

THE EQUITY.

No. 1, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	4,978,299
Total Assets over	50,000,000

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Fort Coulonge Branch - B. F. CHILTON, Manager.
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A Hobberlin Suit for the smart dresser. Dover sells them.

Don't forget the social at Mr. Fred Thomas' on Friday evening of this week. A good time in store for all.

On your vacation take a kodak with you. Brownie Cameras from \$1.00 up. Eastman films and supplies. Mail orders promptly attended to.
H. IMISON, King St.

A Special Prize of \$75.00 offered by the Minister of Agriculture Quebec, will be given to members of the County Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1, on three acres of Oats, judged for Seed Purposes. Entries to be made to the Secretary on or before June 30th. Entry fee \$1.00. Further particulars given at request. R. W. Hodgins, Secretary-Treasurer.

Lawn Social

A Lawn Social will be held at Mr. James Wilson's on Wednesday, June 30th, in aid of Victoria Lodge No. 149, I. O. G. T. Good program. Ice cream. Supper served from 7 o'clock to 8.30. Admission: Adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

GREAT GALA DAY AT LADYSMITH

Farmers' Club Picnic Unqualified Success.

One could readily imagine, with fair grounds for the assumption, that the farmers of Thorne have a secret understanding with the Clerk of the Weather, that the day they set apart for their annual gathering, shall be of a character to make the heart of the picnic-goer thrill with joys prospective, if the record of past events in this connection be taken in review. Truly the Club has been singularly fortunate in the selection of its fete-days, and this year's effort added one more to the score of signal successes that have been achieved. The Club, therefore is not only open to congratulations upon the fine weather with which it was favored last Wednesday, but it is also well deserving unstinted praise for the very elaborate out-door entertainment, which at the cost of much time, labor and expense it was enabled to present to its numerous guests.

Few, if any, of those who visited the grounds, came away with other than pleasant impressions of the day's outing, whilst a very large number were free to admit that they had passed just about as good a time as it was possible to have at a picnic. The preparation for provisioning the crowd was on a most extensive scale, and when all was over and done no one was heard to complain of any discrepancies or lack of courteous attention in that particular regard. The athletic program was quite interesting and managed very satisfactorily; but in point of attractiveness, the dancing platform outshone all other features of the day's fun. To a very considerable number it was the real thing and the ONLY thing, coupled with the delicacies of the refreshment booth which were copiously drawn upon between Terpsichorean stunts.

Although many living at a distance left for their homes after an early tea had been partaken of, the bulk of the young folk tarried on the grounds till the evening was well advanced, seemingly bent on extracting all the amusement possible out of the opportunities which the festive occasion afforded. They were out for a good time and they had it.

After meeting all expenses the Club have a profit of over \$200.00 to place in the treasury, which is considered very satisfactory.

THE SPORTS AND PRIZE-WINNERS.

Small boys' race—Percy Dahms 1, Max Rueckwald 2, Charlie Schwartz 3.
Small girls' race—Ellen Mahlitz 1, Beulah Stephens 2, Clara Hazard 3.

If you want a picture of the Academy and pupils secure one now while the price is low. An 8x10 picture for 50c.
H. IMISON.

Why go so poorly dressed these sunshiny days when we can fit you out with a dandy suit for \$15?
DOVER.

The new Roman Catholic church in course of erection at Bryson, was badly damaged by the wind storm on Sunday evening, 13th.

Married.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated Wednesday, June 16th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Palmer, Clarendon, when their daughter, Annie, was united in marriage to Sherwood Austin Cotie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Cotie, Clarendon, by Rev. R. E. Nicholls.

Surrounded by a host of friends on the verandah, where the ceremony was performed, the bride becomingly attired in embroidered voile, with Mr. Fred Cotie, brother of groom, wearing the groom's favor, a scarf pin, presiding at the organ, completed a lovely scene. Many gifts were received showing the high esteem in which both are held.

After congratulations, a delicious repast was served, sixty guests partaking. Later the happy couple motored to Mr. Wm Cotie's home, where a large reception was tendered them, the young people showering them with rice and good wishes.—COM.

An Old Time Picnic

The members of the Clarendon Mutual Literary Society purpose holding an all day picnic on the old picnic grounds at Sand Bay, on Dominion Day, July 1st. Meals served on the grounds—shanty fare inclusive; dinner 25 cts., tea 15 cts.; also an ice cream and soft drink booth, in charge of Mr. C. McCagg. Games, including base ball, running, jumping, putting shot. Prizes will be awarded for the above. Speeches, by several clergymen, and a good program. In case of wet weather the picnic will be postponed till the following day.

Boys' race (15 and under)—Theo Schoen 1, A. Sparling 2, Al Sheppard 3.

Girls' race (15 and under) 75 yards—Annie Mahlitz 1, Margaret Schoen 2, Louisa Schoen 3.

Young men's race, 100 yards, (special prize by Farmers' Club and Wm. Hodgins)—Hugh Horner 1, Verner Rueckwald 2, G. Schwartz 3.

Men's half mile race—Max Schoen 1, August Feiroband 2, Rally Horner 3.

Married women's race, 75 yards, (special prize by G. H. Brabazon, Dr. McNally and R. W. Hodgins)—Mrs. Frank Yach 1, Mrs. J. Tubman 2, Mrs. J. Crawford 3, Mrs. C. Rueckwald 4, Mrs. Fred Plager 5.

Married men's race, over 30 years, 100 yards, (special prize by J. L. Hodgins)—John Stephens 1, Frank Yach 2, Len Dale 3.

Throwing 50-lb. shoulder stone—Geo. Tubman 1, 15.1 ft.; Jim Turcotte 2, 14.6 ft.; Henry Walls 3, 13.7 ft.

Running long jump—Percy Ballantyne and C. Woodley, equal, 16 ft. In jumping off the tie Ballantyne won 1st place; Archie McCuaig 3, 15.7 ft.

Standing broad jump, (special prize by G. A. Howard)—C. Woodley 1, 8.9 ft.; Lorne Armstrong and Wm. Olm, equal, 2, 8.5 ft.; second test Armstrong won.

Running high leap—Lorne Armstrong 1, 5.1 ft.; C. Woodley 2, 5 ft.; Hugh Horner 3, 4.11 ft.

Tug o' War—Married vs. single men (special prize by Geo. B. Campbell, M. L. A.) Won by married men.

The following composed the teams: Married—Chas. Yach, Hugo Krutz, Jim Turcotte, Thos. Tubman, Hiram Walls, Wm. Tabman.

Single—Geo. Tubman, Sam Mullinix, Albert Mullinix, Charles Feco, William Feco, John Sullivan.

Hop step and leap—H. Armstrong 1, 33.9 ft.; Cliff Woodley 2, 33.1 ft.; Ivan Thomson 3, 33 ft.

The Merchants Bank

Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital..... \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,245,140

Total Deposits (April 30, 1915).... 62,729,100

Total Assets, " " " 86,190,400

213 Branches and Agencies in Canada

A Savings Bank

Account

Shawville Branch
Quyon Branch

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

W. F. DRUM, Acting Mgr.

"Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

the best in the history. Why not take advantage of the dull times and prepare for the wave of prosperity that is bound to sweep over the Great Country when the war is over?

Write for Free Catalogue.

H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE, W. E. GOWLING,
Prin. Prin.

A new suit is a positive necessity now. See that it is a Hobberlin.
DOVER.

Attend the lawn social at Zion, at the home of Mr. Fred Thomas, on Friday evening, 25th inst. A good program, a dainty supper and a pleasant time for all.

Births

At Provost, Alberta, on June 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McNeill, a daughter.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss M. K. Thomson has gone to her home in Portage du Fort to spend the summer.

Mrs. S. A. Mackay and family have come from Montreal to summer at their old home in Portage du Fort.

Mrs. Sam Richardson, of Stoughton, Sask., arrived last week on a visit to her relatives in this section, and will remain for some time.

Mr. James Graham, who has been visiting here for the past two months, left for Foxwarren, Man., on Tuesday.

Mr. W. F. Drum and family are enjoying cottage life at Norway Bay, where many of the summer residents are now located.

Mr. H. Berman and Miss T. Kizell of Killaloe, were the weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dover.

Mr. Thomas Burton, came home from the Rideau Street hospital on Saturday evening, on a fair way to recovery from the serious injury he sustained last March.

Rev. Geo. Thom who has been visiting Shawville friends, accompanied Dr. Armstrong and W. J. Dagg on a fishing expedition to Lake Dumont last Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Seaman preached to the members of King Solomon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Aylmer, on Sunday. The services here were taken by Mr. Jenkins, of Ottawa.

Mr. Charles Tucker and family have gone to Otter Lake for their summer's outing, and are occupying Mr. S. Howe's cottage, on the bank of Farm Lake. Mr. Lesage is relieving agent.

When you go to buy an article that you saw advertised in these columns, kindly mention the fact to the merchant or dealer, and do your home paper a good turn.

A box social will be held at Mr. Harvey Caldwell's on Friday evening of this week in aid of the base ball club at Radford, which has recently been organized.

Mr. William Hamilton, of Quyon, received a cablegram last week, conveying news of the safe arrival of his daughter Mabel, at Plymouth, England. Miss Hamilton sailed on the steamer Metigami on June 5th, for service as nurse at the front.

A Special Prize of \$75.00 offered by the Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, will be given to members of the County Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1, for one acre of Clover, judged for Seed Purposes. Entries to be made with the Secretary on or before August 15th. Entry fee 50 cents. Further particulars given at request. R. W. Hodgins, Secretary-Treasurer.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

"I will study and prepare myself, and some day my chance will come."—Lincoln. That the times will be exceedingly good after the war is the general opinion. Why not, then, take up Shorthand and Typewriting, and be ready for the positions that will surely await every competent stenographer and typist? Send for circular.

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

WILLIS COLLEGE

CIVIL SERVICE

The School of Efficiency for those who demand the best. Catalogue on request.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
Cor. Bank and Albert Sts.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

WANTED—At once, a young man to work on a farm. Apply to J. H. SMILEY, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

WANTED—At once, a girl to do general house-work on a farm. Apply to Miss MARGARET McLEAN, R. M. D. No. 1, Portage du Fort, Que.

FOR SALE—Single buggy—practically new. Rubber tires, electric lights; a first-class stylish rig; cost \$130.—will take \$110. Also set single harness. Apply to J. H. SHAW.

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

Make your kodak story autographic. Date and title every negative at time of exposure. Autographic kodaks from \$7.00 up. H. Imison, King St.

The Late Mrs. Kilgour.

The remains of the late Mrs. Kilgour (whose death at Haileybury was mentioned in last week's issue) arrived here by Wednesday's 10 o'clock and were met by members of the deceased's family and other friends and conveyed to her late home on the 7th line from whence the funeral took place Thursday afternoon to the Methodist church, and was largely attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. John Hurst, of Yarm.

The deceased lady, who was held in high esteem by all who knew her, left here in December last to visit her eldest son Alex at Haileybury, and was in a delicate state of health during most of the winter. Latterly her condition seemed somewhat improved, and she was preparing to return home, when stricken with her final illness, which was of short duration. Her death was due to heart disease with other complications.

Mrs. Kilgour's maiden name was Mary Jane Hammond. Two brothers—John of Cache Bay, and George of Smiths Falls survive. She was the mother of five children, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving members of the family are: Alex, of Haileybury; Joseph and Norval of the 7th line, and Mrs. Bert Hodgins, of Yarm. Her husband, the late George Kilgour predeceased her in 1899.

Mrs. Kilgour's departure from the community in which she lived so long, leaves an impression of sadness and regret which will take long to obliterate. Her death is mourned by many friends, whose sympathy goes out unreservedly to the bereaved family.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Paris Green...

There has been a sharp advance in the price of Paris Green, at present wholesale price it would have to be sold at 35c. We were fortunate in having our stock ordered early, and can offer our customers the very best qualities produced at

30c. per pound

It is only necessary to say Bergrers in lb. tins.

Also in stock and now wanted:

FRUIT JARS, Glass and Stone

FRUIT JAR Rings

PAROWAX, for sealing jars

Please let us have your orders.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

- Millinery -

Our Spring Season is about over, and for a quick clean-up we offer every hat in stock at

- Half Price -

Summer is only beginning and this is a good opportunity to get the Hat you were thinking about at exactly half the price you expected to pay.

Positively no Reserve.

See the Hats we are selling at

Half a Dollar.

Come early and get your choice as we intend cleaning out all our Summer Stock.

W. A. HODGINS

About the Household

Serving Rhubarb.

Baked Rhubarb.—Wash and wipe dry the rhubarb. Cut into inch lengths without peeling. Arrange a layer of the rhubarb in the bottom of a buttered earthen baking dish, covering with sugar, repeat this process until a sufficient quantity has been used. Cover lightly; do not add water. Bake for one hour and serve cold.

Rhubarb Puffs.—Cream together one cup of sugar and two tablespoons of butter, add two well beaten eggs, one-fourth of a cup of milk, one teaspoon of baking powder and flour enough to make a stiff batter; then stir in one cup of finely chopped rhubarb; half fill well buttered molds with the mixture and steam for half an hour. Serve with any preferred pudding sauce.

Rhubarb Dumplings.—Wash and cut the rhubarb into inch pieces and stew with a little more than half its weight in sugar, adding a very little water. Make a batter by using a scant cup of sweet milk, a pint of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoons of baking powder, and a little salt. Drop this batter by spoonfuls into the boiling rhubarb, and cook for ten minutes. The result is a delicious pudding, which should be served hot, with or without cream.

Rhubarb Snowballs.—Boil half a cup of rice until soft; wring small pudding cloths out of hot water, and spread the cooked rice about half an inch thick over the centre of the cloths. Spread about half a cup of chopped rhubarb on each, sweeten well, tie up the cloths closely, and steam for 20 minutes. Then turn out of the cloths carefully and serve with rich cream.

Rhubarb Fritters.—Peel young rhubarb and cut into three-inch lengths. Make a batter of two well beaten eggs, one pint of milk, a little salt, and six large tablespoons of flour, beating until smooth. Dip each piece of rhubarb in the batter and fry to a golden brown. Serve very hot, piled high on a napkin lined plate, and well powdered with sugar.

Rhubarb Custard.—Make a custard by using the yolks of two eggs, a pint of sweet milk, and two tablespoons of sugar. Line a deep pudding dish with pastry, and cover the bottom with a layer of chopped rhubarb which has been rolled in sugar. Pour this over the custard and bake. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, spread over the baked custard, and set in the oven to brown.

Rhubarb Souffle.—Put the rhubarb, cut fine, into a double boiler with plenty of sugar to sweeten, and steam until tender; then press through a sieve. To three cups of this sauce add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and bake in a well buttered dish until it begins to crack open on top. Serve hot.

Rhubarb Pie.—One cup of finely chopped rhubarb, one-half cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of flour, the yolk of one egg, a small lump of butter, and a drop or two of lemon juice. Bake with one crust, and cover with a meringue made of the white of an egg, beaten stiffly, and to which has been added one large tablespoon of granulated sugar. Brown in a warm oven, and serve hot.

Useful Hints.

After the dust is wiped off a mirror a little camphor on a cloth will brighten it.

It is better to clean meat by wiping it with a wet cloth than to let water run over it.

To place ferns upon the window sill means their death, as the plants cannot stand a cold draught.

Every housekeeper should possess a wooden spoon for stirring all fruits or soups containing any acid.

To sharpen scissors take a bottle and cut with the scissors as if you had to cut the neck off the bottle. This is effective.

To clean a mincer after using grind stale crusts of bread through it. The

bread collects all the fat, grease and skin from the small teeth.

To keep out moths whole cloves sprinkled among furs and woollens will be found as effective as the ill-smelling moth preparations.

The castors on large and heavy pieces of furniture should have a drop or two of oil applied to them once or twice a year to keep them running smoothly.

When making milk puddings use half milk and half water for mixing them. This is more economical, and the pudding will taste almost as well as if made with all milk.

It is said that stains on blankets and other woolen goods can be removed by using a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and yolk of an egg. Spread it on the stain, leave it for half an hour, and then wash.

Often a good table cover gets torn at the corners through having been carefully pegged out on a windy day. This spoils the appearance, even if the rent can be darned. If the tear is a very bad one the only thing to do is to round off each of the four corners to match, hemming them very neatly.

To remove shabby leather chairs take one pint of linseed oil, boil it, and let it stand till nearly cold. Then stir into it half a pint of vinegar.

When the two are perfectly amalgamated bottle, and it is ready for use. Shake the bottle well before using the mixture. Pour a little on a soft cloth, rub it well into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, then rub with a soft duster till the polish is restored. This polish softens the leather and prevents it from cracking.

Paint Brush Help.—When white-washing or painting a ceiling, the liquid is apt to run down your hand or arm and is very annoying. To eliminate this trouble, use a large paint brush and a large rubber ball. Cut the ball in half, make a hole in the centre of one-half and push the handle through with the cup side toward the brush. If care is taken not to splash this will catch the liquid, which can be emptied from time to time into the can.

Double Boiler Substitute.—To cook oatmeal and other breakfast foods without a double boiler, take a two-quart lard or other tin pail which has a tight fitting cover. Into this put the breakfast food mixed up with boiling water. Then cover the pail and place it in a common iron kettle, in which there is about two quarts of boiling water. Cover the kettle and let it boil 15 minutes. Less time is required than a regular double boiler, for the iron kettle sets in the stove. If the kettle is needed for potatoes the pail of oatmeal may be placed in first and the potatoes put around it.

About the Early Day Newspapers.

At a very early period daily news letters were circulated concerning public and official acts in Rome, Venice and China. The first printed newspaper was the Gazette, published in Nuremberg in 1467. Other countries followed Germany in issuing printed newspapers in the following order: England, in 1622; France, 1631; Sweden, 1644; Holland, 1656; Russia, 1703; Turkey, 1827.

The progress of journalism has been most rapid in America. The first American newspaper, consisting of three pages of two columns each and a blank page, was published in Boston on Sept. 25, 1690, under the caption of "Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic," but it was immediately suppressed. In 1704 the Boston News Letter appeared, printed on one sheet of foolscap paper. It flourished for seventy-two years.

The following data will show the advancement in the United States: First printing office in 1639; first newspaper in 1690; first political paper in 1733; first daily paper in 1784.

Concrete Work is Easy

For the best part of a score of years the best of the fertilizer made on our farm was allowed to seep away through the cracks in the plank floor of the stable and was lost so far as crop production was concerned, writes a correspondent. The loss of fertilizer itself was no mean item. The floors had to be replaced every few years. We had thought of cement, but it was not convenient to bring masons from town, and it never occurred to us that without experience we could lay cement floors ourselves. The time came when our plank floors had to be replaced again. Lumber was considerably higher than it had been on previous occasions. With many doubts and fears we decided to try our hand at concrete work.

The cement floor that we laid has now been down seven years. It has given perfect satisfaction and is as good to-day as the day it was laid. Anyone who can lay plank can also do concrete work. First we grad-

ed the floor, digging out the gutters and elevating the passageway between the cattle as we had planned. Over the cement bottom we spread two inches of sharp gravel and tamped it down thoroughly. Over this again we spread three and one-half inches of concrete mixed in the proportion of one part cement to eight parts of gravel. The method that we followed was to lay a piece of studding on edge three inches from the wall. The studding was four inches wide. We then filled in the three and one-half inches of concrete, and immediately finished off the top with a half-inch of sand and cement mixed in the proportion of one to four. When the first three-foot stretch was done we moved the studding out, and so continued across the stable. The gutters were easily handled. The cement was laid in the bottom first, and then the sides built in against temporary moulds. Our conclusion is that no one need hesitate over concrete work because of lack of experience.



Garibaldian Patriotism Has Carried the Day.

The old gentleman is General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the only surviving son of the great Italian liberator, who has been organizing the Italian legion in France. Next to him is his wife. Beside her is Sante Garibaldi, who has been fighting for France in the Argonne; and on the right is Joseph Garibaldi, colonel of the Italian legion which has been fighting in the Argonne.

Taking Off the Cream

Canada uses up a lot of cream. Once upon a time cream was used chiefly in the manufacture of butter, although some of it went to add richness and smoothness to the refreshing mug of coffee, or to blend with the delectable flavor of the invigorating cup of tea, to the second or fourth renewal.

J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying and Cold Storage at Ottawa, states that the consumption of milk and its products per capita is about 816.6 lbs. per annum. But these figures are far from being stable. They may and probably were true at the time, which was only a short while ago. But this ratio is increasing. Canada's consumption of milk is increasing at the rate of about three million dollars per year.

A great deal of the increase of consumption is in the form of cream. There is more butter eaten to-day than was once the case, and more butter per capita is eaten than the average individual ate a few years back. One reason for this is that butter is now made better, handled better, shipped better and placed upon the table a more toothsome article of food than was once common. There is no greater incentive than this. Even advertising, while it may create a demand, needs this assistance to be able to create a demand for more.

Wide adoption of new styles of breakfast foods has done a lot to stimulate the demands for cream, for wherever they go, cream is apt

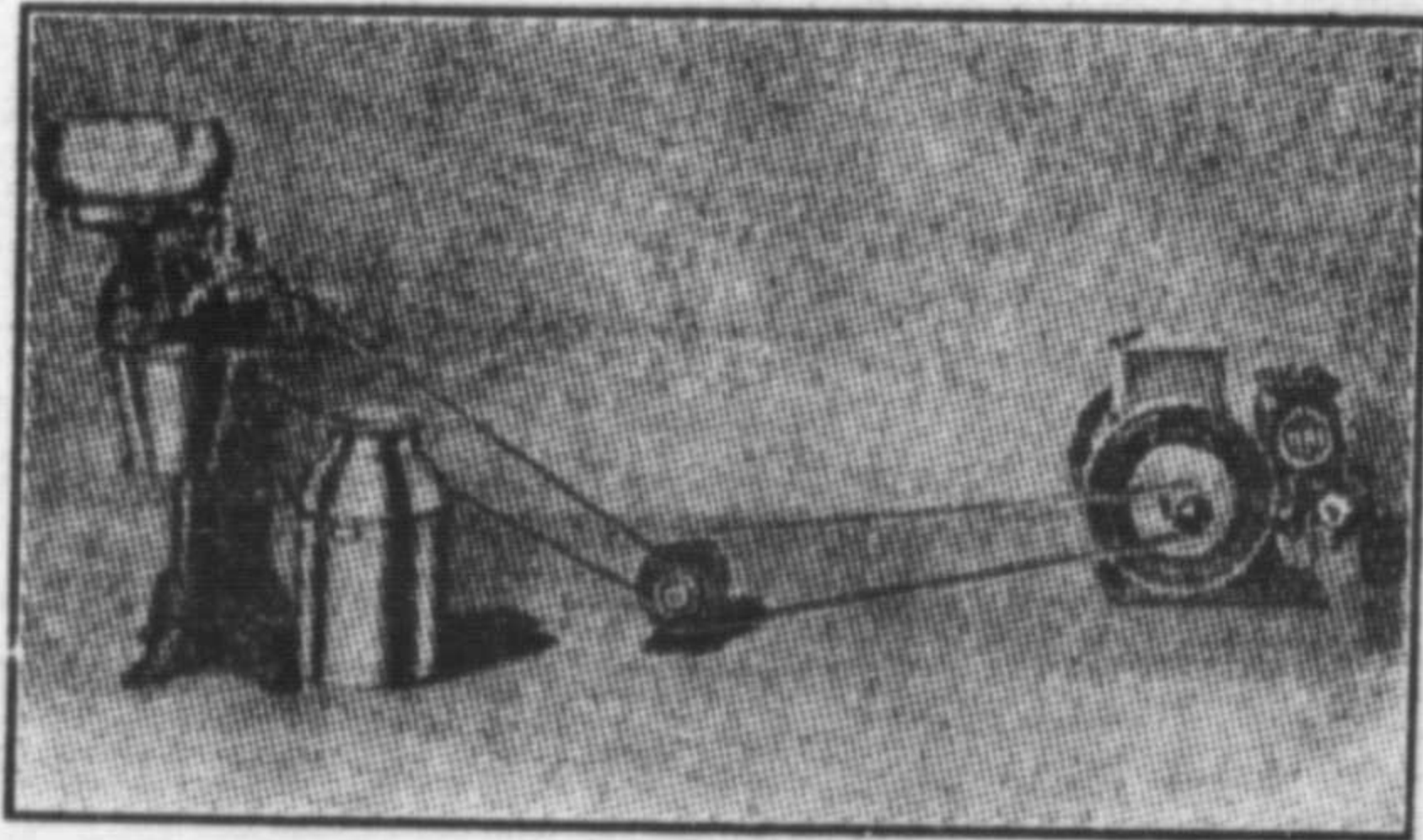
This is the basis upon which cream is paid for, and to produce a cream that will be up to a regular standard is the only sure way to get your full pay.

Commercially, the cream that is the thickest at which it can be completely and exhaustively separated from the milk will pay the best. It costs less to haul a dollar's worth of it to the station, and less to pay the freight upon it to the city. Besides this, there is so much the more of the skim milk left at home. For this there is a great deal depending upon the care of the man behind the cream separator.

Care of the Separator.

Cream separators are sold, at least many of them, guaranteed to run in almost any position that approaches the perpendicular or the upright. But as a matter of plain, common sense, the cream separator should be placed upon a solid foundation, one that is perfectly level, and likely to remain so permanently. With the machine in this position there is likely to be less wear, and a more completely accurate adjustment is possible.

If properly cared for, there is really very little that is likely to get out of order for a long time in the cream separator. Every part is usually well made. The adjustments are accurate, and the machinery is well protected. Most of the bearings are floating in oil, and if only plenty of oil is supplied, and care is taken to see that only the



Labor saving machinery is being used more and more on the farm.

to go with or after them. City grocers and milk dealers understand this well, and they push the sale of breakfast foods accordingly. Demands for cream are active, and permanent. Now that the public is learning to use it, they will unwillingly learn all over again to do without it. Farmers everywhere are recognizing the stability that they feel there is in the demand for first-class dairy products by making deliberate preparations and laying plans to extend their operations in the dairy line.

Cream that is fresh, and that is uniform, is the kind of cream that is wanted. To ensure the production of this kind of cream there are several rules that should be carefully observed. Cleanliness is one of these, and this begins with the cow. Many cities to-day are providing for the inspection of all cows whose milk is sent to them for sale, and some of them are undertaking to do the same in the case of cows whose cream is shipped.

Care of the Cream.

To ship cream to the city by the route of the old deep setting can is scarcely practical. The cream separator, which accomplishes separation as soon as the milk is taken from the cow, is the best, and, in fact, the only way. By this means milk is cleaned once over again, and the cream will be, if then cooled down to a proper temperature, in a condition to keep well and safely for a long time.

By the cream separator, too, cream may be shipped that is of a uniform thickness and richness.

best of suitable oil is used, there will be no trouble on that score.

Turning the Machine.

Upon every cream separator there are some directions as to the turning. Some demand so many revolutions of the handle per minute, while others require more, or less. In every case the number indicated will get the best results, provided the proper temperature is observed in the milk that is being skimmed. Without taking care of this, however, results are apt to be uncertain, and it will be impossible to get the machine down to uniform work.

When starting the machine, it is always a good plan to have some water handy, and when the proper speed has been attained pour it into the machine before commencing to turn in the milk. After all of the milk has been finally run through, another dose of hot water will do some good, helping to get the last of the cream out.

Paraffin-wax models are made of every new British battleship laid down, and these models are tested in a tank specially erected for the purpose.

Battle cruisers are Dreadnoughts in which a part of the armament has been dispensed with for the sake of high speed.

"Have not" is poor indeed, and meanly clad; But poorer still is plaintive "If I had!"

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Dumbarton's roll of honor now includes over 1,000 names.

The Wishaw bakers have raised the price of bread half a cent on the two-pound loaf.

There are now upwards of 50 Belgian refugees given accommodation in the Dunblane district.

A destructive fire occurred in the cabinet and chair factory of Thomas Dunlop, Bunsynd, Bath.

A Dundee flag day in aid of the Soldier's and Sailors' Families Association has realized the sum of \$2,805.

Considerable damage has been done in the upper Spey Valley by flooding, where the river is controlled by high artificial banks.

Major J. J. Bell fell dead on Ayr race course at a parade of the Ayrshire Yeomanry, of which he was second in command.

While three men were working on the Forth Bridge, one named Cairns slipped and was fatally injured. The other two were seriously injured and taken aboard the Red Cross vessel.

Edinburgh Town Council is sending a letter of thanks to Lord Rosebery for his gift of two figures of the old town guard for the Corporation Museum.

News has reached the headquarters of the Scottish Women's Hospital, Edinburgh, from Serbia, of the death of Nurse Louisa Jaldan of Glasgow, from fever.

The Duke of Buccleuch has placed a part of Drumlanrig Castle, his seat near Thornhill, in Dumfriesshire, at the disposal of the War Office as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

Wilson and Clyde Coal Company have commenced operations for the opening of a new colliery at Law. The seams will produce an excellent quality of house coal.

The military authorities have been in communication with the provost of Nairn to ascertain the amount of accommodation available in the town for the billeting of troops.

The bridge across the railway at the Underedge, Dunbar, has now been completed. Workmen have been putting up fences on the north side of the railway.

One of the most serious fires in Dundee for years recently broke out in one of the Harbor Trustees' warehouses, on the eastern wharf and damage amounting to \$150,000 was caused.

An appeal to the women of the highlands and the west of Scotland to use their influence in obtaining recruits for the army is made by Mr. Douglas Campbell of Argyll writing from the front.

The enrolments at Glasgow University have been seriously depleted by students who have given their services to the army and navy. The decrease in the number of students attending is placed at 618.

The special committee of Glasgow Corporation on the wages of employees have agreed to recommend that a war bonus be paid to 12,965 employees, the cost of which will be at the rate of \$334,580 per annum.

A Business Transaction.

Casey—Hivins, Pat! Phwere did yez get the black eye?

O'Brien—Oi paid Clancy a grudge yesterday an' tho'ts the resate-he gave me.

Her Opposite.

Nell—Do you believe people should marry their opposites?

Belle—Yes; my fiancé lives just across the street.

Directions.

"And when shall I take the sleeping draught, doctor?"

"Well, about fifteen minutes before you go to sleep."

Always scrub a floor the way of the grain of the wood.

Horses High Priced and Scarce in Britain

The statement that draught horses will be a scarce commodity in the British Isles when the war is over is no rash statement, but is based on stern facts, as the following extract from "The Farm and Stockbreeder," a prominent British agricultural publication, goes to show.

Where Canada stands as a future source of supply is the question of the times for us to answer, and our answer should take a very material form. Let the season of 1915 see a record established, not in the breeding of mares, but in the breeding of good draught mares. Let Canada stand ready to supply the deficit of the Motherland—at a profit.

Following is the extract: "Week by week the draught horse appears to be getting dearer. Since the war began prices have advanced

very rapidly, and a horse of weighty characteristics is easily disposed of at a high price. Buyers are much less discriminating than they were because they find they cannot obtain a sufficiency of horses. The very best are exceptionally dear, and—at the markets in the West and Midlands of England particularly—buyers have been keenly competing for such horses as farmers are able to sell. One really wonders where these horses come from. Trade has been so brisk, no doubt, that it suggests some little sacrifice on the part of the breeders, and tempts them to market stock which otherwise they would hold up. It is doubtful if we have reached the limit of market values, but it is fairly safe to say that horses were never dearer in the recollection of living breeders."

What Good Roads Mean to Canada

The attendance to the rural meeting place is diminishing; the attendance to the schoolhouse is dwindling; friendship is being severed with the neighbor living a short distance away, as well as with the person to whom you regularly send a letter, and the village preacher is being discouraged. What is the reason for this? Impassable roads, and nothing else. Country communities are not going to wade through mud to post a letter, to go to school, to go to church or to visit a friend, neither will they suffer their horses to attempt it. They will not be pestered with doctor's bills because the road is transformed into a quagmire. Rural inhabitants are being degraded educationally, socially and morally. Country folk are not migrating to cities because they don't like rural life, but because the roads, if they may be so called, are impassable. These people are intelligent enough to see that all the discomfort and prevention of social enjoyment is due to the lack of good roads. You cannot estimate in dollars and cents the national loss entailed by the constant withdrawal of labor

from farms, and by the fading away of the influence of the character-building institutions of the country.

A great thinker says: "If new ideas are abroad, new hopes arising, you will see it by the roads that are building." Simultaneously with the movement for the need of good roads arises one far-reaching idea, even more profound than the enhancing of land values. It is the social betterment of the world. Canada is playing a distinguished part in the uplift of the world.

Now turn to the meaning of roads in the economic sphere. It is a good business policy. Canada's manufacturers, men of commerce and business, admit that Canada needs such a policy, but because they cannot see any solid, unrestricted and available gain that would accrue, they don't care. The cost of a breakfast roll would be trifling did it not cost the farmer eighteen cents a bushel more to transport wheat nine miles to a railway station than it did from New York to Liverpool, a distance of three thousand one hundred miles.

THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

If the 1915 Harvest Is Up to Expectations Domestic Business Will Be Satisfactory in All Provinces.

Trade in Canada has passed the period of greatest depression, and already exhibits signs of a sound revival in many lines, is the opinion of the majority of representative business men throughout the Dominion who have contributed their views to a comprehensive survey of conditions which has just been completed by the Canadian Northern Railway. Less than ten per cent. of those responding, confess to a gloomy outlook; more than ninety per cent., numbering more than two thousand, report themselves as optimistic as far as the immediate future is concerned. Practically all are agreed that trade conditions will rapidly return to normal after the restoration of peace. A large number are convinced that if the harvest of 1915 is up to expectation, domestic business will be satisfactory in all the provinces.

In the survey, all classes of enterprise as defined by the last Dominion Census are reported upon. The provinces have furnished the latest information regarding the 1915 production of the agricultural, mining, fishing and lumbering industries. Country towns and villages as well as the large commercial and industrial centres have been covered, and officials of the C.N.R. are inclined to accept the views reported as frank statements of present trade and its future prospects.

The reports indicate that business in the Dominion, as a whole, is from 15 to 20 per cent. below the normal of one year ago. Exactly two-thirds of the informants report a volume of trade as good, or better, than it was last autumn, while 12.03 per cent. state they can not compare present business and last autumn business because trade is always brisker with them at one season than during the other. Apparently trade in the Maritime Provinces is affected least. In the Prairie Provinces it is not nearly as brisk as it was last year, but optimism is reviving under the influence of excellent crop prospects. Business in Quebec is slow, but apparently improving, and in Ontario it is gradually returning to normal. Broadly considered, the reports show that business in the towns and villages located in well-settled, fertile agricultural districts is practically normal. Dealers in all lines report that collections in such centres are generally normal, and that activities have not been curtailed to any extent. The chief falling off has been in the large industrial centres. When reductions in staff were made by manufacturers and by business houses last autumn, retailers were forced to curtail credits to customers thrown out of work, and in turn wholesalers were obliged to scrutinize carefully all credits extended to retailers. The people generally continued to purchase necessary lines of food-stuffs and essentials in other branches of trade as well, but dealers discovered that goods not falling within that classification were in danger of becoming dead-stock upon their shelves; however, as Canadians arrived at a better understanding of actual conditions, a certain amount of confidence returned, and retail sales were gradually extended to take in the usual lines of goods. The distribution of orders for war materials also exerted a favorable influence where it brought about a renewal of employment in large cities, and trade credits relaxed to a proportionate extent. Collections, despite the altered conditions, appear to have continued fairly good in the large centres, and seem to be steadily improving.

The strong position in which the farmers of the Dominion were placed, with the exception of those in the drought-stricken areas in the southern portions of the Prairie Provinces, as a result of the marketing at excellent prices of their farm produce—particularly grains and cheese—has worked out apparently to the advantage of the groups of manufacturers whose products are distributed, wholly or in part, in the agricultural districts. It is clearly shown that purchases by the farmers have contributed very largely to the maintenance of output in many lines. They have continued buying their regular supplies and necessary farm implements; and they have also been devoting a portion of their surplus fund to the improvement of their farm properties. When the call came to extend, wherever possible, the acreage of important cereals, they, apparently, exhibited no hesitation in making the necessary outlays for additional facilities. Meanwhile they seem to have proceeded with building plans, and dealers in cement, paints, building materials of various descriptions, do not hesitate to pay tribute to the manner in which the farmer has stimulated their marketings and helped to take up the shrinkage in business. The farmer seems to have been in the market for automobiles of a popular price on a scale greater than ever before.

Keener perception by all classes of the importance which agriculture occupies in the business life of Canada is also noted. There is evidence of a disposition to lean upon the crops of 1915, and to qualify optimism regarding the future with the remark that "the crop is the determining factor." Special reports sent in by the various Departments of Agriculture, forecast a good yield on a largely increased acreage throughout the Dominion. With the incentive of high prices, farmers have devoted more time and care to cultivation, and have used seed of higher germinating quality than ever before; it seems safe to assume that if only an average crop per acre is harvested, the total output will be larger than in any year since the growing of grain was commenced in the Western Provinces. The acreage in British Columbia is said to have been more than doubled, and in the Prairie Provinces it averages twenty-two per cent. In Ontario the acreage is reported to have been increased materially. A similar condition obtains in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec the normal acreage is indicated.

The collapse of the building trades has been the cause of a substantial reduction in sales of Canadian lumber, and the belief is expressed that the domestic market cannot permanently improve until construction becomes general again in the principal centres. The export trade, however, appears to be standing the strain splendidly, the chief worry being in connection with the availability of ships to carry the forest products of British Columbia, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Ontario exports chiefly to the United States.

Practically all of the wood-working plants which are large users of lumber in Canada are operating at reduced speed. Furniture and piano manufacturers report a trade as below normal, although it seems to be improving. Makers of woodenware are in much the same position. Sash and door firms, and manufacturers of building material confess to a depressed state of trade in accordance with the districts in which they are placed. Business with these is away off where dependence is largely upon building operations in the large centres; in the country conditions are much better. The shipping of munitions of war manufactured in this country is stimulating the business of makers of packing cases. On the whole, however, there appears to be scant hope of a revival in the wood-working industry until after the crop is harvested and a revival in earnest until the war is over. When that time comes all the wood-working plants expect to regain quickly their former position of activity.



LONDON'S WOMEN VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The picture shows Colonel Charlesworth (mounted) riding along the lines of her "Khaki Girls," as the members of the Women's Volunteer Reserves, are called, at Ealing, England. The volunteer movement is gaining in strength, and numbers daily, and their drills are as strenuous as those of the recruits of Kitchen's army.

The value of the mineral production in Canada this year will not likely be as great as in 1914, when it totalled \$128,475,499, a decrease of \$17,159,313 or 11.8 per cent. from that of 1913, the record year. The world-wide depression in trade during 1914 would probably have been the means of reducing the output of minerals in Canada even if war had not been declared. Hostilities have had the effect of stimulating the production of nickel however, and it is expected that the mines of Sudbury district will show greater activity this year than ever before. They have also accelerated the production of lead. Coal mining appears to be almost as usual, although the large companies report a shortage of ships to carry the products. Even while operating under that handicap, shipments from Nova Scotia, the largest producer of coal of any of the provinces to points on the St. Lawrence River, notably Montreal, show a considerable improvement in March over that month in 1914.

It is evident from the reports submitted to the C. N. R. that the large manufacturing plants which in normal times produced machinery, locomotives, engines, boilers, structural steel, and so on, were adversely affected when war was declared and that they have been called away from regular work and are now engaged in manufacturing munitions of war for the armies of Great Britain and her allies. In some cases the entire plant has been turned over to this new work, while in others the equipment is installed in part. Orders for munitions of war from Great Britain alone amounting in value to \$156,000,000 have already been given in Canada. Although the effects are not yet fully felt, because the output is but 10,000 shells a day, there is scarcely any doubt that in a month it will be 50,000 a day, and that employment will be normal or abnormal in the plants engaged upon these Government contracts. Orders have been distributed throughout the entire country, and their influence ought to be felt in all provinces of the Dominion.

Wholesale hardware men, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, and retailers handling hardware, appear to be agreed that their decrease in business

from last year may be accounted for by the collapse in the building trades. But they add also, that manufacturers with businesses not specially active, are not inclined to purchase supplies of hardware in quantities in excess of immediate requirements. It is expected that good crops throughout the country will partially revive the building trades and to a proportionate extent will increase the sales of their goods, and their outlook accordingly is not at all gloomy.

In automobiles there appears to be an undiminished domestic demand for machines of a popular price, but in the case of the more expensive makes that condition does not prevail. Foreign goods appear to be out of favor, and makers of Canadian cars, accordingly, are generally optimistic regarding the future. The farmer as a class seems to have been in the market since last autumn to a greater extent than was formerly the case, and war orders have been a considerable factor.

In the fisheries industry, the catch promises to be quite up to the average of other years. The closing of the German markets has adversely affected some of the exporters on the Atlantic coast, but it seems that the deficit from that cause is expected to be offset by larger shipments to the Old Country, whose North Sea fishing fleets have been reduced by the Admiralty requisitioning a large number of trawlers to facilitate naval operations. With the possible exception of the canned lobster trade, the markets upon which the east coast fishermen chiefly rely: the United States, Latin countries of Europe, South America, and the West Indies, have not been seriously affected. Preparations are for a larger pack than last year of canned salmon in British Columbia and a home and foreign demand sufficiently strong as to absorb the supplies is reported from the west coast dealers. The catch and the marketings of the inland fisheries are apparently almost normal. — A total of 71,776 were employed in the fishing operations and 26,893 were engaged in the canneries, freezers, fish-houses, etc., on shore. Of course these workers were employed only during the fishing season.

The distribution of food products

throughout the country appears to have proceeded in normal volume with the possible exception of luxuries and canned goods; however, dealers say that the decrease in the latter which followed the closing down of railway construction camps and the slackening in the demands from the Western Provinces, has been offset to a certain extent by a demand for military requirements. It is apparent that while purchases of sugar by the people throughout Canada have been somewhat erratic, the total business is about equal to that of last year, and production is proceeding steadily. Sales in the ordinary staples give no signs of curtailment, although prices have advanced in many lines.

Manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines unanimously report a decrease in profits in their business. The volume of trade is standing up fairly well, but they state that the increase in cost of raw material and the impossibility of securing further supplies from Germany, have increased their manufacturing costs and their difficulties generally.

The leather goods business is also somewhat abnormal in character. Tanners and those manufacturing leather into supplies for the armies of Great Britain and her allies report a larger business than they have hitherto enjoyed. Costs of stock have advanced materially. Boot and shoe manufacturers are inclined to the

opinion that the total business is less than it was a year ago, although the demand appears to be improving. Prices have advanced materially in nearly all lines, and the increase is attributed to scarcity of raw material induced by the demands of the military upon the available supplies. Makers of travelling bags and trunks generally report a decreased business.

In the textile industry, where military requirements are being filled, manufacturers report a trade considerably above normal, but where the reverse is the case, the trade appears to be somewhat less than it was a year ago. The supplies of raw materials from Great Britain have become difficult to secure even at higher prices, and although there appears to be a movement in the Old Country to allow of a certain number of mills devoting their output for civilian purposes, there is an expectation that a scarcity will prevail during the coming autumn and winter, and where possible, retail dealers seem to be putting in their stocks for the trade now.

In cotton goods, conditions are described generally as almost normal, indeed, the prices which are now being quoted by salesmen throughout the Maritime Provinces are back to the scale which prevailed before the outbreak of war, at which time a decline was recorded. As a matter of fact the distribution of cotton goods is said to have astonished even those prominent in the industry, that statement, of course, refers to the general trade, and there are some lines which appear to be waiting upon the crop for a revival of activity. No doubt the activity in local mills is due to the closing off of supplies from foreign countries which have been affected by the war.

Fine Cut.

"I certainly like the way our new cook prepares spaghetti."
"How's that?"
"She runs it through the meat chopper first."

Napoleon's handwriting was so bad that often he could not decipher it himself.



Pure Ice Cream for the Children

Include plenty of City Dairy Ice Cream in the children's diet. In the summer time there is nothing that can take its place—it's cooling—it's a food and the child craves its sweetness. Give them all the Ice Cream they can eat but be sure it's made by City Dairy because "If it's City Dairy, it's Pure, that's Sure".

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy
TORONTO.
We want an agent in every town.

Look for the Sign.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JUNE 24, 1915.

Thirty thousand contracts have been awarded by the Militia Department, embracing the expenditure of nearly one hundred million dollars. Out of that colossal sum it has been shown that the very small fraction of three thousand dollars only was lost to the country. And yet people talk glibly about graft taxes and about Canadian manufacturers being a bunch of crooks and thieves!

The minister of finance recently made the statement that since August last the Dominion Government had advanced for the purchase of seed grain for settlers in Saskatchewan and Alberta the sum of \$8,159,858.25 and for relief to settlers in the drought stricken districts of those two provinces the sum of \$3,515,000, making a total of \$11,674,958.25. It is expected that further amounts will be paid out on these accounts before the fall and to cover the probable additional expenditure a further sum of \$750,000 will be required.

The Overall plant of the Peabody Sales Corporation, Limited, at Walkerville, Ont., which has been working on a million dollar order of uniforms for the British army, was partially wrecked by an explosion on Monday morning; an attempt was also made to wreck the armory at Windsor, which fortunately did not succeed because a charge of twenty-seven sticks of dynamite failed to explode. German sympathisers from Detroit are believed to be responsible for this outrage. These grim incidents go to show the far-reaching influence of the tremendous war machine against which Britain and her allies are contending; they show also the necessity of redoubling every effort to safeguard the lives and property of our citizens at home as well as contributing in full measure to the needs of our soldiers at the front. That "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" was never more apparent than at the present admits of no question.

Hon. R. Lemieux's Statement branded as Falsehood

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at a Liberal meeting in the Province of Quebec some days ago made the statement that the reason the Conservatives did not have an election this spring was because the Governor-General refused to sanction dissolution of Parliament.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, when this statement was called to his attention declared it to be an "unqualified falsehood."

There is no need in saying that it is surprising that Lemieux should make such a statement. Those who know him and have followed his conduct in the House of Commons and on the hustings were not surprised, nor would they be at anything he might say or do. In politics he has always been notorious for his bitter partisanship and utter unscrupulousness. In fact, Mr. Lemieux, it would seem, would rather tell a falsehood even if the truth suited his purpose best.

In justice to the ex-Postmaster-General under Laurier it may be added that he is by no means the only offender in this respect in the Liberal party. His recent act is but typical of the campaign of falsehood which has been carried on by the Liberal press and party since their defeat in 1911. But it has failed and the Borden Government stands higher today in the estimation of the Canadian public than ever before.

Clarendon Council Minutes

Shawville, June 7, 1915.

Clarendon Council met on the above date at 11 a. m. in Hynes' Hall, Shawville. Present: W. H. Barr, Mayor; Councillors A. Bean, G. T. Dagg, W. T. Barber, Bert Hodgins and R. McCord.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. Hodgins and Bean.

Motion—Couns. McCord and Dagg—That James Cote be notified to build his portion of sidewalk fence between lots 8, half of 19 and 20, range 11.—Carried.

(Adjourned for one hour.)

Afternoon session—same members present, also coun. Thos. Eades.

Motion—Couns. Eades and Dagg—That the Sec.-Treas. be authorized to notify all persons in arrears for taxes.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Bean and McCord—That this Council supply Geo. Dunlop 150 4-inch tile to be used on roadside opposite the Edward Eades property.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Eades and Barr—That we accept the cedars delivered to

this Council by Walter Elliott—\$10.40, William Cameron—\$480.39, as measured and accepted by W. T. Barber and Ed. Dagg; also that Sec.-Treas. be authorized to pay for same.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Barber—That the Secretary be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the keep of H. Douglas.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Hodgins—That the following bills be paid:

C. Walsh, \$ 4.00
Philip Toner, 2.00
Legal Blank Printing Co., 3.51
E. T. Hodgins, 4.75
Manson McDowell, 24.50
Wilfred Horner, 40.48
Wm Rennie, 3.50

—Carried.

To the Farmers:

During the last few years the Agricultural Society has been receiving a special grant from Quebec to be used as prizes to encourage the production of good grain. The Society must select the kind of grain for the competition.

This year the grain competition is for three acres of oats, and the amount to be divided is \$75.00 in seven prizes. Parties wishing to compete must be members of the Society and also pay an entry fee of \$1.00 and make their entries on or before June 30th, when the list of entries must be prepared and forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture at Quebec, who supplies the Judge.

The aim is to judge the oats before the early ripening fields have been cut, and yet late enough to allow the later varieties to mature sufficiently for judging their quality for seed purposes.

The competition is limited to 25 entries, and we usually have only from 10 to seventeen.

Besides the prize for oats we will also receive this year \$75.00 to be divided on one acre of clover to be judged for seed. Farmers having a good show of clover should harvest the first cut at a suitable time to allow the second cut to mature properly for seed purposes. The conditions re. the clover competition are similar to those for the oat competition only that in the clover the amount required is one acre and the entry fee is 50 cents, and the day of closing entries is August 15th.

Farmers may select three acres of oats and one acre of clover out of a large field of oats or clover. We want a large number of competitors, but we must have them before the above named dates. If there are more than 25 entries received for competitions the latest entries cannot be accepted even if received before the dates named.

It pays to raise good seed for your own use. By entering in these competitions you may win a cash prize and advertise your seed at the same time. Ask for further information required and make your entries at once.

R. W. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Unemployment and Politics

Ottawa Journal: When the representatives of western municipalities conferred with the Government recently they urged larger expenditures on public works as a solution for unemployment.

The Toronto Methodist Conference declares that the Government should plan "large public works" near centres of population during periods of depression.

The Anglican Synod of Toronto passes a resolution of almost similar character. All over Canada representative bodies are urging that the Government deal with the problem of the unemployed by increasing expenditures on national works wherever and whenever possible.

Yet scarcely a fortnight ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote a western grain grower that \$20,000,000 should have been deleted from the estimates of the Department of Public Works.

Archbishop Langevin Dead.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, died last Wednesday morning at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal.

The archbishop has been in feeble health for some time and this spring left his See to consult specialists. Early Monday evening a change for the worse was noticed in his condition and the last rites of the church were then administered. This was done by Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, a confere, and personal friend of the late ecclesiastic.

The body of the late archbishop remained at the Hotel Dieu until Wednesday and was then conveyed to St. James Cathedral where it lay in state until Thursday, when the funeral services were held.

The remains were placed on the western train on Thursday night and conveyed to St. Boniface, where interment took place.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon

Public Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Clarendon, and the Valuers will meet at Hynes' Hall, Shawville, at the hour of ten in the morning, of Monday, July 5th, 1915, to proceed to revise the Valuation Roll. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, June 18, 1915.

Hurling Death from the Air.

London, June 17.—Two hundred and twenty-one persons, mainly non-combatants, have been killed and many more mortally hurt in the air raids during the past forty-eight hours.

Despatches from Amsterdam today stated that 200 persons had been killed in the great air raid of the allies over Karlsruhe, capital of Baden, Germany, on Tuesday.

A telegram from Paris said that five persons were killed at Nancy by bombs from German aeroplanes.

The British Admiralty admits that sixteen persons were killed in the Zeppelin raid over the north-eastern coast of England Tuesday night.

The following despatch gave the details of the raid over Nancy: "Six German aeroplanes took part, advancing in pairs. The French gun fire drove off four of the machines, but two persisted in the attack. One bomb cut open the skull of Madame Caquant and killed her daughter on the spot, while they were seated in a hair dressing parlor. A painter was killed while at work. Of all the victims only one was a soldier."

Ordination Service

His Lordship Bishop Farthing held an ordination service at Christ Church Cathedral last week when four candidates for Holy Orders were ordained deacons and seven deacons were made priests.

Those ordained priests are the Revs. William James Bradbury, B. A., Percival Samuel Carson Powles, M. A.; Joseph Irving, Jr.; John Andrew Rattray, Wallace James Hamilton Lummis, Isaac Strowbridge and Ernest Augustus Mereweather.

The deacons, with the parishes to which they are assigned, are as follows:

Rev. Arthur Bell Caldwell, to Hemmingford; Rev. Wm. J. Farr, to St. Cuthbert's, Montreal; Rev. Jessie Edward King, to Kildare and de Ramsey; Rev. Roger Hailey Trill, B. A., to be curate in St. Alban's parish, Bishop Carmichael Memorial Church, Reginald Blackwell Stevenson, B. A., a fifth candidate for the deaconate, will be ordained soon by the Bishop of Connecticut, acting for the Bishop of Montreal, and will serve as curate of Trinity Church, New Haven, prior to entering the foreign mission field.

Murrells

This section of the township has lost an old and much respected resident by the death of Mr. Samuel Smiley, which occurred on the 14th instant after a brief illness, at the age of 78 years.

The deceased was the third of a family of seven sons, two of whom passed away many years ago. Two others—James and Henry died within recent years, and two remain—Edward, the eldest, and Joseph, the youngest. This family although of Irish origin were all Canadian born, the subject of this sketch having first seen the light of day on the farm a few miles south of Shawville now occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. H. A. Brownlee. Nearly 70 years of his life, however, were passed in this section, where his long, industrious career was destined to close. In early life Mr. Smiley was married to the eldest daughter of the late James McLean, of Litchfield, who predeceased him over 30 years ago. The union was blessed by a large family, of whom four sons and five daughters survive. These are: Thomas of Hosmer and James, of Waldo, B. C.; John H. on the homestead and P. E. of Shawville; Mrs. H. A. Brownlee, the Misses May and Lynda at home; Jessie and Maggie, of Hosmer, B. C.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral which took place on Thursday afternoon to the Lower Litchfield cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. McAllum, Presbyterian minister of Shawville.

THE MARKETS.

SEAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.50
Wheat, per bushel, standard \$1.25.
Oats, per bushel, 45c.
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 21c.
Potatoes per bag, 75c.
Eggs per dozen 17c.
Pork per 100 lbs. 7.50 to 8.00
Hides per 100 lb. 9.00
Pelts 70 to 75 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 65 to 75
Wool washed per lb. 30c to 32c
Hay per ton \$16.50

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:
Butter, in prints 30c to 32c
Butter in pails 25 to 28c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 18 to 22c
Potatoes per bag 65 to 70c.
Pork, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 13.50
Beef, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to 12.50
Oats per bushel 60c
Hay per ton 17.00 to 18.00

NOTICE

Any person or persons found trespassing on the premises of the I. O. G. T. Order at Starks Corners while the Lodge is in session will be prosecuted according to law.

Signed on behalf of the Order,
STEWART STARK, Secretary.

June 11, 1915.

NEW TELESCOPE WILL BE IN OPERATION NEXT WINTER.

Huge Instrument to Be Mounted on Little Saanich Hill Near Victoria, B.C., Has a Seventy-Two Inch Reflecting Mirror—Star and Nebulae Photographs May Be Taken Now With Far Greater Speed. . .

Canada is having built for her use the biggest telescope in the world. It is expected that it will be in operation next winter. It is being constructed for the Dominion Government Observatory and will be placed on Little Saanich hill near Victoria, B.C., says Francis A. Carman in Toronto Saturday Night.

The outstanding feature of the new telescope is that it is to have a reflector or mirror seventy-two inches in diameter. The largest telescope now in operation is that at the Carnegie Solar Observatory at Mt. Wilson, California. The mirror of this instrument has a diameter of sixty inches. The Carnegie Observatory has for some time been experimenting for a mirror with a diameter of one hundred inches; but so far the success has been discouraging. A curious obstacle to the task, which would not occur to the layman, is that a mirror of this diameter is apt to bend under its own weight.

The superiority of the new Canadian telescope to the largest now in operation is by no means fully expressed by a comparison of the diameters of their mirrors. The mirror on the Dominion instrument is only one-fifth larger than that of the telescope at Mount Wilson; but it will attract nearly fifty per cent. more light. The exact percentage is forty-four. The result of this is that the light in the image of the stars will be much more intense. An observation may be taken in two-thirds of the time necessary for the smaller instrument.

This superiority is brought out into sharper relief by comparing the Dominion telescope with that now being used at Ottawa. The lens of the Ottawa instrument, which is a refracting telescope, has a diameter of only fifteen inches. The new reflector will be nearly five times as big as the old lens and will gather nearly twenty-five times as much light. By it an observation—for example a photograph—may be taken in little more than one-twenty-fifth of the time necessary for it at Ottawa. (It may be explained parenthetically that a "reflecting" telescope, such as the new Dominion instrument, has a "reflecting" mirror in the lower end of the tube, while the "refracting" and more usual telescopes, such as that now in use at Ottawa, has a lens or "refracting" mirror in the upper end.)

There are a number of telescopes in use which rank in size between the new and the old Dominion telescopes. Among them are a twenty-four inch refractor in Arizona, thirty-six inch refractors at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California; and one of forty inches at Hamburg, in Germany. The photographs of the "canals in Mars" have been taken by the twenty-four inch instrument in Arizona.

The question which "the man in the street" at once wants to ask about a new telescope is "What will it do that has not been done before?" I put this question to Dr. W. F. King, C.M.G., chief astronomer for the Dominion, and I put it to Dr. J. S. Plaskett, who is to have charge of the big 'scope at Victoria. The answers I got were full to the brim of scientific caution.

"It will assist us in solving the problems of the motions and distances of the stars and nebulae," each said, each speaking separately and without consultation.

I suggested that that was rather a general answer, an answer that might have been given by several generations of astronomers, and asked for something more specific. But both astronomers were not to be drawn into making claims. They said that the bigger reflector would enable them to observe and to photograph fainter stars—that is, stars which are more distant or not so intense—and they suggested that it would enable them to take a photograph of nebulae or comets. But further they would not go. Of course the size of the reflector and the consequent greater speed with which photographs can be taken by it, would materially assist in all observations made with it.

The entire cost of the telescope will be over \$90,000; but of this about two-thirds is due to the mounting, that is, the great tube which carries the mirror, the shaft to support it, and the machinery for operating it. An idea of the problem involved is given in the fact that the moving parts of the giant machine will weigh about forty tons. The motions of the various parts are produced by electric motors, no less than seven of these being required to ensure both rapid and delicate adjustment. The whole instrument is rotated to follow exactly the movements of the stars by a "governor" mechanism, commonly called the driving clock. It is the function of this clock to compensate for the rotation of the earth, which causes the apparent motion of the stars. Only in this way can the glass be kept turned to a definite spot in the heavens, the massive instrument moving with the clock, but in a direction reverse to the revolution of the earth.

The site of the new observatory, Little Saanich hill, is about eight miles from Victoria. The hill is 732 feet above sea level. In consideration of the construction of the observatory in British Columbia, the Government of that province are providing \$10,000 to purchase the site and are constructing a road to it from the city of Victoria.

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.



The Wedding Bells

Will soon be chiming merrily throughout the length and breadth of the land. Young men and maidens fair will plight their troth, and the maiden's friends—and they are legion—will wish to present her with a memento of the happy day. Where better could they secure such superb specimens of Silverware, Clocks, Hand-painted China, Engagement and Wedding Rings, Pearl Pendants, Necklaces, or other valuable gifts, at the most reasonable of reasonable prices?

HANS SHADEL

Watchmaker and Jeweler - Shawville, Que.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

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Just Arrived

... Fancy Imported English Tweeds ...

Also a choice lot of Serges and Suitings made to satisfy you

Call and see our stock of

Ready-Made Suits

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

STRAYED

Yearling Bull—black and white, strayed on to my property on the last day of May. Owner is requested to come and remove the animal at once.
W. G. CORRIGAN,
Lot 12, Range 4, Clarendon.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned one two-year old heifer, on May 27th. Color roan and due to calve. Any information that will lead to her whereabouts will be thankfully received.
W. J. BROWN,
Portage du Fort Road.

Trespass Notice.

I hereby forbid trespassing of any kind, either by persons, cattle or sheep, on the Rear Half of Lot No. 5 in the 4th range of Thorne. Anyone found disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.

AUGUST SCHOCK.

Ladysmith, June 8, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Reduced Fares Dominion Day

Lowest one way first-class fare. Date of sale July 1st, 1915. Return limit July 1st, 1915.

Lowest one way first-class fare and one third. Date of sale June 30th and July 1st, 1915. Return limit July 2nd, 1915.

Change of Time:

Commencing Friday June 25, the 7.30 a. m. train from Ottawa to Waltham will leave Ottawa 7.20.

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

E. J. HEBERT,
1st Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent,
Montreal, Que.

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.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.

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

Local announcements inserted at the
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which will be given on application.

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

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

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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
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promptly attended to.

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Professional Cards.

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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.

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NOTARY PUBLIC

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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.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

U Need A Safe

TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,
PAPERS AND RECORDS
FROM DESTRUCTION

In Case Of Fire

I have received the agency for this Dis-
trict for the far-famed "Reliable" Fire
Proof Safe and Lock Co., whose goods
are guaranteed to stand the severest test,
and will be pleased to quote prices on the
several styles manufactured.

The Combined Office Desk and Safe
should be part of every business, profes-
sional man's or farmer's equipment. It
is the most convenient outfit ever
invented.

Prices away below those of the city
dealers.

M. R. McGUIRE,
Shawville.

Eton Loses Heavily.

There are 1,061 old Etonians on
active service in France, Belgium, Af-
rica, and in the naval force. Of these
133 have been killed in action, seven-
teen have died of wounds, 170
wounded, thirty are wounded and
prisoners, and twenty-six missing.

Knowledge and timber shouldn't be
much used till they are seasoned.—
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
SALT MARSH HAY.

Nova Scotia Is Famous For Grasses

Grown on Dyke Lands.

Nova Scotia is noted for the large
and practically inexhaustible dyked
marsh lands around the Bay of
Fundy, which have been from time
to time reclaimed from the sea.
When the French came to Nova
Scotia early in the seventeenth cen-
tury they found large areas of land
along the banks of the streams em-
ptying into the Bay of Fundy that
were covered with water at every
tide. These they began to reclaim
by building dykes and this work was
continued by their English succe-
sors.

The soil is composed of inorganic
red mud brought in by strong tidal
currents, of alluvial sediment con-
sisting of the drainage of the up-
lands, and of putrescent vegetable
matter and other particles deposited
by the rivers flowing into the Bay.
The action of currents and the un-
ceasing motion of the tides agitate
and disturb this mass and thus dif-
fuse it equally on all sides, but at
the mouths of the rivers it accumu-
lates to a great thickness. The fresh
waters there meet with the resist-
ance of the ocean and are, in a great
measure, arrested in their progress.
During the temporary stagnation
thus created, the insoluble matter in
the waters subsides rapidly and
forms a rich and deep bed. The
water of the bay near these rivers
is not only discolored, but actually
turbid with the great quantity of
matter held in solution. The marsh
soils vary considerably in texture,
from the light loams around Truro,
Colchester county to the heavy clays
in the neighborhood of Grand Pre,
Kings county.

There are two classes of marsh
lands—red marsh and blue marsh.
The red marsh is by far the most ex-
tensive and by all odds the best, and,
when properly under-drained (the
most important feature of marsh
farming), has produced enormous
crops without any added fertilizer
for periods of over a century. The
blue marsh or low marsh usually oc-
curs in a belt along the inner margin
next the upland where the surface
is lower than the outer edge, or in
smaller areas scattered over the gen-
eral marsh. The blue marsh con-
tains large quantities of partly de-
composed vegetable matter, the soil
particles are very fine, giving the soil
a smooth cheesy sort of texture.
Owing to the presence of decaying
vegetation, the blue marsh gives off
a fetid sulphurous odor. The so-called
broad leaf hay, which is used ex-
tensively for cattle feeding in cer-
tain portions of Nova Scotia, is
grown upon this marsh. In some
cases, when under-drained and limed,
this soil has been used for pro-
ducing finer grasses, but only to a
limited extent.

The tracts of red marsh are equal,
if not superior, in fertility to the
celebrated Scotch Carries of Gowrie,
Falkirk and Sterling; and to the
water-formed lands in England,
which border on the many rivers
emptying themselves into the Hum-
ber. There are fifty thousand acres
of this description in Nova Scotia,
at Windsor, Newport, Falmouth,
Horton, Cornwallis, Annapolis, Lon-
donberry, and at the Head of Cobe-
quid Bay, all of which have been
gained from the sea and are preserved
from it now by regular lines of embankment.

In its natural state the red marsh
land produces a strong coarse aqua-
tic grass; but when well drained, it
grows magnificent crops of hay and
grain. The well cultivated portions
yield the usual upland English hay
grasses, which become very luxuri-
ant, but not rank, producing from
two to four tons of the best of hay
to the acre. In less well-drained
places coarser grasses grow, but
these too are of good value. Root
crops will grow in this soil but not
to the best advantage.—A. J. C. in
Family Herald and Weekly Star.

The C.P.R. Idea.

In any organization so large as
that of the C.P.R., where under nor-
mal conditions over 100,000 em-
ployees are on the payroll, one great
problem is that of keeping the em-
ployees, so to speak, dynamic, part
of a living organization and not of
a mere machine. Zeal and ambition
must be kept burning.

One system introduced on the
Western lines with this in mind has
proved exceedingly efficient. Each
superintendent or foreman or head
of a department makes two reports
a year on his staff. Bright men are
thus earmarked for special promo-
tion. If any man is criticized the re-
port is shown to him and initialed
by him before it goes to Winnipeg.
He gets a square deal, and if he has
any life in him he mends his ways
so that no such criticism can be
made twice. Then again, there are
independent scouts, looking for the
bright men, the tidy station agent,
the courteous trainman, the man
cool in an emergency, the inventive
mechanic, the stenographer who can
run the office when the chief is ab-
sent. These scouts are searching for
merit only not for faults.

Over the whole system of the Cana-
dian Pacific ideas and suggestions
made by employees are not only wel-
comed, but lead to promotion. They
go to the Record Office, where a
statement of the employee's career is
attached to the suggestion before it
is considered by a committee.

SUMMER REQUISITIES

Boys' Buster Suits

Made of Gingham, Chambrays and Galateas. Very
strongly built, with sailor collars and some with plain
neck bands. Fine for summer roughing. Values from
75c. to \$1.50 per suit.

Kids' Rompers

Without a doubt the most useful of garments for the
little shavers are rompers. We are showing mostly tans
and blues in 25c. and 35c. values.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear

Shirts and Drawers in two thread Balbriggan. Natural
cream color. Exceptionally good value 50c. per garment.
We are showing combinations with, and without short
sleeves, full length and ankle length drawers, at 75c. and
\$1.00 per garment.

Ladies' New Neckwear

New Net Organde and Lace Collars, plain and pleated
with, and without revers. Also a lot of collar and cuff
sets in a variety of embroidery effects. Values 25c.
and 50c.

Gent's Neckwear

When it comes to Neckwear, we are out with the goods.
Safe to say no finer quality can be obtained anywhere at
the price. We particularly specialize a line of neckwear
at 50c.

Belts, Underwear, Socks, Braces.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

We are ready for Your

.. Spring and Summer Trade

Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

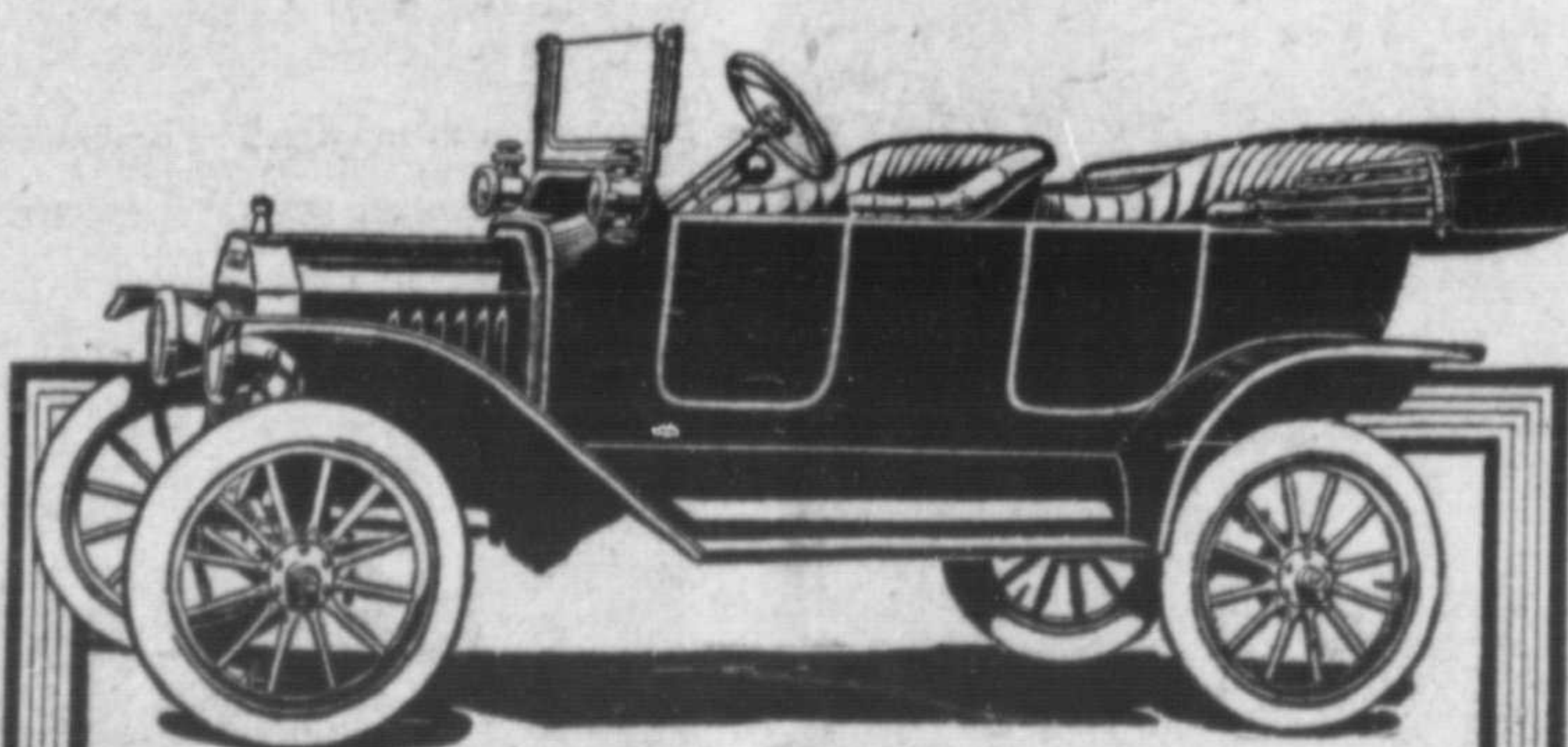
And any Tinwork required in building.

Carload of Sheet Iron just placed in stock.

PRICES REASONABLE.

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G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
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"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

The best that money can buy—is the labor that
goes into the Canadian Ford. Our workmen are
the highest paid motor car mechanics in the
British Empire. This means dollars saved in
after expense to the man who drives a Ford
"Made in Canada." Because the Ford car is
built right.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if
we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and
August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F. O. B. Ford,
Ontario, with all equipment, including electric
headlights. Cars on display and sale at

G. A. HOWARD - DEALER
Shawville, Que.

Ford

Railway Fire Protection.

The Canadian Northern Ontario
Railway is arranging to install an
efficient fire protective system along
its new line between North Bay and
Port Arthur, in accordance with the
requirements of the Railway Com-
mission. There will be twenty-three
special patrolmen with track veloc-
ipedes, and two head patrolmen with
power speeders, covering portions of
the line where the fire hazard is
greatest. Where the situation will
permit, the sectionmen and other reg-
ular employees will perform such
patrol and fire fighting work as may
be necessary.—C. L. in Conservation.

Ancient Silk.

A book published in Japan 1,000
years ago notes that at that time good
silk was already produced in twenty-
five provinces of that country.
"BRODER" STORIES.

Member For Dundas Is Called "Wit-
tiest Man In Dominion House."

More good stories have probably
been told by and about "Andy"
Broder, member for Dundas county
in the House of Commons, than
about any other present-day Parlia-
mentarian. This is apropos of an
important event in the honorable
gentleman's career, to wit, his seven-
tieth birthday, which was celebrated
recently with appropriate cere-
monies.

Though "Andy" himself was born
in Canada, his parents both came
from the Emerald Isle, which prob-
ably accounts for the nimble tongue
that has won him the title of the wit
of the House. For all occasions and
in every company he has an appropri-
ate story, as, for example, in a
certain election campaign, when
some Liberal workers came to him
with a proposition which struck him
as decidedly one-sided.

"Your scheme reminds me of an
experience I once had with old John
—," said he. "John wanted to
buy some cattle from me, and he
picked out five splendid animals.
When he came to get them I ex-
pected that he would bring the
money along to pay for them, but he
didn't. He could only take three at
one time, and he was driving them
off when I ventured to say something
about settling for them or else giv-
me security that they would be paid
for."

"Security? Security?" exclaimed
John indignantly. "Haven't I left you
two mighty fine cows as security for
the debt that I'm now owing you?"
"That's just about the kind of pro-
position you're putting up to me
now, boys," added "Andy."

From 1892 to 1896 Mr. Broder
was Collector of Customs at Morris-
burg. He had occasion once to stop
a woman who attempted to smuggle
a live rooster into the country con-
cealed under her shawl. He invited
her into his office, and with the
greatest gravity proceeded to ques-
tion her as to where she had bought
the fowl, how much she had paid for
it, its breed and pedigree, etc. Then
when he had worked up to the proper
climax and the poor woman was
on tenterhooks, he announced, "I've
decided to let you take the bird
through duty free, madam, but I'll
have to impose a certain condition."
"And what might that be, sir," asked
the woman anxiously. "That you
never allow this Yankee rooster to
crow in a Canadian barnyard," said
he gravely.

Among his constituents "Andy"
Broder is deservedly popular, and
here is a specimen of the way he
wins favor. He was speaking at a
meeting in Dundas county just prior
to the reciprocity election. It was a
mixed gathering, and in the crowd
was a woman with a squalling baby.
After several interruptions, some of
the audience began to grow indig-
nant, and to cries of "Hush!" there
were added exhortations to "Take it
out!" But "Andy" knew better than
to make a complaint. He merely
remarked in an aside, "Never mind
the child, friends; surely you ought
to know that a crying baby is Can-
ada's best national anthem."

Then there is a story told of how
he was once appealed to by some of
his Catholic constituents, who were
accustomed to hold their services as
often as a priest could visit them in
the house of one of their number.
The accommodating householder was
away, and the priest had no place
large enough in which to say mass.
"Andy," appealed to, secured the use
of the Orange Hall, and there, under
the portrait of King William and
the insignia of the Orange Order,
the service was held.—W. A.
Craik in Toronto Star Weekly.

Cannot Refund Tax.

A matter of importance to the
public and the railways has been set-
tled by the Government. A nice
point has been raised as to the pos-
sibility of refund of the war tax in
case a person should change his or
her mind in regard to the contem-
plated trip by train or boat. If the
railways insisted upon the tax in
such cases of changed intention, it
was altogether likely that the public
would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submit-
ted the questions to the Government
—what should be done in case un-
used tickets presented for refund to
agent before the train starts; to
agent or general office after train
departs; the same or some following
day; in the case of passenger tickets;
in the case of sleeping car tickets;
in the case of parlor car tickets; in
the case of steamship tickets. The an-
swer which the railways received was
as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax
under any circumstances. Once the
ticket is sold and the tax collected
it is as though it were in the Dom-
inion coffers, and nothing but an Act
of Parliament can get it out again.

To make a refund of the tax pos-
sible a special Act would have to be
passed by Parliament.

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

SHINGLES

at \$1.65 per M. and up
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards,
Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Floor-
ing, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

BOX 455

Arnprior, Ont.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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



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 Al-
berta. 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 con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
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.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead 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 re-
duction in case of rough scrubby or stony
land. Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,

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

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And other Game during Close Season
by reporting at once to the undersigned
any violation of the Game Law you be-
come aware of. Liberal compensation
paid for convicting evidence. All cor-
respondence strictly private and confi-
dential.

N. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.

Bryson, January 1913.

Province of Quebec, }
District of Pontiac, }
No. 731.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

POLYDOR DESJARDINS, of
the Township of Allumette Is-
land in the County and District of
Pontiac, farmer and hotel
keeper, Plaintiff,

vs.
ALEXANDER MCAULLEY, of the
Township of Allumette Island,
in the County and District of
Pontiac, laborer, Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to ap-
pear within one month.
Chapeau, 11th June, 1915.

P. McMAHON,
Clerk Circuit Court.

Province of Quebec, }
District of Pontiac, }
No. 731.

COUR DE CIRCUIT

A Chapeau.
POLYDOR DESJARDINS, du
Canton de l'Île des Allumettes,
dans le Comté et District de Pon-
tiac, cultivateur et hôtelier,
Plaignant,

vs.
ALEXANDRE MCAULLEY, du
Canton de l'Île des Allumettes,
dans le Comté et District de Pon-
tiac, journalier, Défendeur.
El est ordonné au défendeur de
comparaître dans un mois.
Chapeau, 11 Juin, 1915.

P. McMAHON, Greffier
de la Cour de Circuit.

Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

"Not not!" she gasped. "Not for the world! I trust you! I love you! Do you think I would stand in the way of his happiness? Oh, when I think of the misery I have caused him; when I think of all the shame and torture he has endured for my sake, I wonder that I live. It has only been the thought that through all he has loved me, only the poor belief that in some sort of way I was necessary to his happiness that has kept me alive at all. But if I thought he loved you—if I knew—I would not for all this world stand in his way for one little minute. You would not deceive me, Ailsa? You would not make him hate me, because I kept him from happiness? You would not let me add that to the other sins that I have committed against him?"

The beautiful quivering face was hidden in the meshes of disheveled golden hair. It seemed to Ailsa that she would have died to have spared that young wife the additional sorrow that must sooner or later come upon her. She almost hated Dunraven for his treachery to the little creature who trusted him so tenderly, who loved him so self-sacrificingly.

"Hush!" she whispered, soothingly; "you are exciting yourself uselessly when you will need all your strength. I have a plan for you which will try—you and I—as soon as you are well; a plan to counteract this awful influence which is ruining your body and soul. You will help me, will you not? You will do all you can? There will never be any question then of your retaining—his love. You will be happy as in the early days of your marriage—you and he?"

Mrs. Dunraven had forgotten her former suspicions or she might have observed the wistfulness of the tone, and it might have told her the truth; but she was thinking of the days which the words recalled, and answered, gently:

"So happy! He worshipped me then; I know it; and let what may come, those days, that memory, can never be taken from me. I have seen the change come over him daily, hourly, and it has broken my heart, knowing it to be all my fault—all, all! I have no word of censure for him, no thought. He has been goodness itself—so kind, so thoughtful, so generous always—but I have watched the mad passion go out of his kisses; I have watched the love-light die from his eyes; I have felt his arms looser about my waist. I have seen the change daily, hourly. I have striven to close my senses to it; I would not believe it; but it has been pitifully true. And the fault is all mine; yet I am helpless to prevent it. You are the only person in all this world who believes in me, and I think I worship you next to him for it. I would give my life for you if you required it of me. Leslie loves me, but he does not believe what I have told him. He does not accept my word; you did, unsupported. I am not selfish enough to see those I love suffer because of me. Ailsa, let me look into your eyes."

She drew herself up, and taking the girl's face between her hands, looked into the dark, suffering eyes eagerly.

"Ailsa, she said, slowly, "do you love—my brother?"

Not for ten thousand worlds would she have answered in the negative. Not for life, nor even Heaven, would she have brought the sorrow into that empty life that the truth would have brought there.

She bore the ordeal unflinchingly. She returned the gaze steadily, and answered, stonily:

"Yes."

There was a little cry of delight as Ethel sank back, and another exclamation of happiness, for Lloyd Ogden had entered the room unobserved just a moment before. He knelt down and took his little sister in his arms, her eyes fixed upon Ailsa.

"Where are your congratulations, Ethel?" he asked, tenderly. "Are you not glad of my supreme happiness? Have you no word to say of reproach to the naughty girl who usurped your supremacy in my heart?"

Ethel Dunraven smiled. It was like the expression Ailsa had seen upon her charming, debonaire countenance when she had first entered that house.

"Not a word!" she answered, lightly. "I resign you to her with the greatest pleasure, because I love her, too. Neither of you will rob me of the other. Ailsa can tell you it was my plan from the first. If you are both as happy as I wish you—"

She did not complete the sentence. There were tears in her eyes. Lloyd bent his head and kissed her, and Ailsa escaped from the room.

She went swiftly through Ethel's boudoir to Dunraven's room, never pausing to knock, and found the doctor still there.

"How is he?" she asked him, breathlessly.

"Better," he answered, softly. "That is, he has regained consciousness; but I fear an illness. He is raving a trifle; speaking of—the past."

"She shall not know," he answered, softly. "Do you think I am not sorry for you both—that I would not help you if I could?"

"I know! I know!" she answered. "But there is nothing under Heaven that can help either of us now. We must bear the burden and trust to Heaven. There is no happiness in all the world, so why should we expect it more than the rest? I am ready to continue in the way that fate has marked out for me as patiently as I can."

CHAPTER XVIII.

It was a long, hard day to bear, long in its burdens, long in the terrible suffering that was sent upon that afflicted household, and perhaps Ailsa suffered most of all.

Without making most of all, she managed to avoid Lloyd Ogden, giving as an excuse that Mrs. Dunraven needed her, and it may be that Lloyd loved her all the more for her strict attention to the one he loved next to her.

The doctor passed silently from the room of one patient to the other, keeping his eyes open and observing everything that occurred.

Once or twice Muriel came in with that noiselessly uncanny tread, but observing that Doctor Paxton was watching her with an attention that never flagged, she left again, concealing her discomfiture behind a smile which did not deceive the wise doctor as much as she had intended.

It was late, perhaps nine o'clock in the evening, when Doctor Paxton entered Mrs. Dunraven's room, and stopping by Ailsa's side, placed his hand gently upon her shoulder.

"The other patient wants to see you for a moment, he said, gently."

She started, and shrunk back from him, her face whitening.

"I can't—go!" she gasped. "You must understand how—impossible it is! I can't put my strength to a greater test—I don't dare!"

The doctor patted her head softly. "There are some things that require talking over," he said, quietly.

"It is necessary! You will understand when you have seen him. Go, child. I will wait here until your return. You need not be afraid. I will see that you are not interrupted by any one."

She seemed to realize to whom it was that he referred, but had not strength to combat his wishes. She bowed her head and rose to do his bidding, passing into the next room beyond, and after only a momentary hesitation, into Dunraven's sitting-room.

He was lying upon a couch, his face so white and drawn, as to be almost unrecognizable. He held out his hand feebly as she entered, and with a little sob Ailsa went forward and flung herself upon her knees beside the couch.

"It is for the last time," she moaned. "The last time in all my life. Surely it can do no harm to those others who will demand all the years of our lives to come. We can't go through all the weariness, the unrest, the horror without one crumb of comfort. We can't give all and receive nothing."

There was a light almost of happiness in his eyes as he drew her head to his breast.

"You love me, Ailsa," he whispered. "In spite of all, you love me?"

"You told me once that I must forget that you had ever spoken such words to me, but it is a curse upon me that I can not! From this night we are strangers to that thought, you and I, strangers to that feeling for each other."

"But you love me, Ailsa?"

"I have said it."

"And saying it, you can never change. Is that it? In spite of the duty that binds you, you love me?"

"Tell me that that is true."

"God help me, it is true!"

He lifted himself suddenly, swiftly, and flung his arms about her, straining her to him madly.

"I will not let you make this horrible sacrifice!" he cried out. "Why should you?—why should I? We love each other. We can not! What recompense is there in it all? We go through what years are allotted to us here in misery too great for words, and then—beyond—what then? We do not know! Is the uncertainty worth it?"

"Oh, Leslie, do you observe duty for the sake of reward?"

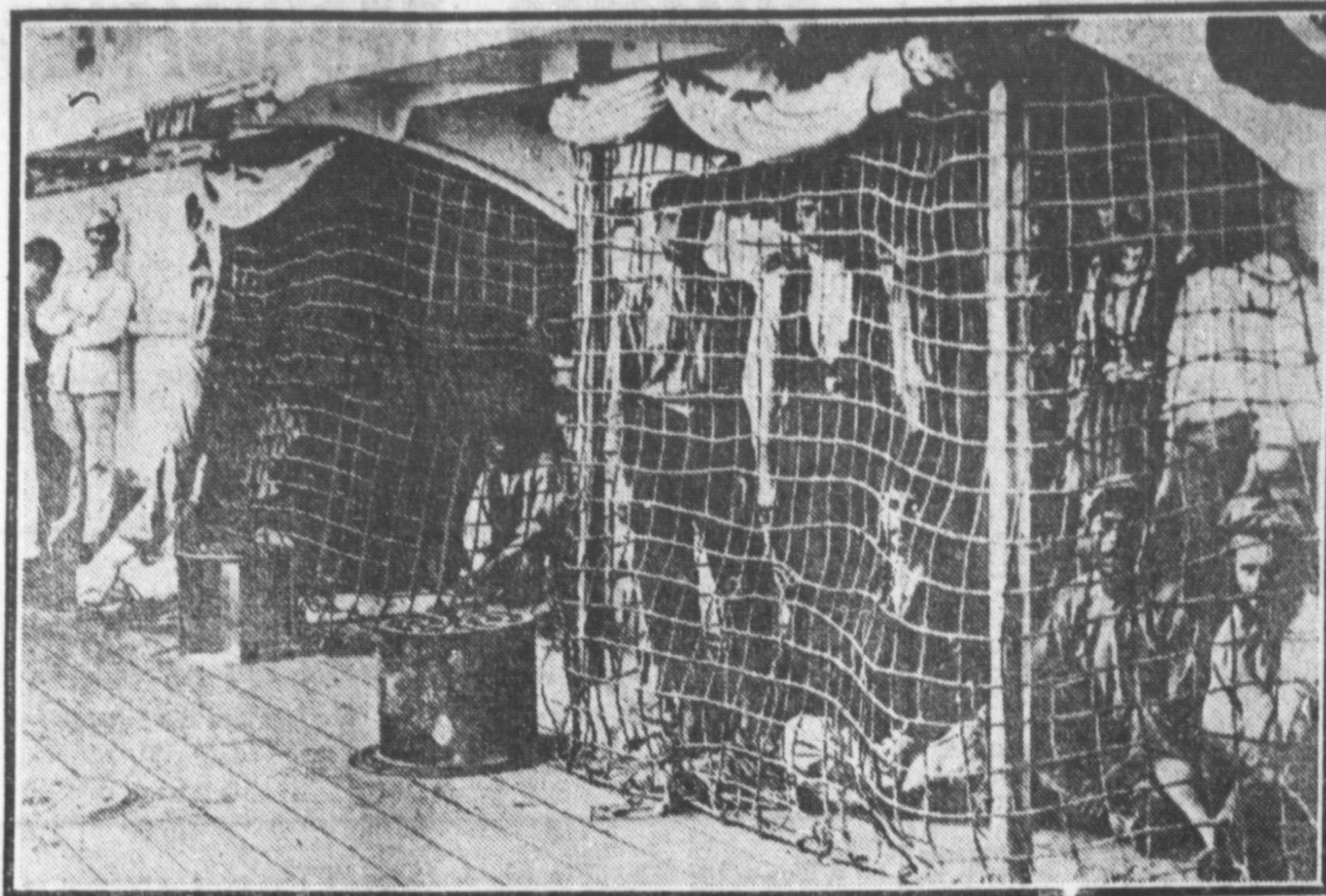
"Yes!" he cried, passionately; "the reward of happiness; what else? Do we wilfully and deliberately cut ourselves off from every joy because of an empty word? We are not gods, we are mortals. Divinity would not expect it, else would we be as great as Divinity Himself. Ailsa, why should I argue and plead? Let love be my prayer, nothing more. I love you so well that I would resign the whole world for your sake. I love you so well that I care for nothing above or beyond you. Do you love me less, dear?"

He looked into her eyes eagerly, yearningly.

For a moment it seemed that her strength would fail, that the test had been too great, that she would yield to her own desire which was only a little less than his, then the innate purity of her nature conquered.

She tore herself from him, and stood up.

"I love you less!" she cried, desperately. "I love you less! It is not the world I fear to lose, but the respect of your wife, of my future husband, of my God, and—my own self! I could not look into the eyes of my own conscience knowing that I had done her that wrong. I am utterly wretched now, so utterly wretched that I would welcome death, and yet that would be sweet compared with the happiness you promise me. Do you think there is any happiness in guilt? We should grow to loathe each other and hide our faces in darkness eternal, in a vain endeavor



Turks Confined Behind Netting on the Deck of a British Warship.

Particulars are lacking (doubtless for censorial reasons) as to the exact circumstances or locality in which these Turkish prisoners were taken, but the photograph came from a certain place in the Mediterranean. Presumably, therefore, they were captured during the naval operations in the Near East. The photograph is interesting in itself as showing the ingenuity of the British sailor in arranging an improvised prison on board. Although there may be a certain loss of personal dignity in being confined behind netting, yet this open-air prison is decidedly more humane than would be some dark corner below decks, and we may be sure that the prisoners are treated with the customary humanity and courtesy which the men of the British navy invariably display towards their foe.

to shut out the crime we had committed. I would not look into the honest eyes of the man whose wife I had promised to be and see the look of disgust and reproach in them for all the happiness the earth might hold."

To her surprise, Dunraven was upon his feet and laid his hand heavily upon her shoulder.

"Do you value his respect more highly than my love?" he questioned, hoarsely.

"Yes," she answered, fearfully. "I value his respect more highly than your love. But, above and beyond that, I value the trust your wife has placed in me. Goodness knows I regret the wrong that I have done her; but with God's help and the strength I shall pray of Him, it is all past and done with. Leslie, I—I am going to ask you something—a favor. Will you grant it?"

She was looking at him beseechingly, prayerfully. She even leaned her hands heavily upon his breast.

"What is it?" he asked, hoarsely.

"Go away for a while. Out of the country, if you will. You will need change of air, change of scene. I promise you that I will remain here, that I will take your place beside Ethel, that I will save her for you, that nothing shall happen while you are away. It would be the greatest kindness that you could show to me or to yourself. Will you go, Leslie—for my sake?"

He hesitated a moment, then turned away sorrowfully.

"Will you promise me one thing in return?"

"What?"

"That you will be no man's wife until I come back and give you my permission. Promise that, and I will go. It will be like death, and yet, perhaps, you are right. Promise that, and I will go."

She lifted her eyes pleadingly, then slowly said:

"I promise."

"That you will be no man's wife until I give my permission?"

"That I will be no man's wife until I have your permission."

"I will go to-morrow!" he returned, exultation ringing in his voice.

He did not even offer to bid her good-night as she turned and staggered from the room. As she would have entered her own, she met Lloyd Ogden coming up the stairs.

His eyes lighted happily, and he put out his hand gently.

"What a pleasure it is to see you for one moment," he said gently.

"You look so tired, little one. Go to bed and rest. How white and drawn your beautiful face is. My darling, you are sacrificing your whole life to others."

She shivered slightly and answered nothing at all.

His protecting love seemed to soothe and comfort her after that fiery ordeal through which she had passed. It was like a breath of fresh air after the overpowering sweetness of a hot-house. She allowed him to take her scorching fingers into the palm of her cool hand.

She looked at him.

How honest and trustworthy he looked! There was not a line of treachery in all that strong, handsome, glowing face. She thought how it would change if he had known where she had been and why. She imagined the look of reproach that would darken those eyes. A sob arose in her throat and choked her, yet she tried to smile as she said, unsteadily:

"I think I am nervous, overwrought. Let me go, Lloyd. To-morrow I shall be myself again."

He detained her only to press a little kiss upon her brow, to murmur a "God bless you," and open and close the door behind her.

She threw herself upon the bed fully dressed in the darkness.

To-morrow! What would to-morrow be like to her? Would not the whole world seem dark and empty when there was no longer a prospect of seeing the face of the man she loved? She remembered how she had listened for his footstep almost unconsciously. How her heart had trembled at the sound of his voice! What a thrill of ecstasy had passed through her at the touch of his hand!

How would it be when, by her own will, she had put all that out of her life forever?

She groaned aloud.

Surely life had been empty enough before. Could she endure this change and live?

measured her strength beyond her possession.

And then suddenly the whole struggle ended in the most merciful provision of God's wonderful creation—sleep!

(To be continued.)

Skull as Drinking Cup.

You may have heard reference made to the human skull as "a soldier's drinking cup." But do you know the origin of this expression?

The barbarous custom of converting the skulls of enemies into drinking cups was a common one in ancient times among the fierce tribes of ancient Europe, and was not unknown to the more civilized regions of the south. The Italian poet, Marino, makes a conclave of friends in Pandemonium quaff wine from the skull of Minerva. In his "Wonder of a Kingdom" Torrence makes Dakker say:

"Would I had ten thousand soldiers' heads, Their skulls set in silver, to drink healths To his confusion who first invented war."

The old Scandinavian sages represent as among the delights of the immortals the felicity of feasting and drinking to drunkenness from the skulls of the foes they had vanquished on earth. Mandeville goes further, and represents the Guebres as exposing the dead bodies of their parents to the fowls of the air until nothing but the skeletons remained, and preserving the skulls to be used as drinking cups.

Salisbury Plain has an area of about 200 square miles.

When wind travels a hundred miles an hour or over, it is called a hurricane.



COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. Druggists and harness dealers. Our free Booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence, 20 years. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



60 years ago Grandfather got an individual sugar package—"Ye Old Sugar Loaf" made by John Redpath, in what was then Canada's only Sugar Refinery.

Now, at less than half the price, his granddaughter gets a much improved article, also "individual!"

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar in Sealed Cartons and Cloth Bags

24lb. and 54lb. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb.

"Canada's Favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, dainty Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.



"Silver Gloss"

has been the favorite in the home for more than 50 years

AT GROCERS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

Marriages are contracted very early in Persia.

Over 1,000,000 of the 2,750,000 women in New York are foreign born.

Canada has three policewomen—Toronto with two and Ottawa with one.

There are 62 policewomen in the United States at the present time.

Russia furnishes more woman fighters in war time than any other nation.

Kenilworth, B.C., school teachers have put on three quarters' pay.

It is claimed that women are drinking to a greater extent than they used to.

Nineteen women are now serving as members of councils in England and Wales.

The average wages of 125,000 working women in Chicago are less than \$6 per week.

The moving picture censorship law in Pennsylvania provides for a woman censor at a salary of 20,500 a year.

Woman suffrage leaders claim that 49 1/2 per cent. of the territory of the United States is suffrage territory.

Two women will be on the committee that will grant pensions and allowances to disabled British soldiers and sailors.

Although she is past 80 years of age, Mrs. Rebecca Smith continues to work every day in a Hagerstown, Md., paper mill.

Of the nearly 17,000,000 families in the United States, only 1,000,000 can afford to keep servants.

Miss Pauline Siebenthal, a co-ed at the University of Indiana, recently made a world's record when she vaulted six feet and one inch.

Margherita, Queen Mother of Italy, has a fad of collecting gloves and shoes that have been worn by distinguished sovereigns of the past.

Women ticket collectors on the London railways wear becoming uniforms of tight-fitting dark blue and regulation railway cap with deep visor.

If the proposed constitutional amendment becomes a law in California, every bachelor girl in the state between the ages of 21 and 30 will be taxed every year.

Since the war began Russia has given the Order of Saint George to eighty women, all of whom served in the ranks either as fighters or were under fire as Red Cross nurses.

Mme. Eugenie de Reus Jancoulesco, president of the Roumanian Woman Suffrage society, has received the highest decoration possible for a woman in that country, the Bene Merenti, first class, in recognition of her literary and social work.

First Steamers Built on the Clyde.

This year marks the centenary of the establishment of steamboat communication between Glasgow and Rothesay. The Dumbarton Castle, built in 1815 by Archibald McLachlan & Co., Dumbarton, was the first steamer to take up this service, and the magistrates of Rothesay marked the occasion by presenting the master of the ship, Captain James Johnston, with a punch bowl. The Dumbarton Castle was a vessel of 108 tons and of 30 n. h. p.; the engine was built by D. McArthur & Co., of Glasgow. When aboard this steamer in 1816, James Watt, during a conversation with the engineer, discovered and personally demonstrated the practicability of reversing the engine.

No Free Bugs.

One of the sources of that widely read story, "Pigs Is Pigs," was, according to the Bookman, an anecdote that Ellis Parker Butler, the author of the story, brought from England.

Dogs, it appears, are carried free on English trains. A traveller, who was returning from Africa with a tortoise, wished to have the animal accommodated under the somewhat elastic rule as to dogs. But the Irish station master interpreted differently. "Dogs is dogs," he said, "and cats is dogs, and squirrels in cages is dogs; but that there animal is an insect, and must pay."

On an average, Scotsmen are the tallest in the United Kingdom, Irishmen come second, Englishmen third, and the Welsh last.

WORRY AND WEAKNESS

Often Indicate Overwork and a Run Down Nervous System.

Overwork and worry have an evil effect on the system and often give rise to nervousness and sleeplessness. Other signs include a weak back, headaches and indigestion. In time, if matters are neglected, a complete breakdown of the nervous system follows. On every hand one can observe victims of this state of nervous exhaustion who are at a loss to know what to do with themselves, their nervous, debilitated state having baffled all ordinary treatment.

If you are a victim of exhausted nerves, if your symptoms are as described above, you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they are a powerful nerve tonic. Their strengthening action on weak nerves is due to the fact that they enrich and build up the blood through which the nerves are fed. Under the tonic influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all traces of nervous weakness disappear together with the headaches, the insomnia, the feeling of intense weakness and depression of spirits that mark the victim of nervous ailments. Here is the proof. Mr. Henry Marr, Port Felix, N.S., says: "It gives me greatest pleasure to testify as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began their use I was a physical wreck; my nerves were all unstrung, I suffered from frequent headaches and backaches, and was almost wholly unfitted for work. I had tried several remedies, without success, when I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I took six boxes and they made me a well man."

What these Pills did for Mr. Marr they will do for every other weak and nervous man, if given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

The word "Brain," is of modern origin, and does not occur in the Bible. The reason is that during the centuries the Bible was being written no one suspected that this silent and secluded organ had anything to do with thought or feeling.

In those days it was considered sacrilegious to dissect the human body; nevertheless, it was subjected in rare instances, to the scalpel, and the existence of the brain, though they knew not its functions, was well known.

With the Hebrews, the heart was the chief seat of the soul, while the mind was supposed to be located in the kidneys, and all of the tender emotions were assigned to the bowels.

When Jeremiah denounced hypocrites, he said of them they had the Lord in their mouths, but not in their kidneys; and the Psalmist says that "His reins (kidneys) instruct him in the night seasons," and again, "The Lord trieth the heart and the kidneys."

Hence, we even find in English speech to-day the use of the expression, "Two fellows of the same kidney."

All this sounds strange to modern ears, but it was the microscope that drove animal spirits out of the body. In 1833 it was applied by Ehrnberg, who was the first to discover the nerve cell in the spinal ganglion. But Dr. Paul Broca, in 1861, was the first to definitely locate in the brain, a particular locality on the cortex for articulate speech. This he located in the lower and posterior convolution called the Third Frontal, now known as "Broca's Convolution." This was no mere unverified scientific theory, but the fact was actually demonstrated by injury in that part of the brain, and consequent loss of speech from paralysis. Verily, it would seem from this, that the Phrenologists had some foundation for their "bumpology," only they did not locate the speech faculty in Broca's territory, but inside the eyes. They were possibly correct in holding that the mind does not act as a unit, but is divided into various faculties.

Broca's discovery led to further investigations, until now the whole of the cortex surface of the brain is mapped out, corresponding to the different faculties of the mind.

We now know that two other elements of simple human speech have each their distinct and separate brain localities—one place devoted to receiving words through the ear, damage to which is called word-deafness, though not deaf otherwise; and also a distinct place in the brain for words received through the eye, as in reading, damage to which causes the unfortunate victim to become wholly illiterate, though he may see and recognize all other objects of sight as perfectly as ever.

It has been found that each of the five special senses has its anatomical seat in particular portions of the brain respectively, and centrally located are to be found the seats which control the voluntary movements of every muscle, etc. Of course, this is all in the outer layer of the brain, or cortex—gray matter.

But a still more astounding discovery has been made in Brainology. While the anatomical seats

of the senses are found in both hemispheres of the brain, and their functions are congenital, that is from birth, the seats of the faculty of speech are found only in one of the two hemispheres.

Hence, if these are damaged after middle life, the loss is irremediable, and the unfortunate victim can never speak again, though the corresponding spot in the other hemisphere be left intact.

Another strange and remarkable feature has been discovered, viz.: that this endowment of the one hemisphere of the brain is not congenital, or because of its superiority over the other, but because it was the hemisphere that related to the most used hand of the child. In all right handed persons it is in the left brain that the speech centres are located, and vice versa with left handed persons.

This demonstrates that brain matter does not originate speech, for otherwise both hemispheres would have their respective speech centres. Either hemisphere is equally good for speech providing the hand dexterity, right or left, begins early enough in life to use it for that purpose.

It follows that self-education begins largely with the stretching forth of the hand, and is quite distinct from the elementary functions of sensation and motion, which are congenital.

Our ability to know and to recognize what particular objects mean, and what our senses report, is not congenital, but is acquired by us, in the same way as speech is acquired.

It has been discovered that in the visual space, or area, is a place which if damaged, renders the person unable to recognize members of his own family though he can plainly see them. The same is true if a certain spot be injured in the brain corresponding to hearing: the person is unable to distinguish between the report of a gun and the bark of a dog. He hears a noise only, and to him they are all alike.

THE EARLIEST GUIDE BOOK.

Instructions for Tour That Would Occupy 3 Years and 4 Months.

The earliest guide book written in the English language is "Instructions for Foraine Travell," a duodecimo published in 1642 by James Howell.

"As was natural in those days," says the London Chronicle, "Howell assumes that any one travelling on the Continent for pleasure was able to 'etertaine a Cooke, a Laquay and some young youth for his Page to parley and chide withall, whereof he shall have occasion enough, and to get some faire lodgings to keep house of himself; but sometimes he may frequent Ordinaries, for it will much breake and embolden him.'"

The instructions to provide for a tour through France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, "all which may be done completely in three years and four months, which four months I allow for itinerary removals and journeys, and the years for residence in places." In those days "foraine travell" meant something more than a month's skip through Europe.

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that tea or coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did this woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not, quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine.)

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy, and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it."

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?"

"So I got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions, and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I now like Postum better than coffee."

"One by one of the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right, and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work, and have done a great deal beside."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Will Quickly Cure

any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Meals.

"When I was working around the farm last winter, I had an attack of inflammation," writes Mr. E. P. Dawkins, of Port Richmond. I was weak for a long time, but well enough to work until spring. But something went wrong with my bowels for I had to use salts or physic all the time. My stomach kept sour, and always after eating there was a pain and fullness, and all symptoms of intestinal indigestion. Nothing helped me until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Instead of hurting, like other pills, they acted very mildly, and seemed to heal the bowels. I did not require large doses to get results with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and feel so glad that I have found a mild yet certain remedy. To-day I am well—no pain, no sour stomach, a good appetite, able to digest anything. This is a whole lot of good for one medicine to do, and I can say Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best pills, and my letter, I am sure, proves it.

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, or the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

There's "Point" to The Point Gown



The "point gown" is what a designer of smart summer wear showed me the other day when I asked to see some of the new things, for summer—some of the models that may be accepted as correct for mid-summer days.

And the point of the fashion news she gave me is that the gowns we'll be wearing in the dog-days will be just as cool and bewitching as the Dolly Vardens worn by our grandmothers.

The sketch, made from a gown designed by Mme. Hillquist of the Fashion Art League, is made of novelty organdie, with sleeves of net, and side panels of net in the little coatee. The three-tier ruffle is pointed, the sleeves, the collar, the jabot effect at the neck, all give "point" to the general effect of points and angles.

Embroidered batiste is used as a foundation for the skirt, and salmon color chenille rosebuds ornament the upper ruffle of the tier. The girdle is crushed apple green silk knotted in the front and with a big bow at the back.

Fortunes of War.

Girl (reading letter from brother at the front)—"John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him."

Old Lady—"What a blessing he had his hat on, dear."

Corns Drop Out Instant Relief. Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

She Was Sure.

The Girl—"Fred—tell me, would you love me devotedly if my father had lost all his money?" Fred—(anxiously)—"But he hasn't lost it, has he?" The Girl—"No." Fred—"Of course I would, you silly child." The Girl—"Oh, Fred, I was sure you loved me for myself alone!"

A Thoughtful Old Soul. "My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Goodart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"

By means of the microscope, the very faintest sounds, such as the fall of a feather or a very delicate piece of tissue-paper, may be distinctly heard.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers Worn by every member of the family.

What is "Death Tick"?

Superstitious people, even in this enlightened age, regard the ticking sound of a certain kind of beetle with terror, believing that it "clicks the hour of death." The name "deathwatch" has been applied from time immemorial to the sound made by this small insect as it burrows in wood.

The beetle in question is an insect of the genus anobium, there being several varieties, to all of which the name deathwatch is popularly given, as well as to their peculiar sound. The body of this insect is firm, not more than one-fourth of an inch long, its head is rounded, the thorax arched. It is said to make its sounds generally in the night, but probably this idea has arisen from the fact that it is only in the silence of the night that the slight sound becomes audible.

Anyone who has watched through the night hours by the bed of one who is dangerously ill can readily understand how the faint tick, tick within the woodwork of the wall came to be regarded as a sound of evil omen. In order to make this peculiar noise the insect draws in the antennae and intermediate legs, and, resting principally upon the median legs, strikes its head against its support by a sort of rocking motion.

The deathwatch beetle has the invariable habit of feigning death when seized or disturbed. The simulation is so persistent that when immersed in water, or even in alcohol, the insect remains perfectly immovable, and will allow itself to be burned alive rather than betray itself. The tick made by the deathwatch resembles that made by tapping the finger nail upon the table—so much so that the insect may be led to recommence his sounds by doing this.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON. Pleasant Bay, C.B.

Reminders.

"Cuttem, the tailor, reminds me of a clergyman." "He doesn't me; he reminds me of a bill I owe him."

LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION VIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of Scenic and Direct Routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track. Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. B. H. Bennett, G.A., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

Expert in Silver Linings.

Hall—Blythe is a pretty optimistic character, I hear. Wall—I should say so. If he failed in business, he'd thank Heaven he had his health; if he failed in health, he'd thank Heaven he had his business, and if he failed in both he'd say there was no use having one without the other.

Not a Ford Joke.

Mrs. Ryan—"They do be after sayin' that old man Kelly has got locomothor ataxy." Mrs. Murphy—"Well, he's got the money to run wan av thim if he wants ter, but I'd rather have a good horse any day."

The Persians used not to punish murder if it was a first offence.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM. BRIGHT'S DISEASE. DIABETES. BACKACHE.

23 THE PR

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO INDIA.

Speaking at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, London, the Marquis of Crewe said it was impossible for us to reiterate too often our sense of the debt we owed to the people of India for the part they were taking in this stupendous world struggle. We could not expect the ordinary small trader or cultivator in India, whose affairs at ordinary times depended in their vicissitudes upon the caprices of season or market, to regard with complete indifference ever result which might be brought home to him personally through this remote and gigantic convulsion. It was, therefore, the Government's most serious duty to attempt as far as possible to temper to these people such results. It was the Government's hope that it might be possible throughout this long struggle to continue the policy so far pursued of not imposing any fresh taxation upon the people of India. It was exceedingly difficult in the circumstances of India to devise any system of raising fresh revenue by taxation which did not hit the very poor classes. His Lordship also pointed out that anybody in India with capital to invest, who would take a share, large or small, in a Government rupee loan was not merely assisting the development of the country, but was positively assisting in the prosecution of the war. The limitations imposed upon the issue of capital in our market here were founded on the fact the maintenance of British credit stood only second in its effect on the prosecution of the war to the continual supply of men and munitions. Therefore the investor in India who would come to the front in this way was doing a public service.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine for little ones, being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are pleasant to take, act mildly but effectively, and always relieve constipation, indigestion, colds and simple fevers and regulate the stomach and bowels. Concerning Mrs. Donald Ettinger, Georgefield, N. S., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine I can get that always do my little ones good, and I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In Authority.

"Your boy said that when he got to town he was going to tell some of those city folks where they got off." "Well," replied Farmer Corn-tassel, "that's what he's doin'. He's conductor on a street car."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Law Takes Its Course. "Prisoner, have you anything to say?"

"Only this, your honor. I'd be mighty sorry if th' young lawyer you assigned to me was ever called upon to defend an innocent man."

Real News.

"I notice that you publish a verse from the Bible every day," said the caller to the editor of the newspaper. "Do your subscribers ever read it?" "Should say they do," replied the editor. "Why, it is news to most of them."

Looney With Love.

"Miss Butey is not at home, sir. Will you leave your name?" "Do you think she would take it?"

Zam-Buk

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Drugstore and Stores—40c.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat \$550.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 15 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on "The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon thirty-five cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the Michigan State Medical Journal, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenic fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT

"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer" Non-Poisonous

Catches the Germ With the Fly

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM CO. Dept. 213 Walkerville, Ont. American address: Grand Rapids, Mich. (50)

Different Now. "I used to think that she sang beautifully." "Now?" "Now with the warm weather here and all the windows open it's different."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Easily Achieved.

Mr. Jackson—De doctor dun tell me, Chloe, dat if Ah ain't careful Ah'll have to be spendin' twenty-four hours a day in bed. Mrs. Jackson—Huh! Dat would jest be addin' a couple ob hours a day to yo' regular occupation!

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

In the United States census of 1870 a record was obtained of the father of a family who had named his five children Imprimis, Finis, Appendix, Addendum, and Erratum.

FARMS FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN of good standing in every neighborhood of Ontario and Quebec Provinces, to obtain list of reliable people who are interested in saving money during these war times on purchases of staple merchandise selected from illustrated catalogue of established Montreal Departmental Store. To the right persons we offer attractive remuneration. Write immediately, giving name, residence, experience, with references. Character is of more importance than experience. Address P. O. Box 43, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"

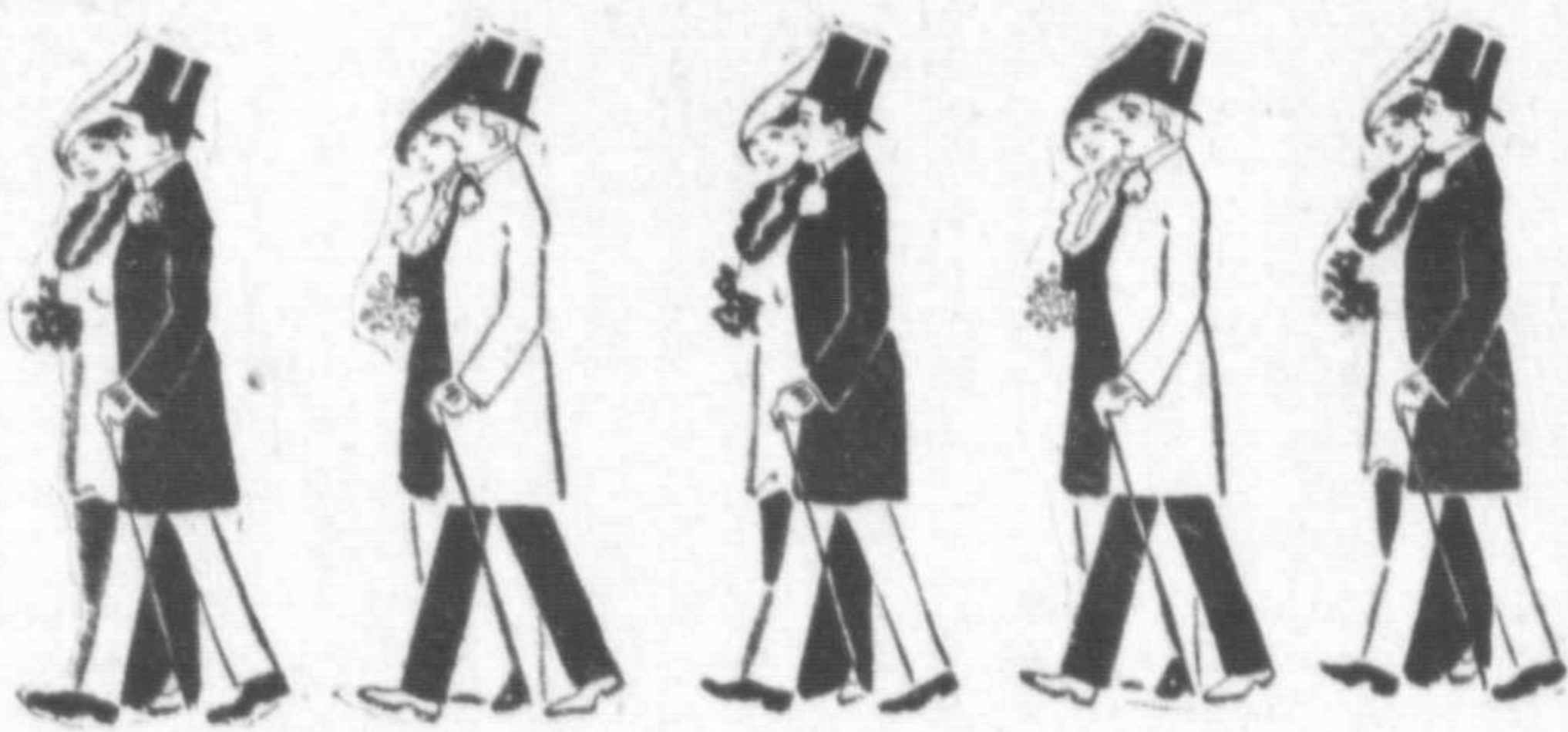
10 H.P. 12 H.P. 15 H.P. 20 H.P. 25 H.P. 30 H.P. 40 H.P. 50 H.P. 60 H.P. 75 H.P. 100 H.P. 125 H.P. 150 H.P. 200 H.P. 250 H.P. 300 H.P. 400 H.P. 500 H.P. 600 H.P. 750 H.P. 1000 H.P. 1250 H.P. 1500 H.P. 2000 H.P. 2500 H.P. 3000 H.P. 4000 H.P. 5000 H.P. 6000 H.P. 7500 H.P. 10000 H.P.

CUTTEN & FOSTER AUTO AND BOAT TOPS

Ford owners write for our catalogue.

SEARS-CROSS Speedometer Station. 179 Queen Street West, TORONTO, - ONT.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store



-- And for that Wedding, Sir --

You will surely want to be correctly attired --not only "in style," but perhaps a step in advance. Then let us recommend

INVICTUS

"THE BEST GOOD SHOE"

We have a complete assortment of the new styles, and our range is sufficiently large to fill the most exacting requirements.

P. E. SMILEY.

The simple gift that lends the touch of friendship without the embarrassment of an obligation--your photograph. Various styles of folders and mountings. H. IMSON, Artist, King St.

LOCAL NEWS

Thomas McQuirter, of Bristol Mines section had his barn and stable fired by lightning during the early morning storm of Saturday, and had six calves, all his fowls and harness destroyed.

All his old Shawville friends were much pleased to see that Mr. Andrew Sly has so far recovered from his long critical illness as to enable him to pay a visit to Shawville on Friday last.

Aviator Warnford, who blew a German Zeppelin to pieces a few days previously, was accidentally killed, with a companion, last week, by the fall of an aeroplane in which they were flying. The machine fell 500 feet.

Pte Willie Crick, of the 38th Batt., who has been drilling at Barriefield, paid what will probably be his last visit to his relatives in this section till he leaves for the front. Willie was included in a draft of 250 men that was made from the battalion last week to leave for the front on short notice.

PRESENTATION.—A large number of the members of the Methodist congregation waited on the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Conley last Friday evening and presented the rev. gentleman with a substantial sum of money, accompanied by a suitable address, to which he replied in feeling terms.

Mr. Conley preached his farewell sermons to the Zion and Shawville congregations on Sunday last. During the coming year he will have no appointment, and will reside in Ottawa. Rev. Mr. Tripp has been appointed his successor on this circuit.

Presentation

The members and friends of the Homemakers' Club of Steele Line met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Steele, on the evening of June 14, in honor of Mrs. Steele who is leaving shortly to reside permanently at Yarm. Much regret is felt at the departure of Mrs. Steele both in the club and in the community. Mrs. Harold Steele on behalf of the club presented Mrs. Steele with a leather suit case, and the following address was read by Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly:

Mrs. Wm Steele: We the members of the Homemakers' Club, take this opportunity of showing the esteem in which we hold our fellow member, Mrs. Wm Steele.

Although we regret the loss to our club, we feel sure that she will continue the good work in another sphere.

We ask you on this occasion to accept this slight token of friendship and trust you will not forget the Steele Line Branch of the Homemakers' Club.

Signed on behalf of the Club Mrs. Steele replied briefly.

Teachers Wanted

Three Protestant teachers, holding elementary diplomas, for schools No. 1, 2 and 3, Municipality of Leslie. Duties to commence 10th of August next. Applications stating experience and salary wanted.

THOMAS QUAIL, Secy., Treas., Outer Lake.

FOR SALE. Removal Notice

At J. A. Beckett's shop, Shawville, 700 feet of steel chain, part 3-eights, and part 5-sixteenths. Will be cut any length as desired. Apply to MR. BECKETT.

Saw-Mill Outfit

In every way up-to-date. Portable Mill; daily capacity 15,000. Inserted tooth saws, double edger and trimmer, bull wheel, slab saws—all in good order.

Also four good work horses and truck.

A. W. Chamberlin, R. M. R. No. 1, Shawville.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified Teacher (Protestant) for Aldfield School No. 1. Eight months' term. Duties to commence August 16, and close Dec. 23, 1915. Re-opens on March 15, 1916 and finishes the last day of June. Applicants to state salary wanted. WM. C. STENDER, Sec.-Treas., Ladysmith, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec, School Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be held, on Monday, the 5th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at the hour of ten in the morning, at the office of the Asst. Secretary-Treasurer in the village of Shawville, a meeting of the proprietors of real estate of the School Municipality of Clarendon, entered as such on the Valuation Roll, and having paid all their school taxes and other contributions, to proceed with the election of two school commissioners in the room and stead of Messrs. Thomas Smiley and Truman Draper, whose term of office expires.

Given at Shawville this 8th day of June, 1915.

M. A. MCKINLEY, Asst.-Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec, School Municipality of Shawville.

Public Notice is hereby given that there will be held, on Monday, the 5th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at the hour of ten in the morning, at Hynes' Hall, Shawville, a meeting of the proprietors of real estate of the School Municipality of Shawville, entered as such on the Valuation Roll, and having paid all their school taxes and other contributions, to proceed with the election of a School Commissioner in the room and stead of G. A. Howard, whose term of office expires.

Given at Shawville this 19th day of June, 1915.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

FOR SERVICE.

The undersigned offers for service the registered Holstein-Friesian Bull 'Shawville Chief,' No. 10964. Fee—one dollar. This animal took first prize at the Shawville Fair of 1914.

H. A. HORNER, 5th Line Clarendon.

STRAYED

On to the premises of Jas. Elliott, Litchfield, on June 17th, one black bull calf with dark brown head and some white on legs and hips. Owner may have same by paying expenses.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Superstructure of the North Temiskaming Bridge, Que." will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, July 12, 1915, for the construction of the superstructure for a bridge consisting of four spans, over the Quinze River at North Temiskaming, Pontiac County, Que.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specifications and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers, Shannessy Building, Montreal, P. Q.; Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., and on application to the Postmaster at Hamilton, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contract for the sum of \$20.00, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 19, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

I desire to inform the public that I have removed the Meat Shop to the new premises, next door west of the G. F. Hodgins Co's store, where I am in a better position to cater to the wants of customers than heretofore.

Your esteemed patronage solicited

GEO. PRENDERGAST.

DOCTORS AT THE FRONT.

Canadian Medical Men Are Now Recognized by War Office.

At a banquet tendered recently to Lieutenant-Col. Walter McKeown, M.D., and Major John Amyot, M.D., who are going to the front as members of the staff of the Base Hospital of 1,040 beds, which the University of Toronto will establish in France, some interesting facts were disclosed as to the part that Canadian doctors are playing in the present war. Dr. Edmund E. King, an old military man himself, stated that though in the South African war doctors from this country went to the scene of conflict, this was the first time that Great Britain had accepted from the overseas dominions hospital corps that were units in themselves and not directly officered by physicians chosen from the staff of the War Office. It showed, he thought, a growing recognition of the scientific standing of the men of the British colonies that such should be the case. It was an outcome of the new imperialism. Dr. McKeown also revealed a fact about his colleague Major Amyot, that is not generally known to the Canadian public. In university circles the latter is known as one of the greatest living bacteriologists, and his discoveries with regard to the sterilization of water have not only saved many lives in Canadian camps in this country and abroad, but they have been adopted by the Government of France, and are about to be adopted by the British War Office. Dr. Amyot though of French descent is a native of the city of Toronto. Other speakers pointed out that the reason Dr. McKeown and others were going to France was that there was likely to be a great shortage of surgical specialists in the heavy fighting that was expected in the near future. That was why men like the latter, though over military age, and busy practitioners were making the great sacrifice, financial and otherwise, involved in going to the scene of conflict. It is interesting to note that the new practice of the British War Office of giving medical men military rank enables them to exercise a great deal of authority over soldiers who are careless in carrying out sanitary regulations. They can now order the stupid, refractory man who refuses treatment or who disobeys sanitary regulations into solitary confinement. The recognition of the value of preventive medicine and rapid expert surgery in war has materially affected the death rate from sickness and wounds in this conflict.

Vicissitudes of Warsaw.

No city in Europe has known so many changes of masters as Warsaw. Founded about the year 850, it was capital of the independent dukedom of Mazovia until the fifteenth century, when it was annexed by Poland. In the seventeenth century its possession was contested for by Sweden, Russia, Austria and Brandenburg, until, in 1795 the city was handed over to Prussia, but Napoleon occupied it in 1806, and at the peace of Tilsit Warsaw was proclaimed an independent duchy. In 1806 the Austrians seized the city, but lost it again, and after another brief spell of independence the city passed finally to Russia in 1813.—London Chronicle.

Some Valuable Pearls.

Of all the articles of luxury known to the Romans pearls were most valued. They were worn by all classes. The famous pearl earrings which belonged to Cleopatra are said to have been worth \$800,000, and Julius Caesar presented the mother of Brutus with a pearl for which he paid \$240,000. It has been said that one of the reasons why Julius Caesar invaded Britain was the wish to become master of the pearls which were supposed to abound there, a surmise incorrect, for few pearls of value have been found in Great Britain.

Why They Settle.

Wife—Who can doubt the power of woman's love! Think of the thousands of wild youths who have settled down into staid and respectable citizens as soon as they married.

Husband—They couldn't afford to be anything else after they got married.—New York Weekly.

Turned Down.

"Miss Dulche," a young doctor whispered, "will you take me for better or worse?" "If I were ill, doctor, I might take you for better," answered she. "But, being quite well, I'll let well alone!"—London Telegraph.

Her Dear Friend.

Jack—When I asked Ethel if she would be mine she fell on my breast and sobbed like a child, but finally she put her arms around my neck and—Maud—Oh, yes, I know all about it. I rehearsed it with her.—London Telegraph.

New Styles

A nice assortment of the latest styles in **Men's and Youths' Hats** at reasonable prices.

Something new and up-to-date in **Ladies' Blouses and Collars** will be found at

E. B. CAYLER'S, PORTAGE DU FORT.

Just Received!

A carload of Corrugated Iron Roofing

—which will be supplied at about old price.

Roofing and Sheeting of all kinds

Supplied as customers may require. Estimates furnished.

Furnaces and Bathroom Outfits

Always on hand.

GEO. E. WAINMAN - SHAWVILLE.

Market for Pulpwood

Five dollars per cord will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity of POPLAR AND BASSWOOD PULPWOOD delivered at any siding or station along the Can. Pacific Railway Pontiac branch.

LAWN BROS.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

You'll Want to Look Right

for the 12th July Parade and Picnic

You'll want to look "Just Right."

You know as well as we do, that you "CAN LOOK JUST RIGHT" in one of our \$15 Ready-to-Wear Suits. We have a dandy range at this price in all shades of Brown, Blue, Gray, Tan and Mixed Colors.

We also have 10 Men's Norfolk Suits in 2 pieces (three shades of brown) with cuffed trousers. Reg. \$14 and \$15, to clear at \$12, sizes up to 39 only.

How about your Shirts, Collars and Ties? You know we lead in all the above lines, so why not drop in and see us. We do not claim we can make you rich, but we do claim and prove that we can save you money on every purchase made in our store.

ARCHIE DOVER