

THE EQUITY.

No. 14, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . \$ 4,952,759
Total Assets Over . . . \$54,000,000

The accounts of Corporations, Merchants, Business Firms

Carried on favorable terms.

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

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

Subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, collected at Fort Coulonge by Howard Mulligan and Miss Sharpe, amount to the handsome sum of \$1,730.00.

The Austin Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. J. P. Carson on Oct. 9th. Subjects:—How to save expenses—Mrs. H. Horner; How to spend the winter evenings—Mrs. J. P. Carson. Roll Call. Favorite Recipe.

Mr. Chester Walsh and his bride returned from their wedding tour on Tuesday evening, and held a reception same evening at their future home, Zion section, at which a number of friends were present.

RESUMED BUSINESS—Mr. Walter Bennett, baker and confectioner, of Portage du Fort, who lost his property in the destructive fire last spring, desires his old customers to know that he has resumed business again, and will be pleased to cater to their requirements as heretofore. Give him a call.

The Central Canada Fair Association if they did not have a record-breaking crowd at the Fair last week, were certainly favored with weather which could scarcely be improved upon. On Wednesday last—our civic holiday—103 persons entrained here for the city, and very few of these returned home without visiting the Fair grounds, quite a number remaining till the following day, going over the grounds again in case anything should have been missed the first time.

The federal government has notified the merchants occupying the property on Wellington street, Ottawa, that they must vacate the premises by December 1, as the buildings will be torn down during the winter in order to give employment to men now idle and to prepare the ground for the new departmental block that will be erected on the site. Considerable objection is being made by some of the merchants affected, as they assert it will be difficult to secure suitable locations for their stores at this time of year.

The Radford Rifle Association sent a team to Ottawa on Wednesday to compete in friendly matches with the riflemen of the Kazubazua and Co. Carleton Associations, and from what we hear, the contests ended unsatisfactorily because a number of recruits who are preparing to go to the front were monopolizing the butts, and the visiting teams had the opportunity only of firing over the 200 yard range, although it was understood that if they waited an hour or so, they would be allowed to put on the other two scores. The shooting at the 200-yd range resulted in the R. R. A.'s winning over the K's by 13 points and the Co. C's by 7 points.

Will Furnish Seed.

GOVERNMENT TO STIMULATE CROP PRODUCTION.

Ottawa, September 17.—Everything possible will be done by the Federal Government to stimulate the production of agricultural production on the prairie. To aid this policy, immediate steps have been taken to secure an ample supply of good seed for the use of the settlers in the crop failure district. Hon. Robert Rogers, acting minister of the interior, has written to Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, notifying him that the Government had concluded arrangements for the supply of seed to those requiring it, and asking him to make clear to the western farmers the full value of the opportunity that presents itself to them.

The ditching machine, after being overhauled, was taken to the farm of Mr. W. H. Barr last week, to begin operations.

The Holiness Movement camp meetings will begin on Sunday, Sept. 27th, and continue over Sunday, Oct. 4th. Bishop Horner will be in charge. A cordial invitation to all.

Mr. George Cater, who underwent treatment for five weeks at the Rideau street hospital for hernia, returned home last week, considerably improved.

The newspaper man is blamed for a whole lot of things he can't help, such as using partiality in mentioning visitors, giving news about some folks and leaving others out, etc. He simply prints all the news he can find. Some people inform him about such things and others do not.

Miss Campbell, demonstrator for Homemakers' Clubs of Quebec, expects to attend the annual meeting of the Pontiac Clubs to be held in Shawville, Oct. 6th, and visit the following places: Yarm, Radford, Murrells, Steele Line and Beech Grove. Time and place next week.

Owing to illness in his household, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Quyon, was unable to fulfill his appointments at St. Paul's church last Sunday—the occasion of the annual thanksgiving services, which were taken in consequence, by the rector. The church was artistically decorated with fruit, flowers, grain and vegetables, the whole combining to produce a most pleasing effect.

"The Minister's Bride," a very amusing play, in four scenes, was successfully produced in the lecture room of the Methodist Church last Friday, before an appreciative audience, by eleven ladies and six gentlemen members of the Young Peoples' League. The part of Bride was cleverly personified by Miss Louilla Armstrong, while the character of Groom was well sustained by Mr. John R. McDowell; the other performers, also, did justice to their respective roles, considering that the time for rehearsing the play was short. The costumes of the participants featured the styles in vogue many years ago, and presented a rather striking contrast to the circumscribed creations of the present day. Door receipts \$48.00.

The Homemakers' Club of Stark's Corners, wish to intimate to the members and also to all others who are interested in their work that they will hold a public meeting in the Orange Hall, Stark's Corners, on the evening of October 8th, at 8 p. m.

An interesting program will be given followed by a social hour. Miss Campbell of McDonald College and others prominent in the work are expected to be present.

The Club now has about 25 members who will be pleased to see their friends on that occasion and will endeavor to give all a pleasant evening.

Signed on behalf of the members.
MRS. L. A. SMART,
Corresponding Sec'y.

Piano Tuning.

George W. Pingle, piano tuner and player piano expert, will pay another visit to Shawville for a few days from Sept. 28. If your piano needs tuning I am in a position to guarantee absolute satisfaction on all work in this line—pianos or organs—having for seven years had full charge of the tuning and repairing department of pianos and organs for John Raper Piano Co., and six years' previous factory experience. I have 22 yearly customers in Shawville.

Leave orders at THE EQUITY office, or at Robert Armstrong's. Price in town—\$2.00. Campbells Bay orders left at the Bay View House will receive prompt attention.

The Merchants Bank Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

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

220 Branches and Agencies in Canada

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

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

More than
100
students from the

GOWLING
Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Fall Term Opens Sept. 1.

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

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

Reader, if you know of anything that will make a news item, send it along. Even the skeleton will suffice. The editor will undertake to dress it, and appreciate your effort to help make the local page interesting.

Births

At Bristol Corners on Sept. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glenn, a son. Still born.

At Starks Corners on Sept. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dagg, a daughter.

Married.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Carl Allum, at the home of the bride, Mr. Columbia Way, of Otter Lake, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Sparling, of Thorne.

At the Methodist parsonage, Renfrew, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. S. J. Hughes, Edna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Park, Elmside, to Willie J. Young, of Renfrew.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. (Dr.) Hurdman, of Bryson, spent a few days with Shawville relatives last week.

Mrs. A. D. Maitland, and children, of Webbwood, Ont., are visiting Clarendon relatives.

Miss M. E. Armstrong, of Hull, is at present enjoying a visit in town with Mrs. A. E. Draper.

Miss Mabel Hamilton, of Quyon, spent a few days this week with her cousin, Miss Gertrude McDowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Davis, Miss Davis and Mr. Alf. Dagg, all of Castleton, Vermont, arrived here by motor-car on Friday last, and are visiting their many friends in this section.

Mr. G. F. Hodgins and family have removed to Ottawa after spending the summer months in Shawville. Mr. Hodgins has sold his fine residence here to his brother William, and intends residing in Ottawa permanently.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, L.L.D., C. M. G., formerly director of the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, died at his home in London, on Sunday, Sept. 13, in his 79th year, after an illness extending over two years.

Mr. Thomas Hodgins, a former resident of Onslow, was killed in a runaway accident at Massey, Ont., on the 11th inst. His remains were brought to North Onslow and interred in the Methodist cemetery at that place.

Mr. John Manuel, the well-known capitalist and philanthropist of Ottawa, where he had resided for sixty years, passed away on the 12th inst.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

WILLIS COLLEGE

Canada's Premier Commercial School

Now is the Time to Enter This Prosperous School.

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

Prepare for Civil Service
Prepare for Business.

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

Willis Graduates Stand the Working Test.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE, 102 Bank Street,
Cor. Albert St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

STRAYED—From my premises about August 22nd, hound dog, spotted black and white; answers to name "Mutt." Substantial reward for information that will lead to his recovery. THOS. SHORE, Shawville.

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

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

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

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

Horrors of War.

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

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

An interesting outcome of the war was reflected in a recent decision handed down in the Toronto courts in a case where a German firm sued a Canadian firm for payment on a shipment of dress goods. The Judge held that so long as the war lasts no German firm has any status in a Canadian court, so refused to give judgment in which a German firm was involved.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Hay Wire

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

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

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

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Our Corn Contest.

From August 20th to 25th, our Judges, Messrs. H. Walsh and N. Hodgins, two Macdonald College students, inspected about seventy plots of corn. They report splendid crops, and in a great many cases evidences of good cultivation. We want to congratulate the winners of our prizes, and also the others on their success on growing this important crop.

Our 1st Prize \$10.00
Roy Macfarlane, Clarendon, 88 points
Our 2nd Prize \$5.00
Robert Dale, Shawville, 86 points.

Our Judges were very painstaking and thorough in their work. Of their own volition they visited the three best fields twice in order to make no mistake.

As the bringing in of the two best stalks would not change the results in the above award, we have eliminated it from the conditions advertised.

W. A. HODGINS

HOME

With Grapes.

Uncooked Grape Juice.—Pick Concord grapes from stems, wash thoroughly, and crush. Squeeze and strain the juice through double cheese cloth. Drink at once with or without sweetening. Two or three teaspoons of sugar to a glass of this most delicious juice brings out its flavor. This is far better than orange juice, and, like it, must always be freshly made. After squeezing out the juice the skin and pulp may be put in a preserving kettle, barely covered with cold water, and cooked till whole grapes would burst. Strain and use this juice for jelly or to drink.

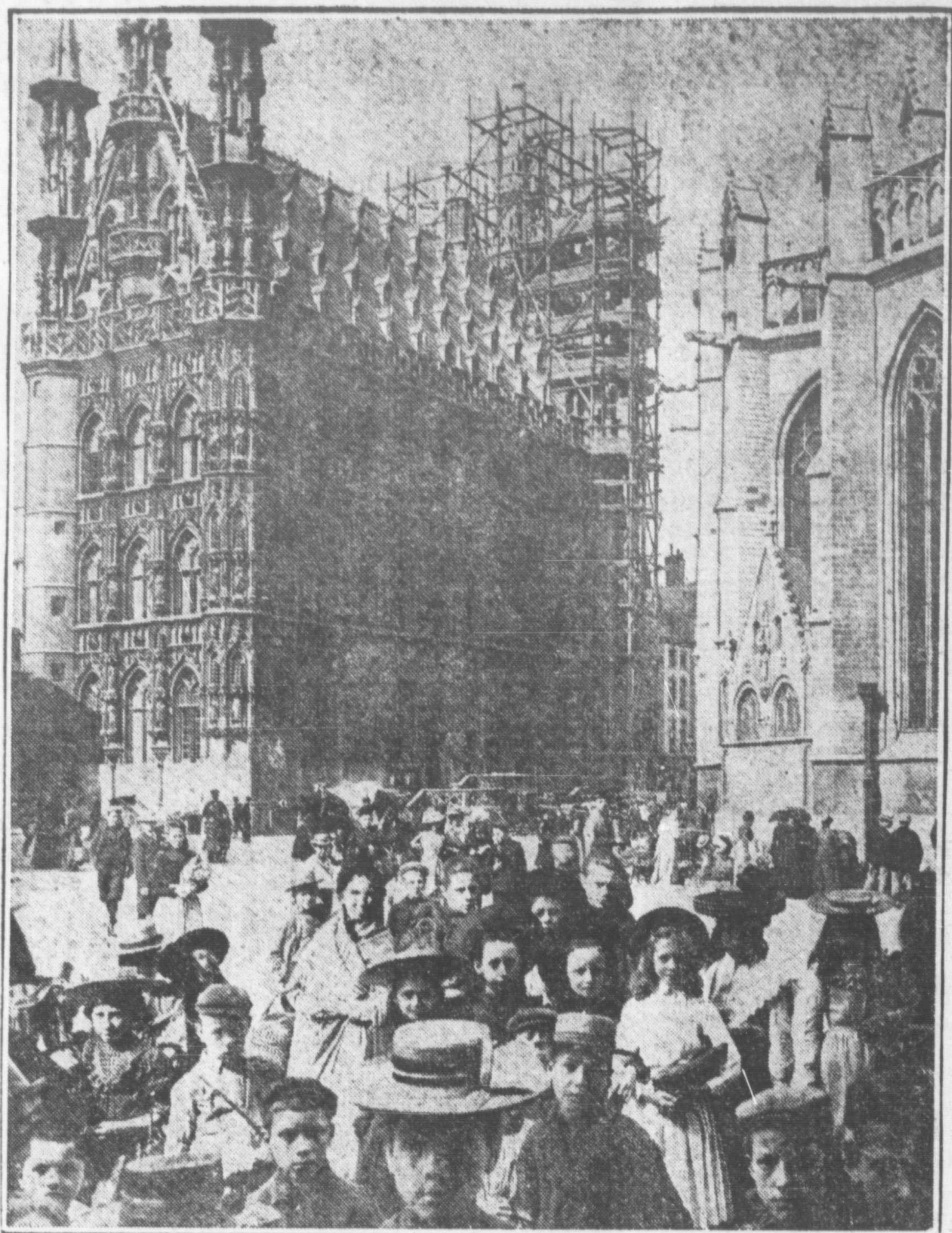
Grape Jelly.—Use any kind of fine purple grapes. Half ripe grapes make a jelly much preferred by some people, but from any Concord grape, this early in the season may be made a jelly almost as light, red, and clear as currant jelly, although if not carefully made it will be a dark, dull purple. Prepare the grapes just as for cooked grape juice, but cook them for a few minutes longer, since the jellying principle is in the skin and cooking develops this. Quite as satisfactory jelly, and more of it, can be made by using a little water, although some people crush the grapes and cook them in their own juice. Use about fourteen ounces of sugar to each pint of juice. Do not cook over twenty minutes, and ten may do. Gentle cooking is much more effective than stronger.

Chili Sauce.—Twenty-four large, ripe tomatoes; six green peppers; four large onions. Chop these ingredients, then add three tablespoons of salt, two and a half cups of vinegar (or five teacups, which hold about half a standard cup), one-half cup of brown sugar. A little more sugar than this can be added, if to taste. Cook slowly from one-half hour to two hours. Watch carefully, and stir toward the last, if necessary. If the fire is low enough after the boiling point has once been reached it will not stick on. If a spiced sauce is desired, add one tablespoon of cinnamon, one tablespoon of allspice, one-half tablespoon of cloves, and one-half tablespoon of nutmeg.

Grapes Dipped in Fondant.—The Tokay grapes are perhaps the finest for this purpose. So prepared they resemble a liquid filled bonbon. Wash the grapes and with the scissors cut each one from the main stem, leaving a little stem on each. Thoroughly dry every one on a cloth before dipping it in the melted fondant. Dry in little fancy paper forms or on a greased plate. Make the fondant of two cups of sugar and three-fourths of a cup of water with a pinch of cream tartar or a few drops of lemon juice added when the sugar begins to boil. Stir the sugar and water together until thoroughly dissolved, bring slowly to a boil, and boil over a low fire to soft ball stage or to 240 degrees by the candy thermometer. With this amount of water, over just enough fire to keep up the boiling, the cooking will take ten minutes. Remove from fire and when bubbling ceases pour on a wet or a greased platter. When half cooled through and through commence to work toward the centre and keep stirring and folding until the whole is soft and white. Let stand an hour with a wet cloth over it before using. If it is not cool enough when the stirring begins it will harden too soon and be unworkable. There are a great number of precautions to observe in making fondant. For dipping anything melt fondant in double boiler with cover.

Glaced Grapes.—Since glazed grapes show through their cover they are preferred for certain decorative purposes to those dipped in fondant, and little bunches of them may be dipped instead of the single grapes. The single glazed grapes are sometimes served in a nest of spun sugar. Cook the sugar as for fondant, only longer; that is, to the hard ball stage, or 340 degrees by the thermometer. After the sugar is taken from the stove and has ceased boiling dip in the grapes and remove to a greased plate to dry. They should be completely covered with the sugar. If the fruit is not thoroughly dry or the day is moist, or the sugar is not cooked enough, it will drain off. No kind of wet fruit can be glazed, and nuts glaze best of all.

Cooked Grape Juice.—Pick Concord grapes from stems, wash and put on to cook in a little water, almost to cover. Bring slowly to a boil and when the grapes have burst strain, bottle, and seal in thoroughly sterilized bottles or cans. If bottles are used, buy only the best corks and cover with paraffin or sealing wax. If cans are used it is easier to sterilize by boiling the juice on three successive days in order to sterilize thoroughly, but nine times out of ten it will keep without this trouble. The juice will perhaps keep a little better if a little sugar is added, but it cannot then be very well made into jelly later.



THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF LOUVAIN, DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS

A view of the Town Hall at Louvain, Belgium. This lovely city was utterly destroyed by the Germans in reprisal for the shooting of some German soldiers by civilians. Buildings centuries old, filled with priceless relics of antiquity, were leveled to the ground by these modern Goths and vandals. Six hundred years ago this city, with its population of 50,000, was the most important industrial centre in this part of Europe. Enormous quantities of woollen and linen cloth were woven here and exported to all parts of Europe. In 1378 there was a riot in this square and thirteen magistrates of noble family were killed. The building shown here was, when erected, practically a huge illustrated Bible and town history spread open to the eyes of all the people before there were any printed books.

Time-Saving Hints.

Cream cheese into which chili sauce is mixed, rolled into balls and served with lettuce salad, is a most piquant relish.

For creaming butter or butter and sugar a perforated spoon will be found more convenient than a fork or the hand.

There is economy in buying soap in quantities; naturally, the longer it stands the dryer it is when used and the further it goes.

When ironing, sprinkle orris root under the ironing sheet. This imparts a delicate perfume to freshly laundered clothing.

In testing the oven for cake baking, remember that greater heat is required for a cake baked in layers than for a single loaf.

The kitchen range should never be packed full of coal. Two inches of space should be left between the lids of the stove and the coal.

To remove the odor of fish or onions from the frying pan put in vinegar and heat until scalding, and then wash out.

A baker says that a cupful of liquid yeast is equivalent to a half compressed yeast cake or whole dry yeast cake.

When cleaning ebony brushes, rub a little vaseline over the backs. This prevents the ammonia or soda in the water from injuring the ebony.

On the tread of your sewing machine fasten a piece of carpet. Brussels carpet is best. You will find it much more comfortable and easy to run.

Toothache that is caused by some acid penetrating a cavity may frequently be relieved by rinsing the mouth with a little bicarbonate of soda and water.

If the bright parts of the kitchen range turn black from the heat, rub the blackened parts with a cloth dipped in vinegar, when the blackness will disappear.

Drive a nail through an empty spool. It will make a handy peg to hang damp towels on. The spool will not tear or rust the article upon it.

If you are making a cake with a wooden spoon, beat the mixture with the back of the spoon. It is far easier and becomes beautifully light in half the time.

To prevent onions from sprouting let the onions dry, heat a poker red hot and with it singe the roots. Put in a dry place and you will find they will keep perfectly.

In the shampoo avoid using strong soaps, strong alkalies, such as ammonia and soda and too hot water. All these take out much of the natural oil of the hair, leaving it dry and harsh.

Teacher—What is meant by the seed of trouble? Tommy—I know. After a spanking.

SHOCK OF EUROPEAN WAR

WILL BE FELT IN DISTANT CORNERS OF THE EARTH.

Contending Powers Have Interests in All Parts of the World.

When Europe goes to war the fate of millions of square miles of territory and of tens of millions of men, women and children outside of Europe are involved in the conflict. Not one of the five continents and not one of the seven seas but has a stake in the continental struggle. Vast armies are massed in Europe, but little dots of islands in the centre of the Pacific, great tracts of territory in what used to be called the Dark Continent, and wedges of concessions that have often been driven into the enormous coast lines of China are all to be disposed of according to the outcome of the battles that are to be fought thousands of miles away from them.

A bare enumeration of the territories whose destinies are now being settled by the war takes one all over the globe, now under the flag of one country and again under that of another. Every continental country has been for years hustling for colonies, and these colonies now make one of the chief prizes of the present conflict.

Bokhara and Khiva.

Russia, in the two protectorates over Bokhara and Khiva, controls 107,000 square miles of land and 1,896,000 people, not included within the Russian Empire. Finland, for purposes of distribution, is held to be a part of Russia.

Belgium controls the Belgian Congo, containing 909,000 square miles and 15,000,000 of Bentus.

Italy controls Eritrea on the Red Sea, Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and part of Somaliland. The first mentioned has an area of 45,800 square miles, an eighth larger than Ohio, with a population of 450,000; Somaliland has an area of 39,430 and a population of 400,000 natives. Tripoli and Cyrenaica have an area of 406,000 square miles and a population estimated at 523,176. In addition, Italy has a small concession at Tientsin, China, with a population of 17,000 not carried in the grand totals of lands and peoples subject to parcelling by the Peace Congress.

Germany, which, according to reports, has already lost Togoland on the West Coast of Africa, to a combined force of British and French colonials, in the Kamerun protectorate German Southwest Africa

and German East Africa, has 981,460 square miles, with a white population of 22,405 and a native population of 11,406,024. German East Africa is the prize, containing as it does an area of 384,810 square miles and a population of 7,645,770. German Southwest Africa has an area of 2,245 square miles, and a population of whites of 14,833, and a native population of 79,556.

In Asia her jewels consist of Kiauchau, acquired in 1897, with an area of only 200 square miles, but a population of 168,000. That is the seat of the Eastern Empire the Kaiser hoped to establish on the ruins of China.

In the Pacific Ocean

Germany has as large a collection of islands, numerically speaking, as the United States, including the new Guinea, Marshall, Solomon and Caroline Islands and part of Samoa, in which the United States also has an interest.

France overseas has possessions putting her away ahead of all those engaged in the war other than Great Britain. She regards Algeria and Tunis, in North Africa, particularly the former, as part of France. Tunis is attached to the ministry of foreign affairs, while other colonies, created as a department of the government in 1894.

French colonies have a large measure of self-government. The older ones, such as Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, have representation in the French Parliament. Each of those mentioned has a senator and two deputies. French India (Pondicherry), for many years the football between the Dutch, the French and the English from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th centuries, has a senator and one deputy in the Parliament, while Senegal, Guiana and Cochinchina have each a deputy.

Are Represented by Senators.

The other colonies are represented in the Conseil Supérieur des Colonies, consisting of senators and deputies from colonies, delegates from those not represented in Parliament and persons especially appointed to that assembly for considering colonial affairs.

The possessions in Asia have a total area of 310,176 miles and population of 10,773,300. In Africa the area is 4,184,401, with a population of 25,681,263. In America the area is 35,162 and a population of 446,720, chief of which is French Guiana with an area of 34,000.

St. Pierre and Miquelon on the Newfoundland coast, have an area of only 96 square miles, almost equal to the original District of Columbia, with a population of 423. The island of Martinique came into notice in 1902 on account of the eruption of Mt. Pelee, the volcano constituting the northern point of

the island, which resulted in the destruction of the city of St. Pierre and the loss of about 25,000 lives.

In the Pacific ocean the French republic controls New Caledonia and Tahiti, with an area of 7,200 and a population of 50,500.

British Possessions Huge.

The British colonial possessions are the whole of the Australia continent, Canada, the former Boer Republic, Somaliland, Beuchuanaland, India, Victoria Islands off the coast of China, Harbor of Weihaiwei, the Federated Malay States in the Malay Peninsula, and part of Borneo and New Zealand.

In the West Indies her possessions are the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, constituting the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea. North of that chain of islands is Nassau and Bermuda, off the coast of Florida. Then there is British Honduras and British Guiana.

In the Pacific she has more than an equal division in the small islands in what is generally known as Oceania. Her protectorates over Egypt and her ownership of the island of Malta, and the stronghold of Gibraltar, together with the Suez Canal and defences to its entrance, constitute the most valuable part of her possessions between the home island and the empire of India.

GERMANY'S SECRET HOARD.

\$30,000,000 Stored Away in Tower at Spandau.

The German Government has 120,000,000 marks (about \$30,000,000) stored away in its "war chest" in the famous Julius Tower at Spandau, an island at the confluence of the Spree and Havel rivers. It is a secret hoard, known in Baedeker as "the imperial military reserve fund of six millions sterling." Early last year it was reported from Berlin, which is only eight miles from Spandau, that the German war programme contemplated tripling the treasure, but if such a move was made it has not been announced.

The Julius Tower has been shrouded in mystery. It was first used by Frederick the Great as the Prussian "war chest" and then turned over to the empire for the storage of the \$30,000,000, which was a part of the billion dollar indemnity paid by France after the Franco-German war. Although it has been estimated that the money would be exhausted in a day and a half in case of actual war, the fund has been reserved for the expenses of a quiet mobilization of the German army, to pay for horses and supplies already contracted for an emergency.

The tower of Spandau stand in the midst of a citadel surrounded by barracks and officer's quarters, not far from the great German arsenal and manufactories of war implements. It is cylindrical, but of heavy massive masonry, about forty feet high and almost as thick. The tower is guarded by three steel doors at its one entrance, each opened by a system of simultaneous keys held by different persons. The Chancellor of the empire holds one set and the president of the committee for debts of the empire another. The treasure is protected by constantly changing sentries, under a guardian who was made curator by a decree in 1874.

The treasure itself, made up of twenty-franc gold pieces, the same that was paid by the French, is stored in bags in a dozen small cabinets built in the walls in various levels reached by a spiral stairway. The guard is usually made up of twenty-four men, eight of them on duty constantly, changing every two hours. A patrol is made about the base of the tower inside and on top. Once a year the gold is weighed in bulk for an official account. The amount of the treasure never changed.

There was an attempt at robbery on the part of a drunken cobbler, who got into the tower in some mysterious fashion, but fell when he was half way up the staircase and broke his neck. Only one American has been known to have a glimpse of the interior of the Julius Tower. He was Robert W. Pointexter of Los Angeles. Pointexter, according to the story, asked the sentinel to see the commander and then slipped into the tower when the sentry turned his back. He got into serious trouble for going too near the treasure, but finally convinced them of the innocence of his purpose. The tower has excited great curiosity on the part of German tourists, but sightseers are not welcomed on the island of Spandau.

Other nations have considered it a waste of money for Germany to keep the treasure stored at Spandau, because it was known that it could last only about a day and a half if used in case of war. It was often said that if Germany had invested the money at 5 per cent, she could have increased the principal so that the aggregate fund might last as long as a week in time of war.

Madge—"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" Dolly—"I suppose so; but it's awful being engaged to one!"

FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN, BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in The Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

More women are volunteering for Red Cross service than can be accepted.

"The Mad Dog of Europe" is what a London newspaper terms the German Emperor.

Normally the average consumption of eggs in Great Britain is about 12,000,000 every 24 hours.

The French cooks employed in the House of Commons have all responded to the call to arms.

Blackwater, a famous camping ground near Bisleigh, is being prepared for the reception of German prisoners.

As one Highland regiment went through the Strand of London its band played, "Marching Through Georgia."

Resolutions authorizing the increase of the Army by 500,000 men and of the Navy by 67,000 have been agreed to.

The death took place in London on the 9th inst. of Mr. Alfred Chichele Plowden, until recently Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

The office for special marriage licenses in London is to remain open night and day, so many army and navy officers are to be married.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales at the end of last June was 618,315—246,159 indoor and 372,156 outdoor.

There's wealth to be got by making folks merry. Mr. Edmund James Payne, of Golder's Green, the well-known Gaiety comedian, left £21,657.

It is not generally remembered that Lord Kitchener served in his youth as a volunteer for the French against the Germans. He is a perfect French scholar.

A Cumberland goose is said to have reached the surprising age of 56 years. The bird can be seen on the village green at Houghton, about three miles north of Carlisle.

At the first meeting of the American Women's War Relief Society, held in London on the 18th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Leeds, \$80,000 was subscribed. The subscriptions ranged from \$25,000 to a few shillings.

The dustmen employed by the Brighton Corporation are aggrieved at the decision of the local authorities to invite tenders for the disposal of saleable articles collected from dust bins and to pay the men a bonus on the proceeds. Hitherto the dustmen have divided the spoils.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received a number of complaints from farmers, representing that all their working stock of horses has been requisitioned for military purposes, and that they are unable to harvest their crops, or are seriously impeded in doing so.

During the first three months of this year 14,471 British subjects arrived from distant countries to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom. The net emigration in this period was 30,907. In the corresponding months of last year the arrivals numbered 11,628, and the net emigration was 69,169.

The visit of the British rifle team to Australia to compete for the empire trophy has been abandoned. The team, which was to have sailed on August 10th, was composed almost entirely of serving Territorials, and at the present time such men would not be allowed to leave the country, nor would they desire to go.

England, for a thousand years, says Douglas Maclean, writing in the Saturday Review, has been governed by foreign dynasties—Danish, French, Welsh, Scottish and German. Since Elizabeth of York, the only English blood brought in, and that for a single generation, has been through Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, and Anne Hyde.

Besides contributing \$25,000 to the Prince of Wales' distress fund and \$5,000 to the Red Cross Society, Lady Strathcona offered the War Office, who accepted, the use of Glencoe in Argyllshire for a hospital, fully equipped and maintained by herself. Hon. Donald Howe, who will be the future Lord Strathcona, is with his regiment, the Third Hussars.

Reason Enough.

The Young Bride—I didn't accept Jim the first time he proposed. Miss Ryval (slightly envious)—I know you didn't, dear.

The Young Bride—How do you know? Miss Ryval—You weren't there.

The Landlubber.

Saltair Fisherman—We're still drifting. Did you throw the anchor overboard?

Landman—Yes! But I cut off the rope. I thought you'd like to see that.

Italy has 16,000 women sign makers.

BLACK SOLDIERS OF FRANCE

FIGHTING WITH THE ALLIES IN THE PRESENT WAR.

They Are Among the Most Valuable
Soldiers That Can Be
Employed.

No troops fighting under the Tricolor have resisted more desperately the German advance than have the Turcos. On at least one occasion their charge put to utter rout an opposing body of Germans. On another occasion they were able to get close to the German lines before it was discovered that they were enemies, their khaki uniform having deceived the Germans, who thought it was the dull grey of their own men. In charging home they have exhibited an impetuosity that quite equals the best French traditions, and there seems every reason to believe that when properly led they will be among the most valuable soldiers that can be employed against the common foe. The Turcos are the native black and yellow troops of Africa who live under the French flag. Many of them are of Arab blood, and to fight is as natural for them as to eat. Moreover, France, like Britain, has employed native troops for two generations to put down risings of hostile natives, and the Turcos will have more right to call themselves veterans than any of the soldiers fighting in the Kaiser's army.

Turcos in Europe Before.

Nor is this the first time they have been employed on European soil. In the Franco-Prussian War France called upon some of her legions from Algiers, and if she had called upon more of them it is possible that the war would have had a different ending. At Wissemburg the Turcos drove back the German infantry with heavy loss, and under MacMahon at Worth they hacked their way through the solid German ranks. Although they were not then fighting for their fatherland the French blacks displayed all the qualities necessary in a soldier. Since then they have been brought closer to France. The policy of the French Government has been to impress the natives in her colonies with the magnificence and importance of the French nation. It is only a few months ago that, in pursuance of this wise policy, the French War Office brought several companies of Senegambians to Paris. It was said that the idea was to show the citizens of France what magnificent specimens of manhood were to be found in the French colonies. The real reason for the visit was to impress the native troops with the magnificence of France.

A Huge Black Reservoir.

Their appearance excited a tremendous furore. They became society pets, were taken everywhere, shown everything, and honors were showered upon them. Naturally enough, when they went home they loudly sounded the praises of the French people, and are said to have aroused great enthusiasm among the entire native population. It is partly as a result of this enthusiasm that from Dahomey, Algeria, Senegambia, Morocco, French Guinea and the French Congo have come to the French War Office requests from thousands and tens of thousands of natives who desire the privilege of going to France and repelling the German invader. Thinking, as most of us do, of the incomparable extent of British colonial possessions, we lose sight of the fact that in Africa alone the French flag flies over more than 30,000,000 people. This is a tremendous reservoir, upon which France may draw for years, should the war last that long.

Objections to Black Troops.

How many thousands of drilled black and yellow troops France could place in the field is not known. The army decree of December, 1900, undoubtedly contemplated the use of the native troops in Europe. By that order the French colonial army was reorganized, and while it was stated that the organization was chiefly for the defence of the colonies, it was provided that these troops might be called upon for service in any part of the world where French interests were at stake. When the French brought the Turcos and Spahis to Europe in 1870, there was very general criticism of the act, based upon the grounds that there was something barbarous in the idea of pitting black men against whites. It was pointed out that the success of the blacks was a disaster to be guarded against even more than their failure. If they were taught that they could defeat one race of white men, they might become seized of the idea that they could also defeat any other race, and might even turn against France.

British Blacks Coming.

This idea was put forward again and again in the course of the war between Russia and Japan, and we were told that the victory of the Japs had fired all Asiatics with a

spirit of militarism that boded ill for their European rulers. There is also the objection raised that nearly all the black and yellow troops that could be put in the field by France and Britain are Mohammedans, and that to permit them to slaughter Christians of one race would be a mere incitement for them to slaughter those of another nation. Britain, however, who probably knows more about the problem of governing Mohammedans than all the rest of the nations put together, has come to the conclusion that the Kaiser is a more dangerous foe at the present time than any Mahdi, and will place some of her Indian army in the field. The Sikhs and the Ghoorkas have already proved their valor and their devotion to the British flag, and soon they will be fighting side by side with the French natives. After the problem constituted by the Kaiser has been satisfactorily solved, it will be time to solve the problem created by the success of the Mohammedan troops.

SCIENCE IS RETARDED.

War May Dim Torch of Progress
for Years to Come.

The Medical Record expresses the opinion that a long drawn-out struggle in Europe will retard the progress of medical science abroad for many years.

"It may be premature," says the editor, "to attempt to prophesy the ultimate effects of the insane struggle in Europe upon the progress of medical science, but there can be no doubt that in Europe, where the torch of science has been carried high, the economic losses resulting from a long-continued war would dim its radiance for many years to come. Attainment in science and in the liberal arts is favored by unrestricted leisure and freedom from the stresses and cares of daily life, and the dissipation of a country's resources cannot but react unfavorably in halting the onward march of science."

"In addition to the diminishing endowments for research which will presumably follow the war, there is another important factor that will hamper medical investigation. The mobilization of the large European armies must drain the laboratories and the clinics of their brilliant young workers, who, as reservists, volunteers, or members of the Red Cross, will be added to the medical corps of the respective armies. On the other hand, these men, or such of them as survive, will return with an experience which may perhaps more than compensate for the interruption in the orderly prosecution of research; but even research is not altogether paralyzed by war."

"In addition to the surgeons attached to the armies in the field there are medical men detailed at headquarters or at the base of supplies who carry on important investigations in connection with the hospital work of the medical corps. During the Russo-Japanese war, while the Russian army was engaged in Manchuria there were being carried on in the army headquarters at Moscow important bacteriological investigations as to the nature of so-called Manchurian typhus, and the story need not be retold of the wonderful achievements of the Japanese in camp sanitation."

Jews Loyal to England.

We Jews, whether England is to us the beloved country of our birth or the equally beloved country of our adoption, will go forward, our one inspiring motive our affection for England, our one stern resolve that come what may her cause shall prevail. If we cannot do more we cannot do less, for, we repeat, England has been all she could be to Jews; Jews will be all they can to England.—London Jewish Chronicle.

The Result.

"I," said the temperance man, "strongly object to the custom of christening ships with champagne." "I don't," replied the other man. "I think there's a temperance lesson in it." "How can that be?" "Well, immediately after the first bottle of wine the ship takes to water, and sticks to it ever after."

The Doctor's Reply.

When a lady patient living far from town had to telephone for her physician she apologized for asking him to come such a distance. "Don't speak of it," said the doctor, cheerfully. "I happen to have another patient in that vicinity, and so can kill two birds with one stone."

The Limit Reached.

She (impatiently)—This is the fourth time you have asked me to marry you. How often do you wish me to refuse you?

He—Well, I think three times quite sufficient.

Many a man makes a strenuous effort to recognize his duty so that he will be in a position to dodge it.



Gen. Baden-Powell Calls Out 200,000 Boy Scouts.

The Chief of the Scouts of Great Britain, who has just called the 200,000 Boy Scouts of Great Britain to rally round the colors for duty as scouts and despatch bearers.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

MUST IMPORT FOODSTUFFS OR STARVE.

Grows Only Eighty-five Per Cent.
of the Amount She
Eats.

When it is said that Germany's only possible chance to win is by a short war, it is meant that in a long struggle the combined resources of the allies are superior to those of Germany, and that in the end they would inevitably tell, no matter with what genius the German forces were handled. In a long war, with Germany unable to import foodstuffs, the result is no more open to argument than is the assertion that a bag of flour is heavier than half a bag. The German army might destroy nine-tenths of the soldiers sent against them, but some one has made the remark that an army fights on its belly, and if the victorious Germans found that their people were already starving, there would be nothing to do but to surrender and accept whatever terms, short of starvation, might be imposed by the powers that, from the point of view of actual engagements, had been defeated.

No Problem for Allies.

As far as the allies are concerned, the food problem is solved already. It is command of the sea that solves it. From all parts of the world food is now arriving in England and in France. Russia is self-supporting. Even should she be isolated, she could continue to grow all the food her people require. Moreover, in Russia the vast majority of the population continues to till the soil and harvest the crops, and will continue to do so no matter how long the war may last. In the event of a long war, France, like Great Britain, will have to import foodstuffs; but if the seas are secure for Britain they are secure for France. Germany, however, in normal times grows only 85 per cent. of what she eats, and next year, on account of practically all the able-bodied men of the nation being under arms, she will grow far less. It is said that even now the pinch of hunger is beginning to be felt in Berlin by the poorer classes. In anticipation of a famine, those with a little capital laid in supplies, and those whom stern necessity compels to live from hand to mouth are already hungry.

Must Import or Starve.

It is incredible that among the preparations for the war the Kaiser did not provide a stock of foodstuffs that he calculated would be ample for the needs of the people. In some quarters it has been said that Germany has on hand but four months' stores, while others say that there is enough food for a year. However much or little there is, there is not an indefinite supply, and sooner or later Germany must import foodstuffs or starve. Where is she to get her food? In the past she has purchased most of her grain from Russia, as a writer in the London Mail points out. She will not purchase another bushel from Russia as long as the war lasts. She cannot import from the United States, from Canada or from the Argentine, for the British navy will not let the food pass to the ports on her northern coast. There remains only the frontiers that part her from Italy and Austro-Hungary. If she is to get food at all, it must be from this source.

Only One Source.

From Hungary she can count up

on receiving a certain supply of cattle, and from Hungary also she will continue to get barley for brewing purposes. Neither Austria nor Hungary, however, has any great quantity of surplus wheat at the present time, and there is always the extreme probability of the advance of the Russian army damping this channel before many months have elapsed. There remains Italy. Should Italy continue neutral, it will be possible for Germany to secure a certain amount of foodstuffs, but it will be only the food that Italy grows herself for export purposes. It would be impossible to ship food from abroad to Italy and forward it to Germany, for the powers in command of the seas would probably hold up such grain-carriers. Moreover, Italy's neutrality to Germany, should it be maintained throughout the war, is not likely to be a friendly neutrality, and the Italian Government is not likely to encourage Italians to help out Germany with food supplies.

Where Is the Gold to Pay?

But supposing that even if Germany had access to the food markets of the world, she could be supplied only with what she could pay for, and where is she going to get the money to pay for anything in a year's time? She is now spending at the rate of \$20,000,000 a day, and huge though her war chest is, it cannot survive a year's steady drain. Everything is going out and nothing is coming into Germany. Her foreign trade has collapsed absolutely. Not a dollar's worth of articles of German manufacture is being exported. She is not being paid by any foreigners who owe her money. She cannot borrow. Her home industries are at a standstill. Not a wheel is turning except for military purposes. Nobody is drawing wages except from the Government. Where is she to get the \$162,000,000 a year that she has spent with foreign nations for food and drink? And without this food for a year, what is to become of her?

CANNING FACTORIES BUSY.

Canned Vegetables From France
and Belgium Curtailed.

Industrial Conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from these countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to \$164,151 and \$124,463, respectively—a total of almost \$300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

GILLET'S LYE

The Standard Lye of
Canada. Has many
imitations but no equal

**CLEANS AND
DISINFECTS**

100% PURE

CIVILIZATION'S CHAMPION

A SCIENTIST EXPLAINS GER- MANY'S MOTIVES.

Columbia University Professor
Gives Some Interesting
Information.

Even nations in the death grips upon the battlefield appear to understand the value of the sympathy of onlookers, and in the present struggle Germany seeks to show that the war was thrust upon her. It being impossible to prove that someone struck her first, she falls back upon the cry that this is the irrepressible conflict, the battle between Teuton civilization and Slav barbarism. She tries to prove to the onlooking world, and especially to the United States, that she is the veritable champion of civilization, stemming the tide that flows upon her and upon civilization from Russia. Her loyal sons in the United States have been arguing upon this theme since the outbreak of the war, and they are ably answered by M. I. Pupin, a professor in Columbia University, who was born in Hungary and proclaims himself a Slav, but who uses the King's English as though it were his mother tongue. In the course of an article in the New York Sun, Professor Pupin gives some interesting information regarding the situation in Germany as revealed to him by brother scientists long before the war broke out.

Militarist Intellectuals.

He challenges German culture at the outset, and says that Professor Munsterberg is right when he says that among the intellectual classes in Germany there was practically no response to the movement for universal peace. Even among the best thinkers in the empire it was realized that if German ideals were to be established they could be established by war alone. Therefore, the only enemies to war in Germany were those who did not take it for granted that these ideals should be established. Militarism, as a result of the Franco-Prussian War, which laid the foundations for the modern German Empire, became the ruling passion, and beside it grew that other product of medievalism, the doctrine of the Divine right of kings. The Kaiser's pious utterances were not without their effect. He asserted that he ruled Germany as a sort of vice-gerent of God, and the people appear to have believed him. The difference between Germany and England and France is that while the Kaiser was re-establishing the fetish about the Divine right of kings, the other countries were beginning to lay down the doctrine about the Divine right of the people.

Military Inventors Honored.

Prof. Pupin continues: "The Kaiser became not only the war lord, but also the central figure of all activities of the empire. Inventions, discoveries and all products of scientific research which could increase the efficiency of the German army and navy were heartily applauded by him. For instance, scientific men in Germany who otherwise would have remained obscure enjoyed his Imperial favor and became prominent because they dabbled in wireless telegraphy, which to the Kaiser always appeared as especially designed by heaven to become a great adjunct to his army and navy. Count Zeppelin, in the opinion of the Kaiser, is a great German and the greatest inventive genius of the age, just because he has been adapting an old French invention for German military service. The really great scientific men of Germany felt lonesome; they looked on from a respectful distance and smiled ironically and told each other amusing stories about the Kaiser's standard of scientific acumen. The wise men of Germany knew the Kaiser's shortcomings; they never took him very seriously, and yet they followed him meekly, carried on by the irresistible current of German militarism."

Debt to British Genius.

It was some years after the war

with France that Germany really began to become the great industrial nation she was before the present catastrophe occurred. Until 1885 she had no iron industry to speak of, and as a wit remarked, "the Iron Chancellor represents the only fine iron that Germany has." Her metal contained too much phosphorus; but suddenly England, through Bessemer and Gilchrist-Thomas, developed a process that made this iron extremely valuable. Immediately the iron and steel industries of Germany started with a bound, and grew until they are today second only to those of the United States. Other subsidiary industries developed, and this, in brief, is the history of German industrial development in the past twenty years. Side by side with this prosperity developed the problem of finding markets for products, and feeding the industrial population.

Germany's prosperity brought about a great increase in her population, particularly in the industrial districts. Industrial employment at home reduced German immigration to practically nothing. The agricultural population did not increase so rapidly, because Germany does not possess enough arable land. The inevitable result approached. Germany saw the time approaching when she could not supply more than one-third of the food supply that the country consumed. As one distinguished German told Prof. Pupin some years ago, it was necessary for Germany to find a method by which one acre could produce what three then produced or to multiply the number of her acres.

Germany's Need is Farm Land.

This was more than a hint at aggression upon the great fields of Russia. The writer points out, however, that the greatest iron and coal fields of Europe are in Luxemburg, Lorraine and Belgium. Could Germany come into possession of these resources, she could lead the world in her industries, providing that she could also grow sufficient food for her people. Long ago it became plain that neither these iron fields nor the agricultural land could be secured except by conquest, and it was for this reason that the great German army and navy have been brought into existence. That she was not threatened, but acted on the offensive, is proved, said Prof. Pupin by the fact that in Russia half the population of Russia does not know of her existence, and that the other half is indifferent to it. Russia and Germany are not industrial rivals. Nor is France a rival. The trouble is that both Russia and France have what Germany needs, namely, agricultural resources. These, with the coal and iron fields of Belgium and Luxemburg, are the stakes for which Germany is playing.

MACHINE KILLS 'HOPPERS.

Electric Contrivance Destroys In-
sects and Their Eggs.

A new machine has just been invented by an engineer, Mr. Frigget, for the destruction of insects. This electric machine has been tried at Palacios, in the Province of Santa Fe, in the Argentine Republic.

On a carriage that it is easy to transport, Mr. Frigget places a gasoline motor and an alternating current generator. At the back of the carriage a drum is placed, on which about 200 metres of insulated cable have been rolled.

This cable carries the current to a metallic net or system fixed upon a little vehicle with two wheels, and which carries in its centre a transformer that is destined to raise the tension to 6,000 volts and even more.

After several trials, which have all been crowned with success, the experiments at Palacios were considered as decisive. Indeed, not only has it been possible to destroy the grasshoppers, but also their eggs, which are to be found buried four inches deep in the ground.

With the same apparatus provided with a metallic broom worked at the end of insulated handle, and which is joined to the positive pole of the transformer, it is also possible to completely clean the trees attacked by insect parasites.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 24, 1914.

The Week in the War

The report from an officer with Sir John French's staff, published by authority of the British press bureau Friday morning, partly told the story of one section of the British expeditionary force up to Sunday last. It suggested much about what was done along the rest of the Allies' line, and gave a basis for understanding the brief official reports that have been issued during the past five days. Up to Sunday or Monday last there was a reversal of the order of the earlier stage of the campaign. Instead of the Allies retiring from position to position, losing men and material by the way, the Germans gave back, leaving straggling detachments of men, guns and equipment for the advancing British and French to gather as spoil. There does not appear to have been any giving back of significance during the past few days. The German position along the north bank of the Aisne river is said to be naturally strong and has been improved for defensive purposes by the engineers. Much evidently depends upon the holders being able to keep it. If the line should be seriously pierced, or if the flank should be turned so as to imperil it, communications, the war would likely be carried into Germany. On the other hand the breaking or turning of the German line is necessary to clear France of the invader and establish conditions which may bring peace. The statements issued by the French military authorities suggest that whoever wins in this particular series of operations, extending along a line as long as from Montreal to Ottawa, will pay a heavy price, and that the loser will be greatly weakened for whatever operations follow. There is not in the world's history been anything like the struggle in the number of men engaged or in the length of time they have been in fighting contact without a decisive result being attained. There is to support the hopes and the vigor or the Allies the fact that by their persistent and skilfully conducted resistance of the German advance they made it ineffective of its purpose while their armies were being strengthened for the operations that forced the invaders into their present defensive position. There is comparatively only a small portion of France now held by the enemy. The men under Joffre and French have confidence in themselves as well as in their leaders, and they are receiving all the aid that can be sent to them. And there is Lord Kitchener's statement made in Parliament on Thursday to the effect that while the struggle may be long Britain has good ground for quiet confidence that, with the effective development of its armed forces the conflict will be brought to a successful conclusion.

Without knowledge of what has happened in France to cheer the allied armies, such a statement from such a man would have its effect. It will strengthen the determination of the British peoples everywhere to do whatever is required of them to make the outcome of the war what they desire it to be. A fortnight ago his words would hardly have been spoken.—Montreal Gazette.

Prize Winners at School Fair

The following is a list of the successful competitors at the School Fair held at the Exhibition grounds on Friday, the 11th inst :

Oats (Ligoway), best kept plot—1 Mosey Murphy, 2 Thos Doherty, 3 Rich Kelly, 4 Minnie Barber, 5 Vera McDowell, 6 John Hodgins, 7 Clinton Palmer.

Best yield from plot—1 Garfield Elliott, 2 Minnie Barber, 3 John Hodgins, 4 Vera McDowell, 5 Clinton Palmer.

Best sheaf of oats—1 John Hodgins, 2 Percy Dahms, 3 Vera McDowell, 4 Crawford Carson, 5 Thomas Doherty.

Wheat (Marquis) best kept plot—1 Edna Thomas, 2 Beryl Davis, 3 Gordon Brown, 4 Jonathan Telford, 5 Archie Harris, 6 Edna Thompson, 7 Flora Hodgins, 8 Bernadette Dumas, 9 Wilson Barber, 10 Lena Moyle.

Best yield from plot of wheat—1 Archie Harris, 2 Wilson Barber, 3 Earl Dagg, 4 Freddie Thomas, 5 Lottie McDowell, 6 Jonathan Telford, 7 Agnes Wilson, 8 Gerald Hodgins, 9 Milburn Hodgins, 10 Maurice Duval.

Best sheaf of wheat—1 Lottie McDowell, 2 Archie Harris, 3 Edna Thompson, 4 Lena Moyle, 5 Gerald Hodgins.

Barley (Manchurian), Best kept plot—1 Everett Armstrong, 2 Clarence Smith, 3 Clifford Fulford, 4 Eason Hodgins, 5 Gertrude Hodgins, 6 Edna McKnight, 7 Mervin Eades, 8 Hawley Elliott, 9 Emmerson McLellan.

Best yield from plot of barley—1 Clifford Fulford, 2 Everett Armstrong, 3 Harland Hodgins, 4 Clarence Smith, 5 Hawley Elliott, 6 Gertrude Hodgins.

Best sheaf of barley—1 Lela McDowell, 2 Florabel Hodgins, 3 Everett Armstrong, 4 Clifford Hobbs, 5 Clara Thomas.

Corn (Quebec Yellow), best kept plot—1 Gerald Alexander, 2 James Clarke, 3 John Ade, 4 Mary Young, 5 Harold Russell, 6 Lizzie Russell, 7 Edgar Storie, 8 Elwood Dale, 9 Edrice Bean, 10 Chas Draper, 11 Maud Hodgins.

Best 12 ears of corn—1 Omar Duval, 2 Russell Findlay, 3 Edgar Storie, 4 Horace Hodgins, 5 James Clarke, 6 Edith Hodgins, 7 Henry Roy, 8 Elwood Dale, 9 John Ade, 10 Edgar Draper.

Best sheaf of corn—1 Russell Find-

lay, 2 Clarence Hayes, 3 Henry Roy, 4 John Ade, 5 Elwood Dale, 6 James Clarke, 7 Hubert Hamilton, 8 Sandy Stark, 9 Bessie Stark, 10 Edgar Draper.

Potatoes (Green Mountain), best kept plot—1 John Palmer, 2 Joseph Stanton, 3 Andrew Dagg, 4 Mary Smith, 5 Hillis McCord, 6 Willie Emmerson, 7 Russell Campbell, 8 Mamie Thomson, 9 Teason McCagg, 10 Flora Woods.

Best production of plot potatoes—1 Thomas Horner, 2 Eddie Bracket, 3 Eldred Mee, 4 Joseph Murphy, 5 Lyla Sheppard, 6 Avalean Findlay, 7 Lorne W. Little, 8 Gordon Murray, 9 Graydon McLellan, 10 Donald McNeill, 11 Mabel Findlay, 12 Ada Brownlee, 13 Andrew Dagg, 14 Horace Rennie.

Best 12 selected potatoes—1 Wyman Harris, 2 Willie Russet, 3 Russell Hodgins, 4 Ida Thompson, 5 Clifford Findlay, 6 Alma Elliott, 7 Stewart Nicholson, 8 Jean Cameron, 9 Allan B Carey, 10 George Elliott.

Poultry—(Plymouth Rock)—To the pupil with the largest and best lot of chicks—1 Nina Little, 2 Nettie Sly, 3 Duncan Russett, 4 Pearl Judd, 5 Lyla Sly, 6 Clifton Hodgins, 7 Ella Palmer, 8 Linda McCord, 9 Graydon McLellan, 10 Cecil Sly.

Best pen of 5 birds (4 pullets, 1 cockerel)—1 Lindsay McCagg, 2 Mary Ann Doherty, 3 Janet Dean, 4 Wesley Pirie, 5 Clarence Hayes, 6 John Alexander, 7 Ruby Wilson, 8 Kenneth Smiley.

Best trio of birds (2 pullets, 1 cockerel)—1 Elsie Fraser, 2 Lillian Dagg, 3 Lily Smith, 4 Gladys Hodgins, 5 Ruby Ross, 6 Helen Young.

Best pair birds (pullet and cockerel)—1 Wesley Pirie, 2 Graydon McLellan, 3 Lyla Sly, 4 John Alexander, 5 Mary A. Doherty, 6 Linda McCord, 7 Lindsay McCagg, 8 Leo McCaffrey, 9 Elsie Fraser, 10 Jean Cuthbertson, 11 Ella Palmer, 12 Nettie Sly, 13 Edith Lang, 14 Janet Dean, 15 Cecil Sly.

Best pullet—1 Clarence Hayes, 2 Wesley Pirie, 3 Lillian Dagg, 4 Helen Young, 5 Edith Lang, 6 Lyla Sly, 7 Stuart Nicholson, 8 Russell Grant, 9 Elsie Fraser, 10 Lindsay McCagg.

Best pullet—1 Jessie Durrell, 2 Jean Cuthbertson, 3 Emily Belser, 4 Kenny Smiley, 5 Myrtle Dale, 6 Clifton Hodgins, 7 Stuart Nicholson, 8 Maggie Hazard, 9 Nettie Sly, 10 Linda McCord.

Bird best prepared for show—1 Wesley Pirie, 2 Nina Little, 3 Helen Young, 4 Edith Lang, 5 Russell Grant, 6 Ella Palmer, 7 Cecil Sly, 8 Nettie Sly, 9 Lindsay McCagg, 10 Jean Cuthbertson.

Best bunch of flowers shown at fair—1 Myrtle Eades, 2 Nina Barber, 3 Mona Eades, 4 Eva Hodgins, 5 Lottie Wilson, 6 Eva Graham, 7 Jean Cuthbertson.

Best bunch of sweet peas—1 Marjorie Clarke, 2 Avalean Findlay, 3 Ethel Smith, 4 Mildred Wilson, 5 Eva Hodgins.

Best bunch of Phlox—1 Ivy Millar, 2 Sadie Storie, 3 Marjorie Clarke, 4 Verna Smith, 5 Ethel Smith.

Best bunch of asters—1 Verna Smith, 2 Marjorie Clark, 3 Bessie Thomas, 4 Pearl Cocklin, 5 Avalean Findlay.

Colt, any breed (pure bred or grade)—1 Mary Young, 2 Hollis Barber, 3 John Cunningham, 4 Jason Eades, 5 John Palmer, 6 Kenneth Hodgins, 7 Beryl J. Davis.

Dairy calf (heifer)—1 Clifford Hobbs, 2 John Hodgins, 3 Hollis Wainman, 4 Harper Rennie, 5 Stuart Nicholson.

Best Doll's Dress—1 Emma Carey, 2 Clara Thomas, 3 Berna Gallagher, 4 Lela McDowell, 5 Maggie Hazard, 6 Beulah Stephens, 7 Vina Hodgins, 8 F. Weir, 9 Gertrude Draper, 10 Sadie Hodgins.

Sewing Apron—1 Mary Young, 2 Maggie Hazard.

Best Tea Cake—1 Flora H. Woods, 2 Nina Little, 3 Verna Smith, 4 Sadie E. Wilson, 5 Edna Thompson, 6 Hazel Dagg, 7 Mary Armstrong, 8 Ruby Ross, 9 Clara Thomas, 10 Agnes Wilson, 11 Beryl J. Davis, 12 Pearl Blackwell, 13 Elma Hodgins.

Best Sponge Cake—1 Bessie Thomas, 2 Best Rolls—1 Bessie Thomas, 2 Lucy Palmer.

Candy—1 Bessie Thomas, 2 Daisy Caldwell, 3 Lola Barber, 4 Maye Prendergast.

Clarendon Council Minutes

August 17, 1912.

Adjourned session of Clarendon Council held this 17th day of August, 1914, at 1 p. m., in the Orange Hall, Shawville.

Present : Mayor W. H. Barr, Councillors R. McCord, W. T. Barber, G. T. Dagg, W. H. Armstrong.

The Valuation Roll was then taken up and examined.

Motion—Couns. Armstrong and McCord—That the Valuation Roll now presented be and is hereby homologated without change.—Carried.

By-Law No. 50—RATE FOR 1914.

At a regular adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Clarendon, held at one o'clock, p. m., in the Orange Hall, Shawville, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1914, in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, at which session were present Mayor W. H. Barr, and Councillors R. McCord, W. T. Barber, and George T. Dagg, It was resolved and ordered by by-law of this Council as follows :

1—For the levying of the rate of assessment for municipal and road purposes for the year 1914, as follows : That the rate of assessment of one-half of one cent on the dollar on every dollar in the Collection Roll be and is hereby levied accordingly ;

2—That the rate of one-half of one cent on the dollar on every dollar of the Assessment Roll be and is hereby levied to defray the interest and sinking fund of the Railway Bonus, for the year 1914 and the same is hereby levied accordingly.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

DO YOU contemplate building, or making any alterations in that line? If so, call in and see me ; place your orders early, and have your material ready when required. Ask for a sample of BEAVER BOARD, the coming Interior Finish for Dwellings and Public Buildings.

3 of the 41 advantages of BEAVER BOARD :

Can be applied in any season. Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it. Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS.

BEAVER BOARD
PURE WOOD FIBRE
TRADE MARK
NO CRACKS
Are ever seen in walls and ceilings made of Beaver Board. Durable, beautiful, sanitary. Forty-one advantages. Call and see how it looks.
For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

ATTEND

Shawville Fair

Sept. 21 - 23.

Every prospect that the Exhibition will be good.

Large List of Specials.

Base Ball and other Sports.

NIGHT SHOW.

Motion—Couns. McCord and Dagg—That the by-law be read a first time.—Carried.
By-law read a first time.
Motion—Couns. Barber and McCord—That by-law be read a second time.—Carried.
By-law read a second time.
Motion—Couns. Dagg and Armstrong—That by-law be read a third time short and passed.—Carried.
By-law read a third time short and passed and homologated.
Motion—Couns. Barber and McCord—That the Secretary be authorized to prepare a collection roll at once and proceed to collect the taxes accordingly.—Carried.
Motion—Couns. McCord and Dagg—That the following bills be paid :
Jas. Judd, 4 cedars at \$1.00 each \$4.00
Jno Havlin, 3 days work at \$1.50 4.50
Henderson Harris, 4 days' work at \$1.50, \$6.00 ; 32 cedars at 80 cents, \$25.60 ; 2 cedars 24 feet long at \$2.50, \$5.00. 36.60
John Cunningham, bill of wood per M. Sinclair. 10.00
Wm Cameron, 16 cedars. 19.00
Also that road foremen be paid a part of their work.—Carried.
On motion the Council then adjourned.

E. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.



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 :

Fieri Facias De Bonis Et De Terris.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT AT BRYSON.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac.

No. 1381.

OLIVER FAUCHER, Plaintiff ; vs.

ADELARD TRUDEL, Defendant.

The lot of land number four (4), in the eighth range of the township of Laverlochere, county of Temiscaming, containing 103 acres, more or less in superficies—with the buildings thereon, appurtenances and dependencies.

To be sold at the registrar's office at Ville Marie, Que., on the TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, 1914, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,

Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.

Bryson, Que., 31st August, 1914.

(First published, 5th September, 1914.)

Equity Advts. Pay.

Pumps Supplied

—AND—

Wells Repaired.

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

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

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

All pumps guaranteed to give satisfaction.

H. S. ELLIOTT & SONS,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

CONCRETE WORK EXECUTED.

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

JAS. R. & JOHN A. DEAN,
Stark's Corners. Que

THE MARKETS

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.00
Wheat, per bushel, 90 to \$1.00.
Oats, per bushel, 48c.
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 21c.
Potatoes per bag, 1.25.
Eggs per dozen 22c.
Pork per 100 lbs, 9.50 to 10.00.
Hides per 100 lbs, 8.00
Pelts 20 to 1.00 cents each
Wool per lb. 25c to 30c
Hay per ton \$16.00

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:
Butter, in print 30c to 35c
Butter in pails 29 to 30c.
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 30 to 35c
Pork, per 100 lbs \$10.00 to 13.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$12.50 to 13.00
Oats, per bushel, 55c
Hay per ton 15.00 to 20.00



BRITISH BUILT

Peerless Overalls

Are thoroughly Canadian.

The first pair was

Constructed in a small

Flat near our present

No. 1 Factory.

Two other plants are now

Utilized for the same purpose.

If any pair of our

\$1.25 range is not

Better than any garment sold

By foreign makers

Now operating in

Canada, let us

Refund your money.

PEERLESS OVERALL CO.,
Rock Island, P. Q.

Sold by
G. F. HODGINS CO.,
Shawville.

McCORMICK WARE ROOMS

Howard Block, Centre St., Shawville.

Farmers' Requirements

Buggies, Expresses and Waggon

in the following makes :

Wm. Grey & Son, Bain, Munro & McIntosh.

HARNESS!

A complete stock of Harness constantly kept on hand. We carry the durable kind made by WILSON and CARSON—no better for the money.

STABLE FITTINGS!

Hay Fork Outfits, Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stantions.

Horses Bought and Sold.

JOHN L. HODGINS.

A New Line of . . .

Hand Painted China

Richly Cut Glass

Silverware

. . . Just Arrived.

We also have a very nice line of Pearl Necklets, Pearl Watch Chains, Gold, Gold Filled and Plated Jewellery.

Come in and see our fine Store.

Fine Selected Stock always on hand.

Don't forget to see our

California Rose Beads.

Orders filled promptly.

HANS SHADEL

Expert in Watch and Jewellery Repairs.

MONUMENTS!

Before purchasing your Monument consult the

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

Nothing too small.

Nothing too large.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Fencing and Cemetery Work a Specialty.

T. SHORE

Proprietor.

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for 1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch inserted at \$5.00 per year.

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

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

LEGAL.

R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.

ADVOCATE

Ville Marie - - - Que.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.

ADVOCATE,

Bryson - - - Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

196 Main St. - Hull.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

W. W. CORY,

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

PERFECT FITTING, WARM COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR.

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

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

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

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



STANFIELD'S
UNSHRINKABLE
UNDERWEAR

HERE'S A GOOD SELECTION

Stanfield's Red Label

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

\$1.25 per garment.

Stanfield's Blue Label

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

\$1.50 per garment.

Stanfield's Black Label.

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

\$2.00.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Renfrew Fair

The Great Horse Fair and
Apple Show of the Ottawa Valley

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1

By courtesy of the Militia Department of Canada, the Agricultural and Horticultural Productions, and the products of the skilled labor of the artisans and the ladies of this district will this year be displayed in the magnificent

\$40,000 Drill Hall Built on Fair Grounds

and if it is at all possible for him to be present the building will then be formally opened for use in the arts of peace by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia.

Pipe and Brass Bands

Barney Demarest's Wild West

Gills' United Midway (Animal) Shows

Great Dairy Cattle Display and Dairy Test

Boys' and Girls' Community Fair

Baseball—Barry's Bay and Renfrew, Sept. 30th

Fine Night Entertainments in Theatres

Best Hotel Accommodation in Ottawa Valley

Come and see how Renfrew Grows.

Special C. P. R. train leaves Ottawa at 7:40 a. m. on Sept. 30th. Returning leaves Renfrew at 11 p. m. Special K. & P. train leaves Barryvale at 9 a. m. on Sept. 30th. Returning leaves Renfrew at 11 p. m. Special rates on regular trains from as far as Kempton, Bathurst, Fairfield, Bourget, Lochabar, Mackay, Eganville, South Indian, Egan Estate and Hartington and all intermediate stations on all lines, good to go on 28th, 29th and 30th Sept. and 1st Oct., and return up to and on Oct. 2nd.

T. F. BARNET,

President.

W. E. SMALLFIELD,

Sec.-Treas.

MAILS FOR THE NORTH

THEY COST CANADA A ROUND
\$50,000 A YEAR.

Time Was When a Few Bags Held All the Postal Matter Which Went North From Edmonton But Now a Ton a Week Is the Average—Romance Still Lingers In the Work of the Arctic "Postie."

It costs the Dominion Government something over \$50,000 a year to give the people of the far North the privileges of His Majesty's mails. That is more, of course, than they pay back in the way of postal revenue, but the amount of mail matter is increasing so greatly that there will some day be good business in it, says Aubrey Fullerton in Toronto Star Weekly. A few bags used to hold all the mail that went north from Edmonton, but now one ton of matter leaves Athabasca every week on the Peace river route alone. Fifty sacks or more, weighing about 100 pounds each, go out on the summer trip to the end of the line. And the distributing points are gradually shifting northward. Until a year or two ago all the north-bound mails were made up at Edmonton, but now they pass right through daily to Athabasca, where they are held till despatching time comes for the several routes north and northwest. Fort Smith, on the very top edge of Alberta, is becoming a subsidiary distributing point, and the schedules now list the sub-Arctic mails as leaving from Smith instead of Athabasca.

The summer mail for McPherson and intermediate points left Smith on or about June 26, and reaches McPherson about July 11. Three or four days later the return mail starts out. The summer route is by water, in the Hudson Bay Co. steamers, and in winter by the company's dog teams, leaving Smith on Jan. 2 and reaching McPherson about Feb. 15. There is no return mail in winter by the Mackenzie route, but letters come back from the Arctic coast once in the winter by way of Dawson. Stefansson's letter, announcing his plans and giving the story of the Karluk's mishap, came out in that way.

Nine round mail trips a year are made between Athabasca and Fort Smith, costing the Government in all \$4,015. Two of these, one each in summer and winter, go on to McPherson, and others to nearer points, adding some \$2,500 to the postal bill. Between Athabasca and Peace River Crossing there is a weekly mail, which costs \$8,000 a year for delivery, and a twice-a-week service between Edson and Grand Prairie goes at the rate of \$300 a trip in winter and \$275 in summer. Other routes are priced proportionately.

There is a good deal of romance about this northern mail service even in these days. The advent of the railroads, making the postal routes much easier and cheaper, will do away with some of this romance, but in the top parts of the North country the primitive way will always remain—unless, to be sure, the air-line route is some day put into operation. As it is now, and is likely to be, His Majesty's mails are entrusted to sinewy halfbreeds, sons of the wilderness and employees of the Hudson Bay Co. That ancient and honorable company has the contract for the mail deliveries, and it gives the packets over to runners whom it knows to be trustworthy, with orders to get there on time. It is a long way to go, and relays of both men and dogs are kept at points along the route. A dog team carries 250 pounds of mail matter, the rest of its 800 pounds of freight being food supplies for man and beast.

The halfbreed boatmen on the Athabasca are as plucky and sinewy as the runners on the winter trail, and they are equally trustworthy. In both cases there has been a long record of faithful service, not one instance of theft, default, or failure, in the face of the greatest difficulties and privations, having yet been reported. There have been accidents, of course, and mails have been lost. A few years ago one of the scows that was carrying a part of the season's mail through the troubled waters of the Athabasca was hauled up for the night on the shore of the river, one end of it remaining in the water. During the night there was a sudden and unexplainable drop in the level of the river, the end of the scow dropped with it, and the mail bags fell out into the torrent, and were forever lost. Since then the boatmen carrying the mails have been given orders either to put their boats absolutely high and dry when making camp for the night or to take out the mail bags and pile them on shore.

When the summer mails get far enough north to take the steamboats they travel in much the same degree of state as away down East. For the steamers on the Mackenzie are well built and well equipped boats, with such modern appliances as electric lights and passenger cabins, and that means that they are in the regular carrying business. Their captains are entrusted with the mails in the same way, and with the same good results as are the runners in winter. On the routes further south, such as those of the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts, the mail-carrying contracts are given to private contractors, who use pack-horses or wagons, as circumstances may permit. They get very good pay for the service, but earn it all.

All this is done in behalf of a comparatively small number of people. North of Athabasca, except in the Peace River country, there is little settlement outside of the police and trading posts and the missions.

Frost & Wood and Cockshutt Machinery.

PLOWS:

MAPLE LEAF, 2 Furrow
CROWN GANG

Also a full line of Walking Plows.

S. E. HODGINS,

D. McRae's Old Stand

Main St., Shawville.

CHAPEAU FAIR

Sept. 28 and 29.

The Fair this year promises to
be one of the best on record

Large List of Entries. Big Program of Specials.

Good accommodation; everyone made welcome.

M. DUNN,

President.

P. McMAHON,

Secretary.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Province of Quebec
District of Montreal.

No. 613. SUPERIOR COURT
KNOW ALL MEN:—

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

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

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

That by Deed of Obligation entered into by the said Louis Alexandre before A. D. JOBIN, N. P., at Montreal, on the 29th day of January, 1909, an hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable hereinabove described, for the sum of \$600, with interest at 8% per annum, and for a further sum of \$112, to secure the accessories of said loan, and claims from the present proprietor of said undivided half of said immovable the sum of \$749.32, with interest at 8% from the 1st day of May, 1913, on \$648, at 8% per annum from the 28th of July, 1914, on \$26.78 and at 5% per annum from the 24th February, 1914, on \$74.54, due to said corporation on said Deed of Obligation.

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

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

Montreal, August 22nd, 1914.

J. B. A. TISON,

Deputy Prothonotary.

KAVANAGH, LAVOIE & LACOSTE,

Attorneys for Petitioner.
(Third publication, Sept. 24, 1914.)

BEE KEEPERS'

SUPPLIES

FOR SALE!

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

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

Hive Bodies and Frames made correctly.

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

H. STEWART,

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

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsome illustrated treatise, largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$2.50 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 363 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 225 W. St., Washington, D. C.

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. McCUAIG

Prov Gam Warden.

Bryson January, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,

Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given that E. T. Hodgins, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of the Township of Clarendon, that the Collection Roll of the said Municipality is made and completed for the current year, 1914, and also the Collection Roll for the current year, 1914, to pay interest and Sinking Fund of the Railway Bonus.

Both collections are deposited in the office of the undersigned. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessments are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to me, the undersigned, at my office, within the twenty days following the date hereof without further notice.

Given at Shawville, this 31st day of August, 1914.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secy-Treas.

PURE BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

Pure Blood Can Best be Obtained Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

If people would realize the importance of keeping the blood rich and pure there would be less sickness. The blood is the means through which the nourishment gained from food reaches the different parts of the body. If the blood is impure the nourishment that reaches the nerves, bone and muscle is tainted with poison and disease follows. The blood is also the medium by which the body fights off disease. If the blood is thin and watery this power of resistance to disease is weakened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood. They increase the ability of the body to resist disease. They strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, cure headache, backache, and any disease caused by thin or impure blood.

If you are suffering and your blood is thin or impure there is a large probability that your condition is caused by the condition of your blood. You should study your own case. If you lack ambition, are short of breath after slight exercise, are pale or sallow, have no appetite, are not refreshed by sleep, if you have backache or headache, rheumatic pains or stomach trouble, the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is worth investigating. You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

POPULAR UPHEAVALS.

Are Sure to Follow After the Present War.

One probability stands out so clearly as almost to wear the guise of a certainty, says the New York Evening News. It is that this war is to be followed by immense popular upheavals. These will take the form of determined protests against militarism and also against autocratic government. The vast half-articulate masses will no longer consent to be thought of as merely food for cannon, whenever their besotted rulers give the signal for carnage. And if Russia were to think of setting up an imposing Slavic statue, and bidding all the world fall down before it, she would speedily find that its feet were of clay. The spirit of revolution is only slumbering in Russia. It may awaken any day like a giant refreshed. No one is more keenly aware of this than the Russian rulers; and they cannot fail to dread the convulsions and reactions that are sure to be seen among the Russian people after the war is over. In this ever-haunting fear of revolution in Russia itself there is the plainest assurance that the present attempt to affright by the thought of a Slavic terrorism whelming all Europe will soon disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision.

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All In the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady writes:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of."

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead." (Tea, also, is harmful, because it contains the same poisonous drug, caffeine, found in coffee.)

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble."

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee, which I had drunk from childhood, and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off tea and coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Tea and coffee are destroyers—Postum is a builder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

BISHOP GOES TO WAR.

The Bishop of London Has Gone to the Front.

The Bishop of London has obtained the sanction of his Metropolitan to go with the London Rifle Brigade whereby it may be called over at least six weeks. Time was, of course, when bishops were great fighting men, and in the wars of the Middle Ages they often led armies, especially in Germany. There have been some military bishops of London in past also. Perhaps the most distinguished case was that of Bishop Compton, who had been a soldier before entering the Church. In 1688, when the Revolution came and the Princess Anne determined to flee from her father's court Compton, who had been her tutor, was summoned to guard her in her flight. A hackney coach was in waiting. Two men guarded the humble vehicle. One of them was Compton. The coach drove instantly to Aldersgate Street where the town residence of the Bishops of London then stood.

It was determined that Anne should take refuge with the Northern insurgents. Compton wholly laid aside for the time his sacerdotal character. Danger and conflict had rekindled in him all the military ardor which he had felt twenty-eight years before, when he rode in the Life Guards. He preceded the Princess's carriage in a buff coat and jackboots, with a sword at his side and pistols in his holsters. Long before she reached Nottingham she was surrounded by a body-guard of gentlemen who had volunteered to escort her. They invited the Bishop to act as their colonel, and he consented with an alacrity which gave great scandal to rigid Churchmen, and did not much raise his character even in the opinion of the Whigs.

Lumbago's Misery Ceases, Every Aching Muscle Cured

JUST RUB ON OLD-TIME "NERVINE."

Not necessary to drug inside! That awful stiffness that makes you yelp worse than a kicked dog will be cured—cured for a certainty, and quickly, too, if you just rub on Nervine.

Rub Nervine right into the sore spot, rub lots of it over those tortured muscles, do this and the pain will go. You see Nervine is thin, not oily. Therefore it sinks in, it penetrates through the tissues, it gets right to those stiff, sore muscles and irritated nerves that make you dance with pain.

You'll get almost instant relief from muscle soreness, stiffness, aching joints, lameness or rheumatism by rubbing with Nervine. It's a soothing liniment, and doesn't blister, doesn't burn or even stain the skin.

It's the most harmless cure in the world for Lumbago, Back Strain or Sciatica. It takes away the ache at once and ends your misery quickly.

Now quit complaining—don't suffer another day—Nervine, that good, soothing old-time liniment will limber you up mighty quick. Get busy today, the large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical, of course, the trial size costs but 25c. Any dealer anywhere can supply Nervine.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

His Ancestors Were Peculiar, to Say the Least.

To get at the remarkable character of the Kaiser one has to get beyond his father. The Emperor Frederick's last words to his son were: "Learn to suffer without complaining, for that is the only thing I teach you;" and in his first address to his people after coming to the throne he used these words: "Not caring for the splendor of great deeds, not striving for glory, I shall be satisfied if it be one day said of my rule that it was beneficial to my people, useful to my country, and a blessing to the Empire." The Kaiser takes after his grandfather, whose own father was carried off in a state of religious mania, and his brother, as hypochondriac. William I. was a firm believer in the infallibility of monarchs, he held all men in contempt who were neither soldiers nor nobles, and he not only religiously excluded from Court such men as bankers, merchants, lawyers, and tradespeople, but the Consuls of other countries. With variations the present Kaiser seems to have stepped into his shoes. In turn he has been comedian, poet, musician, sailor, warrior, pastor, philosopher, and Biblical commentator. The miracle of it all is not so much that he should regard himself as a minor god—and perhaps not so much minor after all—as that he should have succeeded in getting all his people to take him at his own valuation, and persuaded them to back him with their own lives and fortunes in a war that threatens to put an end to his somewhat comely career. It has been openly stated that he is mad, and that is how it looks from a distance. But other idols than he have before now been thrown to the moles and to the bats.

Fewcads—I tell you frankly that I shall not be able to pay for this suit until next year. Tailor—All right, sir. F.—When will it be ready? T.—Next year.

When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

There is Trouble Ahead.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak, ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

MORMON SHRINE IN CANADA.

Are Building Granite Shrine Near Cardston, Alberta.

Work on the first Mormon temple on British soil is now well under way in Cardston, Alberta, the Mormon centre for Canada. The structure will be of granite from the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. Machinery valued at \$10,000 has been installed on the temple ground, and cutting will be done there as fast as the rough material can be delivered. As each stone is cut and dressed it will be placed in the wall.

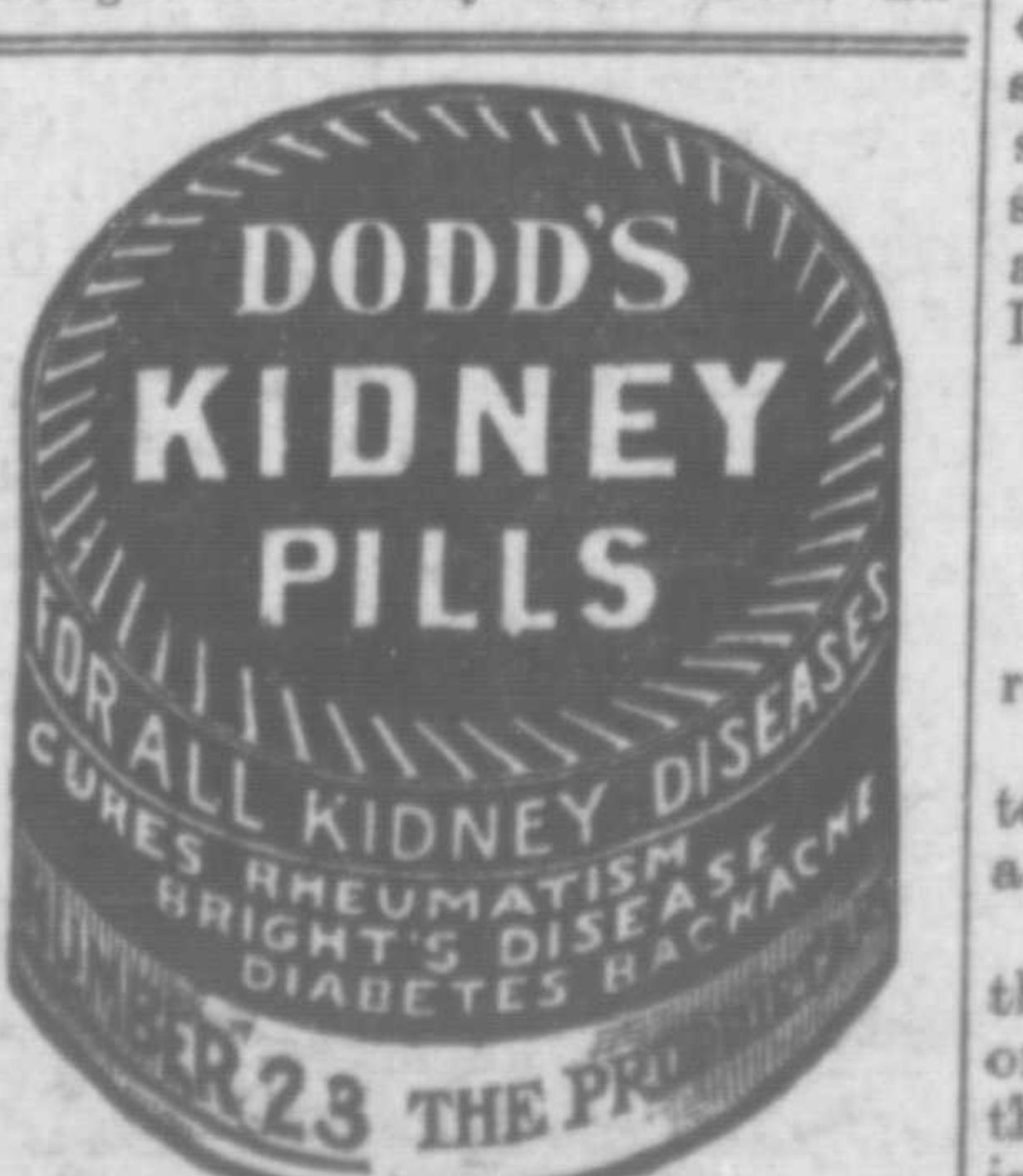
The structure will cost at least \$300,000. This money will come mostly from tithing sent to headquarters at Utah, and the contractors have the assurance of the church that all money needed will be forthcoming when asked for. Bishop Nibley, who has charge of the business affairs of the Mormon Church throughout the world, will have direct control of the work, but will not be on the ground. A local inspector and superintendent of construction will direct the local activities.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has no temples at present outside of the State of Utah, where the great Salt Lake Temple stands. The Salt Lake temple cost \$4,000,000, and was forty-five years in building. The other Utah temples, Manti, St. George, and Logan, cost all told about \$3,000,000. Material at the time they were erected was very costly and transportation difficult. It is stated by the authorities to-day that as good building can be done to-day for about one-third of the cost. So it would seem that the Canadian temple will compare favorably with any of the Utah structures outside of the Great Salt Lake temple.

CASUALTIES IN WAR.

Here Are Some Figures That May Well Shock Humanity.

At Waterloo there were only 100,000 of the Allies and 70,000 of the French, and the proportions of killed and wounded were 20 per cent. in the case of the former, and over 30 per cent. in the case of the latter. These are very high rates and indicate, like the losses at the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, an extremely close and determined fight. The percentages of casualties in the great battles of the Franco-German War of 1870-1 probably furnish a closer criterion. At Worth the Germans lost 10,642 men in an army of 90,000, and the French 8,000 out of 45,000. At Gravelotte 20,000, or one out of every ten, were killed or wounded on the German side; while on the side of the French both the total engaged and the percentage of killed and wounded were smaller. But the Gravelotte standard of 10 per cent. may be taken as a not extravagant estimate of the losses which may be inflicted on both sides in a single battle of first-class dimensions; so that, if the calculations that are made of the strength of the rival armies that are gathering for battle can be relied upon, the victims, in killed and wounded, in a single battle may, on the narrower estimate of the total strength suggested, approach 100,000. This is a thought that may well shock humanity.



PIMPLES NEARLY COVERED FACE

Especially on Forehead and Chin. Ashamed to Go Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Month and a Half.

McMillan St., Oil City, Ont.—"My face was nearly covered with pimples, especially on my forehead and chin. The trouble began with pimples and blackheads and there were times I felt ashamed to go out. They were little red lumps and then festered and I squeezed the matter out."

"I rubbed on different remedies, Salvo and Cream but they did no good. Then I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. I got it and began using them and in a week's time I noticed a change. I used the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and one box of Cuticura Ointment from the drug store with the Cuticura Soap. In a month and a half the pimples and blackheads were gone and I am completely cured." (Signed) Miss Lydia McMillan, May 23, '13.

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

manity. As to war on the high seas between first-class navies of modern type there is practically no experience that can be taken as an absolutely safe guide as to probable results and losses. We can only wait and see, in full confidence that British skill and valor will receive, as in the past, its due reward in victory.

LOW COLONIST RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH WESTERN LINE.

Tickets on sale daily from Sept. 24th to October 31st, from Chicago to Salt Lake City, Ogden, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Kootenay District and Canadian Northwest. Correspondingly low rates from Canadian points. Through Tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Chicago. Variable scenic routes. Liberal stop-overs. For full particulars as to rates, routes and literature, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Was He Guilty.

Georgia Lawyer (to colored prisoner)—Well, Ras, as you want me to defend you, have you any money? Rastus—No; but I've got a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two.

Lawyer—Those will do very nicely. Now, let's see—what do they accuse you of stealing? Rastus—Oh, a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two.

INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon, & Davis, Montreal, report that 120 Canadian Patents were issued for the week ending August 25th, 1914, 79 of which were granted to Americans, 18 to Canadians, 12 to residents of Great Britain and 11 to residents of Foreign Countries.

Of the Canadians, 7 were residents of Ontario, 6 of Quebec, 3 of British Columbia, and 2 of Manitoba.

In the United States for the same week 760 patents were issued, 15 of which were granted to Canadian Inventors.

A wag, the other day denied that Bunyan was the author of "Pilgrim's Progress." Being contradicted he continued—"I question if he ever contributed to the work; for it is impossible that a bunion could contribute to any pilgrim's progress."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I had a bleeding tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good result. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether. DAVID HENDERSON. Bellefleur Station, Kings Co., N.B., Sept. 17, 1904.

"And you say that Jenkins was cured of a bad case of insomnia by suggestion?" "Yes; purely by suggestion. His wife suggested that since he could not sleep he might as well sit up and amuse the baby. It worked like a charm."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Those Mexican Towns. "Hurray!" yelled father. "Hurray, a couple of times!" "What in the world is the matter?" asked mother. "You act like a monkey!" "I've just discovered a wonderful thing!" father replied. "Here's one town in Mexico with a name that is pronounced exactly like it is spelled!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY SYSTEM.

Dual Monarchy Has Total Field Force of 820,000.

Austria-Hungary, like France, is divided into army corps districts. There are 16 of these districts. The first line of the army of the dual monarchy is under common government, and is known as the common army. Austria possesses independently a Landwehr and a Landsturm, and so does Hungary. Including the latter organization, the total field force of Austria-Hungary is rated at 820,000.

Each of the sixteen army corps districts is supposed to furnish a complete corps of two divisions to the common army, with the exception of one district, which has three divisions. An army corps includes about 34,000 men and a cavalry division about 4,000.

Each corps is constituted as follows: Two divisions of infantry, comprising two brigades of eight battalions each; one regiment of field artillery, one pioneer battalion, one bridging company, one artillery brigade of ten batteries with six guns each, one regiment of cavalry, one rifle battalion.

There are six permanent cavalry divisions, while eight are organized in time of war. Such a division consists of two brigades, which include 24 squadrons, three batteries of horse artillery and a machine gun detachment. All artillery batteries in the Austro-Hungarian Army consist of four guns each, but in war times the field and howitzer batteries are augmented to six guns each.

BUNIONS NO JOKE

Not to the man who has to move about, but a slight application of "Putnam's" softens the thickest tissue and cures the bunion quickly. Just as good for warts, lumps, and callouses is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Use no other. 25c. at all dealers.

Happy is the man who can forget all the mean things he knows about himself.

The key to pleasure is honest hard work. All dishes taste good with that sauce.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Grave Digging Corps.

The grimmest corps in any European army is the special corps of grave-diggers who accompany the German army in the field. They were formed for the Franco-German war of 1870.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A man who thinks extremely well of himself is an egotist; a man who can make the world think extremely well of him is a genius.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

At the Picnic.

An eight-year-old boy went to a church picnic and, being a favorite with the ladies, had been liberally supplied with the good things to eat. Later in the day one of the ladies noticed the boy sitting near a stream with a woe-begone expression on his face and his hands clasped over his stomach. "Why, what's the matter, Willie?" she very kindly asked. "Haven't you had enough to eat?" "Oh, yes'm," said the boy. "I've had enough. But I feel as though I don't want all I've got."



—this paint lasts, and lasts, and lasts

Ramsay's Paints are honest goods—made of honest materials by honest painstaking methods. Each finish will honestly meet the requirements for which it is designed. You may be sure when you buy them for your own use that they will give you the service you know you ought to get. Courteous service from local agent. Write for interesting paint literature. (5)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

CANADIAN NORTHERN				CANADIAN NORTHERN			
OPENING OF THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN Toronto & Ottawa							
UNION STATION EFFECTIVE AUG. 15, 1914 AND THEREAFTER—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY				CENTRAL (Grand Trunk) STATION			
East-bound	Stations	West-bound	Stations	East-bound	Stations	West-bound	Stations
A.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
8.30	Lv. TORONTO	4.15	Lv. BELLEVILLE	8.15	Lv. BELLEVILLE	4.30	Lv. BELLEVILLE
10.42	Lv. OSHAWA	7.33	Lv. NAPANEE	8.45	Lv. NAPANEE	4.55	Lv. NAPANEE
11.35	Lv. PORT HOPE	6.55	Lv. KINGSTON	9.10	Lv. KINGSTON	5.15	Lv. KINGSTON
11.45	Lv. COBBOURG	6.45	Lv. SMITH'S FALLS	9.45	Lv. SMITH'S FALLS	5.45	Lv. SMITH'S FALLS
			Lv. OTTAWA	10.15	Lv. OTTAWA	6.15	Lv. OTTAWA
					Central Station		Central Station

Electric-Lighted Coach and Cafe Parlor Cars on Through Trains For tickets and all information apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Dept., Toronto and Montreal.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

SHAWVILLE FAIR

SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23.

While attending the Fair call and see our Fall and Winter Styles of Footwear for Men and Women.

It is no trouble to show them.

P. E. SMILEY.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

The store of Mr. A. A. Dock, of Braside, was burglarized on the night of Sept. 16th. Goods valued at about one hundred dollars were taken.

Dr. C. K. Robinson, the Tamworth doctor charged with the murder of Miss Yorke, has been arrested in Toronto. He claims to be innocent of the charges made against him.

The European war has had a disastrous effect on the fur trade and thousands of Indians in the far north who depend on the fur industry are left without means of subsistence. The Canadian government will give assistance to the Indians.

If Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, can possibly spare the time, he will be present to open Renfrew's new drill hall, which will be used for the purpose of a main hall at Renfrew Fair, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1st.

The Minister of Agriculture strongly urges the western farmers to give the matter of preparing their stubble land for next year's crop their most serious attention, with a view to increasing next year's wheat yield.

A German spy, with maps in his possession of Petawawa camp and surroundings, was arrested at Morrisburg, Ont., last Tuesday, just as he was preparing to cross the river to the American side. He was taken to Fort Henry, Kingston.

A pious old lady is credited with remarking that the Kaiser, in the way he offers to give away kingdoms and colonies that are not his, reminds her of another who, from a high mountain, offered to give away the kingdoms of this world that were not his at all.

THE WAR.

Summary of the News.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Reports from Russia augment daily the magnitude of the Austrian defeat. The number of cannon captured by the Russians is now placed at 1,000.

Sept. 19th.—That there was a lull noticeable in the fighting between the Allies and the Germans in France was the most important statement issued last night by the Official Bureaus of either of the contending nations. This announcement came from the Paris War Office, which added that there was no change in the general situation, except that the Allies had continued their progress on the left wing. The British Official Press Bureau likewise said that the status of the battle, in which it is estimated three million men are engaged, was without particular change.

From Valcartier comes the news that a second Canadian contingent will be mobilized for active service immediately first contingent has sailed, which it is likely to in a few days.

RESOLUTION

SHAWVILLE SCHOOL BOARD.

September 11, 1914.

Motion by Commissioner Seaman:

"That the Secretary be instructed to collect all arrears of Taxes before October 15th, 1914. All taxes not paid by that date will have interest added.—Carried."

E. T. HODGINS,

Sec. Treas.

FOR SALE

A lot of young Oxford Down Rams and Ewes at reasonable prices; also a pair of Lundy foals, nicely marked. Apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Shawville, or Green Lake Farm.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Being Lot No. 26, on the 5th line of Clarendon, containing 100 acres more or less, 85 acres of which are in tillable condition, remainder fallow land. Soil clay loam—no waste land. This property is considered one of the most valuable farms in Clarendon. Well fenced with wire, throughout, and a never-failing water supply. Good, dwelling house, and well equipped with all necessary outbuildings, in first-class repair. Will be sold either with or without stock and implements, to suit purchaser. For terms and fuller information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the undersigned.

M. R. McGUIRE,

R. M. R. No. 2, Shawville.

FLYWHEELS IN WARFARE.

As Projectiles They Would Mow Down Everything in Their Way.

A big flywheel spinning rapidly involves a much greater danger than that of merely exploding. The explosion of a flywheel is due to centrifugal force and causes pieces of the wheel to fly off at a tangent in the plane of the wheel, but in practically every direction in this plane. But consider for a moment what would happen if a flywheel were to become loose from its bearings and stay whole.

The great velocity of rotation would be changed to velocity of translation, and the wheel would travel with lightning swiftness along the floor in the direction of rotation. It would act like a locomotive wheel going at tremendous speed. Of course, if it were to drop in a puddle of oil it would not go far, but simply slip like an engine wheel on an oiled track. But with no oil to check its course the results would be awful to contemplate.

Suppose that the wheel was forty feet in circumference and was rotating at 1,800 revolutions a minute. A point on the wheel would then be traveling 72,000 feet a minute, or about 800 miles an hour. This is as fast as a cannon ball and, of course, the wheel would act in a similar manner to a cannon ball—it would be a mighty projectile that would go through almost anything. It is this danger which keeps the size and speed of flywheels down in practice, especially aboard ship.

It is possible that projectiles will yet be made on this principle for certain purposes. Think what an army could do at short range if it was equipped with hundreds of big flywheels that could be released. They would travel along the ground at great speed and would simply mow down everything in their way. The only drawback to the use of flywheels in this way is the resistance of the ground, and that would not hold for a distance as short as half a mile.

While an ordinary projectile hits in one spot only, the flywheel would cover an area as wide as the wheel and as long as the path over which it traveled. Therefore it is hardly possible that any wheel would become spent without doing great damage. It could be pretty accurately aimed and, on account of its gyroscopic effect, would travel in practically a straight line. Its gyroscopic effect would not, however, keep it from going up or down a hill, but would prevent it from deviating from its path otherwise.

Defense against such a projectile would be hard to get.—New York American.

A Problem in Astronomy.

The irrepressible George Ham arrived in London, Ont., late one night, and finding no street car in sight, he decided to walk from the C. P. R. station, which is in the northern end of the city, to the business and hotel section. After traversing a block or two, he was approached by an individual whose unsteady gait indicated that he was unlikely to be found in the ranks of those lined up behind Mr. N. W. Rowell in his fight to "banish the bar."

"Beg y'r pardon," said the wavering pedestrian in thick tones; "will you do me li' favor?"

"Certainly, if it is within my power," answered the always courteous and obliging assistant to the president of the C. P. R.

"Will you tell me if that's the shun or moon?" was the query of the devotee of Bacchus, pointing an uncertain figure in the general direction of fair Luna.

Mr. Ham surveyed the luminary with a judicial expression, and then, shaking his head, answered: "Sorry, ri' chap, but you'll have to ask someone else. I'm a stranger in town myself."

Tailoring!

Suits to Measure.

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

S. MOORHOUSE

—AT THE—

RUSSELL HOUSE :: SHAWVILLE ::

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

S. MOORHOUSE:

Gentlemen's own Material made up

When you want the best value for your money in

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 455

Arnprior, Ont.

Stray Bull

Strayed on to my premises some time in June a small yearling bull, roan color. Owner requested to come and pay expenses incurred and remove the animal at once.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Radford.

THE SHAWVILLE

MEAT SHOP

GEO. PRENDERGAST, Proprietor.
(Successor to Jas. D. Horner)

A supply of - - -

Fresh and Cured Meats

- - - Always in stock.

—O—O—

Highest Market Price paid for Hides and Pelts.

—O—O—

Your Patronage Solicited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseekers Excursions

Round Trip to

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,

Tickets from Ontario and Quebec good going every Tuesday, March to October inclusive. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

For further particulars apply to any Can. Pac. Ry. Agent.

E. J. HEBERT,

1st Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent, Montreal, Que.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac,

SUPERIOR COURT

No. 1480
THE BANK OF OTTAWA, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated and having its head office and chief place of business in the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; Plaintiff,

vs.

DAME JULIA AGNES PERRAULT of the village of Bryson, in the District of Pontiac, wife separate as to property, of Frederic C. DeZouche, gentleman, formerly of the same place and now of parts unknown, and the said Frederic C. DeZouche for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to these presents,

Defendants.
The defendant Frederic C. DeZouche is ordered to appear within one month of this date.

HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE, Prothonotary Superior Court, District Pontiac.
Bryson, Sept. 9th, 1914.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac,

SUPERIOR COURT

No. 1481
JAMES WILSON, Miller, of the Township of Clarendon, in the District of Pontiac, Plaintiff,

vs.

DAME JULIA AGNES PERRAULT of the Village of Bryson, in the District of Pontiac, wife separate as to property of Frederic C. DeZouche, gentleman, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, and the said Frederic C. DeZouche for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to these presents,

Defendants.
The defendant Frederic C. DeZouche is ordered to appear within one month of this date.

HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE, Prothonotary Superior Court, District of Pontiac.
Bryson, September 9th, 1914.

Our Aim to Please

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

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

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

E. B. CAYLER - PORTAGE DU FORT.

THE SEASON IS ON FOR

Roofing, Sheetting

And all kinds of out-door Tin-work.

Estimates of anything in this line cheerfully furnished.

All orders executed with a view to giving satisfaction

G. W. DALE, PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

Why you should buy your Fall Clothing at Dover's.



The average Canadian young man, or old, wants the best value he can get when buying clothes. With a few men price is no consideration, but the great majority seek the best returns they can obtain for every dollar they put into a suit. That is why they should buy at the greatest Men's Store in Pontiac county—A. Dover's.

The value of a suit is dependent on the quality of the goods, the workmanship, style and fit. A visit to Dover's wardrobes will convince you that this firm has left nothing undone to maintain its reputation as the store where you get the biggest dollar's worth.

The large volume of business done by this firm enables it to pick the best exclusive lines, to buy in large quantities that it gets unusual discounts and to keep in touch with the leading style centres of Canada for any new variations in fashion.

That is why you always get a little better suit for the money at Dover's than anywhere else, a little smarter style and a little better fit. With such an abundance of Suits and Overcoats to choose from you get the style and shade that becomes you, and fits you perfectly. You never go away from Dover's dissatisfied.

Suits & Overcoats from \$10 to \$25.

ARCHIE DOVER

The Store of Quality.