do away with the necessity of changing it so often.

The tadpoles quickly began to disappear in a mysterious manner. An investigation resulted in the surprising discovery that the small balloons on the plant were traps and toms for the tadpoles. The plant had devoured them. If it would consume tadpoles, there is no reason why it should not devour "wiggly-tails," the larvae of the mosquito, the naturalist thinks. One way of ridding a community of mosquitoes, therefore, appears to be to propagate the bladderwort in pools and streams.

Savory stews provide an excellent means of using carrots, onions, turnips and potatoes. Potatoes give you the salts you need to build and renew all parts of the body.

Doctors say that the tired-out feeling—"spring fever"—often comes from a lack of fruits and vegetables. Do not neglect double sinuses, both the tall and dwarf varieties. Sow seeds now of the newer varieties in the open ground, and they will soon be in flower. The new sinuses are much handsomer than the old fashioned varieties.

An Invocation to Ireland.

Come, Erin, come!
Come clad in armor as a warrior-queen—
Come, sword in hand!
Come with the Springtime, wearing o' the green!
Shine on the land
Like Hope embodied, strength made manifest—
Make thy true betterness of soul thy best,
And, sacrificing all,
Ascend the height from which thou shalt not fall!
Come, Erin, come!

Come, Erin, come!
Break from the traitor's hold, the bigot's snare,
Come, proud and free!
Be thine own noblest self, and win thy share
Of triumph that shall be
When War's black thunderclouds have rolled away
And Right sheds Light upon the world's new Day.
Thou wilt not shame
Thy highest nature or thy holiest name!
Come, Erin, come!

Come, Erin, come!
Heed not the babblers' tongue, the rebel's lie—
Take thou thy place
With nations armed to conquer or to die!
Glory and grace
Be with thee in thy coming! 'Tis thine hour
Of loftiest destiny and immortal power—
Show thyself great
In pardon for old wrongs and stings of fate;
Come, Erin, come!

Come, Erin, come!
The heavens are all a-fire with watching eyes
Bent upon thee,
Waiting the splendor of thy golden rise,
Star of the sea!
Face thou the foe with all thy fighting sons,
And set thy Harp to thunder of the guns
In song sublime
Ringing thy fame unto the ends of Time!
Come, Erin, come!
—Marie Corelli.

THE PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR

An Amusing Story Regarding the King and Queen of Italy.

The Italian sovereign might well be called the Harun-el-Rashid of Italy, so diverting are the adventures that befall him when he appears unexpectedly in his own dominions. It is safe to say, writes the Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that if he came to the gates of a French city with the Queen in an automobile he would at once be recognized, although in his own Luca he is not always.

The King and Queen Elena, the other day, having outdistanced another motor car with their suite, were brought to a standstill at the gate of Luca by one of the octroi guards. To the question whether he had anything contraband, the King replied in the negative; but the guard was not satisfied, and pointed to the three small bags, and asked King Victor to open one.

"Impossible!" declared His Majesty, with an amused smile. "My wife's maid has the keys."

Meanwhile the chauffeur had shown signs of great uneasiness, making faces and gesticulating furtively to let the man understand whom he had to deal with; but the guard thought that the signs, together with the King's refusal, meant that there was something going on. At last, losing patience, he turned to the chauffeur. "Speak! speak!" he said angrily. "What are you making faces about? It will not prevent me from doing my duty! That valise must be opened before you leave!"

"Quite right," said the King, "but—"

The chauffeur, unable to contain himself any longer, sputtered:

"Fool, can't you see that it is the King?"

As they went on Queen Elena turned to the King.

"Bpt, Victor," she said with a laugh, "if you had opened the bag they might really have seized that—"

But what the guards might have found was lost in the too! too! of the horn.

The Red-Handed Saint.

"Remember, further, that you are merely the stewards of your own gifts and talents. They are not to be used for your own advantage, or the satisfaction of your own ambition, but for the glory of God and the service of humanity. Seek to serve your fellow men, to gladden their hearts, to rejoice with them, for there is nothing more beautiful than this. God has put you into the world to do a certain work for the advancement of His cause and the felicity of His creatures. He has supplied you with the health, strength, talent and gifts necessary for your appointed labor. Be fully assured of that. Strive, therefore, to accomplish that which Heaven expects of you, and great will be your reward."

The foregoing pious injunctions are taken from a sermon delivered by the Kaiser in the days of peace, upon the occasion of the confirmation of two of his sons. Truly a versatile Prince is this limb of Mephistopheles.

BRITISH TANKS ARE SUPERIOR

ENEMY LAND SHIPS CAME OFF SECOND BEST.

New Fast Cruiser Type Rolled Up German Line in Recent Picardy Engagement.

German tanks which made their first appearance on the western front during the recent German offensive came off second best in their encounters with the more powerful and better managed British tanks, says a London correspondent.

Full accounts have just reached the British General Staff here of the first pitched battle between German and British tanks, in which a squadron of six German land ships was routed completely by the British. The battle occurred on April 24 near Villers-Bretonneux, south of the Somme in Picardy.

Six German tanks appeared in front of the British line shortly before noon and started to roll up the flanks of the British infantry positions. A call for help was sent to the nearest British tank camp and a squadron, including both "male" and "female" tanks shortly appeared on the scene. A rough and tumble combat ensued.

"Female" Tanks Outfought.

The British female tanks, which appeared first, were outfought, but the arrival of the heavier male tanks completely changed the situation and the Germans fled after receiving a bad beating.

Meanwhile the British had brought up seven of the new fast cruiser type, called "Whippet tanks," which debouched and attacked the enemy's infantry positions on a ridge, rolling up the German line from the north. It developed that this ridge was held by a line of machine gun posts, while beyond the crest a large German force was massing in the open for an attack. The Whippets ran from shell hole to shell hole, inflicting terrible casualties and completely disorganizing the enemy's preparations for attack.

These seven tanks, each with a full crew of twenty men, inflicted more than four hundred casualties on the enemy in this engagement, while the casualties on board the tanks were only five men. The tanks left their base shortly before noon and were back at their base again by 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

British Machine Success.

An officer of the General Staff, commenting on this engagement to the Associated Press, said:

"The British tank has justified itself. The Germans have adopted them, but there is yet no evidence that they have any larger number available. With the start which we have in tank construction we should be able to preserve our superiority without difficulty."

"The results of our employment of tanks are most encouraging in view of the man power question and we ought to derive still more benefit from them in the future."

On the Western Front.

Sons of Britain! Hold them in your grip of steel,
With the courage of the bulldog that has been thy nation's weal;
Stand fast in all thy glory on the bloodstained fields of France,
Let not defeat discourage, your victories they'll enhance.

Sons of Scotia! Hold them; we are watching from afar.
We have read of you at Ypres, we know just what you are;
Your blood you'll shed like water, asking nothing back;
But to do your share of fighting beneath the Union Jack.

Sons of Erin! Hold them; when there's fighting to be done,
You stay there in the thickest; you are there when victory's won.
Heed not the false calumnies that are heaped upon your head,
Emblazoned on the scrolls of fame, behold your honored dead.

O, hold on! Hold on! Ye gallant sons,
With your backs against the wall.
There's a land that knows your dire need and answers to the call.
Hold them! We are coming! 'Tis the hand of Justice strikes
From the glorious land of Liberty, beneath the Stars and Stripes!

A Poet's Prophecy.

(Written about 1850.)
For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm,
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
—From "Locksley Hall," by Alfred Tennyson.

TO REMAIN YOUNG flush the bowels regularly with

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

A mild but sure saline purgative which softens the contents of the intestines and facilitates their expulsion without causing colic, cramps or discomfort.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

CAVALRY COMES INTO ITS OWN

ONCE MORE BROUGHT INTO PLAY BY OPEN WARFARE.

Splendid Sight as They Came Charging Across the Field as in Days of Old.

Despite the many efforts of army officials of the Allied nations to have cavalry regiments changed into light and heavy artillery, because of their incompetence in trench warfare, the recent successes of cavalry commands attached to General Haig's army in checking the German offensive emphasizes the farther need of the mounted organizations in this and future wars.

The cavalry had made history long before all Europe had arrayed itself to suppress the common foe of democracy. During the present German offensive the cavalry got its long-desired wish to distinguish and to prove to the world once again that mounted men still constitute a force to be reckoned with and that the service is not a useless adjunct of the army.

Valuable in Present Offensive.

These mounted organizations have at no other time since the beginning of the great conflict been able to play such an important part in this war as they have during the great battles which have taken place on the western front recently. They have been stretched along the battle line, filling in gaps, strengthening the line and covering the retirement of the infantry. During the first three days of the Teuton drive the mounted men accomplished valuable work, fighting mostly on foot. Dismounted cavalymen held the Ollezy-Ham line, where the fighting was terrific, while the infantrymen withdrew. One party of dragoons was cut off all night, during which they were out in the open battling for their lives. Finally, they cut their way through the enemy's lines at Jussy by main force.

On the 23rd of March the cavalry came into its own, for the horses were brought forward and the troopers began a series of spectacular feats.

When Noyon was first threatened cavalry was sent to hold the line of the Oise west of the town. The British infantry was forced to fall back on the 26th, and the cavalry was pulled back also with the intention of occupying the ridge near the village of Porquercourt, in the vicinity of Noyon.

Canadian Cavalry Assist.

The Germans were also aiming to get a foothold on this hill. A race developed between the horsemen and the enemy infantry across the rolling ground. Both reached the forest at about the same time, but the cavalry lost no time and rushed through the forest against the Germans. An intense battle at close quarters ensued and the cavalry was doing great execution when the order came for them to fall back in order to cover the retirement of the infantry, which had succumbed to pressure at other points. The mounted men withdrew from the wood and brought up the rear, pausing often to fight rearguard actions with the hostile pressing enemy.

When word came from the British command that the wood northwest of Moreuil was filled with enemy infantry, who had brought forward great numbers of machine guns, which were mounted in every available vantage point, even in trees, the gallant horsemen were called upon to clear the wood out. They responded and came pounding up to the wood in a picturesque manner. Here part of them dismounted and went on foot, but the Canadian horse tore on into the forest and hurled themselves on the enemy. The Germans slowly gave way before the onslaught until the western part of the wood had been cleared.

Like Knights of Old.

The cavalry was again called upon on April 1 to attack the enemy. They did and no more splendid sight has been seen along the battle line than when they came charging across the field as in days of old and drove straight into the banks of machine guns scattered among the trees. The first charge gave the horsemen a foothold in the wood. They reformed and surged forward again. This time they got to the centre of the forest. Once more they drove their horses full-tilt against the German line. The latter held for a little and then sagged and broke and the British stormed their way clear through the wood to the eastern side, the enemy fleeing before them. Behind them the ground was strewn with German dead and wounded.

The Germans immediately reorgan-

ized for a counter-attack and here the horse gunners accomplished more gallant work. As the enemy poured in the open, the artillerymen poured large quantities of shell into their ranks, one battery alone firing 2,000 rounds at the target. For an hour the German infantry marched exposing themselves to the hail of death. They kept coming forward, but only a few reached the wood and the attack was smashed by the troopers.

DISCLOSURE BY HUN PAPER.

German Newspaper Reveals Vastness Of Spying System.

The extraordinary number of German "agents" and spies who are still working for the Fatherland in England, France, Spain, the Scandinavian countries and America forms the subject of an illuminating article in a recent issue of the Berlin Tageblatt.

Herr Theodor Wolff has apparently no intention of giving away any information to the enemy in the matter. He is merely concerned with the scandal of granting exemption from the new German taxation proposals to this army of shirkers who, "under the pretence of working for Germany, are living a life of luxury abroad and escaping military service."

The Tageblatt's unconscious revelations are as follows:

"The people who know what is going on are amazed to learn how enormous is the number of people who are working in Germany's interest in foreign countries. It will be extraordinarily interesting to hear something one day about their duties and their achievements."

"When the war broke out we were told in Germany that we had not done enough to make sure of the moral conquest of the world, that our resources in the matter of secret agents were too small and our methods too old fashioned. Instantly there arose a number of persons quick to understand the magnitude of the opportunity that was presented, and all these offered to help the Fatherland in this dire necessity."

"Every one who pretended that he had some relationship with foreigners was sent away with plenty of money. Adventurous plans (of which nothing more was ever heard) were greedily accepted, and we threw ourselves into a great propaganda work which was considered 'intelligent' and 'modern'."

"All this was supposed to win over the world and turn the hearts of foreign peoples towards us. In reality it spoiled the little that remained to spoil. In the remotest corners of the world, and still more extensively in neighboring countries, this work of 'information' was started."

"All it has shown is that Germany still has a large reserve of strong men of military age."

"JOY-RIDING" IN A TANK.

Anything But a Pleasurable Experience, Says a Correspondent.

Joy-riding in a British tank means hanging on for dear life in a deafening roar of machinery while the machine lumbers up and down grades, alternately tossing its passengers first one way and then the other. A trial trip is thus described:

"We accepted with some trepidation, an invitation to make a journey in the machine. About half a dozen of us entered by the narrow door and were cramped up on the little platform which runs on each side of the machinery. We held on like grim death with our hands. For a few moments everything went well. Then there was an upward movement of the forefront of the tank and in a trice we found ourselves without a foothold and were suspended by our hands from the 'holdfasts'."

"The vessel jerked violently as she started on her downward course. In the twinkling of an eye we were thrown into the same position as before—only more so—with our legs dangling and our hands gripped in the effort to hold on and prevent being thrown all of a heap. We eventually emerged none the worse for the trip, but with a vivid impression of what must be the life of the gallant crews to whom our experience was a trifle as compared with theirs in the midst of shot and shell and with their own guns blazing away."

"The roar of the machinery in the confined space was terrific. The man with the strongest lungs, shouting in the ear of a man of the acutest hearing, could not make a syllable heard."

Canada's Peat Supply.

The known peat bogs of Canada, covering about 36,000 square miles, are estimated to be capable of producing twenty-eight thousand million tons of air-dried peat, which in fuel value would equal fourteen thousand million tons of coal.

Share your happiness with others, but keep your troubles to yourself.

For the Summer Wardrobe



The simple dress of silk or satin finds a place in every wardrobe. McCall Pattern No. 8023, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.



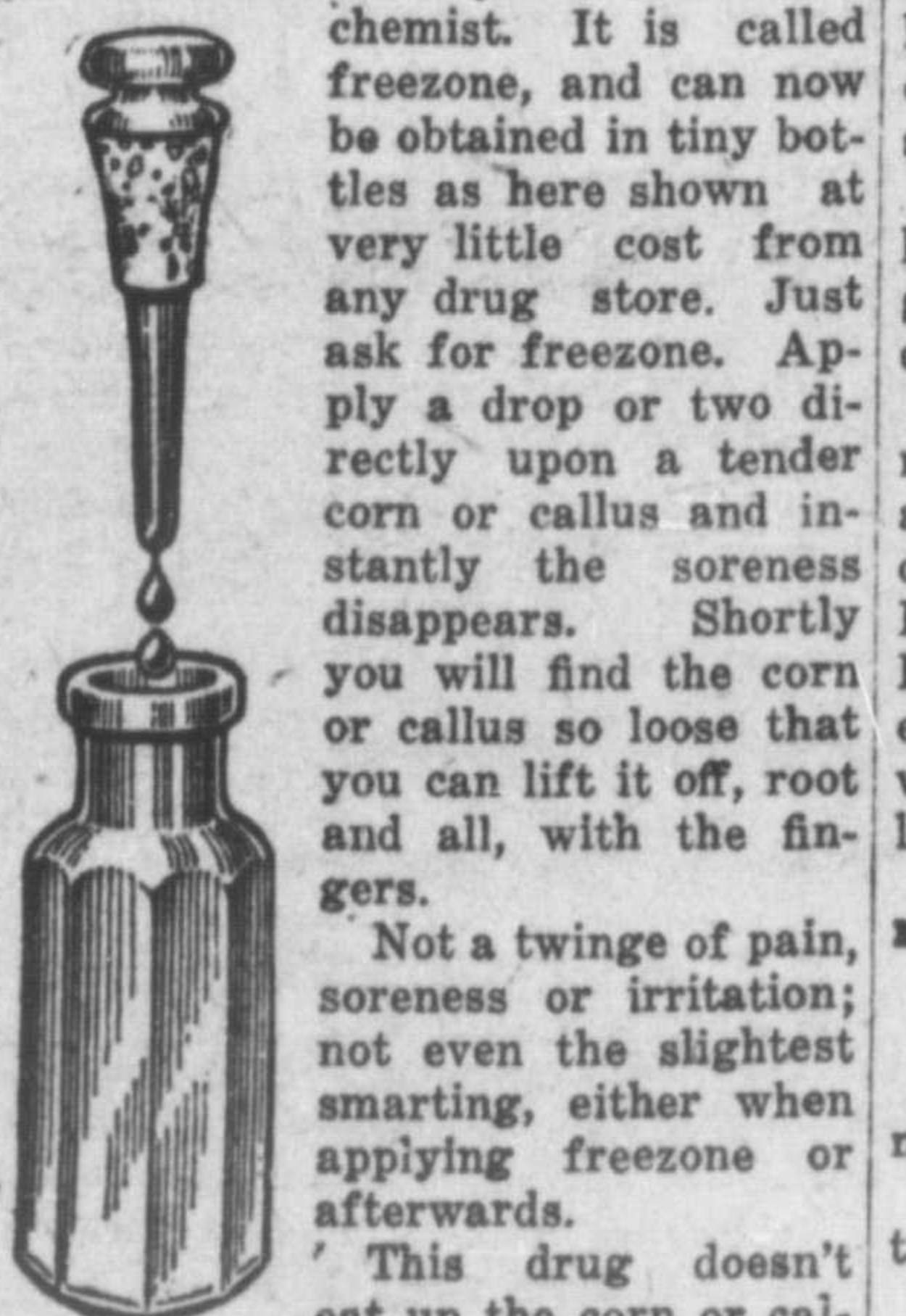
The tub skirt plays a very important part in the summer wardrobe. McCall Pattern No. 8211, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents.

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

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply a few drops then **juu** lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards. This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

What He Inferred.

A lieutenant was instructing his platoon in visual training. Said he to the first man: "Now tell me, how many men are there in that trench-digging party over there?"

"Thirty men and one officer," came the answer.

"Quite right," said the lieutenant after a pause, "but how do you know one is an officer at this distance?"

"Cos he's the only one not working, sir."

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it chiefly depends on two words, industry and frugality.—Benjamin Franklin.

ED. 7. ISSUE 22-18.

SMOKE TACKETTS T & B CUT

When Summer Comes.

When summer comes with lovely face And blushes o'er the world below, With love and happiness aglow And beautiful with charm and grace.

Away with all that's slow and base, For hearts with laughter overflow, When summer comes with lovely face And blushes o'er the world below.

The merry brooklets fly apace, The perfume-laden breezes blow; The sweet and fragrant flowers grow And in the sky the swallows race When summer comes with lovely face.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whiteners and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

The Obvious Alternative.

A spoilt little boy of four years had been a source of considerable annoyance all through lunch.

At length one woman, an intimate personal friend of his too indulgent mother, turned to her and said:

"I can't think how you can let your little boy be so greedy and unruly at meal times. If he were mine, I should give him a good spanking."

"Oh," said the mother; "you can't spank the poor little chap on a full stomach."

"No," said her friend, "but you can turn him over."

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV.

Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

A Slacker's Alibi.

One of the recruiting canvassers in an English provincial town was a well-known magistrate. In most cases he succeeded in obtaining the promises he wished, but at last he met with a rebuff. It occurred when he knocked at a cottage door that was opened to him by a sturdy son of the soil.

"My man," said the magistrate in his most persuasive tones, "are you going to fight for your King and country?"

"No, I meant, sir," was the prompt reply. "And I am surprised at you asking me for to do it. Two years ago come next month you yourself fined I twenty shillings for fighting w' Bill Smith, and you said it was wicked to fight, and I promised you as I wouldn't repeat the offence, and I alius keep my word."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

What Germany Has Lost.

She has lost her high seas commerce.

She has, therefore, lost her foreign trade.

She has lost her last colony, with the successful conclusion of the East African campaign.

She has lost the respect and confidence of most of the nations.

She has lost her former leadership in many realms.

She has lost many of her patent rights, that were once a source of great wealth.

She has lost her supply sources of many raw materials that are essential to her industrial life.

She has lost millions of her sons.

She has lost her soul.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Eight of the olive trees in the historical Garden of Olives at Jerusalem are more than 1,000 years old.

Only One Mother.

Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of shells on the shore together;
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather.

Hundreds of dew-drops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of lambs in the fragrant clover;
Hundreds of butterflies out on the lawn—
But only one mother the wide world over.

—Cooper.

The increased cost of fine teas has tempted some to try cheap, inferior teas to their sorrow. It is a real economy to use Salada Tea, since it yields a far greater number of cups to the pound and, besides, has that unique satisfying flavor.

At School.

The young "pride of the family" had been to school for the first time in his short six years.

"What did you learn?" asked his mother, as mothers always ask on the afternoon after the morning before.

Little Johnny frowned.

"I didn't learn nothin'," he replied.

"I have to go back to-morrow."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

It Was the Limit.

In connection with rationing, economy, recipes, Government flour, and other similar abominations, Madame Melba, who has just been made a Dame of the British Empire, recently told an amusing story of a bride who made a war-time cake for her lord and master.

He ate of it and made a face. She ate of it and made another face. Then there was dead silence.

Finally the bride summoned up courage to falter, "I—I'm afraid, dear, I left something out of this cake."

"No, sweetheart," he gently replied, "nothing that you could have left out could make a cake taste like this."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A Shepherd's Pie.

Grease baking dish; cover bottom with mashed potatoes. Add layer of cooked minced meat or fish, season well and mix with meat stock or gravy. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake long enough to heat through, twenty to thirty minutes.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

To Keep Down Camp Waste.

The Militia Department has issued instructions for its conservation officers, which are calculated to keep wastage of foodstuffs to a minimum. The conservation officers are made responsible for the collection and proper disposal of all fats, bones, dripping, etc. The regulations cover a wide range of economies.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE F.F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

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 half gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special directions, and Book \$1.00 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-septic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc., reduces Painful Swellings, Blisters, Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Itchy Pains and Inflammations. Price \$1.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 519 Lomas Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

GILLETTE'S LYE

EATS GILLETTE'S LYE DIRT

MADE IN CANADA

Economizing on Sunbeams.

First Eskimo—What do you think of this daylight-saving plan? Second Eskimo—We might try it and go to bed a couple of months earlier this year.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING good prints: finishing a specialty: frames and everything at lowest prices: quick service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LET- ters wanted. Write Geo. M. Paul, 156 Victoria St., Sarnia.

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.

HIRST'S FAMILY SALVE

HIRST REMEDY CO. HAMILTON, CANADA

50c

Soothes and Heals Quickly— inflamed cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, bites, stings, abscesses, boils and other inflammations. At dealers, or write us: HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

SKIN TROUBLE FOR 25 YEARS

On Hands and Fingers. Could Not Work. Cuticura Healed.

"After vaccination I was affected with skin trouble on my left arm and later it set in in both hands and my fingers. I suffered so much I was unable to do any kind of work, and it used to keep me awake at night. I suffered an awful itching and burning, and my fingers were swollen."

"I had the trouble over twenty-five years when I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried it with success so I bought more, and now my hands are healed." (Signed) Miss A. Cadieux, Chambly, Canton, Que., Mar. 25, '17.

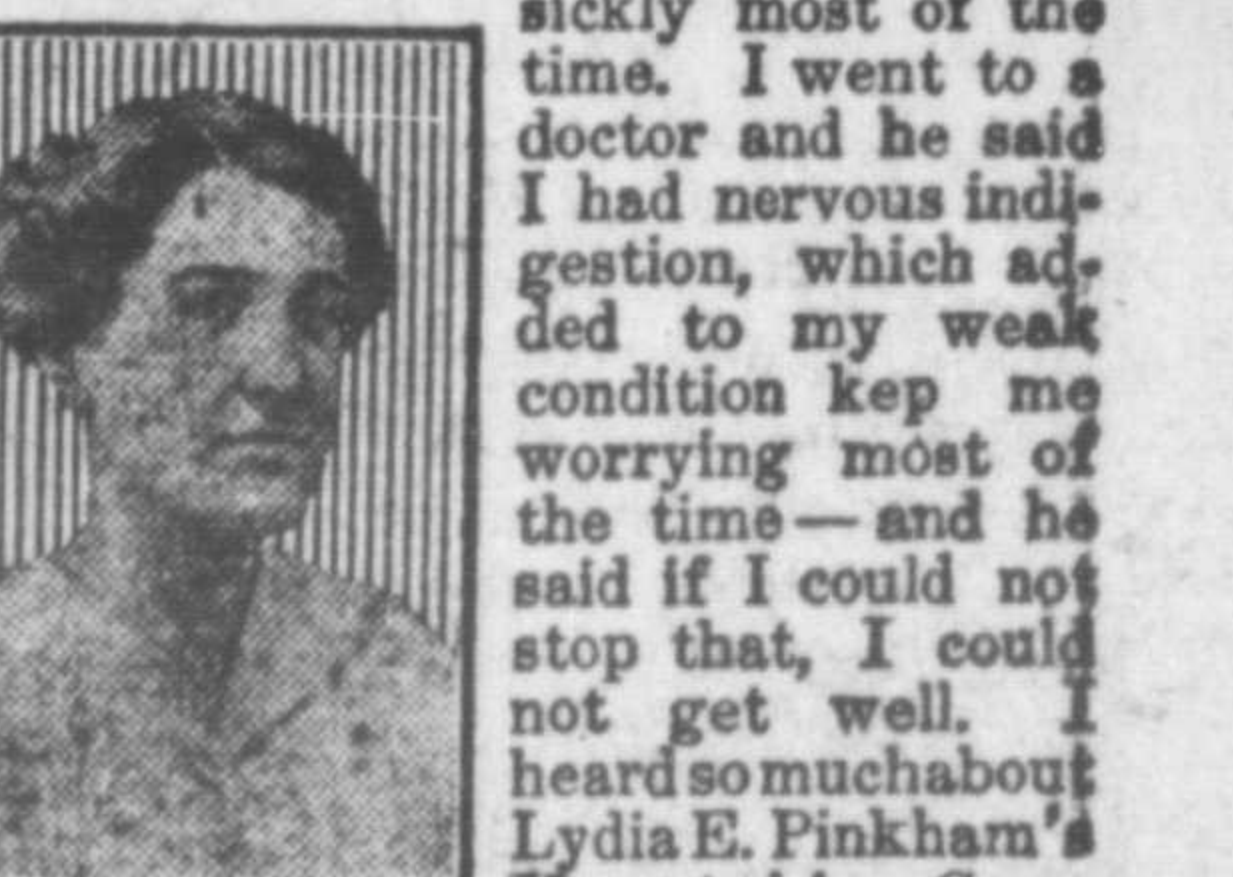
Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THIS WEAK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness." Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2342 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.



The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

SMOKE - TACKETTS ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES - CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

When Leather Is Scarce

and prices are advancing our advice is buy

Canvas Footwear.

We have the best stock of

TENNIS GOODS and RUBBER SOLED CANVAS FOOTWEAR

we have ever had, and prices are very reasonable considering the high prices of Cotton.

Buy early as prices are bound to go higher.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

The large factory and plant of the Union Box and Shook Mills, Limited, of Pembroke, was destroyed by fire on May 23. Loss estimated at \$100,000, well covered by insurance.

The new President of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, elected at Ottawa last week, is the Rev. Geo. S. Clendinning, pastor of the Brock St. Methodist Church, Kingston.

John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Telegram, one of the most successful newspaper men this country has produced, died in Toronto on Friday last, after a short illness, aged 77 years.

George S. Henry, a progressive farmer, who has held a seat in the Legislature for several years, has been taken into the Ontario Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture. His qualifications for the post are recognized on all sides.

Archdeacon H. J. Cody, rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, has been appointed Minister of Education for Ontario, in succession to Dr. Pyne, who retired from the Cabinet. The new Minister of Education is an eloquent speaker, a man of great personal charm, and a clergyman of the most practical and progressive type. His outstanding ability is everywhere recognized, and he is counted upon to give the educational system of Ontario splendid administration.

Captain William Nelson Graham, only son of the Hon. George P. and Mrs. Graham, has succumbed to wounds received in France. The late Captain Graham was in his thirty-fifth year. Born in Morrisburg, he accompanied his parents to Brockville, and received his education in that place, afterwards attending Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1907, and for some time practised in Chesley, later going to Ottawa and joining the firm of Macdonnell, Honeywell and Graham. Latter he became associated with J. J. O'Meara, whom he was with at the time he enlisted.

Record, Record, Who's Got A Record?

The hospital ward was big and bare, just a huge figure in officer's khaki on his daily inspection, or perhaps a nurse bending over some helpless form, broke the uniform sameness of the rows and rows of white cots. In the centre of the room within earshot of all, a talking machine had been placed. To these wounded soldiers this was a gift from the skies, for music will soothe the sick, cheer the lonely and brighten the lives of all its hearers. On this particular morning "Silver Threads Among the Gold" had been played twice, "Annie Laurie" had been encored three times, while "Casey Jones," being the favorite, was played on the moving dial over five times. Can you blame the soldiers for not receiving much inspiration and cheer when just three records had been allotted their ward owing to such a limited supply?

This is just one instance of the many that occur in our military hospitals and rest homes, throughout the country, where thousands of returned soldiers are being cared for and who have some sound reproducing machine or player piano, but a very poor and meagre assortment of records or player rolls. Can you not start to-day

Amateurs don't lay aside your kodaks during the winter, there are lots of interesting pictures can be made to send to the boys at the front. Amateur finishing a specialty.

H. IMSON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

looking through your cabinets and sort out the records that no longer interest you and have become useless.

Think what it will mean to these various Soldier Homes and Hospitals to receive the selection of records that you have sent them, in care of your local branch of the Red Cross. So let's make this the record campaign for our country's heroes.

Col. Sam Sharpe, M. P.

Col. Sam Sharpe, D. S. O., M. P. for N. Ontario, met his death at Montreal, on Saturday, May 25th by falling from a window in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Colonel Sharpe had been four days in the hospital, he being taken ill while on his way to his home from overseas. He commanded the 116th Battalion at the famous battle of Vimy Ridge and was invalided to England in December where he stayed until April. Three weeks ago he sailed for Canada, but on his arrival in Montreal he was taken suddenly ill and forced to go to the Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment.

The body was taken to his home in Uxbridge, Ont., where his funeral took place on Wednesday with full military honors, and was attended by an immense concourse of people.

"Accredited Schools" vs. "June Examinations"

As the Department of Public Instruction have issued an appeal to Superior Schools and School Boards, urging that promotions be made this year without the formality of the "June Examinations," thus recognizing the fact that such examinations are not necessary, a few words comparing the two systems may not be un-called for.

In order to be brief, I submit the following thoughts in the form of propositions:-

1. The "June Examinations" are unnecessary. Witness the present appeal of the Department.

2. The "June Examinations" take up about one-tenth of the School Year, when one includes special reviews in preparation for them and the almost useless days they succeed.

3. The "June Examinations" cost the country nearly ten percent of all the funds distributed to Protestant Superior Schools. This money might be saved for aid to some struggling schools, barely able to maintain the status of Superior Schools.

4. The "June Examinations" and other similar devices tend to make teaching mechanical, to destroy the individuality of pupils, to breed undesirable rivalry, and to cause both teachers and pupils to lose sight of the very purpose for which schools exist; namely, to prepare boys and girls for life.

5. All that such examinations can do of real value, can be done by efficient inspection and private tests.

6. Colleges and Universities for years, have been receiving pupils from High Schools (Accredited Schools) without the formality of leaving or Matriculation examination, and with the very best of

results, in so far as the College or University is concerned.

7. To get upon the "Accredited List" is one of the highest ambitions of High Schools; and no other incentive to good work has proved so strong.

8. When a High School has once won a place upon the "Accredited List" its best work is done in order to maintain the coveted position.

9. The teacher is the best judge of a pupil's fitness to go on to a higher grade; an examination often returns a false answer for many possible reasons.

10. If pupils of our Superior Schools in 1918 may be promoted from grade to grade without the usual "June Examinations"; and if Universities and Colleges are willing to accept pupils from schools doing good work as attested by the capacity of the students sent up, why should our pupils be called upon, in any year, to waste a large part or all of the month of June; and why should a large percentage of our funds be spent for that which is at least unnecessary, if not positively injurious?

A. W. KNEELAND,
Macdonald College.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Robert Stanley and family of Wyman, desire to thank their many friends and neighbors for the kindness shown towards them in their sad bereavement—the loss of husband and father.

Altho' five months have now gone by,
Since that great sorrow fell,
Yet in our hearts we mourn the loss
Of one we loved so well.
God called him home, it was His will,
But in our hearts he liveth still;
In memory he is as dear today
As in the hour he passed away.
—Mother and Son.

Sealed Tenders

Tenders for the building of the Campbells Bay Milling Co. Ltd. (new building at Campbells Bay) will be received up to 12 a. m., June 1st, 1918.

Plans can be seen at the office of A. McLean, manager. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. McLEAN, Manager,
Campbells Bay.

New Barber Shop

- opened at -

W. J. Hayes' Corner.

Latest Fixtures and Equipment

Customers may rely on getting prompt and satisfactory service at reasonable rates.

A Call Solicited

TRUEMAN TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

BUGGIES!

BUGGIES!

I have just received a car load of Buggies, and now is the time to make your selection. Call and see them.

J. L. HODGINS - SHAWVILLE.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST

COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.
Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
RECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

MASSEY-HARRIS

(The Popular Farm Machinery)

Having taken the agency for the SAWYER & MASSEY CO., for this county, I wish to inform the municipalities and farmers that I can supply them with a full line of ROAD AND FARM MACHINERY.

The King of the Road Builder Grader

Sawyer & Massey Junior Grader

Steel Road Drag

Gas Oil Tractors

Threshing Outfits, etc., etc.

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - SHAWVILLE.



Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them, and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labour in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely,

so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

Issued by authority of **Canada Registration Board**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

CHANGE IN

TRAIN SCHEDULES EFFECTIVE

Sunday, June 2, 1918

For particulars apply ticket agents.

THE TROTTING STALLION

DIRECTUM'S POSTER

Will be at the

Russell House Stables

during the present season
for anyone desiring his
services.

Terms: \$10 for season; \$15
to insure.

N. R. BROWNLEE,
RUSSELL HOUSE, SHAWVILLE

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS.

WE SUPPLY CANS

Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers from our sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat.

When you ship to OTTAWA DAIRY, your money and tests are guaranteed.

OTTAWA *Ottawa Dairy* CANADA

Keep in mind the Fact

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting

Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

Straw Hats

We have them in all
shapes, sizes, styles
and prices.

A pleasure to show them.

We have one to fit you.

ARCHIE DOVER