

THE EQUITY.

No. 3, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up - \$4,000,000
Reserve - 4,750,000

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Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

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

A record was probably set at the Lily Cheese factory on Monday of last week when 18,000 lbs. of milk was received.

The work night meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. D. A. Baker on Thursday evening of this week.

A night session of the Magistrates' Court was held here on Wednesday last. The menu consisted of some alleged infractions of the liquor law at Coulonge.

Posters are out announcing a big picnic at Otter Lake on Tuesday, July 24th in aid of the new R. C. Church at that place. A good list of sports, and addresses by the county's representatives are on the program.

During the past week the council has had a number of teams employed hauling gravel on to the sand hill east of town. Those having occasion to travel this road, will appreciate the improvement. So much was Mr. H. T. McDowell in sympathy with the work that he furnished a man and team for a free day's work. If there are others inclined to follow Mr. McDowell's example, the council will deem it a pleasure to find something for them to do.

The following pupils have passed the exam of Grade XI Academy and are eligible to make application for admission to class for an Elementary Diploma at MacDonald Training School for Teachers:

Cecil Brownlee, Agnes Wilson, Arthur Dagg, Sadie Wilson, Gussie Draper, Lillian Elliott, Irwin Hamilton, Hester Hodgins, May Horner, Andrew Howard, Buelah Knight, Lucy Major, Mildred Millar, Bessie Thomas.

A number of our young people attended the lawn social at Mr. James Fulford's, Starks Corners, on Friday evening last, held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian congregation. There was a very good attendance, and the evening being fine, was pleasantly spent. The program included several musical numbers, a flag drill and also addresses by Rev. Mr. Ball and Mr. Wm. Hodgins, the local member. The Presbyterian ladies' quartette of this village contributed appreciably to the program. Rev. Mr. MacCallum occupied the chair.

Friday's Ottawa Journal says: Within a very short time all C. P. R. passenger trains will be running to and from the Central Station. The Broad street station will be used only for freight purposes. This change is favored by the Board of Railway Commissioners, who, at yesterday afternoon's sitting, paid little heed to the protest against the closing of the Broad street station, voiced by P. J. Nolan, druggist, 673 Wellington street.

The board also granted the C. P. R. permission to handle their Hull passenger traffic at Beemer station instead of the present Hull station. No objection to the change was heard.

Church Parade.

Shawville Lodge O. Y. B. to the number of about sixty and also members of L. O. L. No. 27, held a Church parade on Sunday evening last, attending service at St. Paul's where a special sermon was preached to the brethren by Rev. Canon Smith of Hull, who officiated at Sunday's services in the absence of the rector.

The brethren marched from their lodge room in double file to the cemetery, where they performed the ceremony of decorating the grave of a departed brother—the late Everett Hodgins.

A large congregation was present and the service throughout was impressive.

Here are Window Screens. Bar the flies now. Save swatting them later. G. F. HODGINS CO.

Mr. Edmond Hodgins, is having a summer kitchen and woodshed erected on his property opposite this office on King Street. Mr. Alex Hazard is engaged on the job.

CORRECTION — Elwyn Corrigan, who ranked first among the pupils in Grade VI from Rural Schools, was sent in from No. 5 School, Clarendon, not from No. 4, as reported.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. James Cuthbertson, of Renfrew, looking hale and hearty, visited Shawville friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Smiley and other members of the family were visitors in town this week.

Mrs. W. A. Hodgins and children are visiting relatives in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Reilly Hodgins is a visitor to friends in the Gatineau district this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Dagg and son Murray, of Renfrew, paid a short visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cottle for the week-end.

G. Fred Cottle and several friends motored from Campbells Bay to attend the social at the home of Mr. J. Fulford, Friday evening.

Mrs. L. M. Haines, (nee Miss Lily Horner) of Mayfield, N. Y., is on a visit to her relatives in this section.

Miss Lila Young of Campbells Bay spent the past week the guests of her cousins the Misses Lillian and Marguerite Hodgins.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Little, and daughters, the Misses Mary and Bessie, of Dinsmore, Sask., are visiting Bristol friends at present.

The Misses Marjorie and Jean Hodgins spent the week-end with their grandmother, Mrs. P. Lunan, at Campbells Bay.

Mr. I. C. Thomson arrived Monday evening from Ottawa, to spend a two week's vacation at his home here.

Mrs. Alf. Riddell and son of Sudbury, who has been visiting for the past two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Cottle, motored to Arran prior Sunday evening with her uncle, Mr. Tom Cottle.

Messrs. Jno. G. Rugg, and Alfred Elliott, of Shawville, and Andrew Elliott, of Westmeath, motored to Ottawa Saturday, to attend the obsequies of the late Mr. Harry Cole.

Miss Nina Connelly, of Cobden, who was visiting in town for some days returned home Saturday accompanied by Misses Grace Hamilton and Lillian Hodgins.

Mr. Norris Hodgins, who has been editor of the Canadian Horticulturalist for some time, has been spending a week with his parents before joining the staff of "Farm and Dairy," Peterboro, Ont. Norris has been appointed associate editor on that paper.

On the eve of the departure of Mrs. Dr. Armstrong from our midst the members of the Ladies' Aid and W. M. S. of the Methodist Church, of which she was vice-president of both, met and presented her with an address and a beautiful cut glass fruit set as a token of their respect and good will. It was with the deepest regret that we were called upon to sever our association with both Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong who were very faithful attendants and liberal supporters of both societies and the church. As a physician the Dr. had worked up a large practice and had won the respect and good will of all his customers and as a citizen he interested himself in all things pertaining to the good of the town and our wish is that both Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong may have success in their new field of toil and a long prosperous happy life.—COM.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

MONEY ORDERS

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

\$ 5.00 and under 3c.
5.00 to \$10 6
10.00 to \$50 10
30.00 to \$50 15
Add 2c. or one 2c. stamp for War Tax.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM Manager, Shawville
A. A. REID Manager, Quyon.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

The Radford Ladies' Aid were entertained at the home of Mrs. Sam Sinclair in town on Thursday last.

A very successful concert and box social was held at Waltham on June 27th in aid of the new school and church in that vicinity.

Deaths

The Rev. J. B. Robeson, late pastor of the Methodist Church at Beachburg, who had been in poor health for some time, died in a hospital in Ottawa, on the 3rd inst.

Miss Mildred Olmstead, daughter of Mr. David Olmstead of Starks Corners neighborhood, died suddenly on Sunday morning. She had been working in the munitions factory at Renfrew, where she contracted rheumatism which apparently led to heart affection.

The death occurred at Campbells Bay on July 4th of Mr. G. Zimmerman, formerly a resident of Shawville for a few years. The deceased had been in failing health for some time, and recently submitted to a critical operation for goitre at one of the hospitals in Ottawa. His widow and one daughter—Mrs. Geo. Dunlop of Morehead section survive. His remains were interred at Upper Litchfield burial ground.

Many citizens of Shawville, who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, learned with regret on Friday evening that Mr. Harry Cole, of Ottawa had passed away. The late Mr. Cole had been in poor health for some time past, and a few days preceding his death had undergone a critical operation at one of the local hospitals. The shock to his system seems to have been more than his enfeebled condition could bear and he succumbed to its effects. He was 77 years of age, and is survived by his widow and a family of two sons and one daughter—children of his first wife. His second wife was formerly Miss Charity Elliott of Shawville.

After an illness of several months' duration, Mrs. Richards, relict of the late Andrew Richards, of Wyman section, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Hutchison, on Tuesday morning of this week, at the age of 69 years. The deceased lady, who was highly esteemed by all who knew her, was a native of Fitzroy township. Her maiden name was Margaret Poole. She is survived by two daughters—Mrs. Hutchison, above mentioned, and Mrs. J. M. Clarke, of Litchfield; also one son (Arthur) who resides in British Columbia. The funeral took place from the late home of the deceased on Tuesday morning to the Anglican cemetery at Quyon.

"Canada's Best"

BOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
President. Principal

I CAN PLACE 40
WILLIS GRADUATES
EACH MONTH.

Employers ask me each month to supply them with an average of 40 young women young men and boys. During the past year I have filled 250 good positions; I have had calls for fully 250 more. Our Shorthand training is universally recognized by the largest employers in Canada as THE STANDARD.

THEY ARE THE ONES WHO COUNT.
If you have the equivalent of a Public School education, and are fifteen years of age or older, we can train you to fill one of these good places and to secure one of the good salaries that are being paid. Full particulars upon request. Do not delay.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE . . . OTTAWA.

WANTED—A good house maid for a family of four—no children. Will pay good wages. E. D. OSBORNE, Arnprior.

APPRENTICE WANTED—A young, smart boy wanted at once to learn tin-smithing. Apply to G. E. WAINMAN.

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

Births

At Shawville, Que., July 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Hodgins, a son.

At Clarendon Front, on Friday, July 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Armstrong, a son.

Captain R. Allen Dowd, C. A. M. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dowd, 159 Third Ave., who has been spending a short furlough with his parents returned to England this week. Captain Dowd has been Acting Medical Officer to the Canadian Pay and Record's Office in London, and has also been a member of the Governing Committee of the famous Perkins' Bull Convalescent hospital for officers at Putney.—Hull City Advance.

A Commendable Move.

Shawville Lodge of Oddfellows have made a move which should commend itself to everyone who has an interest in the village cemetery—that is, to raise funds wherewith to cut the grass, remove the rubbish and otherwise improve the appearance of our "city of the dead." A subscription list is meeting with a liberal response among the citizens; but as this is a matter which affects many of the country people as well, their aid towards the good work is also solicited. Any one who feels it a duty to contribute is requested to hand the money to Mr. R. C. Woodley, secretary of the Lodge.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Haying Tools

Binder Twine

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS
SHAWVILLE

July Specials

We want to offer some bargains this month so have picked the following:

2 pieces light colored Dress Goods, reg. 75c. 38

1 piece Blue Poplin, reg. 60c. 30

2 pieces Dress Goods reg. 50c. 25

2 pieces Dress Goods reg 30c 15

1 piece Palm Beach Cloth reg 25c 15

A few ends of our 25 inch light colored Prints 9

20 p. c. off all Ladies' and Misses STRAW HATS.

Playmouth Binder Twine.

W. A. HODGINS

The AUTOMOBILE

What An Auto Engine Is.

The essential parts of the motor are few and easily learned. Every one has heard of an engine having, four, six, or more cylinders. The cylinder is the important part of the engine. Inside it are the moving parts which give power. The more cylinders employed the smoother the engine is supposed to run. The moving parts inside are first the piston, then the wrist pin passing through it. This serves as a hinge for the connecting rod which transmits the power to the crank shaft running the length of the engine and receiving power from all the cylinders.

The purpose of the piston is four-fold: First, to draw in the fresh mixture on the suction stroke; second, to compress it on the compression stroke; third, to receive the force of the explosion on the power stroke and transmit it to the crank shaft, and fourth, to push out the burned gases on the exhaust stroke. The wrist pin serves as a hinge and the connecting rod passes the power along, transmitting it to the crank shaft and causing same to revolve. The action is almost identical with that of the foot on a bicycle pedal. The leg moves up and down in a reciprocating manner and causes the pedal to revolve. In the same way the connecting rod and crank shaft change reciprocating motion into motion of revolution.

The four strokes of the engine, just mentioned, however, cannot fully be understood until the valves are explained. There are two of these to each cylinder, one to let in the fresh gas, called the "inlet valve," and the other to let out the burned gas, called the "exhaust valve." They are held tightly closed by springs and are only opened when occasion requires. To do this a cam shaft is necessary. It is a long shaft, running the length of the motor, with as many cams as there are valves. A cam is a projec-

tion on the side of a shaft, smooth in outline, which revolves with the shaft and so opens the valves. It does not touch the valve directly, however, as there is a small part called a "valve lifter" which reaches from cam to valve stem. This gives a more direct push to the valve, gives a broad surface for wear, and has an adjustment which enables one to secure best results in operation.

The necessary connection with the crank shaft is provided by the "two-to-one gears," or "half-time gears," as they are sometimes called. The gear on the cam shaft has twice as many teeth as the gear on the crank shaft. Since this arrangement drives the cam shaft at half the speed of the crank shaft, it will be readily seen why they are called "half-time gears."

Now that we have arranged for the operation of the valves, it will be easy to understand what follows. The piston goes down with the inlet valve open. This sucks in the fresh gas and is called the suction stroke. Having filled the cylinder with explosive mixture, the piston now rises, forcing the gas into the top of the cylinder, the "combustion chamber." As both valves are tightly closed, the gas cannot escape but is compressed in the top of the cylinder. So this is called the compression stroke. Now comes the electric spark, setting fire to the compressed gas, which burns, expanding as it does so. The pressure developed by the expanding gas drives the piston down, setting crank shaft and flywheel in motion, thus producing power. This is the power stroke. Both valves remain tightly closed until the piston nears the end of the power stroke, when the exhaust valve opens to let out the burned gases. As the piston returns upward it drives out the burned gases effecting the exhaust stroke. This is followed again by the inlet stroke, and the series of operations is repeated so long as the engine runs.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA

Scene at the Trial in 1910 of the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution."

I was present in the grim court in the Liteinyi Prospect in Petrograd in the spring of 1910, writes a correspondent to the Manchester Guardian, when sentence was pronounced on Catherine Breshkovskaya. I shall never forget the stolidism of this wonderful old lady. The judges, representative of the various social orders, each dressed in the uniform or costume pertaining to his class, filed into their places on the bench. Mme. Breshkovskaya and her fellow prisoner, M. Tchakovsky, stood when the president rose to read the sentence. The stillness was unearthly.

After a brief resume of the case the president announced the acquittal of M. Tchakovsky. Turning to Mme. Breshkovskaya, he said that, as she had pleaded guilty to and even gloried in her membership in the Central Revolutionary Committee, there was nothing to do except to pass sentence of banishment. Throughout the reading of the sentence the dignified old lady looked straight at the president and only momentarily lowered her eyelids when the decree of banishment was pronounced.

A well-known press correspondent and I were permitted to talk to her for a few minutes. She was plainly gowned in black, with a cameo brooch at the throat. Her hair was quite white, but she had a pink complexion that a debutante might have envied. She smiled most sweetly and, speaking perfect English, but pronouncing each word separately and distinctly, said:

"I am so glad to greet you, and to speak English with you. It is many years since I have spoken your language. I am so happy because you have come and spoken to me."

In reply to our expressions of sympathy, she remarked:

"Do not let this trouble you. I have been through it all before."

The guard intervened, but just before she was led away Mme. Breshkovskaya leaned over the edge of the dock, kissed each of us on the forehead and cheerfully wished us "Good-by!" Friends in England and America sent her gifts of money and clothing to her far-away place of banishment, but she gave the money to her

fellow exiles, and all she would accept of the clothing was a set of woolen garments.

THE OLD SUN-DIAL.

In a sweet old English garden,
Midst the lilies tall and fair,
Crimson clove and damask roses
Breathing fragrance in the air,
You will find a moss-grown sun-dial,
And with patient care may trace
Wisdom in the Latin motto
Quaintly carved on its face.
On the lichen-covered marble
Where the ivy tendrils twine,
"I will number not the hours
When the sun forgets to shine."

To our hearts we take this wisdom,
Gathered in the days of old,
We will keep no recollection
Of the moments grey and cold.
But will treasure in remembrance
All the happy, halcyon days,
When the way of life was sparkling,
And its sun was all ablaze.
Golden light of love shall linger
In its glory all divine,
We will number not the hours
When the sun forgets to shine.
—Charles H. Mansfield.

REMEMBRANCE.

I plucked a primrose sweet this morn;
I rested on a grassy mound,
And marked the land, from heaven
Crown'd
With flow'rs of gold. I heard no
sound
In that dear haven I had found,
Save on the wind, a huntsman's horn.
I gazed into dear eyes this morn;
Clear eyes of blue that vainly tried,
Through burning tears their fear to
hide;
Sweet trembling lips to cheer me lied
A fragile form clung to my side,
And pray'rs went out for Peace Day's
dawn!

For ere to-morrow's sun is born,
I go to France, to blood-red skies,
To hear no sound save hell-sent
cries,
Perchance to gaze in glassy eyes,
Perchance to sever love's sweet ties
And I plucked a primrose sweet this
morn!

—Leon Pollock.

Tell your pleasant experiences but
keep your troubles to yourself.

HOW TO BEAT THE U-BOAT PIRATES!

SUMMARY BY EXPERT OF SOME COMBATIVE MEASURES

The Navies of the World Are Battling With the Sternest Menace in Britain's History.

There is no infallible remedy against the submarine at the moment, but there is just as much reason to believe that we shall ultimately master the U-boat as there was that we should master the Zeppelin, writes an English authority. And we know now that the high-flying, swift-travelling aeroplane is more than a match for the gasbag.

The submarine will be conquered not by one means, but by a variety of means, cleverly co-ordinated. The problem, while it calls for new inventions, also demands the intensification of existing anti-submarine measures.

Hussars of the Sea.

What are the ways in which the submarine can be fought? There is, to begin with, the simple expedient of destroying its frail carcass with shell-fire. The armed merchantman that gets its shot in first stands a good chance of sinking its U-boat assailant. That is why the properly armed ship with expert gunners has ten lives compared to the one life of the unarmed ship.

The U-boat positively loathes the armed trawler, and with good cause, for our trawlers have sent many of the sea-pirates to their doom, either with well-directed fire, or by crashing into them. But more than the armed trawler, the submarine hates the thirty-knot destroyer, at the sight of which she at once prepares to submerge, and, happily for us, often too late. There are any number of instances where U-boats have been cut in two by violent collision with the Hussars of the sea, and it can be imagined what it must be like for a U-boat commander to see the sharp, ominous form of a destroyer racing towards him, its track marked by a ribbon of white foam.

Duels in the Deep.

Catching the U-boat in nets is a source which worked successfully in the earlier days of the war, when the submarines specialized in local waters. The advent of the ocean-going U-boat, however, has limited the possibilities of netting the pirates, since it is obvious that there are not enough nets in the world to apply to the sea-lanes of traffic.

The U-boat fears the mine, and it generally moves in the daylight to avoid it, resting at night below the surface of the water, on the sea-bed. Mines, nevertheless, take a substantial toll of submarines, and it may be that in a far greater extension of mines lies a much more effective U-boat menace.

The submarine can also be fought by the submarine. If when the war broke out we had had Zeppelins, they would certainly have been used to fight their kind. An Italian submarine has shown how practicable it is to oppose submarine to submarine. Each can seek the other out, and in the dramatic duel below the water victory will go to the better boat and the better crew, which, after all, is all that any sportsmanlike and fair-minded nation could wish for. We shall surely live to see not isolated encounters between U-boats and E-boats, but actual battles, in which half a dozen units on either side may participate.

Importance of Aircraft.

Seaplanes are a splendid means of combating the submarines. They can spot the U-boat, and attack it with bombs or with charges, the tremendous violence of whose explosion must destroy any light craft in the immediate vicinity, and there is no more delicate floating craft than a submarine. The importance of aircraft in warning merchantmen of the presence of U-boats can hardly be exaggerated.

If we sum up the generally known means of fighting the U-boat, they are as follows:

- (1) Sinking by shell-fire.
- (2) Destruction by collision.
- (3) Catching with nets.
- (4) Blowing up with mines.
- (5) Destroying by submarine attack.
- (6) Sinking by aircraft bombs or "depth charges."

In addition, there are other devices belonging to anti-submarine organiza-

tions, such as fouling the periscopes with fatty or resinous matter, over which a veil must be drawn.

The U-boat, in presence of all these measures aiming at its destruction, seeks safety largely by avoiding, as far as possible, the protected areas, or by piercing the cordon of protective measures. It is a reasonable argument, then, that the more the scope of the anti-submarine measures is widened, the greater the menace to the pirates.

Seen in this light, the problem resolves itself into one of constructing combative means quicker than the Germans can build or replace submarines, and the greater encouragement of those restless, mechanical geniuses—"mechanical" here being used in the engineering sense—who, when called upon by Mr. Lloyd George at the time he was organizing the Ministry of Munitions, helped us first to cope with, and then to eclipse, the trench warfare material of the enemy.

A Wise Warning.

The U-boat, with its travel radius of three thousand miles, must ever have some successes; but the number of them can be reduced in time as scarcely to affect the issue. If a dozen Zeppelins come over England to-day, one or two may still hope to escape; the fact that heavy losses, however, are practically inevitable makes the game hardly worth the candle. When the day in which far more U-boats are sunk than can be built arrives, that day sees the German submarine properly countered, and in the belief of competent judges it is not so distant as some people imagine.

We are told that, in default of a sovereign remedy against the U-boats, our best and only plan is to reduce the demands on available shipping by cutting down imports to the utmost limits, and build new ships as fast as possible. This is a wise warning, but it would be folly to argue from it that it implies any cessation in the efforts to fight the submarines.

The Uwearying Hunt.

The U-boats must be hunted with an ever-increasing number of patrols, destroyers, seaplanes, and submarines; there must be hundreds of seaplanes to spot them and bomb them, and many more minefields to make their movements in the lanes of traffic far more precarious.

The genius of Allied inventors might, in the course of their experiments, devise more effective means of betraying the presence of U-boats, and, with their location, a more effective means of securing their destruction.

What man builds, man can destroy. In essence, the problem of the U-boat is no greater than the problem of the Zeppelin, which we have successfully countered. It is a question of tireless study—concentration—just as air ascendancy is a question of increasing improvement and experimentation. Given a multiplication, even of existing anti-submarine measures, and, with confidence, it can be said that the U-boat menace loses nine-tenths of its gravity.

The destruction of U-boat lairs, needless to say, enters into the problem; but that is rather a matter of Grand Fleet strategy.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TANKS.

Had Their First Trial in the Bogs of Lincolnshire.

It was the Foster prairie-engine for agricultural purposes, with its huge travelling wheels, that was the germ of the Tank. A plan was submitted to the authorities by Messrs. W. Foster & Co., a Lincolnshire firm, and in time, after much labor and discussion, two uncouth monsters took shape. These were tried on Lincolnshire bogland first, then, at dead of night, over a slippery hillside, a trench, a shell-crater, and barbed wire.

Finally, there was an official test "somewhere in England." Secretly, the tanks were taken to the trial ground. Over a piece of ground which had been made to resemble the worst part of the war zone they were driven, and the keen, critical eyes of British and French military experts watched the two tanks clear trenches, crush down parapets, ignore barbed wire, and negotiate a big, muddy puddle.

Numbers of tanks were then built with admirable speed and secrecy, and the crews trained. Then one day there came a report, dated September 15th, from Sir Douglas Haig, that "we used a new type of heavy-armored car, which has been of great assistance." The tank had made its debut.

CONTROL OF SEAS IS CHIEF FACTOR

PEACE WILL COME WHEN SUBMARINE IS CURBED.

Concentration Which Produced Effective Army Must Be Applied to Combat Sub Warfare.

Three years of the war have served two purposes:

First, to push all reasonable prospect of a decision further ahead than it seemed at the beginning; and, Second, to turn the whole situation topsyturvy.

At the beginning Britain's navy was the dominating maritime factor. Germany's army was all powerful on land, says a London writer.

To-day the British navy has lost control of the sea, and the German army has lost control on land.

In this reversal of form, however, decision has not been brought closer. The German army is not supreme; but also it is not beaten.

The British navy is not ruling the seas; but the German navy has by no means won the struggle for maritime control.

If it has taken three years to revise the understanding of what a modern war is without bringing decision in sight, how long may it be expected to take to organize and win a decision under the new conditions that are just beginning to be understood?

Submarines a Big Factor.

It is only since the unrestricted submarine campaign reached its present stage of continuing and increasing effectiveness that the public at large has been brought to realize the probability of a long war.

The German submarines are inflicting more damage upon the Allies through the destruction of shipping than the allied armies in France are inflicting on the Germans through the gradual destruction of the German positions and the slow recovery of occupied territory. There is good reason to believe that the Allies' superiority in artillery and other equipment makes it possible for them to conduct offensive fighting with less loss than the Germans are compelled to sustain on the defensive. That has been, indeed, the rule of this war, reversing the rule of former great contests, because this is so greatly a war of machinery. The Allies are establishing a distinct superiority in machinery.

But the great outstanding development to this date is the fact that there is no such thing any longer as control of the sea. The Germans cannot sail their merchant shipping on the seas and the British cannot protect and support their merchant marine. The sea is no longer the safe highway for either side.

The British fleet can blockade Germany to the extent of driving German ships off the ocean, but cannot shut up the German naval bases so tightly as to prevent the submarines coming and going. If the German fleet would come out and fight a real naval supremacy presently might be established by the Allies, because if the fleet were once substantially destroyed it would be possible for the allied naval powers to attack the German naval bases. But those bases are so powerfully defended by mines, by submarines and by land fortifications that a direct attack on them even by the greatly superior British fleet would involve too great chances. To make that attempt and lose would be to forfeit the last claim to control of the sea.

Britain Recognizes Situation.

Unless the submarine can be definitely subjugated it must be accepted as having completely revolutionized the whole art of naval war. There will be no such thing as a free ocean highway in the future. There can be no reasonable guarantee of security in war time under the rules that Germany has made in this war and so long as the submarine continues as effective as it now is. The effects of this development will be far reaching and more important than can yet be realized.

The British Empire depends for its stability on the maintenance of supremacy at sea, and if that supremacy is definitely lost the empire cannot permanently be held together. Englishmen realize, and the most far seeing of them admit all this. But to them it means not that the empire is to be abandoned, not that the sea as the world's highway is to be surrendered, but merely that the war must

Piano Firm 18 Years Older than Confederation



On July first Canada celebrated the semi-centennial celebration of Confederation.

Looking back over the progress accomplished in Canada during those years, the many remarkable achievements seem hardly possible.

The industries of Canada have progressed step by step as the population increased. Among the older "truly Canadian" firms is The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., makers of the famous Williams New Scale Piano.

R. S. Williams came from England and established this concern in 1849—68 years ago. Canadians will feel proud to know that they have such a "truly Canadian" piano—the Williams New Scale, which they can be proud to place in their home. The Williams Piano Co. at Oshawa will be glad to send interesting points concerning the "Artist Choice" piano, free upon request.

somehow or other be kept going long enough to get time and opportunity to devise means of coping with the submarine.

Attention Focused on Sea.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that at last there is a thorough appreciation of what the problem it that must be dealt with. The campaign in the north of France no longer is looked upon as probably marking the beginning of the war's end. The public is indulging in fascinating dreams of an early victory through success in that quarter. Attention is being given more and more to the maritime problem, while the military situation is considered in a satisfactory position.

The same energy and enterprise devoted to the submarine problem that made it possible for England to raise and equip its army of 5,000,000 men in fewer than three years will bring a solution of the submarine problem and restore something like the original relationship of powers on the sea. Tardily, but with all zeal and determination, the British Government is turning its attention to this problem of the sea. There is no thought of failure, no hesitation in any quarter in insisting that there must be only one result—the conquest of the submarine and the restoration of the right of a free sea.

THE KAISER'S INVESTMENTS.

German Emperor's Reported Foreign Holdings is a Fairy Tale.

The story of the German Emperor's investments in America and elsewhere, as given in a London Sunday paper, meets with small credence in circles most likely to know something reliable about such subjects, says an English writer. To begin with, it has long been a matter of common notoriety that the War Lord has repeatedly been in financial straits. For, large as was the income he inherited as King of Prussia—the dignity of German Emperor does not bring him in a red cent—his "out-goings" are enormous. It need be only recalled that he has between fifty and sixty chateaux to keep up, several of which he has repeatedly tried to dispose of. Also his various industrial speculations, far from being a source of income, are well known to be one of expense.

As for the millions of dollars the Emperor is stated to have invested in Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares, the directors of these two important concerns could tell a very different tale, namely, that they have had to pay heavily for the "booming" which he has, in many ways, given them from time to time.

Altogether these fairy tales of the foreign investments of sovereign princes are to be accepted for what they are worth—nothing at all.

The heavy horse produces the most power for feed consumed when drawing a load at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Henry G. Bell.

Question—V. B.:—Will you please give me a little advice about hog pasture? I had a hog lot which I manured and intend to summer fallow. It was clover last year. I have a grass pasture for the hogs now. What is the best to sow on this lot? Can I sow grass seed and have a grass pasture next year, and what kind?

Answer:—I would advise you to plow the lot in question, and carefully disk and harrow it. Then sow a mixture of grass seed somewhat as follows:

10 lbs. common red clover
8 lbs. timothy
2 lbs. alsike

Total 20 lbs. per acre.

This should be distributed evenly and harrowed in thoroughly. If the ground is rather open in texture, I would advise you to roll it and then follow with a light harrowing. In order to insure a good catch of grass, would recommend that you add 200 pounds per acre of a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and possibly 1% potash. Distribute this evenly just after the ground is plowed, so that the disking and harrowing will work it into the soil before the grass seed is sown.

Question—E. B.:—How should orchard grass be sown and how cultivated? I have twice sown orchard grass with barley without success. What caused the failure? When is the best time to sow orchard grass, in September, or October or the Spring? How much should be sown to the acre?

Answer:—If the orchard grass seed is of first quality, from 18 to 20 pounds per acre is sufficient. Otherwise, increase the quantity up to 30 pounds per acre. Probably your difficulty in seeding orchard grass with barley is that you have used too much barley and smothered out the grass. Do not use over a bushel of barley per acre when growing this crop as a nurse crop. Furthermore, orchard grass is rather slow becoming established. The first year it looks very weak. The second year root stalks have developed and a vigorous stand is present. It does not reach maximum growth until the third year. The best time to seed orchard grass in Ontario is in the Spring at the time the usual clover and grass mixtures are sown.

Question—A. W. B.:—I am very much troubled with chess or cheat in my crops. Will you kindly let me know the cause and how to get rid of it?

Answer:—Chess or cheat is one of the brome-grasses which seeds about the time the wheat ripens. The seeds

are usually scattered by the cutting of the wheat. In preparing seed wheat it is difficult to separate them from the good wheat by fanning. Hence, they are spread from year to year at the time the wheat is sown. It is a comparatively easy matter to get rid of the pest by planting your crops in a rotation where wheat does not follow wheat for two or three years. Clean cultivation and planting of good clean seed will quickly rid you of the pest.

Question—R. S.:—What is the best time to make a meadow, in the Fall or in the Spring? How much seed is required for an acre?

Answer:—As a rule, in Ontario best meadows are established in spring. Fall plow the land and leave it in rough furrow until spring. As soon as it is dry enough to work in spring, disk and harrow it to a smooth seed-bed, then sow a grass and clover mixture, using either wheat, barley or oats as a nurse crop. Best results are obtained from using wheat or barley as nurse crops, since these grains ripen early and are soon removed from the ground. Do not seed the nurse crop too heavily. A bushel and a peck is usually sufficient to the acre when using as a nurse crop. For a grass mixture the following is common in Ontario:

10 lbs. common red clover
4 lbs. alsike
6 lbs. timothy

20 lbs. per acre.

Make sure of the quality of the seed by testing a couple of hundred seeds between blotters. Dampen the blotters and place them on a plate, putting the quantity of seed you are testing between them. Keep the blotters damp but not soaked, and if testing during the winter keep the test in a warm part of the house. In a week or ten days the seed will have sprouted and you can estimate the percent of good vigorous seed. This insures the using of seed that will grow. It does not matter how well you prepare your ground, if you do not sow good vigorous seed results will not be most satisfactory.

In order to insure a good catch I would advise drilling in at seedling time about 200 pounds of fertilizer analyzing 1 to 2% ammonia and 10 to 12% available phosphoric acid at the time that you are sowing the grain and grass in spring. This available plantfood gives to the grass and clover what whole milk gives to the young growing calf. It is rich in available plantfood which will greatly assist in insuring a good catch of both clover and timothy. It will also help the grain crop.

change into a spider; I'm looking for spiders this very minute, and if you become one I'll gobble you up!

"Then I won't be a spider," said the fairy, "for I certainly don't care to be gobbled up. I'll be something else."

The toad laughed and hopped away, and the fairy was left alone to sulk. "I don't know what I want to be," he sighed fretfully. "This is such a horrid world—no dew, no honey, no nice wishes! I think I'll be a star."

"A star?" exclaimed a soft little voice by his side. "Would you be a star and leave this beautiful world—all the flowers and birds—to live up in the bare sky?"

The fairy turned and looked. There, near by, was a tiny ant tugging away at a big grain of sand.

"Do you think this is such a fine world?" asked the fairy. "I should think you would hate it. You have to work all the time."

"To be sure I do," replied the ant proudly. "That's the reason I like to live. Working is the jolliest and most interesting thing in this whole big world—didn't you know that? It's true." And the sturdy little ant picked up his burden and started away.

Left by himself, the sulking fairy began to feel very foolish and very sorry. He remembered the flower bud he ought to have opened long ago, and he thought of the sunbeams he should have helped.

"What I should be wishing for," he whispered to himself, "is work. And then I should hunt round and answer my own wish."

Slyly he slipped round the tree to open a buttercup bud he was sure he had seen there. And as the flower opened, what do you suppose that surprised fairy found? A drop of fresh, sweet honey all ready for him to eat!

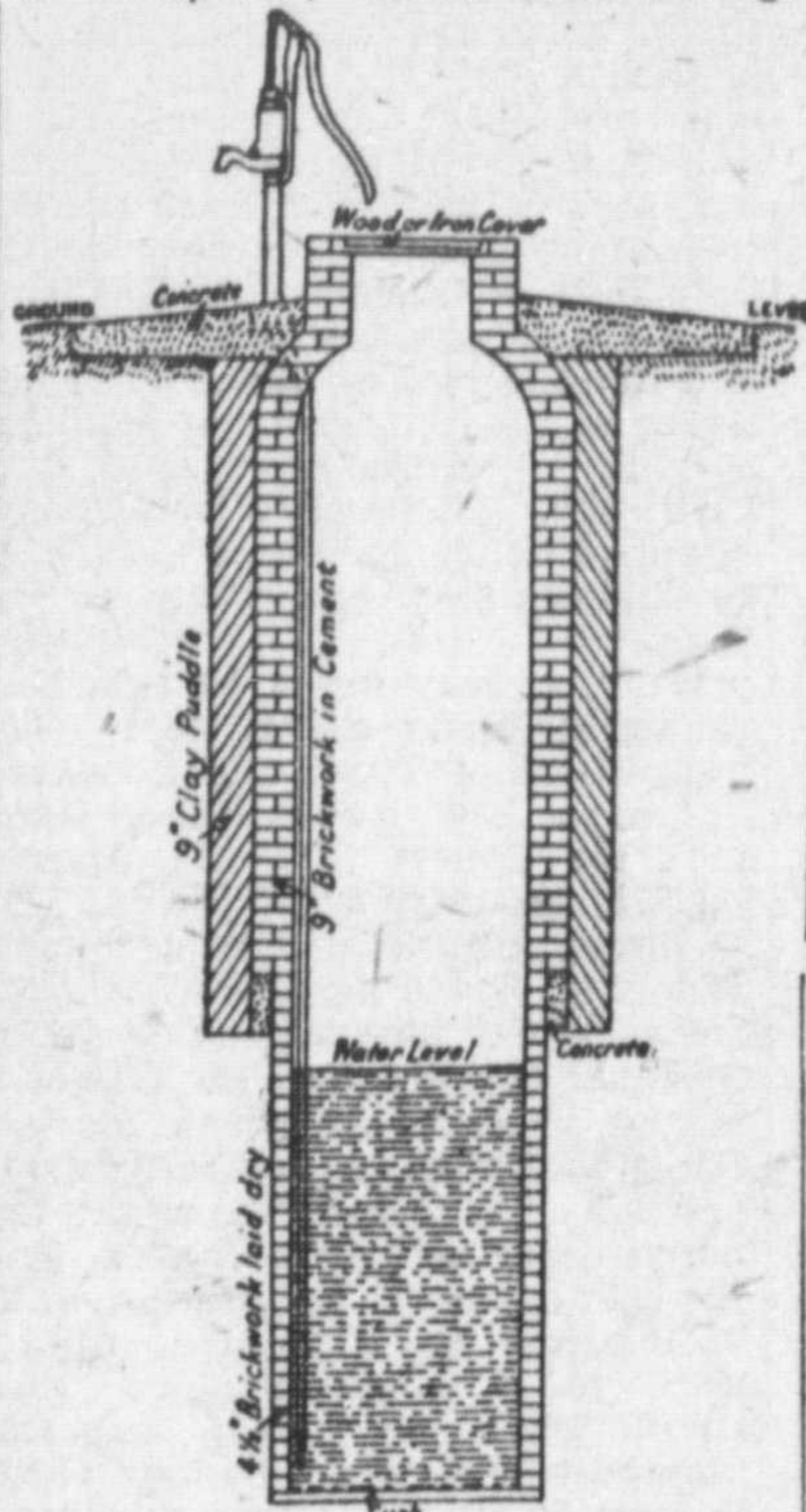
As he sipped the honey and planned what to do next, a cardinal bird hopped by.

WELLS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION

Special Care Should be Exercised to Ensure a Pure and Abundant Supply of Water For Home Use.

Apart from municipal water works, our water supply is secured almost entirely from wells. Especially is this true on the farms and in the smaller villages. It is of primary importance that the well be properly constructed, that it be situated far from any source of possible pollution, and that the water be of satisfactory quality.

The safest form of well is the deep, or bored, well, carried down through



earth and rock beyond any danger of surface water and tightly and securely lined with piping. The piping is carried up to a tight-joint with a

pump or other elevating means at the top. Around this well, a concrete platform should be laid of at least eight feet diameter, sloping away from the well, to prevent surplus water, or water from melting snow, working down alongside the pipe.

The shallow, or dug, well is much more common. This type is usually the most carelessly constructed and the source of much danger to health. Such a well, however, may be constructed in a manner as to be safe, in so far as the collecting and containing of the water supply is concerned. It must be understood that no well can possibly be satisfactory if the source of the water supply is polluted.

The illustration herewith shows a well which is as safe as possible. For the upper nine feet the well is watertight, the sloping platform diverts the surplus water from the well, and the top of the wall is carried above the level and provided with an absolutely tight cover.

The pump has been placed on the concrete platform, on the ground level, the pipe is embedded in the concrete and carried to the bottom of the well where the water is coldest. There is considerable advantage in not having the pump at the top of the well. Surplus water is continually spilled, and, as more or less mud, barnyard manure, etc., is carried on the boots of those using the well, this water becomes polluted and seeps through the cover.

In many summer resorts, defective wells are the cause of much sickness, and many cases of typhoid among urban residents have been traced to this source. Too much care cannot be exercised in seeing that drinking water—one of the essentials of life—is thoroughly protected.

Poultry Disease Investigator.

It will be of interest to poultry-keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director General.

Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigations in poultry diseases, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, where, since last fall, he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amount is but it is well into the millions of dollars each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flock will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the Experimental Farm re diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter, even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent when practicable and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—Experimental Farms Note.

In Exodus iii. 8, Palestine is described as a land "flowing with milk and honey." Bees are abundant even to the present day. In the remote parts of the wilderness they deposit their honey in the crevices of the rocks and in hollow trees.

Horse Sense

Flatulent colic may be caused by change in food, too much succulent and easily fermented food, as green clover, etc. It is indicated by uneasiness, stamping, pawing, rolling, etc., with continuous pain of varying intensity. Bloating soon occurs, more noticeable on the right side.

Drench with 2 to 3 oz. of oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, and if necessary repeat in 2 hours. Give rectal injections of warm soapy water. If pain be excessive give drench of 1½ oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Repeat in 2 hours if necessary.

Make the horse understand what you want him to do. Kind words and caressing touches will improve both his mind and his temper. You will never fail in this way unless you delay the beginning too long.

When he is afraid of harness, papefs or machines it is not affectation

—it is serious business with him. Flogging him will not remove it. Convince him by talking that he is wrong and then you will cure him.

Whipping is likely to send his hot blood from his heart to his head, deluging his sensitive brain and driving him to a frenzy or blinding him with fear.

When he is old enough to set up in business for himself he should be taught the horse alphabet—the halter, bit, harness, the words that mean "come," "go on," "stop," "back" and the feeling of pleasure under the owner's hand. These should all be familiar from colthood up. Horses whose education is begun early will always develop a good character. They will never be balky, scary, nor will they be biters, kickers or have a tendency to run away.

Some horses will become frightened and will kick when given a dry-straw bedding. This probably means that at one time he was hurt with a pitchfork. He isn't wicked but nervous. Teach him that there is no danger.

Poultry

Market Calendar.

The culling of non-layers from the flock should be continued throughout July. The season of high production is over and at the high price of feed, it does not pay to keep hens as boarders throughout the summer.

Sell in July old hens, broilers, green ducks and old ducks.

Secrets in Securing Layers.

An egg-laying strain can not be produced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good producer, she must be in good health and full of vigor. Use a male that was bred from a hen that laid 200 eggs or more in a year. Breed for high averages instead of exceptionally high individuals. A good layer usually stands high in front and her back is not on a level, or the rear higher than the front. The best producers usually have large combs, a high tail, and a prominent, large bright eye. Prefer the wedge shape, rather narrow in front but wide behind, and wide between the legs. A hen inclined to be squirrel-tailed is the best layer.

Not always the largest hen is the best layer; generally the smallest one.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

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

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. E. C.:—1. To preserve strawberries in the sunshine, place in a preserving kettle in layers as many pounds of sugar as of sound ripe berries, which have been hulled and washed, and when the juice is drawn out a little set it over the fire to cook; let cook twenty minutes after boiling begins. Turn the berries into earthen or agate plates, cover each with a pane of glass to fit tightly over the top and place in the sun. Let stand two days, stirring two or three times each day. At the end of this time place in sterilized jars, seal and store them without reheating. 2. To give the hair a dry shampoo take one cupful of cornmeal, warm it in the oven, add one-quarter cupful salt to it, mix well, then holding the head over a cloth or newspaper rub the meal into the scalp. Brush thoroughly.

Peggy:—1. Red Cross Societies are an outgrowth of the convention of Geneva, Switzerland, held in 1864. 2. Yes, the South Pole was discovered by Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who reached it on December 16, 1911. Robert Falcon Scott, the English naval officer and explorer, reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912, only to find the Norwegian flag and records left by Amundsen. Scott perished on the return trip.

Mrs. S. T.:—1. Aphids or plant lice and black fly are the insects injuring your currants and gooseberries. They usually attack the new leaves and tips. Frequent spraying with some of the tobacco preparations or whale oil soap has a good effect. If the fruit is not more than half formed put in the soap or tobacco solution one tablespoonful of arsenate of lead paste or one-half tablespoonful of arsenate of lead powder or one teaspoonful of paris green to a gallon of the spray. If the fruit is well formed this is too poisonous to use and as a substitute you can use hellebore, one ounce to a gallon of water. Hellebore is a mild poison and must be bought fresh each time, as it loses its virtue on opening. In all these mix the poison in a very little water, smooth, before blending with the other solution. 2. Your garden is afflicted with cutworms. These usually work at night and are among the most malicious of insect pests. One way to help is to make a ring around each plant in the effected area of quicklime. Another is to use a poison mash. This is made with one pint bran, one-half teaspoonful paris green and one teaspoonful molasses with enough water to moisten to a thick dough. Put a little of this along the rows, and the cutworms will eat it and die. In the fall dig in a good lot of quicklime in the affected ground, after the garden crops are all in. Care should be taken to keep children and domestic animals from the poison bait.

Mother:—1. To protect the child from flies and mosquitoes, make a

framework of slender strips of wood the size of the bed, and tie the four supporting uprights to the bedposts, over this frame a two-yard-wide piece of cotton mosquito netting is thrown and the edges tucked in under the mattress. Let there be plenty of fresh air in the room; it spells health. 2. The rubber diaper is decidedly harmful to baby. It acts like a heating compress, keeping the genitals in a constant state of moist heat which encourages itching, with its consequent scratching and rubbing. One of its most serious after effects is bad practices. The mother or caretaker seeking protection may carry about a rubber pad to place on their laps under the child, but under no circumstances bind up the child with rubber cloth. 3. A child's bed should not be too soft. A hair mattress or some firm sanitary cotton mattress is best. This should be covered with a protective strip of stork sheeting and the pad, over which should be spread a cotton sheet. The covering on the bed should be as light as is consistent with needed warmth. Overheating is highly injurious. A baby should have a bed to himself. 4. The best method of removing superfluous hair is to destroy each individual hair with a little electric needle. This method is called electrolysis. 5. Vitamines are the vital elements in cereal grains, milk, eggs and vegetable products. They lie very close to the outer covering in grains, cereals and many vegetables; are easily destroyed by high temperature in cooking.

O. W. G.:—1. To remove white spots from a polished surface rub with a soft cloth wet in essence of peppermint until spot disappears; then polish with flannel. This will not injure the most highly polished wood. 2. For a holder to remove boiling pots from the stove or in draining vegetables, use an ordinary cotton flannel mitt with palm and thumb padded with cotton and a loop of tape sewed to the wrist for a hanger. The protector it gives the back of the hand is obvious. 3. I am told that a paste of molasses and flour will remove grass stains from colored fabrics without effecting the color. To remove grass stains from white flannel trousers, dissolve one cupful washing soda in two cupfuls water, heat the solution, make a suds of naphtha soap, immerse the stain and rub gently. Ammonia and water or alcohol are also good if the stains are fresh. 4. A faded black silk dress may be cleaned by the use of a weak solution of coffee water. Restore the lustre by careful rubbing with a soft silk handkerchief and do not wet the silk too much. 5. By all means write to your hostess within two or three days after your return home. Just write an easy chatty letter about things in general. Be sure to tell your hostess how much you enjoyed visiting her.

The Children's Food

Up to six years of age milk is the chief reliance in a child's diet. At that age the diet becomes more general, but it should be simple. Children should not be given too much meat. Once a day is certainly often enough to give meat. Materials for growth and repair should come chiefly from milk, eggs, cottage cheese, bread, butter, cereals and such vegetables as peas, beans and lentils. Soy beans are more valuable to the growing child than other legumes. Peas and beans are deficient in the protein that contribute to growth.

The energy food necessary to the child is furnished by milk, cream, butter, cereals, bread, potatoes, sugar and fresh vegetables. Fruit and green vegetables are necessary to maintain a healthy condition of the blood and normal bowel functions.

Vegetables, like turnips, spinach, cabbage, containing plenty of fibrous or cellulose matter, offer the bulk essential to normal digestive action.

A mixed diet, comprised of the foods above mentioned, contains tissue-building elements, the protein or energy foods (sugars, fats and starches), the minerals (lime, phosphorus and iron) and certain other substances termed vitamins, the absence of which may cause serious disease. Lipoids, also necessary to growth, are found in butter, but not in lard, cottonseed or olive oil, although these fats furnish energy.

In cereals, whole cereals and whole wheat are best.

Hard, crusty food should be given each day in order to develop the jaws and teeth. The child who does not develop its teeth and gums or resist- ing foods will probably develop a condition of weakness.

Never give pickled foods or highly spiced foods to children. Candy and sweets may be taken occasionally, yet they are likely to cause harm when there is no food in the stomach. Sugar in concentrate form, candy, for example, is liable to prove irritat-

ing, so it is better to permit it to be taken at the end of a meal. Sugar is high in fuel value. For that reason, when taken between meals, it lessens the desire for a normal quantity of other much needed foods. If given a chance, a child will readily eat enough candy to supply nearly one-half the energy required for the whole day, and thus unduly narrow and restrict the diet.

Clothing which is easiest to make, easiest to launder, easiest to put on and take off, and which interferes least with free movements, is best for the child. The healthy child spends much of his time out of doors. Thus he should have wraps which keep him warm and dry, but do not interfere with his most active games.

Don't be afraid to take your child to a dentist. His teeth should be examined twice a year. Crooked teeth should be straightened. They place an undue strain on the teeth and are liable to cause breakage and decay. Decayed teeth should be filled and recommended treatment should be undertaken promptly. But remember that it is possible to fill a child's mouth with dental bridges and other artifices, thus concealing hidden points of infection which may ruin the health of the child in later years.

Never give alcohol to a child. Almost all patent medicines contain alcohol in considerable quantities. Soothing syrups and patent medicines, often recommended for sleeplessness and restlessness, most always harm the youngsters.

To Hold a Cookbook Open.

The most satisfactory thing with which to keep a cookbook open when in use is a sheet of glass bound with press-partout binding and kept for this purpose. The book is opened wide, and the glass laid over the opened pages not only keeps your place but prevents the pages from becoming soiled while in use.

The law of booty governing the Israelites is given in Num. xxi. 24-47. Booty consisted of captives of both sexes, cattle and whatever a captured city might contain, especially metallic treasures.

Bedtime Stories

"I Wish I Were."

One summer morning a fairy awoke late that the dew was all gone from the flowers and he had to run down to the brook to get his before-breakfast drink. And after he had had his drink he discovered that he was too late for honey, too; he could not find a speck of honey, not even one taste. You see, the fairies usually get up so early that they can eat all the honey they want long before the bees start from their hives.

But on this particular morning the lazy little fairy had slept so late that the bees had been round and eaten all the honey—every scrap—and that made the fairy so cross that he did not even remember that he might stir round and hunt for something else to eat.

He sat down at the foot of a tree, intending to sulk all day long; but before he had more than started sulking a robin came by.

"Good morning, Friend Fairy!" said the robin cheerfully. "Isn't this a fine day?"

"No, it's a very bad day," said the fairy crossly, "and I wish I were an apple!"

"What a funny wish for a fairy to make," said the robin, laughing. "If you change into an apple, I'll eat a hole in you."

"Then I won't be an apple," replied the fairy crossly, "for I don't want a hole eaten in me! I'll be something else."

The robin laughed and flew away just as a big toad hopped out from behind a tree.

"Good morning, Friend Fairy!" he croaked. "Isn't this a fine day?"

"No, it isn't," said the fairy crossly; "and I wish I were a spider!"

"What a funny wish!" croaked the toad. "Don't you know that spiders have to work very hard and spin a web before they can crawl on it through the air? But I hope you do

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 12, 1917.

General Falkenhansen, the successor of the infamous Von Bissing, as Governor of Belgium, was reported at death's door on Saturday. Should he go the way of his gory-handed predecessor, the people who are groaning under his pitiless, oppressive, iron rule, will not be likely to shed any crocodile tears over his departure, nor offer up special petitions for the peaceful repose of his craven spirit.

A new Liberal party, composed of the Liberals of the Western provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—is to be formed. It proclaims the smash-up of the present Liberal party as led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It will appoint its own Parliamentary leader, and will be an independent party in the House. The official announcement of the calling of the convention to form the new party was made last Thursday. It will convene at Winnipeg on August 7th and 8th.

Rather unexpectedly, Russia came back into the ring last week with a powerful drive against the Austrian forces opposed to them on a sector of the long battle front which previously had been the theatre of much heavy fighting. Over 15,000 prisoners were taken, and casualties numbering about 35,000 were inflicted upon the enemy who had an entire army division destroyed, according to the report from Russian headquarters. If the bear had executed a few stunts of this nature a couple of months ago and kept the enemy from massing his legions on the western front, the chances are French soil would have been pretty well cleared of the invaders ere this.

London suffered another bombardment from hostile aircraft on Saturday morning. About twenty airplanes took part in the attack, which was directed from two points. Bombs were indiscriminately dumped upon the city as the enemy planes rapidly passed over. British machines attacked the raiders and drove them off, but whether or not they bagged any of these aerial vultures is not recorded in first despatches, neither is the extent of the damage done given; another toll of death is likely to have been levied upon non-combatant civilians, including women and children. And these outrages may be expected to continue until the British people wake up to the necessity of retaliating in kind.

The Conscription Bill

SECOND READING CARRIED BY A MAJORITY OF SIXTY-THREE.

Ottawa, July 6.—The second reading of the Compulsory Service Bill was passed at five minutes after five o'clock this morning by a majority of 63.

The vote stood 118 to 55. Twenty-five English-speaking Liberals and one French-speaking Liberal, on the final division, cast their votes with the Government, and only twelve English-speaking Liberals voted against the measure. Half of these were from Quebec.

There were three votes taken before the final division on the second reading.

The first vote was on the six months' hoist amendment, moved by Mr. J. A. Barrette of Berthier. It received only nine votes—all Nationalists. The Liberals as well as the Conservatives voted solidly against it.

The referendum amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was next put and defeated by a vote of 111 to 62, or a majority of 49.

There was a tremendous cheer from the ministerial benches which was joined in by the Liberals opposing Laurier, when the figures were announced.

Of the 62 votes which Sir Wilfrid Laurier received 43 were French-Canadian and 19 English-Canadian. Of the 111 votes cast against the referendum 106 were English-speaking and 5 were French.

The 5 French-Canadians who voted against Laurier were Hon. P. E. Blondin, Hon. Albert Savigny, F. J. Robideau, J. H. Rainville, the deputy speaker, and Albert Champagne, of Battleford—Four Conservatives and one Liberal—Champagne.

The referendum amendment having been disposed of, the Speaker called for the division on the second reading, but before the question was put Mr. A. B. Copp, of Westmorland, N. B., took the floor with another amendment which proposed to hold up further consideration of the conscription bill until the pay of soldiers and the allowance of their dependents were increased.

Sir Robert Borden regarded the amendment as a dilatory and obstructive measure and refused to accept it. The amendment was consequently voted down after a stormy debate in which Hon. Frank Oliver was the central figure.

The Copp amendment having been turned down by a vote of 115 to 56, the Speaker called for the division on the

main motion, which carried, as above noted by a majority of 63.

The bill is likely to undergo several changes in committee before it comes up for third reading.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

June 16, 1917.—Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met.

Present—Chairman Trueman A. Draper; Commissioners Tracy, Wallace and Langhren.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Commissioners Tracy and Langhren.

Motion—Com's Langhren and Tracy—That inasmuch as the people of No. 12-B wish that Miss Jean Harrison be re-engaged as their teacher, this Board accepts Miss Harrison's application for the school term 15th of August, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, inclusive.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Langhren and Tracy—That H. A. Harris offer to paint No. 11 School outside, one good coat of paint, be accepted, and that John A. Telford be appointed to examine and report to this Board.—Carried.

Report of Inspector Honeyman re. Schools 1, 4, 12-A and 12-B examined. Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That the report be accepted.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Langhren and Tracy—That the ratepayers of the township of Clarendon are hereby notified that hereafter THE EQUITY shall be the medium of publication of all notices pertaining to this Board.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Langhren and Tracy—That the following bills be paid: Miss Harkness, supplies, \$8; J. A. Cowan, printing bill, \$8; C. Caldwell, board bill, \$8.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That Messrs. H. S. Barnett and E. W. Hodgins be appointed auditors of the books of the School Municipality of Clarendon.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That James Kennedy be exempted the balance of his land school tax for School 12-A, up to 30th June, 1917.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Wallace—That Chairman Draper be appointed presiding officer at the election of School Commissioners to take place Monday, 9th July, 1917.—Carried.

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

Letters from Soldier Boys to Relatives

Letter from Pte. Lester Letts to his sister Mabel, dated St. Martin's Plains (Eng.) May 22:—

My dearest Mabel:

This is Tuesday afternoon and I am not working as usual. I went out at 4, a. m., and we are through for the day.

I am at this for some time, coaching on the firing point at Hythe, which is supposed to be the best in the world—something to say; nevertheless, it is true. Hythe is a very pretty town. I sent Lucy some views of it. You can imagine walking in there at daybreak with the rising sun glowing on those parks, castles and canals and the sea. You cannot imagine its beauty.

I am not the least bit sorry for my experience, and do not regret the day I put this uniform on; and I am thankful to be able to look back and say I have done my bit; although it has been a long, hard, tiresome experience which I shall never forget, and always be able to look back in future years and say I have done my duty towards friends, home, king and country.

Fred left for France last Friday, and seemed pleased to have the opportunity to go. Our officer, McDougall, is back from France, wounded, and was up here Sunday and has failed awfully; but he is the same firm, good soldier, who never says 'no' to duty. We will soon be back and will rejoice to see our old and faithful friends.

Ray is o. k. He and I went down town Sunday and he, just as usual, would not look at a girl. I envy his cool nerve.

This country is full of Canadian soldiers—almost all the troops are over here now.

I got a box of candy and four letters Saturday. I must close by saying Ray had a letter from Bertha and also a picture. I will send you a picture this week. I remain, ever the same,

LESTER

Letter from Corp. John McNally to his mother (Mrs. John McNally) dated Hastings, Eng., May 26:—

Dear Mother:

You will be surprised to hear that I am here in England. Well, I count myself lucky to be here at all. I got shot in the right shoulder—a bullet wound; it went right through, but didn't hit the bone. I can use my arm quite good; it is coming on fine—will be all right in a few more weeks. I got hit on the 11th of April. We had a hot old time with Fritz. That was the morning the Canadians broke through the German lines. It was awful! We advanced about two miles, then dug ourselves in and stayed there. Old Fritz tried hard to drive us out, but failed. We mowed them to the ground with our machine gun fire. He came back three times and failed every time. The losses were heavy on both sides, but the Canadians that were wounded or disabled are shown every kindness and nothing seems too good for them.

I was in Wimereux Hospital, France, and sent from there to Coulter Hospital in England, and am not very long here. This is a lovely place—right on the sea shore.

Had a few lines from Tommie Doherty; he is in a hospital close here. They had a hard time to save his arm,

but now expects to pull through. You know he is another Canadian—pretty gritty.

I have just come back from the dentist's; had one tooth filled—the first one in my life—the only one that was bad.

I hope you like your new home in the West. I will write you a longer letter as soon as my arm gets stronger.

Good by, dear mother,

Your son,

CORP. JOHN McNALLY.

As a Police Cashier.

"Ha!" said McNiff, when he met McDougall. "Did you hear about my brother's new job? He's been appointed cashier at a police station."

"Na!" said McDougall. "I heard nae word o' that. Cashier at a police station? An' what does he do at that job?"

"Weel, man, it's like this," answered McNiff. "He made tracks off, 'he counts the 'coppers' as they come in.'—London Telegraph.

Disappears.

There is a town in England which when you approach it disappears. Seems impossible, doesn't it? But it is quite true. The town is in Norfolk, and its name is Diss. Thus, you see, when you approach it Diss appears.—Pearson's.

A VALUABLE LANGUAGE

KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH WOULD AID NATIONAL TRADE.

Now That the Study of German Has Grown Less Popular in Our Schools, Thoughtful Men Are Urging That the Language Which Would Open the Doors of South America to Us Should Be Taken Up.

"I HAVE been disgusted with the extravagant claims on behalf of the German language as a practical and cultural subject, which have so long been made in many of our educational institutions, and the disproportionate amount of time given to it when compared with other modern languages." Such was the pungent remark of Prof. Alfred Baker, of Toronto University, in the course of his address on "The Spanish Nations," recently given before the Empire Club of Canada, when he declared to a sympathetic audience that for the present, at least, the greater portion of time devoted to German would be much more wisely devoted to Spanish.

Dr. Baker took the same high ground with regard to Spanish language and literature which it will be remembered he took with regard to French language and literature in his presidential address last year to the Royal Society of Canada. While not having upon the English-speaking people of Canada the same claims as French, Spanish has upon both English and French-speaking peoples urgent claims on economic grounds, and large claims on the ground of literature and art.

Although the parent country Spain is not as yet, Prof. Baker pointed out, the open ally of the Entente Powers, she is, in her Government and her people, on the whole friendly to them, but greatly hampered within her borders by the machinations of the Germans, whose universal policy of "peaceful penetration" has been stealthily pursued there both before the war and with increased vigor since its outbreak. Germany has the double purpose of keeping Spain from joining the Allies, and of exploiting her resources and markets for herself when peace comes. When the struggle ends, as it is sure to end in victory for the Allies, Spain will continue to be a field for Canadian enterprise and commerce, but owing to its remoteness only a very limited field, compared with the vast opportunities which Spanish—America affords.

To get a proper share of this potential trade, lying almost at our doors, it is of the first importance that our manufacturers and commercial travelers should have a good working knowledge of Spanish, both oral and written—the acquisition of which is by no means the formidable task that is generally imagined. As is well known, Great Britain, although in the throes of an unprecedented war, but with an eye to the future, is, by promoting and encouraging the study of Spanish in her schools and colleges, making ready to meet at least upon equal terms German competition in all Spanish-speaking countries. A well-known publisher is authority for the statement that in Great Britain the number of Spanish text-books sold the past year was three times greater than that of the preceding year. Chairs in Spanish have recently been established in the universities of London and Leeds. German is no longer studied to any considerable extent in British schools, partly because there are now no native German teachers available, but chiefly because of the antipathy to everything German.

In the line of Prof. Baker's plea for a larger and more general study of Spanish in our educational institutions, it should be borne in mind that our neighbors to the south of us are fully alive to the present value and potentialities of Spanish-American trade. To this end Spanish has been a popular study in colleges and secondary schools ever since the Spanish-American war. Since the days of James G. Blaine and even earlier, Pan-Americanism has been a great object of Washington policy, and for years the study there has

been to increase United States trade in the markets of Latin, otherwise, Spanish, America. The European war, cutting off communications between Germany and South America, has disclosed to the United States new and vast commercial possibilities. The demand for a practical knowledge of the Spanish language has grown so rapidly that the schools are finding it difficult to cope with the situation. The University of Washington, with a staff of seven teachers—under a graduate of Toronto University, it is interesting to note—was forced to turn away 200 students from its Spanish classes in the fall of 1916, for lack of instructors. According to a pamphlet, published recently by Allyn and Bacon, in New York City alone more than 40,000 pupils are studying Spanish. In the DeWitt-Clinton High School there are 1,200, and in the Commercial High School, of Brooklyn, 2,000. At Harvard University there are 600 students in Spanish courses. At the University of Chicago the attendance in this language has increased threefold in eighteen months. The increase at the University of Michigan is typical: 1914, 110; 1915, 225; 1916, 450. Harvard University now accepts Spanish for matriculation, as do also the state authorities of New York.

What, it may again be asked, is Canada doing in the matter? Our Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has published a Handbook for Export to South America (1915), in which attention is called to the opportunities for developing trade with South America. "Canada," the pamphlet observes, "has an exceptional opportunity to secure a footing in South American markets. There is a chance for her to gain a position that otherwise might take ten years to accomplish. . . . From the standpoint of commercial utility in relation to Canadian exports, next to English, Spanish easily stands first. One very important feature which should be kept clearly in view is, that it affords an entry to countries that produce raw material, but manufacture to only a small degree." Our Canadian universities, with the exception of the University of Toronto, have neglected Spanish. At our Provincial University the study of this language has suffered from unfortunate restrictions. One has been removed only recently. Beginning with the next session, Spanish will be offered as a General Course subject in the first year. In the Modern Language department, however, Spanish will continue to hold an inferior position to German in the curriculum until a much-needed change is effected.

The Largest Living Man.

Rory McKenzie, known in the varieties in the United States as "Donald McGregor," the largest living man, comes from St. Mary's, Ont. He stands over eight feet in height and weighs 26 pounds. He has been an entertainer on the stage for some years.

A Notable Tribute.

The New York Tribune, one of the greatest of American newspapers, printed in a recent issue the following remarkable tribute to the achievements of the Canadian people in the war:

"Canada's part in the war is one of the most brilliant chapters in the world's history.

"In two years and a half a nation of eight million trained in the arts of peace, indifferent to the manoeuvres of war has become a big factor on the battlefield and in the financial operations on which military success is based.

"This peaceful energetic neighbor of ours decided to raise an army of 50,000, increased it to 400,000, and is now aiming at 500,000 with a certainty of success.

"A year before the war Canada's trade balance was \$430,000,000 on the wrong side; its exports for the present year exceed its imports by \$345,000,000. Though not fully developed industrially, the Dominion has been able to provide fully for its armies, finance the payments to raise millions for war relief, and to participate in British loans.

"Starting out with a loan on the mother country, Canada soon found as the result of interior reforms forced by the war that she could pay her own way, and this she is doing ingenuously."

A Historic Peep.

There are probably few people alive who remember the days when the Skinner and Eastwood mills on the Don River supplied Wm. Lyon Mackenzie with paper for his journals.

In this connection Mr. Colin Skinner Eastwood, of Denver, Col., son of Mr. John Eastwood, and now nearing his ninetieth milestone, relates an interesting incident. While Mackenzie and his insurgents were established at Gallows Hill, the elder Eastwood, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Ketchum, brother of Jesse Ketchum, whose name is perpetuated in Toronto through his annual bequest of books, went to interview the rebel leader in reference to some indebtedness for paper supplied. An arrangement was made, with the sanction of Sheriff Jarvis, by which the Washington press and types were turned over to Eastwood. It is said that the first paper in Upper Canada was made at the Don mills, but the Crooks mill at Flamboro also claimed that distinction.

Mr. Eastwood, sen., was born in Todmorden, Yorks, Eng., in 1792, and came to Canada in 1815, first settling in Drummondville, and engaging in trade between Buffalo and Niagara. It was he who laid out the village of Todmorden, north-east of Toronto, naming it in honor of his birthplace.

To Control Materials.

Sweden's Government has made arrangements to control and distribute raw materials, especially foodstuffs, because of the high prices.

Let this be your constant maxim, "That no man can be good enough to neglect the rules of prudence.—Fielding.

CREEDS BECOME UNITED.

One Effect of War Is Much Greater Tolerance.

A mingling of creeds and a broader, more practical brotherhood mark the religion of to-day. Men of all creeds—Protestant and Catholic and other faiths—are together in the army. The illusion of separating the secular and sacred no longer generally prevails. In the true life all things are sacred. So it is of duty in this great struggle. Hence it is that church auditoriums are thrown open for recruiting and national service meetings, and in these side by side are Catholic and Protestant speakers.

A great factor in all this has been the Y. M. C. A. in every camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with its broad program centering about the "Red Triangle" and its almost endless ramifications. Here business of every kind is transacted for the soldiers, wholesome athletics fostered, and social, educational, and religious needs ministered to. Here, too, under the same roof the Roman Catholics meet for mass, the Anglicans for Holy Communion, and battalions representing various faiths for church parade. Surely one outcome will be a religious brotherhood never yet experienced, with a full-orbed religion never before realized. The old narrowness and exclusion will be buried never to rise again.

A summary of all experiences, then, must show a manifest ennobling of life and character. In claiming this there is no gainsaying the fact that the war is dehumanizing, brutal, and all that is evil. In its support not a syllable of good can be uttered. The present awful struggle will more than ever brand it as a veritable hell. And yet because these conceptions prevail in Canada even in a much less intensified form than now, and because of an utter absence of the war spirit, it is possible, in spite of war's savagery, to reach out to a higher goal than before this cruel struggle was thrust upon the Allies. The goals already indicated in temperance and other things evidence this.

There have been untold sorrow and suffering, but out of the many, many times heated furnace of affliction is coming the refined gold. There have been incalculable sacrifices in the giving of all that is noblest and best, but it is the giving which bringeth an increase more and more. Canada is surely reaching a higher and better life, and will continue on to yet nobler and more worthy goals and aims.—From "The Dominion in War Time," by J. P. Gerrie, in The American Review of Reviews.

Praised by Roosevelt.

No nation ever yet achieved greatness through ease and absence of effort; and although material prosperity is an absolutely essential foundation, the lack of which renders hopeless any attempt to raise a worthy superstructure, yet by itself, and to the exclusion of all else, material prosperity, no matter how abundant, means at the very utmost a kind of bastard greatness, more contemptible than any other kind. The flag that commands the respect of other nations and inspires among its own followers the high passion of loyalty must float over a land where there is well-distributed material well-being, but, what is even more important, where there have also been developed the stern and lofty virtues of resolute and adventurous valor, of trained prowess, of readiness for self-sacrifice, of power to render service, and of determined and unshakable patriotism.

These are the virtues which during the last two years and a half Canada has pre-eminently shown. She has passed through one of those times which try men's souls, and which sift out the strong and the worthy from the weak and unworthy. She has proved her possession of those qualities that mark the people of masterful ability, able to shape their own destinies and to hold their own in the rough world of actual life. Her sister commonwealths of the British empire overseas—Australia, South Africa, New Zealand—have shown a like farsightedness and proud capacity for service for the common good, and have borne themselves with similar heroism. The action of the Boers in South Africa has been a most striking tribute to the "farsighted wisdom and justice of the Imperial Government. But Canada is our neighbor on the north, and we are more familiar with what she has done; and as the conditions of her social, industrial, and political life substantially resemble our own, her example is of peculiar value to us.—Theodore Roosevelt in The Metropolitan.

The Douglas Fir.

The flagstaff in Kew Gardens, London, is a Douglas fir which was shaped and crescented in Vancouver. Poles of Douglas fir are highly valued for ships' masts and flagstaves because of their straightness, durability, strength, and resilience. The timber is also largely used for telegraph and electric-railway poles and bridge and trestle timbers. Douglas fir is regarded as perhaps the most important of American woods. Estimates of the available supply range from three hundred thousand million to three hundred and fifty thousand million feet, board measure. The tree is most abundant, and attains its largest size not far above sea level in southern British Columbia, and in the region between the coast of Washington and Oregon and the western foothills of the Cascade Mountains. There the trees, crowded close together, rise to a height of three hundred feet.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
G. G. McDOWELL, W. E. N. HODGINS,
W. M. Rec. Secy.

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

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

Dog Astray

Collie, spotted black and white. Answers to name of "Roger." Any information leading to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

JAS. F. KELLY,
Green Lake.

Shingles for Sale.

A car-load of New Brunswick Shingles on hand for sale. Apply to

H. T. ARGUE,
Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

30 acres of Hay, mostly clover.

R. W. HODGINS,
Shawville.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

CLEAN UP SALE

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

G. A. HOWARD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, May to October, 1917.

Good going every Tuesday, May 8th to October 30th, 1917. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

For further particulars apply to

C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent Shawville.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

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

W. W. CORY,

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

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY . . . QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

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

GEO. G. WRIGHT, K. C.

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

J. ERNEST CABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
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Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

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Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

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

PATENTS

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

The Summer Rush Is on.

Now that the cool days of May and
June are over, we look for a big rush
in Mid-Summer Underwear.

We are prepared with ample stocks—The
smartest and newest styles.

SILK GLOVES

Here they are: Gloves of pure silk, white or black,
double woven tips for better wear, two dome fasteners.
75 cents a pair.

UNDERWEAR

Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Undervests
in plain or fancy yoke styles with dainty trimmings and
shaping strings. Eight special lines to respond to all
popular demands. 15, 17, 25, 35, 50, 55, 60, \$1.
Drawers, closed and with wide umbrella knee, nicely
trimmed with lace edgings. Two special lines
35 and 40 cents.

YOUNG MEN.

Fresh New Shirts. Good Shirts are scarce, fast
dyes are scarcer, but early buying has put us in a posi-
tion to offer you a good shirt, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 each.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

ROMANCE OF ALFALFA.

Journeyed From Ancient Persia to
Peaceful Ontario.

The story of alfalfa is one of the
romances of agriculture. Five hun-
dred years before Christ the plant
was recognized in Persia, but it was
not until a little over half a century
ago that it first became generally
known in North America.

In the interval between these pe-
riods the history of alfalfa is inter-
woven with the rise and fall of Em-
pires and the movements of armed
hosts. Alfalfa furnished fodder for
the war horses of the Persians when
Greece was invaded by the latter.
Carried to northern Africa, possibly
by one of the followers of the Queen
of Sheba, it was later taken to Italy
and still later the Moore left it in
Spain as the only really beneficial
legacy of the Arab conquest. When
the Spaniards themselves became
conquerors, in turn they took the
plant with them to Mexico in North
America and Chile in South America,
and from Mexico it has spread, via
California, all over the western and
middle western States, and from
Chile it has crossed the Andes to
feed the herds of Argentina.

While the Spaniards are chiefly re-
sponsible for the introduction of al-
falfa into the warmer States of the
neighboring Union, the growing of
the crop in Canada and the northern
States appears to have been made
possible by the introduction of seed
from Germany. Alfalfa was first
taken to Germany by the Spaniards,
and in time it became hardened by
its environment. From Germany
Wendellin Grimm in 1857 brought a
20-pound package of this hardy seed
to America, and from that 20-pound
packet most of the alfalfa grown in
Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana
originated. About the same time
another German brought to the Ni-
agara district other hardy seed, and
from this has sprung the Ontario
variegated of to-day, a variety which
has given as satisfactory results in
Ontario as Grimm has given in Min-
nesota.

But what a story! From Persia
to Greece, from northern Africa to
Spain, from Spain to Germany on one
side and Mexico on the other, and
then from Germany to Ontario and
Minnesota.

Only deeds give strength to life; only
moderation gives it charm.—Jean Paul
Lichter.

We sometimes think that we hate
sattery, but we only hate the manner
in which it is done.—La Rochefou-
cauld.

Mistake in Terms.

Willis—"Going to the party?"
Gillis—"No. I haven't any lady."
Willis—"Come with me. I've got
two extras."
Gillis—"Who are they?"
Willis—"Miss Oldbud and Miss
Passe."
Gillis—"They're not extras.
They're early editions."—Tit-Bits.

Escaped From Germany.

Privates 16367 Thurgood, Vancou-
ver, and 24361 Sam Gordon, Mont-
real, taken prisoners in April, 1915,
and members of the original Cana-
dian contingent, have succeeded in
escaping and have reached England.
The men state that there was not
much difficulty in escaping, as the
rivers were frozen. Parcels were
reaching the prisoners much more re-
gularly lately. It was evident that
Germany's difficulties of transport
were increasing, and the conditions
of the prisoners' camps were not so
good as once was the case, but these
two think this is not due to the
guards, who are anxious to treat the
prisoners as well as possible in order
to avoid trouble in the camp. When
trouble does arise, the guards are
packed off to the western front.
Every German soldier admits he fer-
vently hopes to avoid such a fate.
Thurgood and Gordon were taken
care of well after crossing the fron-
tiers, and were sent to England with
seven other British prisoners, who
also escaped, with nearly two hun-
dred and fifty Russians. The latter,
say these Canadians, escape in large
numbers.

A French Alarm Clock.

An electrically-operated alarm
clock rings its bell one or more times
a day at a set time every day, or
only on designated days.

One bad example spoils a good many
excellent precepts.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.
Public notice is hereby given that
the Valuation Roll of the Municipality
of the township of Shawville has been
prepared by the Valuator according to
law; that it has been deposited in my
office where it will be open for inspec-
tion and examination by parties inter-
ested, and that on Monday, the sixth
day of August, next, it shall be homo-
logated at the regular meeting of the
Council, with or without amendment.
Given at Shawville this 4th day of
July, 1917.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.
Public notice is hereby given that
the Valuation Roll of the Municipality
of the township of Clarendon has been
prepared by the Valuator according to
law; that it has been deposited in my
office where it will remain open to in-
spection and examination by parties in-
terested, and that on Monday, the sixth
day of August, next, it shall be homo-
logated, at the regular meeting of the
Council, with or without amendment.
Given at Shawville this 4th day of
July, 1917.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treasurer.



FRESH HEATED AIR

Follow the arrows and see how fresh heated air,
used only once, circulates freely around the bread
and bakes it from all sides at once. Proper oven
ventilation prevents "sogginess."

This scientific oven should place the NEW PERFECTION
OIL COOK STOVE in your kitchen. The New Perfec-
tion takes up little room and doesn't overheat the kitchen. The
Long Blue Chimney makes the flame "stay put" with no smoke.

With Royale Coal Oil the New Perfection
will cook your meal for from 5 to 10 cents.

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Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

These dealers
sell them:

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W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given
that the under-mentioned LANDS and
TENEMENTS have been seized, and
will be sold at the respective time and
place mentioned below.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
No. 5042.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF CANADA, Plaintiff; vs. STAN-
ISLAS LAROCHE, defendant.

The lots of land situated in the
township of Duhamel, in the county
of Temiscaming, known and designated
in the official plan and book of refer-
ence for the said township, under the
numbers twenty and twenty-one of the
seventh range of the said township (20
and 21, r. 7d)—with buildings thereon
erected.

To be sold at the parish church door
of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes-de-Lorrain-
ville, in the county of Temiscaming,
Que., on the THIRTY-FIRST day of
JULY, 1917, at TEN o'clock in the
forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,

Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
Byron, Que., 22nd June, 1917.
[First publication, 30th June, 1917.]

JUNE EXAMINATIONS

Report of District Schools

(Names in order of merit.)
NO. 10, BRISTOL.

Grade vii.—Bernadette Gallagher, Jes-
sie Horner, Lula Horner (abs.).

Grade v.—Charlotte Gallagher, Louisa
Hazard, Anastasia McKee, Joseph Mur-
phy (abs.), Sherwood Horner (abs.).

Grade iv.—Edith Horner, Elva Cor-
rigan.

Grade iii, sr.—Jimmie McKee, Clif-
ton Corrigan, Beulah Moore.

Grade iii, jr.—Ethel Sharpe, Myrtle
Moore.

Grade ii, sr.—Ida Lahey, Mervyn Cor-
rigan, Vreda Sharpe, Pearl Hazard.

Grade ii, jr.—Gertie Horner.

Grade i, sr.—Christena Doherty.

Grade i, jr.—Willie McKee.

Senior Primer—Willie Patman, Chas.
Budd, Flora Caldwell, Ethel Stanley.

Junior Primer—Lennis Sharpe, Clif-
ford Sharpe, Hazel Doherty, Winnifred
Doherty.

Regular attendance for the year—
Jessie Horner.

M. W. RANKIN, Teacher.

NO. 3, BRISTOL.

Grade vii.—Maud Smith.

Grade vi.—Eira Graham, Robbie Rus-
sett, Ella Morrison.

Grade iv.—Ruby Smith, Effie Morri-
son, Mildred Morrison, Edward McLel-
lan, Vera Kilroy, Sadie Kilroy, Andrew
Cleary, Anna Cleary.

Grade ii.—Edith Gordon, Hillis Gra-
ham, Raymond Trudeau, Mervyn Hen-
derson.

Grade i.—Georgina Trudeau, Maggie
Trudeau, Leo Trudeau, Arnold Trudeau.

Phonic Book ii.—Cecil Gordon, Harry
Kilroy, Hilda Graham.

Phonic Book i.—Alvin Henderson,
Walter Cleary, Edna Trudeau.

Other pupils were not present during
the examinations.

Effie Morrison and Mervyn Hen-
derson were neither absent nor tardy during
the school term.

ETTA COUGHLIN, Teacher.

NO. 2, CLARENDON.

Grade vi.—Gertrude Hodgins.

Grade v.—Irma Belscher, Marcella
Hodgins, Melborne Elliott, Garnet Hod-
gins, Allen Judd.

Grade iv.—Gertrude Leitch, Viola
Palmer, Kenneth Belscher, Winson Hod-
gins, Pearl Hodgins, Louis Judd.

Grade iii.—Clark Hodgins, Pearl Roo-
ney.

Grade ii.—Edna Hodgins.

Grade i, sr.—Marion Hodgins, Artie
Judd.

Grade i, jr.—Gilmer Hodgins, Benn
Judd.

C. J. ARQUE, Teacher.



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Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

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Shawville, Que.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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stock of Marble and Granite Monu-
ments ever placed before the public
of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending
purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order
elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Givard

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

FIFTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

As Pat walked about the drawing room Kelly's admiring gaze followed her every movement.

"Kelly, you're slipping," the Sphinx said to himself. "You better look out or you'll be in love."

Then as if to reprimand himself for "even thinking of such nonsense," Kelly turned abruptly on his heel, and walked into an adjoining room.

It was some little time before Pat came face to face with the Sphinx in the Crosby drawing room.

"How charming you look, Miss Pat," was Kelly's stammered compliment when he came face to face with the beautiful Patricia.

"You are even more lovely than you seemed to be when looking down upon me as I lingered near the jaws of death," the Sphinx continued.

"Hush! Please be careful and don't ever mention that scene again," Pat implored, as her face flushed scarlet.

"I may not mention it, but I shall ever be grateful to you, Miss Pat," the Sphinx responded, and then to change the subject he continued:

"Rather surprised to see me here, Miss Pat?" he said inquiringly.

"Not in the least," the beautiful girl replied. She fixed her great eyes full upon Kelly's face and continued deliberately:

"I had heard you were called to guard the jewels, and I wonder if you can prevent them being stolen." She kept her gaze fixed upon the Sphinx, as she waited for his answer.

"Miss Pat," he finally said, with great deliberation, "I'll prevent the Apaches from getting the jewels if I am compelled to expose their leader and arrest every guest in attendance here."

"How dramatic that would be," said Pat, accompanying her remark with one of her musical little laughs.

"This is a good time to laugh, Miss Pat," the Sphinx remarked, as he turned from the girl and abruptly ended the conversation.

"He is just as rude as ever," Pat said to herself as she stood where Kelly had so ungallantly left her.

Pat's eyes flashed with resolution. She went to a low French window that looked out upon the Crosby grounds and signalled to see if the Apaches were assembled and ready to take orders. The response quickly assured her.

The Crosby guests were assembling round a monster punch bowl, on a table in the center of the drawing room, when Pat turned from the window. As she started toward the table there was an ominous crash, of a bursting bomb, as it fell in the grounds near the mansion.

Women screamed with terror, and the male guests rushed out upon the lawn, with excited shouts that an air raid upon Paris was in progress. The guests surged in and out of doors, rushing from one room to the other while Pat waited patiently behind the window portieres for her chance to act.

The jewels had just been brought into the drawing room to be admired by the guests when the crashing of the bomb turned the scene into bedlam and everyone began to rush aimlessly about. Even Kelly, usually cool and unexcitable, was thrown off his guard. He rushed out of doors with the other men and gazed wonderingly upward.

Far above them an airplane circled overhead, the whirr of its engine being plainly heard.

The time Kelly had consumed upon the lawn was enough for Pat to accomplish, by quick action, what the Sphinx had been hired to prevent. She fled from her cover behind the portieres, ran to the punch bowl table at a moment the drawing room was deserted and there, where she had but to reach out her hand and take them, gleamed the Crosby gems in plain view.

Pat snatched the jewels from the box containing them, and quickly disappeared from the scene. She had gone to another room, when the men returned from watching the airplane.

Kelly ran straight to the table—and found only the empty jewel box. As he turned for a moment to hastily survey the room, the Sphinx saw a trim slight figure, dressed in Apache costume, disappear through the low French window.

Pat had gone into an adjoining room and hurriedly divested herself of the evening gown she had put on over her Apache costume. Watching her opportunity, she slipped through the window and was fleeing toward her automobile when Kelly bounded from the Crosby mansion in hot pursuit.

Straight to the airplane hangar Pat was driven by her faithful chauffeur. As close behind as he could speed his machine came Kelly in eager chase.

"I was going to give this package to you," Pat shouted as she reached the hangar and was met by De Saint, "but I am too closely pursued to get away myself. So you'll have to take me with you in the air and land me at a safe place—then I can make my way home."

There was a sharp stiff fight, with Kelly out-matched in strength by the numbers who assailed him. Just as the airplane began its short run on the ground in preparation to ascend, one of the Apaches landed a stunning blow on Kelly's chin, and he fell unconscious into the machine's structure. De Saint and his fair passenger started to rise from the ground. The machine was acting queer and De Saint shouted to Pat that there was something wrong. The girl turned in her seat, by partly unloosening the straps that bound her, and beheld a sight that unnerved her for the moment, and fully explained the cause of the trouble.

The limp form of a man rested on one of the airplane's wings, and put the machine out of balance.

Half dazed by terror, and almost paralyzed by the surprise of her discovery, Pat managed to shout to De Saint that the cause of his trouble had been disclosed.

"There is a man lying senseless on one of the wings," she screamed in De Saint's ear.

"Try and haul him in here," answered the aviator, recognizing the Sphinx's body.

But as Pat turned to obey instructions the airplane suddenly swerved. De Saint worked desperately at the controlling handles—but to no purpose.

The frail airship began to descend with lightning speed toward the ground. Pat closed her eyes, in resignation to the fate that threatened. There was a crash of breaking branches, a swish of leaves and bending boughs, and the airplane came to a sudden stop, caught safely in the top of a giant tree.

Then another frightful and more terrible fate than the one they had seemingly so narrowly escaped, faced the imperiled trio. Flames burst suddenly forth from the ignited gasoline and began to envelop the frail structure with leaping tongues of fire.

(To be continued.)

FORMER HOME OF THE CZAR.

Sumptuous Palaces Situated in the "Village of the Czar."

"Travellers from Petrograd to Tsarskoye-Selo have a journey of fifteen miles to the south over the oldest railroad in the Russian Empire," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. "The line which connects the capital city with the 'Village of the Tsar' (which is the meaning of the hyphenated name) was constructed in 1838. It runs through level country dotted with fertile fields and rich pasture land."

"Tsarskoye-Selo has taken more than 200 years to attain a population of 30,000. It was an insignificant Finnish village when Peter the Great assumed control of the mouth of the River Neva. The monarch presented the village to his royal consort, Catherine I, and began the construction of the Great Imperial Palace (usually designated as the Old Palace, to distinguish it from the New Palace built by Catherine II, during the closing years of her reign and of the eighteenth century). The edifice was completed just a year before Peter's death, but it was greatly beautified by his daughter, Elizabeth Petrovna, between 1747 and 1756."

"Some of the most magnificent royal apartments in Europe are to be found in the Old Palace, notably the bedroom of Marie Alexandrovna, consort of Alexander II, with its opalescent glass walls, its columns of purple glass and its mother-of-pearl inlaid floor. The walls of another chamber are panelled with amber; a third apartment is decorated with silver, another has wonderful tables and chandeliers which glow with the soft light of lapis-lazuli, and there is a ballroom which glitters with gold and mirrors. The agate room of the palace was the bedchamber of the great Catherine."

"With all these sumptuous apartments at his disposal, Nicholas II, so recently deposed, seldom occupied any of them, but preferred to live in a modest building no larger than the country home of the average well-to-do Canadian."

"The extensive gardens and parks are among the chief beauties of Tsarskoye-Selo. Picturesque grottoes, artistic bridges, charming arbors and delightful swan ponds are to be found on all sides, with here and there an artificial ruin which captivates the eye and quickens the imagination."

"The famous Alexander lyceum was formerly located at Tsarskoye-Selo, and here some of the foremost Russian literary geniuses, including the great Pushkin, were educated."

"Beyond the imperial gardens and grounds the streets of the village are broad and straight. There are several barracks and hospitals, and eight churches."

MIDSUMMER THANKS.

For all the golden glory of the noon,
For buds and blossoms and full-fruited trees,
For quiet landscapes dreaming 'neath the moon,
For peace and laughter and domestic peace;

For music and her sister Poesy,
For what great pens have written, great men done,
For learning's lamp, and priceless liberty,
For life renewed each morning with the sun;

For friendship linking mind with kindred mind,
For hope and courage meted for the strife,
For toil and sorrow, tutors grim but kind—
For all of these our thanks, O Lord of life!



The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson I. Why We Need Food.

The fundamental principle of all food is the nutritive value of the food itself. If food lacks the necessary elements that are so important, it fails to accomplish its mission in the body.

We eat in order that we may work. That the workers may eat in an intelligent manner, it is most necessary for the housewife to know the principles and laws governing digestion. For instance, while the heavy protein of pork is very acceptable during cold weather, it would be unwise to supply it to the family during the hot season of the year. Many of the heavy and coarse foods that we eat during cold weather are actually needed. This is especially true of a person who works out of doors doing heavy manual labor.

When the sedentary or indoor worker realizes that his diet should be decidedly different from the diet of a person whose work exposes him to the open, much ill-health and disease will disappear. In order to secure good health, it behooves us to know just what we are eating.

The five principal constituents of food are: Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, mineral salts, and water.

Proteins are contained in meat, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, grains, and legumes. Proteins contain hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and sometimes phosphorus. Their chief use is tissue building, repairing waste and making muscle. They also supply heat.

Carbohydrates are found in starches and sugars, green vegetables, grains and fruits. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Carbohydrates are used to supply energy or

power to do work. They enter, to a small extent, into the process of building tissue. They also furnish heat. Starch, by the process of digestion, is converted into a dextrine, and then made into a convert sugar. This change takes place in the intestines.

Fats.—The source of fats is in beef, lard, chicken and other compounds of an animal source, and in olives, corn, peanut and cottonseed oil of a vegetable source. Vegetable oils are free from all disease. Corn oil is superior to all domestic oils, it is the by-product of corn from which cornstarch is made. In composition fats contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Fats in the body furnish a greater amount of heat than starches. They are used also for building tissue. A large amount of fat must be used during cold weather than in hot weather, for the heat radiating over the surface evaporates more quickly in the cold, or, in other words, the cold oxidizes this body fuel.

Mineral Salts.—The source of inorganic salts is principally in green vegetables, grains, milk, meats, eggs and fish. The salts found in foods are calcium, iron, chlorine, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, sulphur and potassium. Salts are used to regulate the body; they are also needed for the formation of bone and teeth structure and appear in tissue building.

Water.—Water is the most necessary of all foods; it forms a part of all tissues and is the important factor in the blood stream. It is present in large amount in all body fluids. It carries nourishment to the blood and regulates the bodily process of elimination.

Cooking Green Vegetables.

The use of salt, bicarbonate of soda, vinegar or lemon juice while cooking vegetables is strictly forbidden. The chemical action of these agents when combined with the mineral salts contained in the vegetables produce a compound that is not desirable. The cellular tissues of the vegetables harden, and cause a loss of valuable mineral salts in the water used for cooking. Steaming is the very best method of cooking all succulent vegetables, but when this is not possible they may be boiled.

Thoroughly cleanse the vegetables, rinsing them in plenty of clear, cool water. Now place them in a casserole dish, cover and bake in the oven:

One hour for green peas and lima beans.

Forty minutes for asparagus.

Thirty-five minutes for corn cut from cob.

Do not add any water. Have the oven hot.

To steam, use a regular steamer, or, in the absence of this, use a stand to fit inside of the saucepan in which the vegetables are to be cooked. This method may be used for asparagus, corn, potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.

To cook in ordinary saucepan, add one pint of boiling water to each quart of peas, lima beans, celery, lettuce or cabbage. Put an asbestos mat under the saucepan and cook.

Remember that using large amounts of water lessens the nutritive value of these vegetables.

SMALL VICTIMS OF GREAT CONFLICT

RESCUING LITTLE ONES FROM WAR'S TERRORS.

Most Pathetic of War Stories Are Those of Countless Homeless and Parentless Children.

From the frontiers of Belgium, France and Alsace since the beginning of the war thousands upon thousands of children of all ages have been rescued from scenes of carnage, destruction and destitution and taken to Paris, homeless as well as frightened. In countless instances the homes of these boys and girls were utterly demolished; in countless instances father or mother or both were killed, often before the very eyes of their little ones.

Horror piled on horror greeted the childish eyes; agonized cries pierced their childish ears; roar of cannon, rattle of small arms, engulfing waves of smoke overwhelmed them. No wonder they were terror stricken, no wonder they suffered from shattered nervous systems, when added to the inferno was lack of food, lack of clothing, lack of beds in which to sleep and roofs to keep off the storms. On every hand death, shattered bodies of those they loved, on whom they depended; on every hand ruined homes, churches, schools; where once the little ones tended flowers in garden plots shells had torn up the earth into cavernous, yawning gaps.

But strong hands and stout hearts of unknown friends were ready and willing to help them. During the very first month of war, in August, 1914, two colonies were established in France for the care of these desolate children.

Gathering Up the Lost Ones.

Since then a stream of the war's little sufferers has been pouring from the shifting fighting fronts back toward the interior of France and ten other colonies have been established. Into them have been gathered up to the present approximately 1,200 children.

In the colony at Oulins, France, are some fifty children from bombarded villages of southern Belgium. Many of these little ones had remained at home

until the walls of their bedrooms were pierced by shells and only fled when their homes were smashed to earth, their villages aflame.

As might be expected, not a few of these boys and girls suffered greatly from nervous shock. During the first week or two of their life in the village of Oulins they were quiet and sad, but nature mercifully has endowed childhood with recuperative powers of vast extent and within two months all of the refugees showed marked improvement. Then they began, one after another, to organize games and sports; an American friend who visited them, gave toys, and now the children are on the road to health, if not to happiness.

Some Pathetic Cases.

One of the noblest countenances among all the rescued waifs is that of little Georges Surdeau, aged 5, who was on his way to seek a fool his grandfather had left in a field near their home when an exploding shell came rushing out of the sky. Several civilians in the field were injured and little Georges' right leg was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated. That was eight months ago and the wound has not yet healed. Nevertheless Georges hops around on a crutch, he has become fat and chubby and cheerful, and he seldom complains excepting when the pain of the wound becomes more than he can bear.

One pathetic instance of many at the sanitarium is that of a delicate little boy named Nestor Delanoy, whose

The Peerless Perfection Fence
Divides your stock and they stay where you put them. The fence that serves you for all time. Can't rust, sag or break down. Stands any weather. Each joint securely held with the Peerless lock, all parts heavily galvanized, the strongest, most serviceable fence made and fully guaranteed.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE of all kinds of fencing for farms, ranches, parks, estates, lawns, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates. See the Peerless line at your local dealer. Agents wanted in open territory.
THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario



"BANG GO SAXPENCE"

It is part of our Service to worry for you, so why should you worry about the high cost of living interfering with your annual vacation.

Our excellent buying facilities combined with increased patronage is enabling us to give the high cost of living a black eye, and with our assistance you can get more for your saxe than you can elsewhere.

That is why you should spend your vacation in Toronto, Canada, or send your wife and kiddies, they will be very much at home at the Walker House, the House of Plenty, as the management give special attention to ladies and children traveling unescorted.

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AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN IF DESIRED

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A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

mother died of a painful illness during the bombardment of Poperinghe. Nestor was the youngest of six children. Where their father was nobody knew—at the front perhaps, or himself lying dead in a long trench filled by other brave soldiers who had fallen in defence of liberty or a prisoner perhaps of Germany.

Fatherless, motherless, with little to wear and nothing to eat, the children were obliged to beg in the streets or to starve; and they came near starving as it was. But a good angel dropped down out of the skies one day, an angel in the shape of a member of the Franco-American Committee for Children of the Frontier, and before his baby mind could reason it out little Nestor found himself on the way to Paris with fifty other child refugees from the north.

Then, before long, he was taken to the Jonchere sanitarium, for, owing to lack of proper food, he was too weak to stand or walk. He is there yet, a child of excellent mentality, with a smile which wins all hearts. And best of all, his physical improvement is perceptible.

Preparing for To-morrow.

It must not be supposed that the committee made no provision for the future. Those in charge of the refugee children understand that almost all of them will have to earn their living, and a hard living at that, as soon as the war is over. France and Belgium particularly will be hard put to it to provide for ordinary affairs.

Therefore older children of sufficient health and strength are taught the rudiments of trades easily learned and requiring little outlay of money for materials. At the colony of Oulins basket weaving is a favorite occupation, and here many girls are learning how to do work with which they may be self-supporting in later years. Elsewhere various forms of work are being taught, and thanks to wise management the committee is building permanently for the little lives thrown in their care.

A slice of cucumber rubbed over the face will cleanse it as well as soap and is better for the skin. If the face has that shiny, oily look which is so unbecoming in warm weather, add a few drops of lemon juice to the warm water in which you bathe it.

A Lost Trade Secret.
It has frequently happened that valuable trade secrets have been lost beyond recovery. For instance, the best watch oil, it appears, cannot be obtained to-day, because the secret process of mixing it perished with the inventor. It is said that the last quart of this famous fluid was sold for \$200, and that was thirty-five years ago. Since then every effort has been made to analyze the product in an attempt to reproduce the oil, but without success. The man who made it and who alone knew its composition died, and it further appears, not even his name or the place of his burial is known. He never revealed to anyone the details of his process, and it was not until after his death that the real value of the oil was appreciated.

Valuable Time.

Ralph's father is a doctor, and Ralph naturally likes to play he is one, too, using an old medicine case and hat of his father's to dress the part properly. One day the telephone rang, whereupon Ralph called out, "Somebody wants me," and caught up his hat and case and hurried out. "Come back and shut the screen-door, Ralph," called his mother. Later, when he came in looking very sober, she inquired sociably, "Well, how did you find your patient, Ralph?" "Dead," he replied, and then added pointedly, "died while I came back to shut the door."

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

A fraternal and insurance society that protects its members in accordance with the Ontario Government Standard. Sick and funeral benefits optional.
Authorized to obtain members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada.
Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.
If there is no local lodge of Chosen Friends in your district, apply direct to any of the following officers:

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. W. F. Montague, Grand Councillor, Grand Recorder.
W. F. Campbell, J. H. Bell, M.D., Grand Organiser, Grand Medical Ex.
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"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—30, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

The Real "War Bread" must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center—but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

HEAVY LOSS FROM BARN FIRES.

Hay, Improperly Cured, May Cause Spontaneous Combustion.

During the years 1912-1916 inclusive, no less than 5,200 barns were destroyed in Canada, with an aggregate loss of over \$7,850,000. These, like the majority of fires, might have been avoided by the exercise of intelligent forethought and proper care. Investigation shows that the most prolific sources of barn fires are lightning and spontaneous combustion. Evidence gathered from all parts of Canada and the United States proves that rod-ded buildings are practically immune from lightning damage. The cost being a mere fraction of the possible loss in case of fire, it is of economic importance to the farmer that every barn should be efficiently protected by lightning rods.

While it is more difficult to arrive at conclusions with regard to fires caused by spontaneous combustion, it is generally held that such fires are of frequent occurrence. Owing to the excessive number of barns burned in Ontario during the summer of 1916, an investigation was undertaken by Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, with a view to discovering the exact conditions favorable to spontaneous combustion in stored grasses. It was proved that large quantities of imperfectly cured hay were frequently stored in barns with little or no ventilation, and that the high temperatures reached during fermentation resulted in a number of fires. Farmers are not generally aware that the cells in hay continue their existence for some time after it is cut and, when the moist compressed mass is housed in close barns, a temperature of 132 deg. F. is quickly reached. Added to this, the heat from microscopic spores, germinating seeds and the heat of the sun upon the roof may raise the temperature of the mow to 212 deg. F., when charring commences. The carbon thus formed absorbs oxygen and the mass grows hotter, until, at 265 deg. F., visible combustion takes place. Bran, grain and silage may also ignite spontaneously under similar conditions. The remedy for spontaneous combustion is simple and easily applied. All hay should be perfectly dry before storage. In mixed grasses, special care should be given to the clover. Timothy may appear perfectly dry while the heavy stalks of clover may retain a large percentage of moisture. All barns should be provided with ample top ventilation. If these simple matters are given the attention they deserve, spontaneous combustion will cease to figure as a cause of barn fires in Canada.

Combining Two Materials



A departure from absolutely straight lines is shown in this sketch. The material forming the skirt is cleverly draped and attached to the waist, giving a bouffant appearance at the hips and a narrowing effect at the ankles. The combination of plaid and plain gingham use in developing this dress is very fashionable. McCall Pattern No. 7832, Misses' Dress; two-piece skirt, suitable for small women. Pattern in 3 sizes; 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

WAR'S LESSONS.

This Time of Stress and Strain is Teaching Us Many Things.

When we are hearing so much of the horrors of war that we grow sick at heart, it is well to open our eyes to some of the good things that are coming out of all the stress and loss. First of all we are less self-centred, less self-indulgent. Nearly every one has forgotten his own petty ills and grievances in the sight of so much greater suffering.

Men and women are sacrificing pleasures and luxuries as they have seldom done before. Mere sacrifice of these things is nothing meritorious in itself, but when it is done for a worthy purpose it makes for character. It is remarkable how easy and simple we find it to do without many things now that we have undertaken it.

We are getting more democratic because of the war. Social lines merge in the one purpose to do one's level best for the country and for humanity. Little shams and purposeless poses are shamed into disappearing.

We are becoming more frugal, more appreciative of real values, more deeply conscious of the vulgarity and sinfulness of waste.

We are growing more efficient. We make many mistakes by the way, but we profit by them and are learning that if the world is to be saved it must be through useful, effective work. Even the children are assuming their share of responsibility.

ASIA MINOR.

Where Its Borders Lie is a Sort of Geographical Puzzle.

"Asia Minor" is a geographical term of vague extension. It puzzles any one to say exactly where it leaves off.

The name dates only from the fifth century, A.D., when Orosius used it evidently as a novelty. The Roman Empire knew no Asia Minor. Indeed, the Roman province of "Asia" was actually smaller than this Lesser Asia. The alternative name Anatolia (land of the sunrise or east) which has found favor with the Turks, is equally indeterminate.

"The Levant," which means the same thing as Anatolia (region of the rising sun), is even vaguer in its geographical scope. It includes Constantinople and everything anywhere near the eastern Mediterranean.

Few geographical names have incurred more unfavorable association. "Levantine" morals, particularly in the matter of honesty, are a byword, as might be expected from such a jumble of people. Our words "levanter" and "to levant," on the other hand, testify to the fact that dishonesty is not unknown even in the west. They originate from the disappearance of men who could not pay their gambling or other debts and were reported to have gone to the east.

Hardships of Alpini.

The Italian army maintained its captured outposts during the severe winter of 1916, often at elevations of from 7,000 to 12,000 feet, only by building huts for its men and sending them hot food in thirty-gallon thermos bottles hauled up by steel ropes.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners the Victims of Nervous Exhaustion.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says:

"I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

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

BEE-KEEPING IN 1918.

How to Prepare for a Maximum Honey Crop Next Year.

While a maximum production of honey is of pressing importance in this war-ford year, yet increasing the bees for next season must not be neglected.

Roughly speaking, bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood builds up the colony for next year, unless there is to be another important honey-flow. This brood is very valuable for forming nuclei, because these, started early with a laying queen, or ripe queen-cell, will build up into strong colonies before winter. Increasing in this way with brood from strong colonies during the honey flow is the basic principle upon which an apiary can be quickly built up while at the same time an almost full honey-crop is secured.

In newly-formed nuclei containing brood in all stages there is always more or less desertion of bees and consequent death of the young brood and sometimes chilling and death of the older brood even when the nuclei are skillfully made by an experienced apiarist. Further, queens may not be immediately obtainable, or they may be lost in introduction. Robbing of the newly-formed nuclei has also to be guarded against, but during the height of the honey-flow only carelessness will cause this; towards its end, however, the danger of robbing grows so great that it is difficult to maintain newly-formed nuclei even when strong. Desertion may be checked by stopping the entrance with grass; the bees will make their way out when the grass dries and shrinks in about two days, but care must be taken to avoid overcrowding the confined bees, which would lead to stifling, especially in hot weather. A good way to overcome the loss of young brood is to place the brood over a queen excluder a week before its removal from the parent hive. This may be done in the ordinary course of relieving congestion in the brood chamber as a means to discourage swarming, a frame or two of empty comb or of foundation being placed in the brood chamber when the brood is raised.

All of these risks may be greatly minimized as follows: Have all the queens' wings clipped (this is not essential), and when a colony of a strain that it is desired to propagate swarms, move the parent hive to a new stand, and place the swarm in an

empty hive on the old stand, the queen having been picked off the ground and placed in the empty hive. The swarm will return to the new hive at the old stand. The field bees will now join the swarm, and the super should be transferred from the parent hive to the swarm which will produce the crop of honey. The colony, now depleted of bees but rich in brood, is divided a week later into three to six nuclei, each nucleus consisting of two or three frames containing brood and honey carrying two or three queen-cells containing queens soon to emerge with the adhering bees.

This method has the great advantage that it not only controls and satisfies the troublesome swarming instinct but it helps to secure the desired ends by natural means. The honey gatherers are segregated into a strong force, and the brood, being mostly capped, is not likely to get chilled; the bees desert neither it nor the queen-cells readily, and all trouble in raising and introducing queens is avoided. The bees in the newly-formed nuclei are in the post-swarming stage, when their instinct is to spread themselves over and incubate as much brood as possible, and especially the queen-cells.

The beginner should be warned not to divide the parent colony into too many weak nuclei, but this fault may be rectified in the autumn by uniting. The ideal conditions for building up nuclei are a slow honey-flow throughout August and early September. Fortunately these are supplied in most Canadian localities by goldenrods, asters and buckwheat.

Mismatched queens should be replaced any time up to the first or second week in October, preferably not during the robbing season.—Experimental Farms Note.

ON VIMY RIDGE.

Dedicated to the Canadians who died at "Vimy Ridge," April 8, 1917. O'er prairie homestead, by mountain peak,

Wherever men Honor and Glory seek, With awe and reverence they will speak Of Vimy Ridge.

Sons of the Maple Leaf, there side by side, Met thrust with thrust their Nation's Pride, They laughed at Death, and gloriously died At Vimy Ridge.

What though a rude cross mark their grave, Not a tablet in a cloistered nave, If for their land their all they gave, By Vimy Ridge.

Canadian people, do not weep, these are not dead But merely sleep; Though foreign clay their bones may keep On Vimy Ridge.

Think that Mortal Flesh and Blood, Could bind such Souls to earth for good, They fly to Heaven as Heroes should From Vimy Ridge.

Throughout Canada their names will roll, Will stir to the depth the Empire's Soul, While Bells in Heaven, their requiem toll O'er Vimy Ridge.

No. 226264 Jack Butler, "D" Squadron, C.L.H., London, England.

Easy For The Hen.

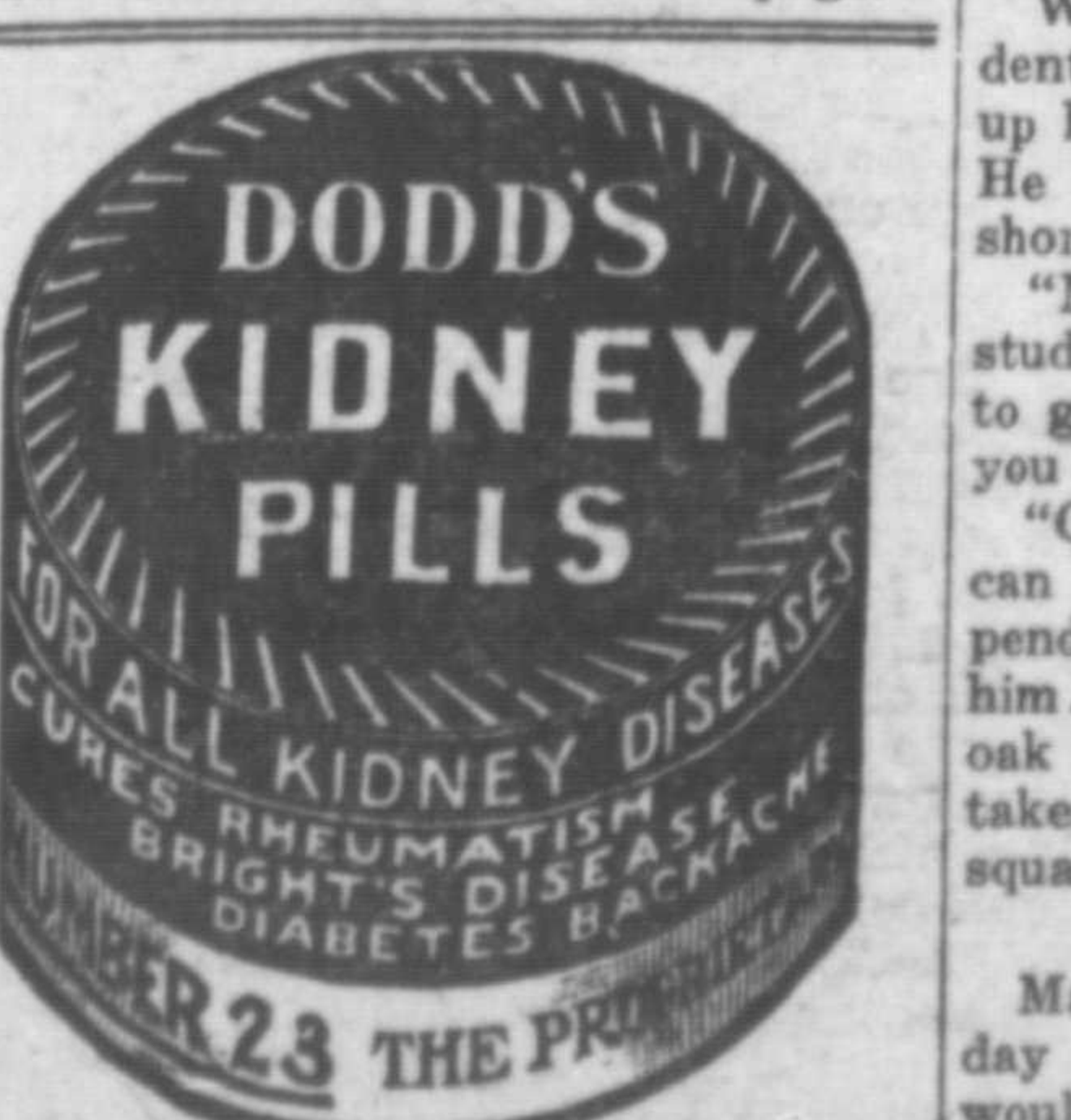
Mother to small son: "Bobby, dear, I hoped you would be unselfish enough to give little sister the largest piece of candy. Why, see, even old Biddy gives all the nice big dainties to the little chicks, and only keeps an occasional tiny one for herself."

Bobby thoughtfully watched the hen and chickens for a time, and then said: "Well, mamma, I would too, if it was worms."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Dry fruits and sweet corn and other vegetables that may be preserved in this way. Save the cans for products that can be kept in no other way. Use bottles corked and sealed with paraffine for catsup and other liquid products.

Boring holes into the stumps of hard wood trees and filling these holes with equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid will so soften the wood that it can be removed by ordinary picks. This has been demonstrated in Germany, and is the common treatment there of hard wood stumps.



CANADA IS CALLING.

Canada is calling "Give us Men!" Men to stand guard at the Gate—Men to keep the nation great—Men who trifle not with Fate—Loyal Men!

We've a heritage to hold, O my men! Bought by sires in days of yore, Who, when danger touched our shore, Made the answering cannons roar—"We are men!"

We'll be loyal to that trust now, as then;

Fling the old flag to the breeze—Ours the freedom of the seas—Humbly asking, on our knees, "God make us men!" —Kate Simpson-Hayes.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEATH PENALTY IN RUSSIA

National Sentiment is Opposed to Capital Punishment.

It is not at all surprising to those who know Russia that one of the first acts of the new Government was the abolition of the death penalty. Capital punishment is indeed as much against the national sentiment as against tradition in Russia, and as long ago as 1888 the late W. T. Stead declared that it was never inflicted without producing a feeling of shame among educated Russians.

The death penalty was abolished by the Empress Elizabeth in 1750, and though it was later revived, it was only in recent years, and especially after the rising of 1905, that it was carried out in other than exceptional circumstances. The number of executions then, however, quickly multiplied, and early in 1909 twenty-seven took place in one day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Wayside Food.

Not every green thing good to eat grows in a market-garden. To the initiated the field and roadside are always sufficient for a delightful salad. The most wholesome and deliciously flavored of these wild salad ingredients is the dandelion, that despised "weed" which we grub out of our lawns with such savage delight. A dandelion diet would be a little monotonous, but the young and tender shoots, either boiled as greens, or used with other things as a salad, are tip-top stuff.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c., WILFRID GAGNE.

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

If We Lose.

At the end of a war which cost Germany only half a billion dollars, Bismarck extracted just double that amount from France in an indemnity. Germany kept an army in France until the last dollar was paid. Guess how big an indemnity the Kaiser will collect from you and me, England and France, if he wins this war? It has already cost him more than twenty times what his grandfather paid out in the Franco-Prussian war. On that basis we are already sure of twenty billions of indemnity.

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 Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Not an Acorn.

When James A. Garfield was president of Hiram College, a man brought up his son to be entered as a student. He wanted the boy to take a course shorter than the regular one.

"My son can never take all those studies," said the father. "He wants to get through more quickly. Can't you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

Make sure that your horse has every day pure, fresh water, such as you would be willing to drink yourself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.



Some Peculiar Wills.

Among many curious wills may be reckoned that of the great Shakespeare, who bequeathed to his wife his second-best bed with the furniture, and that alone; whilst an old Provost of Eton left a sum of money sufficient to give every boy at Eton a half-sheep on February 27th of every year. Now-a-days, however, the three-penny-bit takes the place of the half-sheep.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Just Like Real Kings.

One Indian Rajah's subjects number about half a million, and he rules over a state as big as England and Wales. He has his own flag and his own army and navy. These are maintained in an efficient state out of a revenue of \$1,750,000 a year.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Don't let your dog be tortured by fleas in summer.

Little Irene marched into the room breathless. "O mother, don't scold me for being late for supper because I've had such a disappointment," she said. "A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man."

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

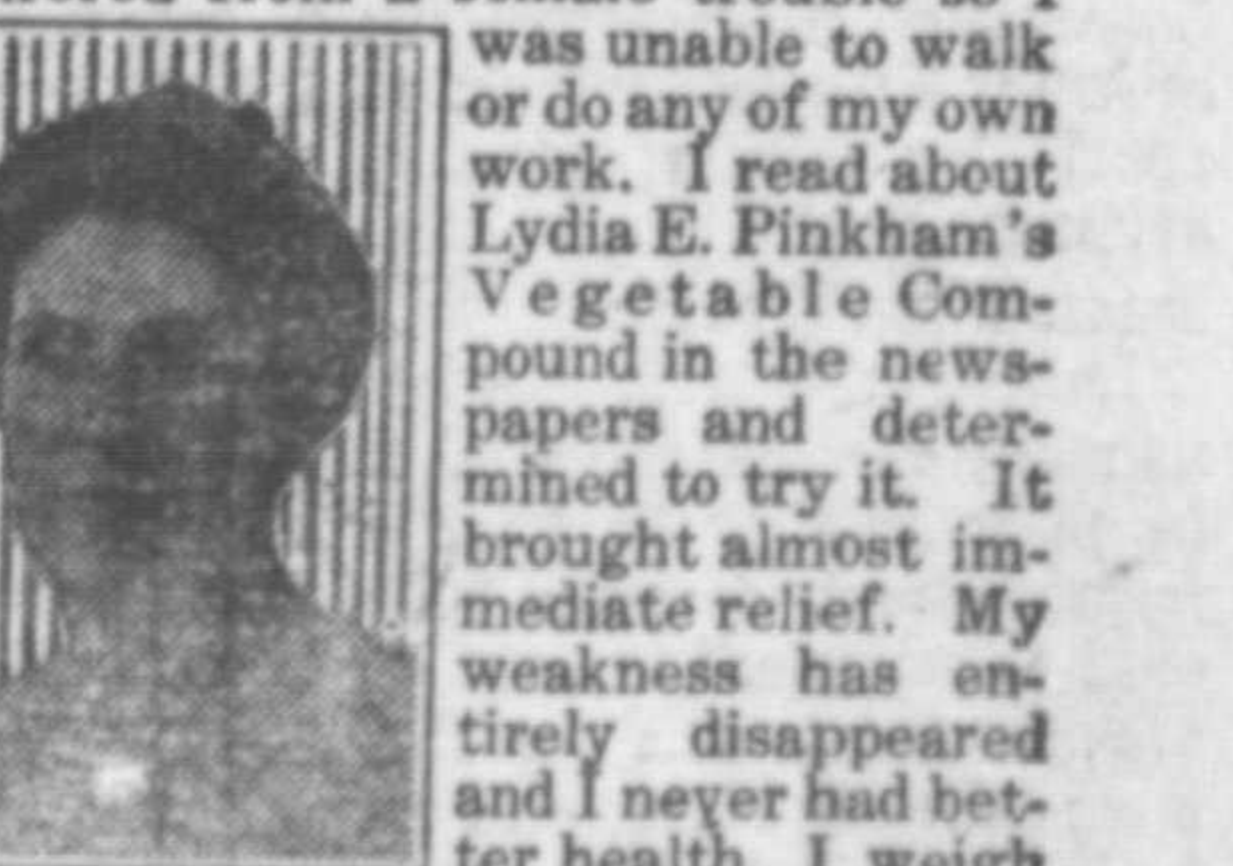
The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. J. O'BRYAN, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.



The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

The Danger Zone for Many Is Tea and Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit tea and coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way now-a-days is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Economy in Shoe Purchasing.

Many people purchase low priced Shoes under the impression that it is Economy to do so ; but it is not Economy, because low priced shoes Must necessarily be made from low Priced materials—give half the wear And cost more in the end than high Grade shoes.

We handle the best makes at price very little higher than the ordinary low grade shoes.

Buy your Footwear from us and be Convinced of its superior quality.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

Mr. Robert Tracy, retiring Commissioner, was re-elected to the School Board of Clarendon, without opposition, at the meeting held for that purpose on Monday.

The hay crop, especially clover, will be abundant in this district from the present outlook. Some farmers began cutting this week, but the majority will not commence till next.

The potato crop has a fine appearance just now, and a large acreage has been planted. The price of this vegetable, which has soared beyond all reason this year, stands to drop very materially when the next harvest comes in.

Word was received here on Saturday of the safe arrival in England of the heavy seige battery in which Raymond Beckett and Forrest Argue enlisted, a short time ago.

Eighteen horses were selected from a number that were presented for inspection to the Military Veterinary Officers here on Monday last. These horses are for the British remount service. Others of a heavier class were purchased by the representative of the French government.

Monday's long list of Canadian casualties included the following: Portage du Fort boys, listed as wounded:—

No. 788515 Pte. T. D. Fournier—(wounded). Next of kin Mrs. M. Fournier.

No. 788500 Pte. W. A. Roy Dagg—(wounded and missing). Next of kin Mrs. Susanne Dagg.

A nineteen year old Canadian aviator, Capt. W. A. Bishop, son of W. A. Bishop, of Owen Sound, registrar of the County of Grey, has made a record surpassing even that of the late Capt. Ball, who was the hero of the British army for his air exploits. Word has been received at Ottawa that Capt. Bishop has now won the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, and the Military Cross. He is said to be the only man alive with these three highest honors.

Presentation

A pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell, Clarendon Front, on June 27th, when the parents and pupils of the district gathered to say good-bye to the teacher for the last three years—Miss L. B. Hyde. She was presented with a very beautiful book-case and rattan chair. The following address was read by Miss Geraldine Armstrong.

DEAR MISS HYDE: During the time you have been with us many changes have taken place ; but in your fidelity to your work and the improvement of your scholars, we are glad to say you have not changed. We are grateful to you for the interest you have taken in them, and we will always be interested in you, and trust the future, all untried, may be indeed a pleasant way ; that the progress of years may bring not only blessings to yourself, but through you to many others.

Again assuring you of our interest and good wishes, we ask you to accept these pieces of furniture as a reminder of your stay among us.

Signed,
YOUR FRIENDS.

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, and family wish to convey their thanks to the people of Shawville and Campbells Bay appointments for the kindness and sincere sympathy toward the family of their beloved son and brother during their recent bereavement, and also for sending Mr. Gerald Hodgins as a reliever of the responsibility of travelling with the remains.

Cardinal, July 5th, 1917.

July Rod and Gun.

The July issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is a good number to tuck into the grip of the sportsman or tourist on vacation bent. A glance at the list of contents shows the following titles: "With The Maskinonge and The Shark: Two Opening Days," by Bonny-castle Dale; "Tu-hoo" by Wm. MacMillan; "Trout Fishing in Northern Ontario," by C. W. Young; "The Beloved Vagabond" by Edward M. Towler; "The Last Trip Ashore" by F. V. Williams; etc. etc. and in addition well maintained departments devoted to Guns and Ammunition, Fishing Notes, Kennel and Trap-shooting. W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. are the publishers of this representative Canadian sportsman's magazine.

Dominion Day Sports.

The following is a list of the prize winners, in the list of sports, run off at the Exhibition grounds on the 2nd inst:—

HORSE RACES

Farmers' Race—Joe (Roy Lusk) 1; King, (E. Mackay) 2; Rex, (M. Gibbons) 3.
2:35 Class—Rats, (J. Dolan) 1; Darkey, (R. Pritchard) 2; Joe, (Roy Lusk) 3.
Free for All—Rats, (J. Dolan) 1; Darkey, (R. Pritchard) 2; George, (J. E. Dolan) 3.
Saddle Race—R. Hodgins 1; J. McLarnon 2; K. Hodgins 3.
Hurdle Race—Kenneth Hodgins 1; R. Hodgins, R. Amm, Tie.

FIELD SPORTS

Mens' Foot Race, 60 yd. dash—G. Meldrum 1; C. Carson 2; J. McLarnon 3.
Boys', under 16 yrs., 60 yd. dash—A. Farrell 1; O. Quinn 2; J. Storey 3.
Three legged Race, Seniors—L. Armstrong-Geo. Prendergast 1; Wm. Howard-G. Fulton 2; Geo. Meldrum-P. Cameron 3.
Three legged Race, Juniors—A. Chisnell-C. Dagg 1, Ralph Finnigan-R. Findlay 2, R. Hamilton-Walter Young.
Sack Race—Arnold Chisnell 1, Lawrence Morrison 2, A. Farrell 3.
Boot and Shoe Race—Ralph Finnigan 1, Bob Klock 2, Eades 3.
Egg Race—V. Brown 1, G. Meldrum 2, C. Walsh 3.
Fat Man's Race—Elwin Hodgins 1, Wm Chisnell 2, R. A. Hodgins 3.
Smoking Race—M. McGuire 1, A. Farrell 2, L. Armstrong 3.
Standing Broad Jump—V. Brown 1, C. Carson 2, J. McLarnon 3.
Half-mile Race—G. Meldrum 1, C. Carson 2, Elwin Hodgins 3.
Running broad jump—P. Ballantyne 1, V. Brown 2, M. McGuire 3.
High jump—M. Drummond 1, P. Ballantyne 2, D. McTiernan 3.

NOTICE OF CATTLE IMPOUNDED.

I hereby give notice that there were placed in my custody on the 8th of July instant, the following yearling cattle, namely:—1 roan steer, 2 red steers and 3 heifers, mostly red. The owners are requested to call and remove the animals at once, first paying poundage fees, cost of advertising and other expenses incurred.

STEWART FULFORD,
Poundkeeper.
Starks Corners, July 9, 1917.

Trespass Notice.

Any person or persons found trespassing in any manner whatsoever on Lot S. W. 1 of 12 on the 7th Range of Clarendon, after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

MRS. R. B. ARMSTRONG,
July 6th, 1917.

Caretaker Wanted

Applications for the position of caretaker for Shawville Academy will be received up to Monday next—July 16. Information as to the duties, etc., may be had from the undersigned.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

THEY CANNOT CARRY ON THE WAR WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

How will your wife and little ones face the battles of life when you are not there to supply what is necessary?

The best possible answer is:

A CONFEDERATION LIFE-POLICY.

Delays are dangerous, purchase your Policy Contract today.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times on the route Shawville R. R. No. 1 from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Shawville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 25, 1917.
P. F. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.

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

Tobacco Money Acknowledged.

Montreal, July 5th, 1917.

J. A. Cowan, Esq.,
The Equity, Shawville, P. Q.

Dear Sir,—In behalf of the Canadian soldiers, I desire to thank you most sincerely for your contribution amounting to twenty dollars (\$20.00).

The demand for tobacco will continue week by week as long as the war lasts, and unfortunately the present supply is totally inadequate. The number of men at the front is increasing all the time, and very much larger supplies than we are able to send are necessary for the comfort of the troops.

I hope you will see your way to make further efforts in behalf of the Fund and thank you in anticipation of your help.

I am, yours faithfully,
FRANCIS R. JONES,
Organizing Secretary,
Overseas Club.

Needs No Excuse.

It is natural, when one studies the situation, that the farmers of the country should now be buying half the automobiles that are on the market. Aside from the fact that the farmer has had a year of exceptional prosperity and that the distances he travels make some vehicle an economic necessity, he is in a better position to keep an auto at a minimum expense than is the city man. In the first place, he is likely to be something of a machinist and will do a good deal of his own repair work, being forced by his distance from town to rely on his own resources. Then he is likely to have a barn or a shed already built, and will be put to no expense for the building or rent of a garage. Almost every time he goes anywhere he saves time that is an asset in his business. If he is wise, possession of the auto enables him to reduce the number of his horses sufficiently to pay for the gasoline he consumes. The city man has no such offsets, and unless he uses the auto in his business he must figure on a clear added expense.

400 Students to Serve.

Two hundred and fifty students of women's colleges of the University of Toronto have expressed their willingness to enter employment upon fruit farms of Ontario as fruit pickers during the coming summer. Women students of Queen's University to the number of probably one hundred will also volunteer, as well as the girls of MacDonald Hall, Guelph, making a total of probably 400 available. They all sign up for five months' employment.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN THE OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—
Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

—O—O—O—
Splendid list of stock for Fall Planting, 1917, and Spring Planting, 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

—O—O—O—
Send for new illustrated catalogue; also agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions.

STONE AND WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)
TORONTO - ONTARIO.

TO LET

Best Farmers' Hotel in Pontiac

THE RUSSELL HOUSE

Dining Room and 22 Bed Rooms furnished. Large Yard, Sheds and Stables.

Apply at once

G. W. DALE,
W. A. HODGINS.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good dairy farm, part of Lots 4 and 5, first Concession of Bristol, containing 300 acres—100 valuable bush. For particulars apply to owner, D. J. CRAIG, Raymond, Alta., or to G. T. DRUMMOND, Bristol, Que.

HAY ON SHARES

The undersigned offers a quantity of good quality hay on shares to anyone disposed to undertake the work of reaping and saving same. Apply at once.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Maryland.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$14.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25
Oats, per bushel, 65c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 25c
Potatoes per bag, 10 c.
Eggs per dozen 25c.
Wool, washed, 65c.; unwashed, 52c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

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

SWATTING THE FLY.

Time to Prepare for Canada's Summer Pastime.

In the spring drive against the fly, about to begin all over the land, an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of swatting. Birth control is the method by which the carrier of microbes and the tickler of baldheads must be combated. Fly eggs will not hatch without a warm, moist breeding place. If no flies are born there will be none later on to be swatted. Our fly population is practically reborn every summer. The frost kills most of them off, but a few remain tucked away in some warm spot where they hibernate until the sun warms them into life once more. Immediately the flies are released from their winter's nap they begin on an egg-laying campaign. Under favorable conditions the eggs become flies in a few days and they in turn deposit their eggs in a favorable place. By this multiplying process one pair of flies that manage to weather the winter become the grandparents of millions of flies by the early part of summer. They come so fast that the arm of the swatter may not prevail against them.

Obviously, a successful campaign against flies must be a community affair. Recently the Health Department of Winnipeg took a horse, cow, and stable census that the city might have exact data in its campaign against flies. In a systematic handling of a city's manure and garbage is found the solution of the fly problem. The Winnipeg Health Department knows that it has to deal with 4,758 horses, 666 cows, and 1,140 stables. It knows where all of the stables are and it has prescribed conditions under which the owners must handle manure.

If a Southern city, like Havana, can be free of flies, as we are told that it is, the problem should be simple for a Northern city that does not have to deal with them all the year around. A few regulations, rigidly enforced, will send the fly race to an everlasting slumber, so far as the city which handles the problem right is concerned.

Brides will like Our Jewellery.

Jewellery is the thing to give for a Wedding Present because it expresses the sentiment of the giver.

Who does not treasure a Ring, a Pin, a Brooch, a Necklace, a Watch or Silverware, which was received as a gift at a certain time, especially if it be Wedding Time?

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