

THE EQUITY.

No. 15, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up, Rest & Undivided Profits \$8,952,750

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a

Joint Account

in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

Fort Coulonge Branch - B. F. CHILTON, Manager.
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

If you want a view of your buildings, stock, etc., I am prepared to fill your requirements. Special prices on application. H. IMISON, Artist.

Commencing October 1st, our store will be open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Archie Dover.

The Fair.

Last week witnessed the coming and passing of Shawville's annual big event—the Fair—or to be more explicit, the 59th exhibition of the County Agr. Society No. 1. While it must be admitted that in certain respects it fell short of some of its predecessors, the Fair on the whole was very creditable and offered no grounds for discouragement to those who had given unsparingly of their time and attention to make it a success. Conditions that cannot be overcome often militate against the best efforts that can be put forth to accomplish results along certain lines, and these seem to have had their effect this year, not only in the case of our local fair, but with regard also to the more pretentious enterprises of the large centres, despite the phenomenally choice weather with which the latter were favored.

As was the case last year, the exhibition opened with bright weather, which developed into a scorcher on the second day, and the heat in conjunction with the dust-laden atmosphere made matters none too agreeable for large attendance of pleasure seekers who had congregated in the grounds by two o'clock in the afternoon, a number of those present having come from Ottawa and intermediate points by a special and the regular morning trains, west and east.

The order of the judging was carried out much on the lines of former years, namely, all hall exhibits were disposed of during the first-afternoon, thus permitting public access to the building next morning. On the second day, poultry, cattle, sheep, swine and heavy horse classes were dealt with, and a couple of specials in the light classes sandwiched in for variety. The third day saw a light horse program throughout, with the several special stunts usually allied to that class, and which form for the most part the entertainment features of the show ring.

On entering the exhibition park (as the grounds are now called) the glad sound of music floating from the portals of the exhibition hall, naturally directed the visitor's footsteps in that direction, and on entering the building the first thing to strike the eye was a fine exhibit of instruments in the central space, which last year was occupied in part by less attractive articles. This collection of instruments formed the exhibits of two local dealers, whose enterprise in placing them in the hall was appreciated to the full by the crowd.

Other sections of the hall were also occupied by interesting industrial exhibits, which not very many years ago had a place only in the inventors' brain; and thus the march of development in manufactures, as in other lines, was exemplified.

Turning from these triumphs of mechanical skill, one's attention became absorbed with the evidences of the country's basic and vital industry—the products of the farm—which were on display in greater volume than has been the case ever before at Shawville Fair, which would go to show that not only were the present year's operations on the farm successful, but that the producers themselves have taken a keener interest in these particular departments of the exhibition. The samples of the various grains were highly creditable, and in roots, vegetables and fruit of the several kinds grown in this district the display

The largest stock of men's overcoats ever shown in Shawville on display at Dover's.

was exceptionally fine—"nothing like it at Ottawa" remarked a man, who had seen the exhibits there.

The display in the dairy department in some particulars, notably, cheese, butter and cullinary—was up to the standard of previous years, while in others a falling off in the number of exhibits was noticeable.

On the upper floor of the hall a general shrinkage in the exhibits was again apparent, being most pronounced in the arts section; this was offset in a measure by an attractive display of cut flowers, but of potted plants the exhibit was small.

The exhibits of sheep and swine showed no improvement over recent years. But this is not to be taken as an indication that farmers are neglecting this branch of the agricultural industry. The limited showing seems to be due rather to the desire of eliminating the trouble and annoyance of taking this class of exhibits to the fair and attending to them for two or three days.

The cattle show was well up to previous records, and in the Holstein class there was a marked improvement, according to the opinion of those who should be competent to judge.

Of poultry there was a very creditable showing, especially of the barred rock and white wyandotte varieties, and in turkeys, geese and ducks, but there was accommodation for a much larger exhibit had it been brought out. Here again it would seem that the inducements are not considered sufficiently attractive to warrant the trouble involved.

The exhibit of horses showed a marked falling off as compared with two years ago, several of the classes being devoid of entries altogether. This applied to Belgians, Percherons, Normans, Hackneys and Standard-bred animals. In the agricultural, general use, carriage and roadster classes, there was, however, a fairly good representation.

The third day's program, which although marred somewhat by rain, contained much more of interest and amusement for the crowd than the previous stages of the exhibition; and, in view of that fact, it seems unfortunate that the bulk of the attendance was not in evidence on that day.

The spectacular events in connection with the light horse exhibition this year, included a high-jumping contest, and comic driving outfit, both of which, especially the latter, were much appreciated. The jumping contest demonstrated at least that if all the horses in Pontiac are of a kind with those which participated therein, the doom of the barb-wire fence is inevitable.

The comic driving outfit competition, was unanimously voted the palm for being the most catchy event ever pulled off in the Shawville Show ring, partly, no doubt, because it was something new, and principally because it approached the limit of absurdity as closely as could be. The Band put up one special prize only for this competition, but as opinion was somewhat divided as to the wisdom of the judge's decision, the Society improved the situation by donating a second prize.

An exhibition trotting race, in three heats was given by Mr. Wm. Sharpe and Son, of Coulonge, there being no other competitors to enter the lists against their horses.

On Tuesday evening a moving picture show was held in the rink under the auspices of the Society. The fact is mentioned, merely, in case this paper should anon be charged with having neglected to take note of everything that occurred.

The merry-go-round, which was the delight of the youngsters in times past was missed from its accustomed place this year, the

The Merchants Bank

Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund \$7,248,134

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President — SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLAN.
Vice-Pres. — K. W. BLACKWELL, Gen. Manager — E. F. HERBEN.

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A Savings Bank Account
May be operated as a Joint Acct.
Incurs no expense nor formality
Is a most decided business asset
Insures money for investment.

Shawville Branch } F. C. SMYTH, MANAGER.
Quyon Branch }

More than
100
students from the

GOWLING
Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Received appointments in the Civil Service during the year 1913. This is the best evidence of superior work.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 1.

Write for full particulars to
W. E. GOWLING, President,
Ottawa.

Don't forget we take orders here for "Hobberlin" Made to Measure Clothing; fit and quality guaranteed. A. Dover.

Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day. How often have you delayed now in having a photo taken of some cherished friend? Our modern studio and equipment makes photography a pleasure to all.
H. IMISON, Artist.

reason being that it went to gladden the hearts of the juveniles of a community elsewhere.

The local brass band furnished good music during both days of the Fair.

For some reason which THE EQUITY is not in a position to explain, (unless it be attributed to the uncertainty of the weather, which was showery at times) the baseball match, advertised to come off on Wednesday afternoon between the Shawville cup-holders and some other league team did not materialize, and a very respectable purse remained unearned in the hands of the treasurer. Probably the boys were not in need of the coin.

The Secretary of the Society desires to acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars from Mr. G. H. Brabazon, M. P., which, however, reached him after the final list of specials had been issued.

RECEIPTS.	
First day, gate	\$ 630.00
Second day, gate	286.25
	806.25
Night Show.....	104.45
Privileges, etc.....	112.50
Dining hall, including supplies sold....	230.00
	445.95
	\$1352.00.

Total receipts 1913, \$1416.35.

List of prize winners will be found on another page.

44 ladies serge dresses all colors while they last at \$3.85. A. Dover.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Rev. L. and Mrs. Conley, returned home last week from their extended holiday.

Mrs. M. Fyfe and little son Willie left for Ottawa on Monday, after spending the summer months with Mrs. James Hodgins.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Davis, Miss Pauline Davis and Mr. Alf Dagg left for their homes in Vermont on Monday.

Mr. Elgin Hodgins left on Monday to take the business course at Gowing College, Ottawa.

Messrs. A. Dover and F. Cohen left Monday afternoon to attend the celebration of the Jewish New Year at Montreal.

The following young men left on Monday to attend Macdonald College:—Ellard Hodgins, (fourth year); Brock Walsh, Cecil Walsh, Raymond McVeigh, Lawson Corrigan, B. Smiley, (first year.)

GOVERNMENT SHOOT—The annual Government Shoot of the R. R. Association is to take place on the Somerville range on Monday next, Oct. 5th. All members are requested to be present at 9 o'clock, a.m.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

On the Civil Service Examinations for November, 1913, our stenographers and typists headed the list of successful candidates for the whole of Canada, capturing the first, second, and fourth places.

We attribute this success to modern methods, first-class equipment, and a strong staff of teachers who know what to teach, all having been practical stenographers. Send for circular.

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

WILLIS COLLEGE

Canada's Premier Commercial School

Now is the Time to Enter This Prosperous School.

Willis College, like any other business institution, is open the year round, so that students may complete their courses without interruption.

Prepare for Civil Service
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Willis College prepares more students for business life and for Civil Service than any other college in Eastern Ontario, because Willis Graduates are in demand.

Willis Graduates Stand the Working Test.
N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE, 102 Bank Street,
Cor. Albert St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

I have some good photographs of the Orange Lodges taken at Greer Mount and North Onslow. Size of photo 8x10 inches. Special at 50c. each. Allow 5 cents for postage if sending for one.
H. IMISON, Artist.

PURSE LOST.—Somewhere between Shawville and Sparks Corners on Tuesday evening Sept. 22nd, a green hand-bag, with long leather handle; contained pair glasses, pair kid gloves and a letter addressed to John McCorrison; also about \$3.50 or so in cash. Suitable reward to party who returns purse and contents to this office.

FOR SALE—Well located dwelling house property in Campbells Bay. For further particulars apply to DAN ROBIL-ARD, Campbells Bay, or M. J. NEEDHAM, Box 1029, Pembroke, Ont.

FOR SALE—Desirable property on King Street, Shawville. Commodious brick dwelling house, with necessary out-buildings. Two lots. For full particulars and terms apply to A. E. POSSEL-WHITE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—The corner lot on Main street, Shawville, known as the Shawville meat shop, comprising 2 shops and dwelling house. One of the best business stands in town. Good bargain to a cash buyer. W. J. HAYES, Shawville.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbs for wells sold at works. We will contract with municipalities to manufacture pipes. H. T. McDOWELL & SON Shawville Que

Horrors of War.

What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our Book "The Nations of Europe," gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mails and every activity in the world has been instantly stopped. Agents send 15c., cost mailing outfit. Retail \$1.50. Big commissions.

HOME PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Box 94, St. John, N. B.

AUCTION SALE.

The Old Shawville Academy school grounds and buildings will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, October 14th at 10 o'clock a.m. Sale will be held on the above-mentioned grounds.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, M. D. Chairman,
E. T. HODGINS, Secretary Treasurer.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Hay Wire

It is expected that every ton of hay for sale in Canada will be exported to Europe during the next few months to supply the demands of the war, consequently there will be a heavy demand for hay wire, and a sharp advance in price is anticipated.

We have a few tons on hand and are still selling at the same old price.

We would advise intending buyers to secure what they require at once.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

BOOT BARGAINS

A big advance has taken place in all lines of Boots—particularly in Men's Heavy Goods.

For this week we have picked out two of our Staple Lines, 33 pairs in all, and are offering them at old prices.

Russet Laced, a Splendid Serviceable Boot **3.00**

High Cut, Laced, Nice Soft, Solid Leather; a good Fall Boot **3.50**

Customers will find our stock of Footwear nearly all priced at old figures, and would advise our friends to examine our values and procure their requirements early.

W. A. HODGINS

ALL THE HORRORS OF WAR

WHEN MEN BECOME AND ACT LIKE SAVAGES.

An Army Officer Tells of His Experiences in South Africa.

War is brutal. It is a butcher business. Every battle means a shamble, every death a shiver of pain and a tear-sodden sorrow. The imaginative can picture the scene, the more simple have no idea of what battle means. War means death, disaster, privation, cruelty and grief. It is a bloodthirsty trade, but it is a necessary trade so long as nations remain as selfish as they are. The fool cries for war; the veteran never prays to unsheath his sword. He knows the terrible cost.

I am not theorising, for I have seen the horrors of it all. I have heard the plunk of the shell, the whistle of the bullet, and the after yell of death as a man tumbled to earth. I have seen the flower of an army slaughtered. I have wandered over a field of maimed and blood-covered heroes. This was in the African War, when I was but a simple and impressionable lad of fifteen. Till then I imagined war to be glory, chivalry and honor; now I realize that it is more ghastly than chivalrous.

In the final assault the veneer of civilization departs, and men are revealed as mad, as savage and as cruel as the pagan Goths, who swallowed up Rome.

I shall never forget the broken-hearted General Gatacre retiring with his defeated army from the battle of Stormberg.

Discipline Had Gone.

Men made their own laws; some cursed their trade as they shuffled along, while in the rear of the column staggered the wounded men. Their wails rent the sultry air, while an occasional groan cut deep into the more sensitive soul. Eventually an engine and a number of railway trucks were secured. The wagon bottoms were covered with straw, on which the wounded were laid. Buckets of water, some rough bandages and a few hard biscuits were placed inside. And then the army started for the base at East London. Every jolt jarred the bleeding and shattered bodies, while an occasional sigh signified that another man had gone.

How ghastly! how awful it seemed. Young officers, bearded sergeants and smooth-faced boys were littered like sardines. Khaki suits were covered with mud and dark red blood; bullet-holes could be seen in helmets. But it was my duty to tend to their needs. I hardened my heart for the job.

"Orderly," whispered a man who had been struck in the abdomen by part of a pom-pom shell. "Yes," I said, bending down. "This—this," he whispered, fumbling with a locket on his neck. I lifted it off as he whispered. "Send—home—the wife," and he fell back dead. I looked at the locket. It was only sixpence worth but it had a photo of his wife and child. In his pocket I found a letter with his wife's address, so I despatched the relic home. It was a grim message.

It Was the Penalty of War.

Searching again I found a young officer of a crack regiment who had sailed from England with me. He had been engaged to a minister's daughter, a lovely girl of nineteen. When our ship left Southampton the young lady shrieked with frenzy, then with a loud wail of "Jack, Jack, my boy!" she hysterically swooned into her father's arms.

And there he lay, his shoulder shattered, his body riddled, and one leg broken. Six feet of manliness ruined in an hour. But he did not complain. As I lifted his head to pour some water between his lips he waved me away, saying, "It's all right, old man. I'm done. Give it to the men." The last phrase was typical of a public school boy. "Give it to the men" has ever since been a text of my life.

And where is the Scot who will forget Magerfontein? I discovered my own brother in a field hospital there three weeks after the fight. He had been bayoneted by accident in the darkness and panic. His lung was pierced, and his body almost drained of blood. But the parade of the wounded officers of the Highland Brigade was still more touching. I saw them lined up on the s.s. City of Rome. Legs off, arms off, heads and bodies bandaged—just one line of broken heroes. The old General who had come to inspect them and say goodbye turned away with tears in his eyes.

When men shed tears the cause is great.

But the aftermath of Magerfontein was perhaps the worst of all—Five Hundred Widows and hundreds of fatherless children; widowhood and poverty in



The German Bivouac After the Battle of Vise—An Actual War Picture

this night of disaster. Let us hope that that terrible night shall not be repeated.

If death comes then let it come with victory, not in an attack which was ill-advised and wrongly directed.

Now I would tell you of battle. What it is like. How the soldier feels.

Picture then, the dawn; the quiet command, "Get up!" and the rising from the ground of wet, hungry and emaciated soldiers. A mouthful of lukewarm coffee, a bite at a biscuit and a lump of red bully beef constituted the meagre fare. After this the command, "Fall in." Ammunition was issued, rifles inspected, and off went the column into action. Even the bravest has a thrill of fear. It is not of the enemy, but of the unexpected result. Will it be victory? Will it mean death?

And then a bullet zipped by. Next a broken volley echoed. We were in touch.

"Extend," was the order all along the line. Out went the long lines of men.

"Lie down," was the next command. This completed, the batteries behind bellowed forth a fierce volume of artillery fire. The air was filled with shrieking shells, which circled and crashed against the rocks and entrenchments ahead. The shells were answered by the deadly crescent guns. They smashed the limbs of our wagons.

Killed Several Horses.

stampeded many more, and here and there sent some poor soul to his God.

"Advance," ordered a grizzled old Colonel. The older men rushed; the younger boys paused, but the curse of a sergeant drove them on. Across the fire-swept zone they ran. And then I saw how dead men fall. When struck by the bullet the arms rise involuntarily, the head goes back, and with a strange jump and a blood-curdling yell the ill-fated man falls dead. Once I stopped to help a dying man, but another officer's boot sent me on again. It is useless to tend them. Every man is needed in the firing line.

"March by the right," yelled an old sergeant of the Peninsular type. He had no fear, and believed it his duty to keep the men in line. It was foolish, but it was splendid, too. He stood exposed to the shrieking bullets, cursing and commanding. And so nearer we drew. The fire was getting more deadly; officers and men were falling fast. Yells and cries for water were heard on every side. Looking back I saw a plain dotted with dead and wounded; then, looking ahead, all I saw were rocks and trenches—not the sign of man except the flashes of rifle fire from out of the sangar holes.

This is modern war. Every man is hidden in defence. It is depressing while making an attack, for the advancing troops have little indication of the success of their fire. Imagine such an attack in a broiling sun, with no water, no food and the terrible strain on the nerves of all. Think of the sweeping bullets which zip and batter; think of the awful crash of the shells. Horses are smashed to pulp at a blow; men's bodies sundered by the hot raging metals, others riddled through and through.

It Is Difficult to Advance.

Courage, endurance and will power are required.

Discipline, however, kept us right, for discipline is the main spring of an army.

This lasted for a day, and just as the sun was setting we reached a point 200 yards from the enemy's position. "Fix bayonets," was now the order. The rattle of steel made the enemy rise. Steel in the stomach is rather unpleasant. The fleeing men were the sign to rush on. Up rose the whole line of savage soldiers. Their eyes were blood-shot, their muscles taut, their civilization had gone. They were savages out for grim revenge. With blood-curdling yells they dashed up the hills. The fleetest got in touch.

There were some sickening thuds as bayonets plunged into the bodies of the few remaining Boers, and horrible groans as the steel was withdrawn. But it was a poor revenge for the hundreds of dead and wounded behind. And such is war.

But the Germans will wage their war in a more cruel way. Of chivalry they know nothing. This is the reason why many French officers carry phials of poison in their haversacks. They expect no mercy when wounded, and prefer to end their sufferings rather than fall into German hands. And should the Germans land on our shores the scenes will be awful. Heaven preserve us from such a fate. In the meantime we must not be idle. It is the duty of all able-bodied men to rally to the flag. It is the duty of all women to surrender the rights of love in the interests of that patriotism which is as sacred as our theology. Shoulder to shoulder must be our cry. Though the clouds are dark a silver lining will come if we will play up and play the game.—People's Journal.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Sailors Have Special Rights in Almost All Countries.

The Statutes of Wills in force in Great Britain provide that wills of soldiers in actual military service, and of sailors, are subject to special legislation, but this privilege applies only to wills of personal estate. Wills of petty officers and seamen in the navy, and of marines, as far as relates to their pay or prize-money, must be attested by an officer, and wills made by seamen in the merchant service must, if made at sea, be attested by the master or mate, and if made on land, by a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, a minister of religion, justice of the peace, or consular or customs officer.

The effects of seamen, marines and soldiers killed or dying in the British service are exempt from the regular duty; and if they amount to less than a hundred pounds they are not probated. In the case of prisoners of war wills are subject to special regulations.

Under the French law, according to the encyclopaedia, nuncupative or oral wills are not recognized, but soldiers' and sailors' wills are subject to special rules as in most other countries. In Germany there is a provision that the formalities may be relaxed in certain cases, such as imminent death, a prevailing epidemic, a state of siege. The wills of the German naval officers might come under this classification, as the cruisers were preparing to run out through the English fleet, which was reported to be lying in wait for them off the harbor.

In the United States nuncupative wills, the right to make which lies only with sailors at sea or soldiers in the field, are somewhat rare, but one was admitted to probate in King's County in December, 1909. It was made by George O'Connor, chief engineer of the steamship Dorothy, when the vessel was in mid-ocean. All that he said was: "Everything that I have belongs to my daughter, Lizzie." The will was proved with the aid of two witnesses, the captain and the first officer of the Dorothy.

The Small Boy Again.

A small boy was one day asked by a clergyman if he knew what was meant by energy and enterprise. "No, sir; I don't think I do." The clergyman said: "Well, I will tell you, my boy. One of the richest men in the world came here without a shirt on his back, and now he has millions." "Millions!" replied the boy. "How many does he put on at a time?"

A Sweet Tooth.

Teacher—Johnny if apples were 20 cents a dozen and I gave you 10 cents, how many would you get? Johnny—None. I'd get a chocolate sundae.

"SHOT AS A SPY" IN PARIS

THE MANAGER OF A MOST EXCLUSIVE HOTEL.

A Wireless Station on Roof Was Used to Give Information to Germans.

"He's been shot; over a hundred spies have been shot at Vincennes and La Muette."

This Frenchman was speaking of an hotel manager I used to know a little. His hotel is off the Champs-Elysees, a place of soft carpets and inlaid wood, marble and palms. He was one of those suave, self-possessed German or Austrian hotel managers who make on you an uncanny impression of omniscience, writes G. Ward Price, Paris correspondent of The London Daily Mail.

They speak every European tongue without a trace of faltering; they know the name of the best hotel and are personally acquainted with its manager in every city in Europe. They can give you detailed directions for the most complicated journey without opening a single time-table, and their information is right to the last particle; they know at what station the dining-car is put on, and they impress upon you to remember that the train leaves Kleinstadt-am-Fluss 20 minutes earlier this month than the time mentioned in the time-table.

That is how I remember him; always in a frock-coat whatever the season, whatever the hour of the day or night; always wearing the diamond pin that a travelling monarch gave him; always alert though unobtrusive, known of all his guests, familiar with none.

He has been shot, they say. Possibly it is only another of the exaggerated stories that are passed from mouth to mouth in this imaginative city of cafes and concierges and gossip. Certainly he disappeared immediately war began, while both guests and staff were turned out at an hour's notice, and the hotel itself is now empty and guarded by the police.

Page Boy's Discovery.

We shall know what became of the manager perhaps after the war. It was one of the page boys of the hotel, they say, who, in a boy's way, got out of his attic window on to the roof. He scrambled about in great glee for a while, climbing onto the ridges of the gables and looking over the housetops right away to the green Bois. At last he came to the turret that stands at the corner of the roof—one of those little ornamental cupolas that architects put onto hotels to gratify the hotel proprietor's sense of graceful design—a thing like a pepper caster, surmounted by a tall flagstaff, which is stayed against wind by a circle of stout wire ropes running down to the roof.

There is a door in the side of the cupola with a ladder leading up to it, and the sight of a closed door in a turret is enough to fire the curiosity of any boy. Up the ladder scrambled the little page, pushed open the door, and then started back in astonishment. Instead of being empty the turret contained a large table, and the table was covered with instruments and coils of wire and wheels. The man sitting at the table had a telephone receiver clamped over his head, and as the door opened he swung round with a startled word.

Penitently the frightened little boy stood there stammering apologies. He had recognized the chief of the hotel staff. The manager seized the boy angrily by the shoulder. What business had he up there? What did he mean by disturbing important experiments? "Go down at once, you little rascal, and if you say a word about this without my permission there'll be trouble ahead of you."

Warned the Police.

Thoroughly scared, the "petit

groom" scurried away. It was some days before he told anyone of his strange discovery of the manager in the cupola with the mysterious coils of wire and telephone receiver. But gradually, first to another page boy, then through all the servants of the hotel, the story spread. And at last one Frenchman who heard it, more alert than the rest, reflected that there was talk of war between France and Germany, and took the trouble to go round to the police station.

Nothing apparently happened. But the military governor of Paris had been told of the incident, and from windows in houses round the hotel discreet field-glasses were watching the unobtrusive little turret. Then there came the German declaration of war, and the next morning several detectives in plain clothes drove up in a taxicab to the hotel.

They crossed the broad hall with its lofty gleaming marble walls, to the manager's office. At his rich mahogany desk sat the manager, spruce, self-possessed, capable as ever.

"You have been using a secret wireless apparatus on the roof of your hotel for the purpose of conveying messages to the enemy. You are arrested as a spy."

Some of the detectives were driving away with their prisoner a moment later. The rest stayed to make arrangements for the immediate closing of the hotel.

And since then the manager has not been seen by anyone. Only from every side you hear the same story. A court martial sitting in one of the big barrack forts round Paris, and the next day a firing squad in the moat, and facing it the hotel manager, a convicted spy.

Is this the "true story of his disappearance? I can only say that it is what everyone in Paris will tell you. War is a grim business.

WHEN ATKINS ACTS THE LORD

When the British Soldier and Officer are Campaigning.

Campaigning is a great leveller. Yesterday Private Brown was cleaning the boots of Captain the Hon. Fitz-Puddleton, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as the latter's factotum-in-chief; to-day the private has been wounded and the captain kneels at his side with tender solicitude binding up his wounds and offering brandy in a tin mug.

In war the medical colonel, steeped in subtle science and the dignity of years, may have to bind up the sore feet of the greatest ruffian in the regiment. At no time is anyone less than a non-commissioned officer considered good enough to compound medicines for Tommy Atkins. The latter may often have been represented by novelists as a being forlorn and crushed under the multitude of his masters; but to-day many of those masters are busily employed in ministering to his comfort.

At depots it is the duty of the corporals to see that their men have biscuits and coffee the moment they are awake, and superintend in person the bathing of the latter, whilst it has always been one of the principal duties of the sergeant-major to study the weather conditions, and so relieve soldiers from the puzzle of deciding what clothes to wear when going out. In many regiments it is an honorable tradition for these sergeants to wait hand and foot upon the men at the big Christmas dinner, and on active service abroad it is very often necessary for an officer to take control of the regimental water-cart and dole out supplies to the men.

Indeed, a soldier in India revels in conditions which none but the rich in civilian life can enjoy. The "punkahs" to cool his barrack-room are kept in motion all night by natives; his linen and clothes are washed and starched, and his food cooked by natives for a nominal charge.—London Answers.

Victory is sure to perch on the banner of the chap who never lets doubt creep into his heart.



MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

SHRAPNEL.

Naval cannon existed over five hundred years ago.

The Dutch, if threatened, could flood 200 square miles of land.

Three and a quarter yards of flannel will make a soldier's shirt. Sweden, though neutral, intends to spend nearly \$15,000,000 on defence.

Rises in the price of drugs are seriously handicapping our hospitals.

Food and drink imports into Germany amount to \$831,000,000 per annum.

The total cost of this war works out at about \$60,000,000 a day.

Austria's naval base, Pola, dates back as a naval station to the Roman period.

When a sentry cries "Halt! Who goes there?" the correct reply is "Friend."

Many people with foreign-sounding names are changing them to British ones.

Not since the reign of Charles II. has London heard the din of foreign guns.

In Belgium the peasant women provide gifts of bread and beer for the soldiers.

In the suburbs of London the name "Lieve Cottage" has already appeared.

For the common cause, certain Welsh miners have agreed to work on Sundays.

Fish merchants in Great Britain have agreed not to make any corners in fish supplies.

Belgian priests have taken the confessions of dying men on the actual field of battle.

Sufficient oil fuel for a cruising radius of 2,000 miles is carried on the largest German submarines.

To housewives: One tablespoonful of ordinary honey will go as far as six tablespoonfuls of sugar.

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day, and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pigs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Sciatica Vanishes Instantly If Nerviline Is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?
No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old-time "Nerviline." Nothing made to-day is as good for Sciatica as Nerviline was when first produced, about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerviline" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "Nerviline" couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism in his right arm and mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without a 50c. family size bottle in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician."

BROKE IN THE WARS.

How Wounded Are Cared for in Present-Day Battles.

The proper care of the wounded in war is a comparatively modern innovation, dating from the time of the Crimea. Before that things were left pretty much to chance. First aid was unknown. Those badly hurt were often left to die or recover as best they might.

Its nucleus, so to speak, is the advanced field-hospital. A modern battle may extend over a front of thirty of forty miles, or even more upon occasion. All along behind this far-flung line, directly in rear of the advanced infantry, and close to the great guns, the advanced field-hospitals are to be found.

One field-hospital of this description is usually attached to each brigade, going forward with it, as the case may be. It consists, as a general rule, of a small central marquee, constituting a combined operating room and dressing station, with a number of bell tents around it, capable of accommodating fifty to one hundred men. Above each tent floats the Red Cross flag of Geneva.

Four or five or more miles in the rear, out of the enemy's fire, are the stationary field hospitals, as they are called, to which the advanced field hospitals act as feeders. They are much the same in appearance as the others, but the operating marquees are larger and more commodious, and the number of bell tents is far greater.

It is when a wounded soldier is passed down from the advanced field hospital that he first comes in contact with the nursing sisters. Women are not allowed to serve with the advanced field hospitals, their place there being taken by male orderlies.

A wounded man's stay in the advanced field-hospital is usually reckoned by hours only, while he may remain in the stationary field hospital for two or three days, or a week.

Sooner or later, however, he is sent down the line of communication to the base hospital, there to recover or die, as fate, and the nature of his wounds, may direct. If permanently disabled, he is invalided home.

Of course, the wounded man in one of these establishments presents

IMPERIAL GUARDS REPORTED ANNIHILATED



The picture shows the crack German regiment when on review a few months ago by the Kaiser. A despatch printed by the London News to-day says that the regiment under the Crown Prince Frederick William, declining to surrender, were annihilated by British and French near Paris.

a very different spectacle from what he does when the stretcher-bearers first bring him in to the advanced field-hospital in rear of the fighting line. In the one case he is surrounded by every comfort; in the other he is dazed, sick, and helpless. He may have been given first aid, or he may have not. It all depends.

In any case, it will be of a very rough-and-ready description. In the British Army, during the last Boer War, the favorite method of improvising a field dressing was to first clap a handful of shag tobacco over the wound in order to check the bleeding, and then bind it up with the tape of a puttee.

It sounds rather uninviting, but it worked well in practice, the nicotine acting as a coarse kind of antiseptic. And it had this one great advantage in the eyes of poor, patient, suffering Tommy Atkins; he was able later on to dry and smoke the tobacco.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers by regulating the bowels. Concerning them Mrs. S. Shannon, Urney, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two children and think they are just what little ones need. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRENCHES FILLED WITH DEAD

Line of Dead Germans Stood With Rifles to Shoulders.

"It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death," declared a member of the American branch of the Red Cross, who returned to Paris after a visit to the battlefield near Meaux. He had gone with an ambulance to collect wounded soldiers, and thus describes the scenes which met his eyes:

"I saw trenches filled with German dead, just as they had been left by the French guns. It was not so much the mere sight of death that was so appalling; it was the outlandish postures of these rigid corpses and the look upon the faces.

"Since the angel of death passed above the camp of the Philistines I am sure nothing like it has been seen. It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death.

"Dawn was just breaking as I came upon the trenches where the fighting had been bloodiest, the grey light rested upon a ghost-like silent company. Clusters of corpses with rigid arms and legs protruding filled the bottom. Along the rim, with rifle to shoulder and head bent along the barrel, stood a line of dead. They had died as they stood upon the firing line and their bodies were held in an upright position by the bodies behind and around them.

"It was a ghastly sight. Upon the faces of many were no expressions of fright or horror. Except for the glaze of death in the eyes, one would not have guessed that their souls had passed the boundary of eternity. Never have I seen anything so terrible as that erect, silent company of still figures in the chill dawn with the quiet of a fresh early day all about."

DOUBLE TRACKING C.P.R.

The East Will Be Similarly Treated As the West.

While the vast enterprise of double tracking the entire Canadian Pacific system is one that cannot, in the nature of the case, be fully realized for years, yet when it is stated that there will be shortly 1,095 miles of double track between Port Arthur and Calgary, leaving gaps of only something like 165 miles—one gets a realizing notion of the work involved, of great distance covered and of the courage and persistence involved in this large and notable undertaking of duplicating the whole system, which comprises some 13,000 miles of track. Of course the chief consideration is the West, whose rapid development called for this new policy; but the East will be similarly treated in time, especially the lines which connect large centres of population, and promise bigger business. The cost will be so enormous as to baffle exact figures at the moment; the double tracking, too will be built in a vast, different way from the original railway, which was put through in a tremendous hurry. The present double tracking will offer a finished railway, in every respect both as regards the weight of rails, the strength of bridges, and the perfection of roadbed. Thus applied, the new policy will work out for immediate return.

Puzzled the Lawyer.

Occasionally in court proceedings which some reporter is trying to get into the record some witness will insist on simply shaking his head in answer to questions put to him by the attorney.

There was present such a witness at a hearing recently held in the county of L.—Again and again the attorney was obliged to repeat the answer for the benefit of the official court reporter. Presently the patience of the attorney gave out.

"Please answer that question," he said. "Why don't you answer the question?"

"I did answer," was the retort of the injured witness. "I shook my head."

"Yes," assented the quick-witted attorney for the defence. "I heard it rattle and so did the court reporter; but he doesn't know whether you shook it up and down or sidewise."

Absent-Minded John.

"John, I'd like to have you wake me at 5 to-morrow morning."

"Very well, sir; all you've got to do is to ring, sir."

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character.

Some people prune their genealogical trees by cutting their poor relations.

FOR ECZEMAS AND RASHES



Use CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

The itching, burning, suffering and loss of sleep caused by eczemas, rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp are at once relieved and permanent skin health restored in most cases by warm baths with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address: Pottier Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 12K, Boston, U.S.A.

PRODIGIOUS WEALTH.

All Countries Are Paying Tribute to Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer recognizes that money is the essential thing in carrying on war successfully. The wealth of Great Britain is in the aggregate prodigious. It is in fact practically inexhaustible, and although the cost of the present war will make great holes in it, and capital will be much in demand to replace present losses, yet its earnings, even under such circumstances as the present, are so large that there will continue to be a large surplus over, available for investment in Canada. It must be remembered that industry and production, which will be mostly affected by the present war, do not represent the total investment power of a country like Great Britain. An immense amount of Great Britain's wealth is among classes who have inherited it, who live on the proceeds of their investments and steadily add to them, and who are in many ways unaffected by the fluctuations of industry and production, or but slightly affected. These classes are directly affected most by higher taxation and the higher cost of living generally. They get back on this by insisting upon a higher return from their investments, which they can obtain in Canada. All countries are paying tribute to Great Britain in gold or in produce for the huge sums they have borrowed from her.

Are Your Feet Calloused?

Easy to remove lumps by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This purely vegetable remedy acts painlessly and is guaranteed. Inset on "Putnam's" only. 25c. per bottle.

LIKE BRITISH EQUIPMENT.

French Have Great Admiration for Commissariat.

The special correspondent of the Paris Temps in Belgium, M. Thiebaut Sisson, is greatly impressed by the equipment of the British troops, which he finds highly practical. He remarks that there is no distinction, except by marks invisible at a few yards' distance, between the uniform of the officers and men.

He marvels at the method and calm shown in provisioning the troops at the front. The commissariat is really the point that appears to have made the greatest impression upon him after the equipment. An interminable line of covered carts and lorries follow the army on the march, and the quantity and variety of food carried appears to him astonishing. There is compressed hay for the animals, cases of tea, cases of cocoa, cases of sugar, boxes of tinned meat and vegetables, and immense jam pots a foot high. When the camping ground is reached everything is ready, and in a few minutes the men are able to attack a hot meal.

The correspondent also praises his own commissariat arrangements. The familiar Paris omnibuses with the designation boards Madeleine-Bastille, Châtelet-Opéra, Trocadero-Gare de l'Est, or the delivery vans of the great Paris shops, rumble to the front with immense stocks of meat and provisions. On one point, he says, he wishes the French officers would imitate the English, and that is in their treatment of spies. It is false humanity, he says, not to shoot the spy when he is caught red-handed, since he may begin again on the morrow, and his activity may cost hundreds of lives.

THREE RACES IN BELGIUM.

Racial Differences Are Obliterated When Nation is Threatened.

Belgium, which proved so grave a stumbling block to the advance of the Germans, is a land of three peoples—the French-speaking natives, chiefly of Celtic blood; the Flemings, or Flamands, a Teutonic people speaking a language that, in its literary form, is nearly one with the written Dutch, and the Walloons, another Celtic people, descended of the Gallic Belgas, whom Caesar declared the bravest of all the Gauls. A line drawn from Liege south of Brussels to Calais comes near to marking the boundary between French-speaking and Flemish-speaking Belgium, though the upper classes all speak French, whether they speak Flemish or not, and there are Flemish-speaking workmen in nearly all parts of Belgium, some of whom, even in Brussels, hardly speak French at all. The Walloons, a mere handful, live in the Ardennes highlands, far from the coast, have their own language, and maintain a somewhat suspicious attitude towards both the French-speaking Belgians and the Flemings.

As to the Flemings, although they are in a decided minority, they are in a most tenacious people, extremely conservative, ardently Catholic, and so devoted to their own language that they have been almost ready to go to war with their French-speaking fellow-citizens for the sake of preserving its official place in the Kingdom of Belgium. The war of to-day has obliterated for the time being in Belgium, as it has in Ireland, racial differences that recently caused mutual hatred.

A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nervous breakdown. Upon my druggist's recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. "I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for children. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Cold Feet.

During a marriage ceremony in Scotland recently the bridegroom looked extremely wretched, and he got so fidgety standing first on one foot and then on the other, that the "best man" decided he would find out what the trouble was.

"What's up, Jock?" he whispered. "Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," answered the unhappy one, with a weebegone look "the ring's safe enough; but, man, I've lost ma enthusiasm."

ACCEPTED NELSON'S GIFT.

65,000 Chocolate Bars Going to Valcartier.

Toronto, September 21.—William Neilson Limited, Toronto, offered to supply the Government with 65,000 bars of chocolate, for use in whatever manner the Government should choose.

This offer has been gratefully accepted by the Minister of Militia, and the chocolate is to be shipped to Valcartier, and from there will be reshipped with the Canadian Commissariat to Europe. The several hundred members of the staff of William Neilson Limited, have also donated one full day's pay to the Canadian Red Cross Fund.

FARMS FOR SALE.

R. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 94 Colborne St., Toronto.

R. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only \$4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 71 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

SEED POTATOES.

NEW BRUNSWICK SEED POTATOES.—On account of the war, this fall will be probably the best time to buy your seed potatoes for next year. Write me for price list of Varieties. C. Fred Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N.B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

They All Have It.

The farmer lad who stood at gaze Had one ambition clear: "Some day I'll quit this job, I bet, An' be an engineer!" The engineer half saw and thought, "Some time perhaps I'll be In luck myself. A little farm Is what looks good to me!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Blooded Stock.

"John," said the gentleman farmer, "I must get some of this blooded stock I read about. Remind me to order one of those Holstein horses and one of those Southdown cows."

Carterhall, N.B. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disgraced for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bite from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes. Yours truly, W. A. V. R.

Discretion.

"Pop what do you mean by saying discretion is the better part of valor?" "Generally speaking, my son, we mean that discretion can run faster."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Sounded Suspicious.

"You think our confidential clerk should be watched?" inquired Mr. Skids. "I've always thought he was above suspicion." "So did I," admitted Mr. Skittles, "but the other day I heard him say he could live comfortably on the salary we're paying him."

Sore Eyes.

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

Irish railway guard (to a gentleman smoking a cigar in a non-smoking compartment—"If you want to smoke in this compartment, sir, you must either put your cigar out or go into the next carriage."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Here's a Happy Hunch--

Post Toasties

and cream

for breakfast, lunch or supper.

Choice white Indian Corn, rolled into thin flakes, and toasted to a rich golden brown—delicious!

This food comes in sealed packages, always fresh, crisp and sweet; and ready to serve at a moment's notice.

Post Toasties make a mighty satisfactory dish at any time.

—sold by grocers.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 1, 1914.

SIR JAMES WHITNEY DEAD

Ontario Government Leader Succumbs Suddenly to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Sir James Pliny Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died suddenly at 12 o'clock today at his home, 113 St. George St.

Lady Whitney and Miss Whitney were the only persons at the bedside.

Dr. Herbert J. Hamilton had been hurriedly called but when he arrived the Premier had passed away.

Sir James' death was due to cerebral hemorrhage caused by hardening of the arteries. He had been confined to his home through illness since August 1st. Since that time he had spent days in bed, while on different occasions he was able to sit up.

Dr. Clarke, Superintendent of Toronto General hospital, said when informed of Sir James' death: "I am not at all surprised. I expected it. I warned Sir James not to go back into politics. I attended Sir James last spring, but have only met him once or twice since then."

Lady Whitney, one daughter and one son, Garret, survive Sir James.

The late Premier was born at Williamsburg, Ont., on Oct. 2, 1843, and had therefore almost completed his 71st year. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the remains being conveyed to Morrisburg, after service in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, who has been acting Premier during Sir James' illness, will continue in that capacity for the present; but it is said the leadership of the Government will eventually go to Hon. J. W. Hanna or Hon. Adam Beck.

Minutes Bristol School Commissioners.

Bristol, Sept. 21, 1914. The School Commissioners of Bristol met on the above date. Present, the chairman, Mr. Hugh Ross, and a full board of Commissioners.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Moved by coun. McLeod that we accept the application of Miss Findlay for No. 5 School, if she will accept \$30 per month.—Carried.

Moved by Com. Campbell that the following bills be paid:

J. Little, supplies for repairing No. 1 School.....	\$10.40
Luella Jamieson, sweeping No. 9 6 months.....	4.20
Mrs. Cole, scrubbing No. 5, \$2.50, washing curtains, cleaning stove and pipes.....	4.00
D. Sheppard, removing seats and plaster from No. 1.....	8.00
D. Sheppard, cleaning and replacing seats in No. 1.....	11.00
Robert Wilson, repairing No. 1 as per contract.....	56.00
Ottawa Valley Journal, ad. for Teacher No. 5.....	.72
Legal Blank Printing Co. school supplies.....	2.98
Grant to Pontiac School Fair.....	48.15
J. McNeil, cleaning No. 9, \$5.00, work \$2.00, supplies \$1.10.....	8.10
Wm. Telford, drawing stone to No. 4.....	10.00
T. Telford, drawing stone, No. 4.....	7.00
T. Telford, board for fence gang 26 meals at 25c.....	6.50
T. Telford, cleaning closets and supplies for No. 4.....	1.75
D. Drummond, drawing wire to No. 4.....	1.50
R. W. Lucas, 1½ days man and team at No. 4.....	4.50

Moved by Com. McGuire that we authorize our Sec.-Treas., and he is hereby authorized to receive any money of the corporation, to deposit money in the bank and draw all cheques in our name.

Moved by Com. Campbell that we appoint Mr. John Manary to act on the building committee at No. 6 School instead of Mr. Alex. Meldrum.

Moved by Com. Horner that we authorize the Sec.-Treas. to sell by public auction the old wood sheds at Nos. 5, 6 and 9 Schools.

Moved by Com. McLeod that the Secretary be instructed to have Mr. Mackay, N.P., draw up a deed according to the proposed plan of the ground bought from Mr. Milks for the extension of the school ground at No. 5 School, and that the chairman be authorized to sign the same.

Moved by Com. Campbell that the rate levied for the present school year be fixed at 7 mills on the dollar on all property under our school control, and a monthly fee of 10 cents on all children residing in the municipality; also a monthly fee of 25 cents on all outsiders while attending our schools.

Moved by Com. McLeod that we now adjourn.—Carried.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

THE WAR.

Summary of the News.

The British nation suffered its first really serious naval disaster last week when three third class cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were torpedoed by German submarines and sunk in the North Sea with a loss of 60 officers and 1400 men. The attack was made by five submarines, which, however, were not detected till they had executed their fatal work. One submarine was sunk by the Cressy's guns.

German airships and aeroplanes again have been flying over the Belgian and French cities, dropping bombs at Ostend, Boulogne and Paris, but no great damage is reported.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The official announcement from the War Office at Bordeaux, issued from military headquarters here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, says the French troops have made some progress on the left wing. It states that fighting of the heaviest character still continues between the Somme and the Oise and between the Oise and the neighborhood of Soissons on the Aisne.

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 26.—Reports reaching here from Altkirch state that the French surrounded and annihilated the 109 Regiment of German reserves, near that place. They had been moving south protected by an armored train when they were ambushed. Among the wounded, who are being cared for, is Col. Manor, two captains and two lieutenants. All of the other officers were killed.

Petrograd, Sept. 26.—Russian troops on the southwest front have occupied the important railroad centre of Chyrow southeast of Przemyśl without opposition, following the capture Krukence and Felsztyn, according to an official announcement issued here today. This gives the Russians undisputed control of all in Eastern and East Central Galicia. Dynow, on the San River, west of Przemyśl, has also been taken. Severe fighting took place in the vicinity of Dynow before the Austrians retreated to the Wisloka river.

London, Sept. 26.—A Cape Town despatch to Reuters says that a Union defence force occupied Luderitz-Bucht, in German South West Africa, on Sept. 19. The German garrison had previously retreated, blowing up the railway and destroying the wireless installation, but otherwise leaving the place intact.

Sept. 28.—Violent attacks are being delivered by the Germans against the lines of the Allies between the districts of the Aisne and the Argonne, says the official French statement, issued at Paris this afternoon. Thus far, according to the official statement, the onslaughts have been repulsed. The announcement is brief, the French war office contenting itself with the added remark that there is nothing new otherwise, in the general situation.

The Germans have contracted an internal war loan of over a billion dollars and claim to be able to continue the struggle for a year with the money now in sight. The war is costing Germany five million dollars a day.

The Ostend correspondent of the London Daily Standard says the Germans are trying to complete the investment of Antwerp with the object of bombarding that city.

London, Sept. 28.—The Canadian Associated Press is reliably informed that the command of the Canadian contingent which sailed last week, has been given to Major-General Edwin Alfred Herve Anderson, C.B. General Anderson, who is in his 55th year, has had a notable career, and is credited with being a most popular officer.

Prize Winners Shawville Fair

HORSES

CLYDES AND SHIRES.

Mare and foal—W J Horner 1, Wm Hodgins 2.

Foal of season—Wm Hodgins 1, W J Horner 2.

Colt or filly, 1 year—W J Horner 1, W E Hodgins, jr. 2.

Pair horses—W J Horner 1, Wm Hodgins 2, W E Hodgins, jr. 3.

PERCHERON.

Pair horses in harness—J V Findlay.

HEAVY DRAFT.

Mare and foal—R McDowell 1, Rex Wilson 2, H G Young 3.

Foal of season—H G Young 1, W H Armstrong 2, J Cunningham 3.

Colt or filly, 1 year—Wm Hodgins 1, John Armstrong 2.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—Lem Hodgins 1, R Strutt 2.

Pair horses in harness—J B Kilgour 1, Wm Horner 2, R McDowell 3.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Mare and foal—C Walsh 1, L Armstrong 2, H Woolsey 3.

Foal of season—C Walsh 1, W Barber 2, L Armstrong 3.

Colt or filly, 1 year—Archie Stewart.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—A Stewart 1, W Russell 2, T Graham 3.

Pair horses in harness—G Draper 1, H Walsh 2, Chester Walsh 3.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Mare and foal—W Barber 1, D McDowell 2, W Palmer 3.

Foal of season—W Barber 1, W Palmer 2, Thos Palmer 3.

Colt or filly, 1 year—Walter Russell 1, W Cottie 2, James Telford 3.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—W Davis 1, Stewart Stark 2.

Pair horses in harness—R Dale 1, J D Hodgins 2, Herb Hodgins 3.

HEAVY STALLIONS.

Clydesdale—Wm Hodgins 1, Wm J Horner 2, Thos McDowell 3.

Percheron—John Horner 1, John L Hodgins 2.

COACH OR CARRIAGE.

Mare and foal—T Graham 1, Garret Walsh 2, Archie Stewart 3.

Foal of season—Thos Graham 1, G Walsh 2, John Argue 3.

Colt or filly, 1 year—N McLellan 1, R Duff 2, Graham Thompson 3.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—Jas Wilson 1, John Argue 2, Jas Prendergast 3.

Single mare or gelding—O Sullivan 1,

J Dolan 2, Sam Howes 3.

Pair horses—John McVeigh 1, Wm Hodgins 2, Truman Hodgins 3.

ROADSTER AND SADDLE.

Mare and foal—Graham Thompson 1, S. Armstrong 2, Jas Prendergast 3.

Foal of season—Graham Thompson 1, S. Armstrong 2, James Prendergast 3.

Colt or filly, 1 year—Jas Prendergast 1, Robert Wilson 2.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—Wm Hodgins 1.

Single mare or gelding—John Dolan 1, John Hamilton 2, E T Hodgins 3.

Pair Horses—Lawrence Hynes 1, Wm Graham 2.

Saddle Horse—Jas Armstrong 1, Robt McDowell 2, Brock Walsh 3.

LIGHT STALLIONS.

Standard-bred, 4 years and up—Thos Wall 1.

Hackney, 4 years and up—Wm J Horner 1.

SPECIALS.

HEAVY HORSES.

Wm Hodgins, best foal of season from Landie—H Young 1, W H Armstrong 2, John Cunningham 3, Alex Bean 4.

G A Howard, best foal of season from Sylvio—Slack, Caldwell 1, Thomas Palmer 2.

Thos McDowell, best foal of season from Earl Dunragit—Chester Walsh 1, Wm Barber 2, Wm Barber 3.

George Fraser, best foal of season from Johnston Chief—Garret Walsh 1, David McDowell 2.

G F Hodgins, best pair agricultural colts, 3 years—Alex Hodgins 1, David Hodgins 2.

Geo B Campbell, mare and foal of 1913, Class 1 to 5—W J Horner 1, H G Young 2.

Geo B Campbell, best mare and foal, Class 6 to 11—Thos Graham 1, Garret Walsh 2.

Archie Dover, best pair draft horses—W J Horner 1, W Hodgins 2.

Frank Armstrong, best pair agricultural horses in harness—Geo Draper 1, Howard Walsh 2.

LIGHT HORSES.

C Caldwell, fastest pair road horses—L Hynes 1, John McVeigh 2, Truman Hodgins 3.

Dr. Lippitt, best pair carriage horses—John McVeigh 1, Truman Hodgins 2.

James Steele, hitch and drive contest—Eddie Barber 1, Ben Young 2.

Hitch and drive contest (ladies only)—Bessie Thomas 1, Edith Hynes 2.

W E Maitland, saddle horse, high jumping—James Armstrong 1, Alex Meldrum 2.

O D Sullivan, best lady driver—Miss L Graham 1, Miss E Hynes 2.

M J O'Brien, best year-old colt or filly—N McLellan 1.

T F Barnett, best single roadster—W Sharpe 1, Thos Wall 2.

T F Barnett, best single roadster (farmers' sons only)—John McVeigh 1, Truman Hodgins 2.

Shawville Band, club purse for most comic and ridiculous single driving outfit—W Rennie 1, H Caldwell 2.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 3 years old and up—Wm Hodgins 1.

Bull, 2 years old—T McDowell 1.

Bull, 1 year old—J V Findlay 1, S Armstrong 2, A McDowell 3.

Bull calf—W Hodgins 1, T McDowell 2, J H Brownlee 3.

Heifer, 1 year old—T McDowell 1, Wm Hodgins 2, J V Findlay 3.

Cow—Wm Hodgins 1, T McDowell 2, J H Brownlee 3.

Herd of cattle—Wm Hodgins 1, Thos McDowell 2.

AYRESHIRE.

Bull, 3 years old and up—W J Horner 1, D McDowell 2.

Bull calf—W J Horner 1.

Heifer, 2-yr old—W J Horner.

Heifer, 1-yr old—W J Horner.

Heifer calf—W J Horner 1, John A Rennie 2.

Milch cow—D McDowell 1, W J Horner 2, D McDowell 3.

Herd of cattle—W J Horner 1, D McDowell 2.

JERSEYS.

Milch cow—H T Argue 1.

HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 3-yr old and up—R A Hodgins 1, Jno M Hodgins 2.

Bull, 2-yr old—H Eades 1, J Kilgour 2, Jno J Hodgins 3.

Bull, 1-yr old—Mervin Dale 1.

Bull calf—E T Brownlee 1.

Heifer, 2-yr old—E T Brownlee 1.

Heifer, 1-yr old—Mervin Dale 1, E T Brownlee 2, Jos Kilgour 3.

Milch cow—E T Brownlee 1, Jno M Hodgins 2, Mervin Dale 3.

Milch cow—E T Brownlee 1, Jno M Hodgins 2, Mervin Dale 3.

BEEF STRAIN GRADES.

Heifer, 2-year old—R McDowell 1, T McDowell 2, Rex Wilson 3.

Heifer, 1-yr old—Rex Wilson 1.

Cow—Rex Wilson 1.

DAIRY STRAIN GRADES.

Heifer, 2-yr old—E T Brownlee 1, John M Hodgins 2, Thos Findlay 3.

Heifer, 1-yr old—J M Hodgins 1, R A Dale 2, R A Hodgins 3.

Heifer calf—J M Hodgins 1, R A Hodgins 2, Harper Rennie 3.

Milch cow—W G McDowell 1, R A Hodgins 2, D McDowell 3.

Herd of cattle—R A Hodgins 1, John M Hodgins 2, D McDowell 3.

BEEF CLASS.

Steer, heifer or cow (any age)—Wm Hodgins 1, T McDowell 2, D McDowell 3.

SPECIALS.

Geo B Campbell, best pair heifers, 1 year old, beef—Wm Hodgins 1, Thos McDowell 2.

Geo B Campbell, best pair heifers, 1 year old, milk—E T Brownlee 1, Mervin Dale 2.

Geo B Campbell, best milch cow, (any breed)—E T Brownlee 1.

SHEEP

GRADE.

Ewe lamb—Thos McDowell 1, J M Hodgins 2, Rex Wilson 3.

2 Ewes, 1 shear—David McDowell 1, Rex Wilson 2, Thos McDowell 3.

Ewe—J M Hodgins 1, Rex Wilson 2, D McDowell 3.

Pen of sheep—Thos. McDowell 1.

Fat ewe or wether (any age)—Rex Wilson 1, J M Hodgins 2, D McDowell 3.

LEICESTER.

Aged ram, yr-old ram, ram lamb, ewe lamb, ewe, 1 shear; pen of sheep—All J M Hodgins 1.

OXFORDDOWN.

Aged ram—Thos McDowell 1, H T McDowell 2.

SWINE

GRADE.

Breeding sow, 6 months or over—Harry McDowell 1.

Breeding sow, under 6 months—Wm Chisnell 1, Wm Barber 2, Nellis Hodgins 3.

Racon hog—A Bean 1, Thos Findlay 2, W T Barber 3.

BEEKSHIRE.

Aged boar—N Kilgour 1.

Aged sow, now of season, boar of season—Alex Bean 1.

CHESTER WHITE.

Aged boar—D McDowell 1.

Aged sow—H T McDowell 1, D McDowell 2.

Sow of season—H T McDowell 1, D McDowell 2.

Boar of season—H T McDowell 1.

SPECIALS IN SHEEP AND SWINE.

W J Thompson, best pair reg. yearling ewes—John M Hodgins 1.

Best pair reg. brood sows—A Bean 1.

Geo B Campbell, best pair ewes of their class—D McDowell 1, Thos McDowell 2.

Geo B Campbell, best pair hogs of season of their class—Thos Findlay 1, Alex Bean 2.

(Remainder of prize list will appear in next week's issue.)

CAUTION.

We, the undersigned, hereby forbid any person or persons from hunting, trapping or fishing on the following properties on the 8th concession of Bristol. Any person found so doing will be dealt with according to law:—

Henry Tubman, part Lot 3 and 5.

George W. Smith, Lot 6.

Lewis D. Glenn, Lot 6.

Mrs. R. H. Burrows, Lot 7.

James Smith, Lot 8.

NOTICE.

We hereby forbid any person or persons from shooting game of any kind on Lots 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, on the second range of the Township of Thorne.

Signed: James Tubman, sr., Mrs. Wm. Bennett, George Tubman, Thomas Tubman.

Pumps Supplied

—AND—

Wells Repaired.

We are now in a position to fill orders for Pumps and repair Wells on short notice, and would therefore, be pleased to have your order now, as it is a suitable time.

We are now putting in pumps with a galvanized lining that makes a great improvement.

PRICES:—Pumps at our shop, near Starks Corners, \$6.00, and \$7.00 and up (according to length and condition of well).

All pumps guaranteed to give satisfaction.

H. S. ELLIOTT & SONS,

R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

CONCRETE

WORK

EXECUTED.

We, the undersigned, have purchased a CONCRETE MIXER and are now in shape to do all kinds of concrete work, either by contract or by the hour

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 or for longer periods inserted at low rates which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher.

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.

R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.

ADVOCATE
Ville Marie - - - Que.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.

ADVOCATE,
Bryson - - - Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.
Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 80 acres extra cultivation.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

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

PERFECT FITTING, WARM COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR.

Before the wool is spun into yarn for Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear it is washed, scoured, picked and combed many times. After the garments are knit they must undergo another series of vigorous washings making every garment beautifully clean and sanitary.

Test Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear as severely as you will it can't possibly shrink because these vigorous laundry tests make it so.

You won't find any weak spots or dropped stitches in Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. Every garment must pass a most rigid examination before it leaves the factory.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear will give you more comfort and longer wear than any underwear you could possibly buy here or elsewhere—that's why we sell it. Come in and examine it for yourself.



HERE'S A GOOD SELECTION

Stanfield's Red Label

Stanfield's Original RED LABEL. Honest as old fashioned Home-spun. Drawers made heavier than shirts—To wear where the wear comes most. Made in one piece; suits also.

\$1.25 per garment.

Stanfield's Blue Label

Stanfield's BLUE LABEL—made the same as Red Label—only with a little heavier yarn.

\$1.50 per garment.

Stanfield's Black Label.

Stanfield's BLACK LABEL. Heaviest Grade. Knit from double and twisted yarn.

\$2.00.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

NEVER MISSED A TRAIN.

Morley Donaldson Never Hurries But He Is Never Late.

Mr. Morley Donaldson, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Fort William, who officiated at the linking up of the rail-heads in the Rocky Mountains completing the section of the new line from the great lakes to the Pacific, is and has been for many years the confidential right-hand man of Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, the president of the G.T.P. system. When the old Canada Atlantic Railway was an independent system, Mr. Chamberlain was its general manager and Mr. Donaldson his first lieutenant or general superintendent. After the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway by the Grand Trunk, Mr. Donaldson was appointed divisional superintendent of the newly acquired division. When, after the death in the "Titanic" disaster of Mr. Hays, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed to the headship of the whole Grand Trunk system he promoted Mr. Donaldson from the position of divisional superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Ottawa to succeed him at Winnipeg as vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Fort William. Mr. Donaldson was undoubtedly well suited for this position, for he has had wide experience in railway construction as well as in railway operation.

Mr. Donaldson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, where his father was stationed with his regiment, and was educated in France and Canada. Among railway men, Mr. Donaldson is regarded as carrying his desire for perfection in equipment almost to a fad. His standards in that respect are very high. Shabby cars, inefficient engines, badly ballasted roadbeds, slouchy-looking train hands are personal offences to Mr. Donaldson. They do say, in official circles, that he is an expensive man in the beginning, but after he has had his way on a road for a year or two the operating expenses and maintenance charges begin mysteriously to drop. It is also said that Mr. Donaldson's railway papers and documents are the delight of the men who have succeeded to the positions which Mr. Donaldson has vacated on his upward career. These papers are indexed and cross indexed, and arranged in such manner that one clerk can do the work that in the case of a less methodical man would require three or four. Perhaps the most striking quality in Mr. Donaldson's make-up is coolness of mind. You cannot hurry him. In fact, it is doubtful, if in all his life he ever ran to catch a train. On the other hand, it is equally sure that he never missed a train he had intended to catch—unless it left before its schedule.

Mr. Donaldson, who is sixty-three years of age and a bachelor, might easily be taken for a man of forty or under. As he is particular about the smartness of the equipment and staff under his charge, he is about

his dress and personality, generally a bit of a dandy. No one ever saw Mr. Donaldson when he was not dressed with utmost neatness, no one ever saw him without the perfection of a bootshine, and all the other little accessories that a busy man sometimes neglects for a few hours, when more strenuous things engage the attention. Mr. Donaldson's father, the late Major Robert Donaldson, formerly of H.M. 41st Welsh Regiment, was for many years staff officer of pensioners at Ottawa. Family Herald and Weekly Star.

A Practical Governor.

At the first good roads congress ever held in Quebec Province, at Montreal a few weeks ago, Sir Francois Langellier, Lieutenant-Governor, was one of the most active workers. Sir Francois has diligently identified himself with three or four well-defined public movements since he became Mayor of Quebec City in the days of the Marquis of Lorne. When he was afterwards member of the Legislature and of the House of Commons he was deeply interested in good roads and trees. There is a peculiarly passionate aptitude about a cultivated Frenchman. Sir Francois, long before he became a knight, had the same shrewd interest in these two simple betterments as many men have in books or pictures or fine horses. Most French-Canadians love good roads, because many of them drive fast horses. The best macadamized roads in Canada used to run out of Quebec City. That was some time after Francois Langellier quit the mayoralty and entered politics. In the matter of trees which have so much to do with really good roads, this public-minded French-Canadian was one of the earliest apostles. He took up the cause of Arbour Day. He believed not merely in trees but in planting and caring for trees; for he lives in a province of wonderful trees. Where in Canada can you find greater maples and elms and pines than in Quebec? To round out his interest in out-of-doors Sir Francois has taken a very live grip on the boy scout movement in Quebec. — Canadian Courier.

Quebec Bridge Figures.

In the erection of the Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence river, which will have the greatest span in the world, over 60,000 tons of steel are to be assembled in three spans of a combined length of 2,830 feet. The river is 200 feet deep, with a tide of sixteen feet and a current of eight miles an hour. Pieces weighing 185 tons and compound members nearly 300 feet long, weighing more than 1,200 tons, are to be handled in mid-air and assembled and maintained with precision. Two cantilever arms must be built out self-supporting for 580 feet beyond their piers and remain exposed for months to the severest storms, and a 640-foot double track 5,000-ton railroad span must be built at a distance, floated to the site, raised 150 feet and connected to them with great speed and accuracy.

RETAIL MERCHANTS AND "MADE-IN-CANADA" POLICY

Patriotism and Self-interest Prompt
Sale of Home Made Articles—Reduce Unemployment and Charity

Practical action by the Quebec branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was taken at a meeting held in Montreal immediately after the outbreak of the war. The following letter from the Quebec Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. A. Beaudry, offers good advice to the retailer and his customer alike. Every Canadian housewife should bear in mind this timely statement when she goes into the corner store to make her next purchase:

For years past, millions of dollars worth of goods have been imported into Canada from the countries involved in the war. These importations have now practically stopped, and may not be resumed for a very considerable period. The consequence is that the price of all imported goods has very materially increased, and will continue to increase in proportion to the excess of the demand upon the supply, and we shall not be surprised to see the supply completely exhausted within a very short time. This fact is creating some concern in the minds of the public, who seem to believe that the merchant is responsible for such an increase.

We think it would be advisable for you to point out to your customers that in their purchases they should give preference to goods made in Canada, which would avoid paying such high prices, and would help to keep the Canadian factories busy, thereby giving employment to Canadians who, at this particular time, are so much in need of earning as much as possible.

To encourage home industries is a good policy at all times, but should be acted upon at this trying period for self-preservation, and we strongly suggest that you co-operate with your customers in this matter, thereby doing your share in educating the public to this end, and by so doing, greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc.

J. A. Beaudry,

Secretary for the Province of Quebec

Every dollar the Canadian householder spends for Canadian goods will lessen the demands from the unemployed for relief during the next few months.

WAR AND WHEAT

Winnipeg Quotations Much Higher Than Those of Minneapolis

The immediate effect of the declaration of war on the wheat market was, as is well known, a stiffening in prices. Roughly speaking the Winnipeg prices for wheat had averaged around 80 cents per bushel before the war, while recent quotations are in the neighborhood of \$1.05 and have been higher. There have been some fluctuations due to uncertainty regarding the conditions of shipment and insurance across the Atlantic, but generally speaking there is little doubt that the war will mean much higher prices to the Western farmer than would have been the case if peace had prevailed. In so far as the increased price will compensate for a partial loss of crop, the West will gain from the war.

An outstanding and interesting fact is the great difference in favor of the Winnipeg market in the price of wheat. On August 10th the Winnipeg price was 14 cents per bushel higher than the Minneapolis price for the same kind of wheat. In fact the difference was so great that Canadian millers were forced to buy American wheat which could be laid down cheaper at Canadian mills after the freight and duty had been paid than the Canadian article. Under war conditions, which, however, everyone hopes will not prevail long, it would seem that the Canadian wheat grower would suffer by a removal of the duty. The big American wheat crop has tended to reduce the price of wheat in this continent, and apparently there was a possibility of the Canadian millers buying large quantities of wheat in the United States, some of which might have been used in the one million bag order, comprising Canadian flour, given to Great Britain. The Government has, however, protected the interest of the Canadian wheat growers by requiring the mills to use nothing but Canadian wheat in manufacturing this huge order.

Frost & Wood and Cockshutt Machinery.

PLOWS:

MAPLE LEAF, 2 Furrow
CROWN GANG

Also a full line of Walking Plows.

S. E. HODGINS,

D. McRae's Old Stand
Main St., Shawville.

MILK IN THE COCOANUT BETTER GET AFTER IT

Great Opportunity For "Made-in-Canada" Products—European Products Are Now Shut Out

While the nations of Europe are at war, the people of Canada have a duty to their own land as well as to the Mother Country. While regretting the issue forced on the Mother Country and giving contingents to England's aid, let us also give all the help we can to ourselves. Canada's own big problem is that of a country which has imported much—and suddenly finds those importations cut off. You will get at the milk in the cocoanut at once by glancing at the following lists:

List No. 1

Some of the things we have been importing from Germany, Austria, etc., to the value of \$38,000,000 per annum:

Aniline dyes, baskets, books, boots, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, chemicals, chinaware, clocks, clothing, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, combs, curtains, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, embroideries, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, fringe and tassels, gloves and mitts, glass and glassware, guns, hats, hosiery, hops, jewelry, knitted goods, leather goods, lace, labels, locomotive tires, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, papers, pencils, perfumes, pianos, pharmaceutical preparations, piano parts, piano key ivories, pipes, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, shoes, laces, silk knitted and other goods, silverware, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, tobacco, toilet articles, tools, toys, underwear, woodenware, woollen goods, watches.

List No. 2

Some of the things mentioned in List No. 1 that we now make in Canada in competition with the manufacturers of Continental Europe:

Baskets, boots, books, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, carpets, chemicals, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, clothing, combs, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, glass and glassware, gloves and mitts, guns, hats, hosiery, jewelry, knitted goods, lamps leather goods, labels, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, paper, perfumes, pipes, pharmaceutical preparations, pianos, piano parts, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, silverware, silk knitted goods, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, toilet articles, tools, underwear, woodenware, woollen goods.

A Great Advantage

The Canadian manufacturers of the articles in List No. 2 have now an advantage greater than any tariff wall. The competition of Continental Europe has been withdrawn and will remain withdrawn until the war is over at least. Let the Canadian manufacturers make the most of the situation. And let the people of Canada rally round our manufacturers and help them make the most of it, for we need them and the things they make as never before.

The immediate result of the European war, in Canada, was a check to business.

The second result will be to stimulate business—if we keep our heads, and go after business.

We believe every Canadian will follow this timely advice.

BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

FOR SALE!

Everything in the line of up-to-date Bee-keepers' Supplies, as follows:—

SECTIONS, BROOD FOUNDATION, SECTION FOUNDATION, SEPARATORS, SMOKERS, SUPERS.

Hive Bodies and Frames made correctly.

Any of the above will be delivered within a reasonable distance—free. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

H. STEWART,

R. M. R. No. 1,
Shawville, Que.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Province of Quebec
District of Montreal

No. 613. SUPERIOR COURT

KNOW ALL MEN:—

The "TRUST & LOAN CO., OF CANADA," a corporation legally constituted, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec in the city and district of Montreal, by its petition filed in the office of the Superior Court under number 613, prays for the sale of an immovable situated in the Township Guignes, in the County of Pontiac, to wit:

"One undivided half of that lot of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the Township Guignes, in the County of Pontiac, under number twenty of 'range two of said Township Guignes' (20 r. 2 G.), said lot having 100 acres in area, with the buildings thereon erected,"

which undivided half has not been occupied since the end of March, 1909, and was last occupied by Louis Alexandre, farmer, formerly of said Township Guignes; and that the said corporation "THE TRUST & LOAN CO. OF CANADA" alleges:

That by Deed of Obligation entered into by the said Louis Alexandre before A. D. JOBIN, N. P., at Montreal, on the 29th day of January, 1909, an hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable hereinabove described, for the sum of \$800, with interest at 8% per annum, and for a further sum of \$112, to secure the accessories of said loan, and claims from the present proprietor of said undivided half of said immovable the sum of \$749.32, with interest at 8% from the 1st day of May, 1913, on \$648, at 8% per annum from the 28th of July, 1914, on \$26.78 and at 5% per annum from the 24th February, 1914, on \$74.54, due to said corporation on said Deed of Obligation.

The said Corporation, "THE TRUST & LOAN CO. OF CANADA," further alleges that the present proprietor of said undivided half of said immovable is unknown and uncertain and that the only known proprietor since the Deed of Obligation has been the said Louis Alexandre.

NOTICE is therefore given to the proprietor of the said undivided half of said immovable, other than that undivided half already belonging to said Louis Alexandre, to appear before the said Court at Montreal within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer the demand of the said Corporation, "THE TRUST & LOAN CO. OF CANADA," failing which the Court will order that one undivided half of said immovable be sold by Sheriff's Sale.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1914.
J. B. A. TISON,
Deputy Prothonotary.
KAVANAGH, LAVOIE & LACOSTE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
[Fourth publication, Oct. 1, 1914.]

When the Germans Surrender

A Great Military Expert Prognosticates Events at the Close of the War

Assuming that the German attack on France absolutely fails, and that a similar fate attends the actions of the German fleet against ours, one must presuppose a tremendous wave of enthusiasm sweeping over the armies invading Germany which must carry them over the different frontiers well on the road to Berlin, writes a great military expert in London Answers. Step by step the German armies must be imagined as recoiling, on the one hand, from the French forces, swelled by the British Expeditionary Army, and, on the other hand, from the enormous Russian masses moving with slow but irresistible momentum towards the same goal—Berlin.

The German fortresses are enormously strong, but nothing can withstand the onslaught of a well-directed army with magnificent artillery such as the French Army is equipped with. The forts of Cologne, Strassburg, and Ehrenbreitstein, much larger and mounting heavier guns than those at Liege, must fall to the attack of determined forces in sufficient strength, and able to bring to bear guns of the right calibre, and, once the plan of the German invasion of France has been thoroughly foiled, we must suppose the French Army sweeping everything before it.

When Panic Threatens.

With both France and Russia threatening the German capital, and her sea commerce totally paralyzed by the operations of our Fleet, the German armies must continue to give battle under the most disheartening conditions which preclude the idea of any victory of sufficient importance to retrieve the campaign. Panic will begin to spread through the Fatherland, and with panic will come disillusionment and a terrific revulsion of feeling.

The German people, who for years have been taught that German arms were invincible, will feel that they have been made the cat's paw of an unscrupulous set of gamblers.

The Imperial family will be looked upon by Germans as was Napoleon III. during the sorrowful days of the disasters in the war of '70—with feelings of the bitterest hatred. If history teaches us any lesson at all, it is that, if a victorious emperor can ask nothing too much of his subjects, a defeated emperor must expect no mercy. When Napoleon was losing there were few to say a good word for him.

In Peaceful Solitude.

Thus it is safe to argue that the Kaiser, being regarded as personally responsible for the awful plight of the country, will precipitate a movement against his dynasty that may become too violent to check.

If the Emperor survives all vicissitudes, one might, having regard to all the possibilities, foresee him and his family exiled to some quiet spot where his power for mischief would be for ever gone.

I was going to mention England as a possible refuge for the Emperor, noting its popularity as a home of monarchs who have lost their crowns, but I hardly think the Kaiser would feel comfortable living at Twickenham, where King Manuel consoles himself for the loss of his kingdom, or even Farnborough, where Napoleon III. made his home, and where his widow, the empress Eugenie, lives to-day.

No; I think the Austrian Tyrol, or somewhere in the Bay of Naples, more appropriately fits the picture.

Such an anti-dynastic movement would probably be initiated by the commercial interests in Germany.

The anti-dynastic movement may take two forms. There may be a strong Socialistic movement towards the establishment of a republic to replace the present autocratic form of government, or there may be an overwhelming feeling in the direction of breaking up the confederacy, and resolving the Empire into a series of strong, independent states again.

Whether Germany will sue for peace before the invading armies actually reach Berlin is of little importance. What is important is that before the German armies are entirely routed, internal political conditions will compel them to demand an ignominious peace.

And what will be the price of this peace?

When Germany brought France to her knees in 1870 they secured as the price of peace a war indemnity of £200,000,000, and the cession of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

In their turn, the victorious armies will demand a war indemnity not as large as they might wish, because of the necessity for preserving Germany from going into bankruptcy, but still heavy enough to cripple the Fatherland for years, and, more important still, will insist on huge territorial adjustments, everything being done to remove artificial frontiers between kindred races.

Alsace and Lorraine. It is a foregone conclusion that

Alsace-Lorraine, which has always been a thorn in the side of Germany and a source of weakness to her, will be restored to France.

The whole of the budding Colonial Empire of Germany will disappear. I hope we shall not take any of her colonies, for we have enough and to spare already, and, in any case, Germany's overseas possessions are not of much account. Possibly we may consent to them being parcelled out equally between Russia and France, contenting ourselves with Togoland, and passing Kiao-Chao over to Japan.

France certainly will insist on the slice taken from the French Congo being restored to her.

Denmark, in recognition of her good behavior during the war, may demand, and with every hope of success, the restoration to her of Schleswig-Holstein.

What Belgium's reward would be is impossible to say. Possibly a monetary one. There is nothing territorially that could be offered this tight little kingdom, for one has to have regard in all these frontier adjustments to the sentiments and race origin of the people whose land it is proposed to divert. Belgium would never ask to be loaded with such a thankless gift as a German province that might be a canker to her as Alsace-Lorraine has been to Germany.

Servia, who should have conquered Bosnia-Herzegovina from Austria, will be given authority to retain what is hers by right unchanged.

I am prophesying that Italy will be strong enough to withstand the bullying of the other two members of the Triple Alliance. If she does so, her reward will be the restoration of the Italia Irredenta, that little triangle, with Trieste at the extreme left-hand corner and Fiume at the extreme right-hand corner, which formed part of the old Venetian Republic, and was filched from her by the Hapsburgs.

Expelled From Turkey.

For other Balkan states whose conduct has been beyond reproach there will also be territorial rewards. Turkey stands to lose most. If she controls her ambitions, all will be well with her. If she elects to make trouble during the war, the Powers of the Triple Entente may decide, for the sake of the future peace of Europe, to expel her entirely from Europe.

Russia then might, with some reason, ask for the reward she has always coveted—Constantinople. Probably the arrangement that would be made would be to join the remainder of the Turkish European Empire to some Slav state in sympathy with Russia, so that, even if Russia didn't actually get Constantinople, she would be the commanding influence there. The absorption of all Poland into the Muscovite Empire is certain.

Roumania would be territorially enriched at the expense of Austria, in accordance with the line of race, and the Powers might decide to end the comic-opera business of the Albanian monarchy by passing her on to one of the Balkan states.

Generally, the effect of the crushing defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be to reduce considerably the boundaries of the two empires.

How far Germany will suffer will depend largely on internal conditions and her ability to bargain.

Whatever else happens, however, the loss of her colonies and Alsace-Lorraine are certain. Equally certain is the loss to Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina and almost as certain the loss of the Italia Irredenta.

Arms and the Nations.

More important even than the territorial changes will be the influence on armaments. Europe will find itself left in such a terrible economic position that the Powers will be compelled to meet and settle a plan for the reduction of armaments.

They will insist on Germany reducing her army to unformidable proportions, and her fleet, if any ships be left to her at the conclusion of the war, to such a number as will no longer threaten our supremacy. Austria will be forced to reduce her forces to a level that will just allow her comfortably to protect herself from Slav aggression.

Russia, France, and England will come to a common agreement similarly to reduce their expenditure on armaments.

If Germany survives, either as a republic or as a kingdom, she will be shorn of much of her strength, and, to ensure that the proper equilibrium of power is maintained on the Continent, treaties safeguarding her from attack may be entered into.

Italy, whose race has no affinity whatever with the Teutonic people, is inevitably bound to come into another orbit of friendship, but the re-arrangement of alliances that is likely to take place will be purely of a defensive, rather than an offen-



Lord Roberts inspecting the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) at the Temple Garden.

sive character. The object of the victorious Powers will be to break up the alliance between Germany and Austria, which has menaced the peace of Europe so long.

India Secure.

To those people who believe in the aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of a weakened Germany a possible attack on our Indian Empire, I would say that Russia has long since ceased to entertain designs on our great Empire.

Quite apart from the fact that we shall have united France to us by bonds that can never be broken—which means that France could never be a party to an attack on us by her ally—the military problem is too great for Russia to contemplate.

So long as Afghanistan is true to us—and I have never questioned her fidelity—the invasion of India will never be attempted this side of twenty-five years; and, in the second place, Russia will have so much need of our financial assistance in recovering from the effects of the war, and in considering the economic position of her vast hordes, that she will have little taste or opportunity for looking again towards Herat.

Always assuming that the prophecy as to the German debacle is vindicated, the general result of the war will be to leave us undisputed mistress of the seas, with no fears, as of recent years, of our shores being invaded, and vastly to increase our prestige all over the world.

Colonies Going Begging.

The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine will pave the way to better relations between the French and German peoples, whom the two provinces have always kept apart; the loss of Germany's colonies will cause her to concentrate on the development of her wonderful home resources, and build up her commerce afresh, the proper safeguarding of which no one will wish to prevent. The Austro-Hungarian Empire will be all the stronger for the loss of provinces that kept her at war with the Slav races, and the way will be opened to a real understanding between Italy, which will no longer have cause to mistrust her intentions; while the bestowal of Kiao-Chao on Japan will preserve the balance in the Far East.

Finally, the great nations, instead of wasting their money on armaments, will apply a huge slice

of what now goes in the building of warships and the provisioning of armies to social reform.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

First Aid Is Given, Then Taken to The Base Hospital.

The care of the wounded is necessarily an important duty imposed on every nation in case of war, and the methods adopted in European armies, as told in an article in the Scientific American, is particularly interesting, as will be seen from the following extract:

The general system adopted for providing a medical service is practically identical in the armies of all the great powers. It contemplates a division of the service into three portions: that which belongs to and accompanies the fighting troops; that which pertains to the base (of supplies) and the line of communications; and that which pertains to the home territory or "the zone of the interior." The principle governing these services is that nothing but first aid and emergency treatment should be attempted in the immediate zone of combat, and that having received this treatment, the disabled should be quickly transported to the "base," where abundant facilities for their care can be provided without encumbering the fighting forces.

Here at the base they are carefully classified, and those who are so seriously disabled as to be unfit for further service at the front are sent back to hospitals at home, while those who are less seriously disabled are retained until they are well enough to leave the hospital, when they are transferred to the convalescent camp. Here they remain until they have fully regained their strength, when they rejoin their regiments at the front.

Out of Commission.

Nervous Wife—Oh, Harry dear, do order a mouse-trap to be sent home to-day.

Harry—But you bought one last week.

Nervous Wife—Yes, dear, but there's a mouse in that.

People who live in glass houses should have rubber proof curtains.

A cat will not look at a king if there is a mouse in sight.

HOME

Selected Recipes.

German Sauerbraten.—Take a large piece of nice beef without any bone, preferably five or six pounds. Make pickle enough to cover it by boiling together two-thirds vinegar and one-third water with bay leaf, cloves, a few peppercorns, and two pieces of lump sugar (large or small to taste). While that is boiling hot drop the meat into it and let it remain for four or five days, turning once. Take the meat out of the vinegar the night before it is to be used and thoroughly drain. Put some butter in a pot with one whole onion, add the beef with salt and pepper and a cup of liquid (some people use a little of the pickle diluted, others use meat stock and others water, while those who are expert cooks add nothing but the butter since none of the juice which cooks out of the meat is lost by too much fire). Cover the pot closely and cook for two hours and a half over a low fire. Take up the meat, thicken the liquid for a gravy, adding a little sugar. Serve with boiled potatoes. This is good cold as well as hot and is used for sandwiches in Dortmund.

Pot Roast Cut.—For any pot roast the chuck is in general considered the best cut, but a domestic science expert some years back showed by experiment that, as far as economy was concerned, the advantage was in favor of the rib roast if the difference between the two was 2 cents a pound. The loss in cooking in the case of the chuck roast was one pound and two ounces and only ten ounces in case of the rib roast. The refuse or uneatable portion of the chuck was one pound and five ounces, of the rib eleven ounces.

Another piece that is recommended for the pot roast and for boiling is the sirloin butt, which is just below the sirloin steak part. Some butchers will give a piece off the round when asked for a pot roast, but this is really too dry for the purpose. The "heel" of the round, which is generally made into Hamburg steak, is often boiled and may even be used for a pot roast if cooked expertly.

Pickled Eggs.—Take eight hard boiled eggs and, having shelled them, stick four cloves in each. Heat one quart of vinegar (it may need to be diluted if strong) to boiling and add a teaspoon each of salt, pepper, and mustard or scant these somewhat. Put the eggs into a glass fruit jar, pour the boiling vinegar over them, and let them stand two weeks or use sooner if to taste. Serve sliced with broiled beefsteak or mutton or as you will.

Horseradish Sauce.—The Germans have numerous ways of making horseradish sauce which is a great favorite with them. For one thing they freeze it with whipped cream for one of the daintiest accompaniments possible for boiled fish. They make a sauce with pure cream with a little vinegar and about half as much grated horseradish as hot cream. They make it with a white sauce, to which this editor, once a friend, is now a persistent foe. And here is one of the recipes from one of the most authoritative of the great German books on cookery: Two tablespoons of grated horseradish, about half a cup of beef stock, an ounce of butter, about the same quantity of onion, two tablespoons of flour, and then another cup of beef stock with salt to taste. Peel and grate the horseradish quickly and let it draw in the half cup of stock in an earthenware dish. Make a sauce of the butter, flour, and cup of stock, seasoning to taste, and then add the

horseradish and half a cup of stock to this. If the horseradish taste is then very sharp add two tablespoons of milk or cream.

Mustard Sauce.—Mustard sauce, especially when made with either white or butter sauce, is not a thing to recommend for the digestion. Another way to make it is to mix a tablespoon of French mustard with three or four tablespoons of good meat gravy, or better, a greatly reduced and highly seasoned meat stock, one in which many vegetables have been used to flavor. In that German-American publication called "The Settlement" cook book there is the following recipe: "One cup white sauce, one tablespoon vinegar, one tablespoon mustard, one-half teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon cold water, and stir into the white sauce two minutes before serving. Season to taste. More or less mustard may be added as desired. Serve hot with meat or fish."

For fish a butter sauce with one tablespoon of mustard to a pint is best. A butter sauce is made just like a white sauce except boiling water instead of boiling milk is thickened with flour and butter. There are a great many other ways of making mustard sauces, some of which contain ten or a dozen ingredients.

Raisin Sauces.—Recipes for raisin sauces, under that name, are rare, but there are chutney sauces which contain raisins, and raisins are used in New Zealand curries with lemon instead of sour apple or tamarind. In the book of "101 Sauces" there is the following chutney sauce: "Remove the seeds from one-half cup of raisins and one green pepper; add three green tomatoes, two small onions, and chop all fine. Put one pint of vinegar with one cup of brown sugar and one tablespoon of mustard seed on to boil, add the chopped mixture and one teaspoon of salt and simmer one hour. Then add six green sour apples, pared, cored, and cut small. Cook slowly until soft and keep in a well corked bottle. Used with boiled meats or stews."

Culinary Wrinkles.

Mix a cake of cream cheese with whipped cream until light, then stir through it bar-le-duc until highly colored.

For afternoon tea serve fresh graham crackers put together with marshmallow frosting.

Flavor rhubarb pies and canned rhubarb with grape juice.

Serve salmon flavored with orange juice instead of lemon.

Use equal parts of cold boiled macaroni, cooked, diced carrots, and canned or fresh peas to make a novel salad.

Serve a loaf of baked dressing with roast of beef or leg of lamb.

Mold cold boiled rice in balls, sweeten, roll in cocoanut and serve with boiled custard.

Serve crushed maple sugar with apple pie.

An artistic border for creamed fowl or meats is made of a ring of boiled rice sprinkled with finely chopped parsley.

Dates stuffed with walnuts and raisins and then dipped in melted sweet chocolate make a delicious confection.

Household Hints.

All pickles should be kept at least one month before opening jars for use.

To clean collars on men's coats, sponge with ammonia water first, then finish with alcohol.

To have dumplings fluffy and light, keep the pot boiling steadily from the time they are dropped in.

If the bottoms of pots and kettles are greased before putting over the fire they will not become black.

Delicate colored blouses should be dried out-of-doors, but not exposed to the sun. Hang up in a pillow slip to dry.

If you are caught in the rain and the color comes off your coat on to your blouse, put the blouse to soak in milk over night.

A piece of sandpaper, over which borax has been rubbed, is very convenient for ironing day-cleans and waxes at the same time.

An easy way to clean glass bottles is to cut lemons in small pieces, drop into the bottle, half fill the bottle with water, and shake well.

Dampen a carpet, a small portion at a time, with a cloth wrung out in strong salted water, then rub dry with a clean duster. This will revive the color wonderfully.

Some cooks have better success baking bread by getting their oven hot, really hot, putting in their bread, and then entirely turning off the heat for twenty minutes or so.

Two drops of camphor on your toothbrush will give your mouth the freshest, cleanest feeling imaginable, and will make your gums rosy and absolutely prevent anything like cold sores or affections of your tongue.

From four to eight times as much gas is often used in boiling as is needed. When vegetables boil dry before they are cooked, too much fire has been used. If cooked with a cover, a great economy can be effected with an improvement in the flavor.



Reinforcements crossing a river to join the French Army.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Men's Work Boots.

We have them in all qualities at very popular prices.

Our Special

See our Special Work Boot for Men, it is equal to any hand made boot and only costs \$3.50

Nothing like it for the money in Canada.

P. E. SMILEY.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING :

Wyman, - - First Friday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Shawville - - First Saturday
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Austiu - First Tuesday,
of each month.

LOST—On Exhibition grounds last day of Fair a black parrot with straight handle. Finder will much oblige by leaving at THE EQUITY office.

Ladies, we have an elegant assortment of new stylish coats, prices away below the ordinary. A call solicited. A. Dover.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mr. Adam Hodgins, who is suffering from kidney trouble.

Among the crew of the British cruiser Berwick, which captured the German cruiser Spreewald, in the North Sea, a few days ago, is Cadet H. E. Reid, second son of Mr. G. E. Reid, of Portage du Fort.

Mr. Cyrus Hodgins has disposed of his stock of flour and feed to the Shawville Milling Co., and has embarked in business of selling Martin-Orme pianos and piano-players. Still on the corner is Cy.

Messrs. P. E. Smiley and Lionel Thomson were engaged last week taking stock at Mr. A. E. Bourke's store, which is likely to be purchased by Messrs. Murray, practical tailors.

Quite a number of the villagers attended the Beachburg Fair last Thursday and some whom THE EQUITY interviewed report that it was a very good Fair. As usual Larry Hynes' roadsters—the admired of all—figured well in the prize-list.

The G. F. Hodgins Co's store was broken into during the night of the 21st, and although it is quite unlikely that the burglars left empty-handed, Mr. Barnett, or the employees have been unable thus far to notice that anything has been removed. The same night a hand-car was taken from the station yard, and run down the line as far as Breckenridge station by three Frenchmen. The station agent at Breckenridge inquired of the men where they got the car, but instead of satisfying him on that point they left the car and made off. The agent's suspicions were aroused at this conduct and he at once telephoned the Ottawa police to be on the lookout. The result was that the three suspects were landed during the day. In their possession was a quantity of tobacco, which it is thought was taken from the Hodgins Co's store, as there seems little doubt the car-thieves were the same outfit who broke into the store.

Married.

WAY-SPARLING. — A wedding event, in which considerable interest was centered came off in the home of Mrs. John J. Sparling at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, when Miss Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. and Mrs. Sparling of Thorne, became the bride of Mr.

Apples ! Apples !

We have ordered a car of the Picton Apples, due to arrive here along about November 1st. This car will contain only the best variety of Winter Apples. By letting us book your requirements now you will be insured of receiving your particular kind.

R. A. GRANT, Elmside.

When you want the best value for your money in ..

SHINGLES

at \$1.60 per M. and up
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards, Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 435

Arnprior, Ont.

Tailoring !

Suits to Measure.

If you want a smart, stylish, up-to-date Suit to measure call and see

S. MOORHOUSE

—AT THE—

RUSSELL HOUSE
:: SHAWVILLE ::

I have 20 years' experience in high class Tailoring—7 years with 2-Macs, Ottawa. I guarantee you every satisfaction in style, fit and workmanship.

S. MOORHOUSE.

Gentlemen's own Material made up

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And other Game during Close Season by reporting at once to the undersigned any violation of the Game Law you become aware of. Liberal compensation paid for convicting evidence. All correspondence strictly private and confidential.

N. McCUAIC

Prov Gam Warden.

Bryson January, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.
Public Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this municipality, that the Collection Roll of School Taxes, as established by the school commissioners of this municipality, has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection by parties interested, during thirty days from this notice, during which time it may be amended. Any ratepayer may during the said delay complain of such roll, which shall be taken into consideration and homologated with, or without amendment at the meeting of the commissioners to take place on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the month of October, 1914, in the office of the asst. Secretary-Treasurer, in the village of Shawville, at the hour of ten in the forenoon; but such delay expired, it shall come into force and every person interested after having taken cognizance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay the amount of his taxes to the undersigned at her office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice.

Given at Shawville this 12th day of the month of September, 1914.

M. A. MCKINLEY,

Asst. Secy-Treas.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR OUR OWN GOODS

Galt Editor Urges Country-wide Organization to Promote Sale of "Made-in-Canada" Products

The Galt "Reporter," a few days ago, had the following timely and interesting editorial under the heading "Buy Canadian-made Goods" on the economic situation in Canada arising out of the war:

"While one of the immediate effects of the European war was the disorganization of trade in Canada, a secondary result should be of a stimulating character. Owing to the fact that the continent of Europe is the centre of hostilities, a considerable amount of manufactured goods formerly imported from Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and other countries will now have to be produced here.

Reports show that every year millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods from these countries are sold in Canada. Our own mechanics and artisans can produce such articles as well as the foreign workers and if the manufacturers take advantage of the opportunity provided, the war should result in more work, instead of less, for their employes.

"But the whole responsibility of making the best of the present situation does not lie with the manufacturers. If the people will demand Canadian made goods they will be not only supplying their personal needs but creating work for their fellow-citizens. When the Empire is involved in such a tremendous crisis as the present there is something for all to do. We cannot all go to the front but those who stay at home can do a great deal towards creating conditions that will make the suffering here as light as possible.

"The patriotic citizen, when he goes to the store to fill his wants will demand in every case possible goods "Made in Canada." There should be a well-defined campaign carried on throughout the country urging Canadians to purchase goods of home manufacture. If an accelerated demand for Canadian goods is created during the war, it will doubtless be maintained after normal conditions return in Europe.

"In this way we stand to benefit permanently by insisting that what we buy must be Canadian-made."

ORILLIA AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Orillia Paper Advocates Keeping Money Circulating Near Home

The Orillia "Packet," one of the brightest of Ontario's weeklies, recently had the following editorial on the "Made-in-Canada" idea:

"The Orillia Furniture Company is promoting the buy-at-home idea by making use of a pay envelope which calls attention to the fact that 'last year Canadians bought \$618,000,000 worth of foreign goods, half of which could have been made in Canada'—or in other words \$1,000,000 a day which went out of the country might have been spent at home to keep Canadian factories busy. Why should not the same principle be extended a step further to 'Made-in-Orillia' articles? Our merchants and people generally grumble more or less loudly if the factories are not running full blast. But do the grumblers do what is in their power to keep our home factories busy? Take the matter of furniture for instance. We have in Orillia a factory whose goods are commanding a ready sale in all parts of the country—to such an extent that it has worked more steadily during the last eighteen months than any other furniture factory in Ontario. Yet the Furniture Company might have spent much more money in wages if all the furniture of the class sold in Orillia had been of their manufacture. How often have those who clamor for industries, or talk about making Orillia grow, enquired for, or given a preference to Orillia furniture. Similarly, why should those who want a motor car of the class manufactured by the Fisher Motor Company go out of town to buy it, when they can obtain the best value for their money by purchasing the 'Made-in-Orillia' article, and factory service at their door—to say nothing of doing their share to make the motor works permanent and prosperous. On the same principle the farmer from any of the surrounding townships who buys Tudhope carriages, or Tudhope-Anderson wagons, implements or stoves is helping to build up the home market for his own produce, and to add to the value of his own farm. The buy-at-home principle should not be confined to dry goods and groceries."

The remarks of the Orillia "Packet" would bear repetition in almost every town and city in Canada.

Shades of Holbein.

A Montreal millionaire, whose knowledge of art is even more recent than his money, returned from Europe the other day and was describing his wanderings to a group of friends.

"Yes," he said, "we visited most of the famous galleries."

"Did you see any of Holbein's works?" asked one of the group.

"Holbein! Holbein!" said the millionaire, tapping his forehead. "Oh, yes! I remember. We came across him in London. He built the Holbein Viaduct, didn't he?" — Saturday Night.

Heroes of Peace.

The Montreal policemen who have shown conspicuous bravery during the last three years are to be honored by gifts of medals and an extra ten cents a day in their pay, so it is announced. One hundred and two names are on the list of those who have distinguished themselves.

Our Aim to Please

We endeavor to handle goods that will please our patrons, and at prices to suit everyone.

If your purchase is satisfactory, kindly favor us again. If not satisfactory, please let us know and we will gladly make it right.

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries and Martin Senour Co's. 100 p. c. Pure Paints.

E. B. GAYLER - PORTAGE DU FORT.

THE SEASON IS ON FOR Roofing, Sheetting And all kinds of out-door Tin-work.

Estimates of anything in this line cheerfully furnished. All orders executed with a view to giving satisfaction
G. W. DALE, PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.



Shawl Collar Overcoat.

The Shawl Collar has proven a popular style in overcoats. Comfortable looking, and comfortable. It is a real favorite, and especially the double breasted overcoat, shown in the above cut. Men who like to follow the new, and do not want to be behind will be interested in an inspection of the new "New Era" fabrics for this season's wear.

ARCHIE DOVER

The Store of Quality.