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EGG-O Baking Powder
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THE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN
 The wages of women in Oregon are regulated by a state law. Rockford, Ill., has a union of women machine shop workers. Over 12 per cent. of the workers in the mines in France during the last year were women. Alien women residing in New York city now number over 300,000. Over 500 women residents of Massachusetts hold physician's licenses. Women time workers in England are paid on the average of \$6.08 per week. In the factories in Sweden there are 23 women for every 100 workers. Over 500,000 women will act as farm managers during the present year. London has an official force of policewomen who work in eight-hour shifts. Women sewing machine operators in the United States now number over 200,000. Women are employed as oilers on several of the steamers running out of Tacoma, Wash. The pay of the yeowomen in the United States navy has been reduced to \$30 per month. The Iowa state highway department employs several women in their drafting department. Mrs. Maggie S. M. Hathaway, of Helena, Mont., runs a 60-acre farm without the aid of men's labor. The great majority of women who replaced men in various occupations during the war are unorganized. Women clerks and stenographers employed in Norway receive from \$53 to \$69.30 a month. During the last year of the war over 1,000,000 women were employed in the British munition plants. A large percentage of the people employed in the manufacture of serums and vaccines are women. A large percentage of the women workers have organized and affiliated with various labor organizations. Female clerks were employed at the polls in Belfast, Ireland, during the holding of the parliamentary elections. Mrs. Allen McKay Bryant is probably the only woman in the United States who follows the profession of a deep sea diver. Bradford, England, has women church bell ringers, who can perform their duties equally as well as men. Housewives and domestics formed 29 per cent. of England's vast number of female munition workers. According to recent statistics, there are at present time in Germany nineteen women for every man. The vote of women defeated John B. Lennon, candidate for mayor of Bloomington, Ill., who ran on the labor party ticket. Indiana is one of the twelve states having a law prohibiting the employment of women at night in at least one group of occupations. On October 1st of last year there were 101,298 women employed by the railroads of the Eastern, Southern and Western territory. The women members of the Sioux tribe, located at Standing Rock reservation in North Dakota, have organized a Red Cross auxiliary. The percentage of marriages among college-bred women is about the same as in other classes, and the number of children to each marriage is nearly the same. Eleven employers of female labor in New York state are emphatic in stating that women in their plants produce more than the men they replace. Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, who is in charge of the Red Cross bureau in Paris, has been decorated by the Queen of Belgium for distinguished service. Miss Hannah J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as assistant to the director of the council of national defence. Miss Peterson directed the work of 18,000 units of the woman's committee of the council during the war. A recent investigation in New York city shows that the medium earnings for 16,215 women in 237 factories was between \$12 and \$12.50, while that for 16,866 women in 130 factories in the whole state was between \$10.50 and \$11. Miss Loretta, who was chief yeowoman during the war, has resigned her job as head of 4,000 yeomen, not to get more pay or another job, but to do hostess work in France. Increase of wages and shortening of the working hours of 400 women employed in hotels are features of the ruling of the Manitoba minimum wage board. The minimum wage is \$12.50 per week. A petition asking for the punishment of the Germans responsible for the deportation of women from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing in the spring of 1918, handed to the peace conference is signed by 15,000 women. For the first time in the history of the American Pharmaceutical Association women are expected to take a prominent part in the association's annual convention to be held in New York city in August next. The government schools in Great Britain have done much in testing the availability of women for new kinds of work, carrying on experiments in this line which it would be difficult for a private firm to undertake. Among the more important reconstruction problems are those concerning women in industry. Already the United States Government and state and local municipalities have established agencies to deal with conditions of labor, including standards of working conditions, wages, hours, employment and training. Mrs. Norman Whiteside, who for some time has been inactive in suffrage circles, has issued a statement to the effect that her investigations show that the American laboring woman is in greater need of a champion than the women of Belgium. Mrs. Maurice Howlett, who was the first English woman to qualify as an airplane pilot and who knows more about airplane construction and flying generally than in all probability any other member of her sex in Europe, is on her way to New Zealand, but will stop in the United States for a short time.

Rosy Cheeks And Good Health
 Come Through Keeping the Blood in a Rich, Red and Pure Condition.
 When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily, and her heart palpitates after the slightest exertion, or under the least nervous strain, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—this, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present. The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health. Mrs. Hiram Shook, R.R. No. 1, Lyndhurst, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe they saved my daughter's life. She was in a terribly run-down condition, pale, wan, and despondent, and people who saw her considered her in a decline. The doctor who treated her did not help her any, and then I decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decision proved a wise one, for before six boxes were used she was much better. I got six more boxes, and before they were gone she was in the best of health. When she began the use of the pills she weighed only 90 pounds, and under their use her weight increased to 127 pounds. I strongly urge all mothers of weak girls to give them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wolfe Island News.
 Wolfe Island, June 18.—Dr. Spankie spent Monday and Tuesday in Ottawa. Rev. Father Fleming motored to Watertown, N.Y., Tuesday. Bruce Horne is hauling pressed hay for American buyers. Frank Briceland shipped a large consignment of cattle, hogs and veal calves to Toronto market on Saturday. Mrs. F. McDermott has returned home after a successful operation in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston. Ralph Spankie, who has been visiting relatives here since his return from overseas, will shortly leave for the west where he intends to reside. He is a promising young lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Shea, Buffalo, are visiting relatives and friends here.

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 Drop Freezone on a touchy corn then lift that corn off with fingers.
 Tiny bottles cost only a few cents.
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Flax Industry in Canada
 CANADIAN farmers are being encouraged by the Department of Agriculture to engage increasingly in the growing of flax, and while last year there were only some 18,000 to 20,000 acres put under cultivation in the whole of Canada, it showed considerable strides when compared with five years ago, when there were only 2,000 acres under cultivation. While a certain amount of twine and thread has been manufactured it cannot be said that there is any flax industry in Canada or that thread or yarn have been made in any considerable quantities. Last winter a mill was started at Guelph, where the flax was spun into yarn, which in turn was made into table linen, the output in the mill, however, not being large. During the war, owing to the great demand for flax seed, the Canadian crop was shipped to Ireland, and the year the same course will be pursued. Up to this period most of the products from the Canadian farms were shipped to the United States. The Canadian Government is encouraging farmers to go in more extensively for the growing of flax, and with this end in view they are promised a fixed price for their crop. It might also be mentioned here that with the same purpose in view the Government has offered a bounty running from two cents to nine cents a pound, which bounty is paid to the spinner for the production of the finished yarn. Some time back the Government instructed Dr. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, to investigate the subject of the growth of flax for fibre production, both in Canada and the United States. After visiting various points in the latter country, Dr. Grisdale paid a visit to the Fraleigh Flax Mills at Forestburg, Ontario. He found that Mr. Fraleigh handled about 500 acres of flax each year. The seed, he said, was originally imported from Russia or Belgium, but is now grown almost entirely in Canada, the Canadian seed being found superior to the imported article when it has become acclimatized. The pulling of the flax is done by boys and girls and it is dried and thrashed before being retted or "retted." The retting is done, as a general rule, by spreading the flax thinly on the grass and turning it at intervals. The result of this retting is a tow, some of which is suitable for twines and other fibre purposes. It might be here mentioned that in strength Canadian flax has repeatedly been declared equal to the better grades of Irish flax, while the finer yarns have also won a considerable reputation. Another method of retting is by means of tanks, but much depends upon the character of the water whether this process is advisable or not. In summing up his impressions, Dr. Grisdale expressed the opinion that the flax industry in Canada was in the hands of a few people, and, owing to the fact of the profitable nature of flax growing, he considered that it was wise to encourage the greater growth of the industry in this country. Enumerating the sources of the profit of the crop, he said they were seed (cattle feed, oil), fibre for textile or cord-making purposes, tow for upholstering purposes, coarse broken straw for packing, and cheap upholstering, chaff for cattle feed, and residues for fertilizers. Dr. Grisdale has made a number of valuable recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture which should have the effect of greatly helping the industry. Among the recommendations was one for the establishment on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa of a complete plant for all the operations in connection with the production of fibre for flax. To very shortly trace the history of the flax industry in Canada: The first flax mill was established at Doon, Ontario, in 1865, although it should be mentioned that the French-Canadians have always included a certain amount of flax in their crops. These increased until about 30 years ago there were some 100 mills in Ontario, but they had dwindled down to an almost negligible quantity at the time of the outbreak of the war, which, however, acted as a strong incentive to the industry. There are probably now between 40 and 50 mills in Canada. The flax plant has a long, thin stem with narrow leaves, and bears sometimes a blue and sometimes a white flower. The fibre, to which the flax plant owes its value, is near the outside of the stem. It will grow practically in any soil which is suitable for other crops, and where there is no danger from drought. The most suitable places in Canada for its growth are western British Columbia, southwestern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the Maritime Provinces. It is harvested by being pulled up by the roots, a not difficult process, as flax has a very slender hold of the ground. When the seeds have been threshed out of it the straw is then retted, the object of this process being the easy separation of the fibre from the rest of the stem. The final process is termed scutching, which is the separation of the fibre from the woody core. A flax plant was recently equipped in Regina, Saskatchewan, by the Federal Government, which is now in operation for the extraction of the fibres from the flax straw. After this treatment the product is to be sent to Ontario, for experiments in spinning, the mills selected being situated at Kitchener.

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EMPLOYERS THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA
 The PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SECTION has been established to assist professional, business and technical men and women. Many officers, soldiers, sailors and war workers, who sacrificed their positions during the war, now desire to secure employment in the occupations for which they have been specially trained. Employers should not wait until increasing business forces them to employ anybody they can obtain, but should look ahead and avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to enlist the services of highly trained workers, ordinarily secured only with difficulty. On application there can be referred to you, for example—
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 These workers are returning to civil occupations with increased initiative, a broader view of life, and a greater capacity for work.
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